MEDIASPACE

NEW CENTRAL URBAN WATERFRONT AND MEDIASPACE IN AARHUS
COMPETITION BRIEF, VOLUME I — BACKGROUND, VISIONS AND CONTENTS

Culture and experience ● Flexible and professional organisation ●Lifelong learning and community ● Diversity, cooperation and network ●Bridge builder between citizen, technology and knowledge ●Culture and experiences ●Flexible and professional organisation ●Lifelong learning and community ●Diversity, cooperation and network ●Bridge builder between citizen, technology and knowledge ●Culture and experiences ●Flexible and professional organisation ●Lifelong learning and community ●Diversity, cooperation and network ●Bridge builder between citizen, technology and knowledge ●Culture and experiences ●Flexible and professional organisation ●Lifelong learning and community ●Diversity, cooperation and network ●Culture and experiences ●Flexible and professional organisation Lifelong learning and community ●Diversity, cooperation and network Bridge builder between citizen, technology and knowledge ●

City of Århus

REALEA   Realdania
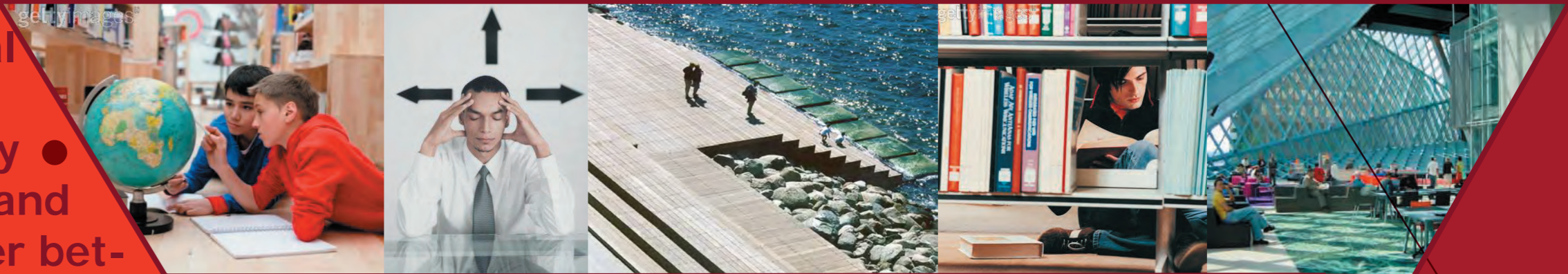
NEW CENTRAL URBAN WATERFRONT AND MEDIASPACE IN AARHUS
Competition Brief, Volume I   April 2008

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BACKGROUND, VISIONS AND CONTENTS

PREFACE   Århus - From Viking town to city of knowledge

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CEO of Realdania*

Mayor Nicolai Wammen

CEO Flemming Borreskov

The conversion of the urban harbour areas in Århus is well underway. The project is the largest urban development project in the city's history and one of the largest in Denmark ever. The project is founded on a vision of creating a lively, diverse and attractive city district that people can be proud of and that will allow Århus to make its mark both nationally and internationally.

The "New Urban Harbour Space and MEDIASPACE" competition is an essential element in this process, as it marks the beginning of the establishment of a unique district in the area where the city's first settlers took up abode in the Viking Age. It is also the place where the city will interface with the water, in a vibrant setting shaped by fascinating architecture and an effervescent recreational urban space.

Hopes are thus high for the project, which stretches from the uncovered Århus River surrounded by cafés and intense urban life across the Europaplads square and past the Cathedral and the Bispetorvet square to Nørreport. The city's new MEDIASPACE will be located on a bastion protruding into the harbour basin.

MEDIASPACE, the new main library in Århus that will also host Citizen Service facilities and a number of other services will be an open, attractive and flexible place of refuge for local residents and visitors: a place that will encourage and support their desire to learn and experience new things. The bastion will include a new modern car park with demonstration value open both to MEDIASPACE visitors and people who just want to enjoy the harbour area or city life in general.

The design selected will have a major influence on the development of the harbour area and on city life. It is important that the urban harbour space and the new MEDIASPACE attracts all segments of the local population as well as visitors to the city, and this makes great demands on the professional competence and flexibility of the architects and on their ability to enter into an open dialogue.
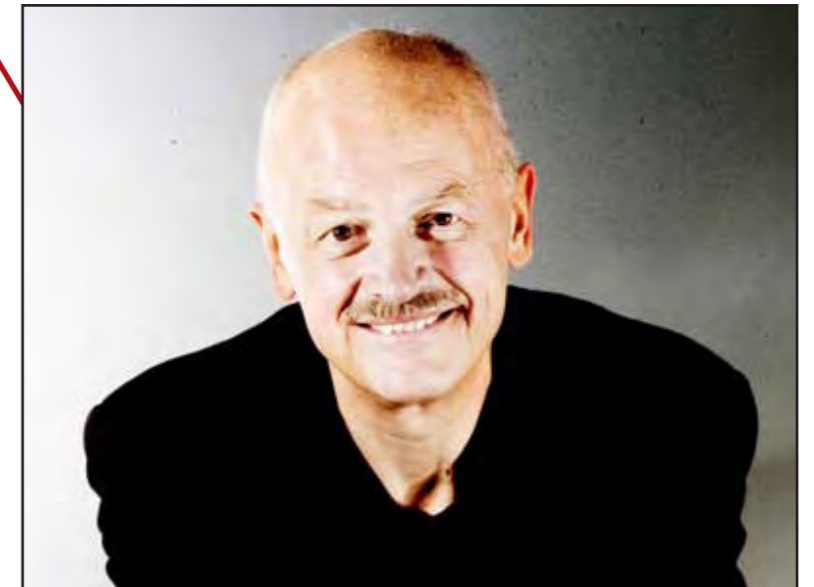
This competition brief is based on citizen needs and requirements as well as the Århus Model for Involvement of Citizens, and future users and stakeholders have been involved in its preparation. Involvement, dialogue and interaction will remain key in the competition process and in the project as a whole, because only by involving future users and relevant players in the city will we be able to create an area and a MEDIASPACE building that will also be vital and engaging in the next century.

The project is being planned and executed by a partnership between the City of Århus, Realdania and its subsidiary Realea A/S. Financially Realdania is contributing with app. DKK 700 million for the new urban harbour space, the bastion and the car park.

We fully trust that the entrants in this competition will do their utmost to achieve a fantastic combination of high architectural quality, cohesion between the city and the bay, and a new, inspiring landmark for Århus as a city of knowledge.

Illustration of the idea in the competition project

Århus

With its population of 300,000 people, Århus is the second-largest city in Denmark. It is centrally located in Denmark, and the many institutions of education in the city attract thousands of students from all parts of the country. Århus is both a national and international leader in many fields.

The Århus area is rapidly growing in terms of population and jobs, and several urban development and infrastructure projects are in progress.

Søndergade/ Strøget

The Urban Harbour Areas

The conversion of the Urban Harbour Areas in Århus is one of the largest urban development projects in the city's history.

In 1997 the Port of Århus, Århus County and Århus City adopted large-scale plans for the development of Århus harbour, according to which the harbour activities in the areas closest to the city will be relocated to another area further east. Consequently, the harbour areas close to the city centre can be used for other purposes.

Because of the many interesting opportunities resulting from this decision, the City Council launched an ideas competition for the Urban Harbour Areas in 1991.

The main concept set out in the winning entry, submitted by architects Knud Fladeland Nielsen and Peer Teglgaard Jeppesen, was the "recreation of the city's edge towards the sea". Their scheme comprises the five-kilometre stretch of urban harbour areas located between the 'Den Permanente' sea bath facility in Risskov to the north of the city centre and the place called Tangkrogen and Marselisborg Marina to the south.

Based on the winning entry, Århus City Council has adopted the 'Master Plan for the Urban Harbour Areas' (2003) and the 'Quality Manual for the Urban Harbour Areas', in which the overall visions and guidelines for the conversion of the former harbour facilities into a new urban environment are laid down.
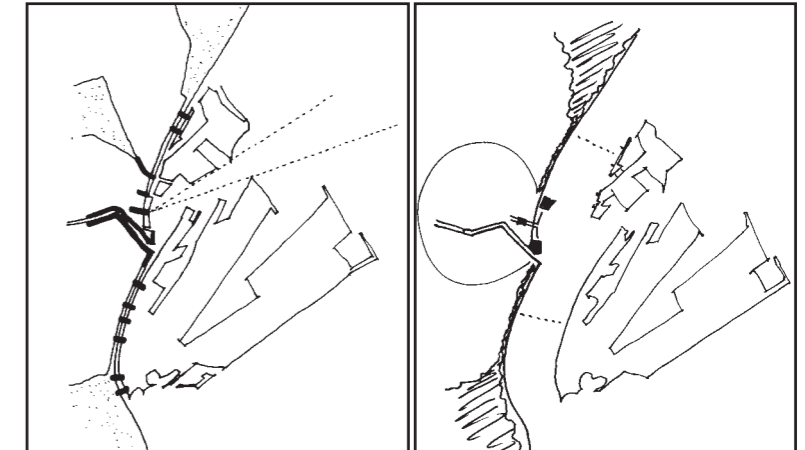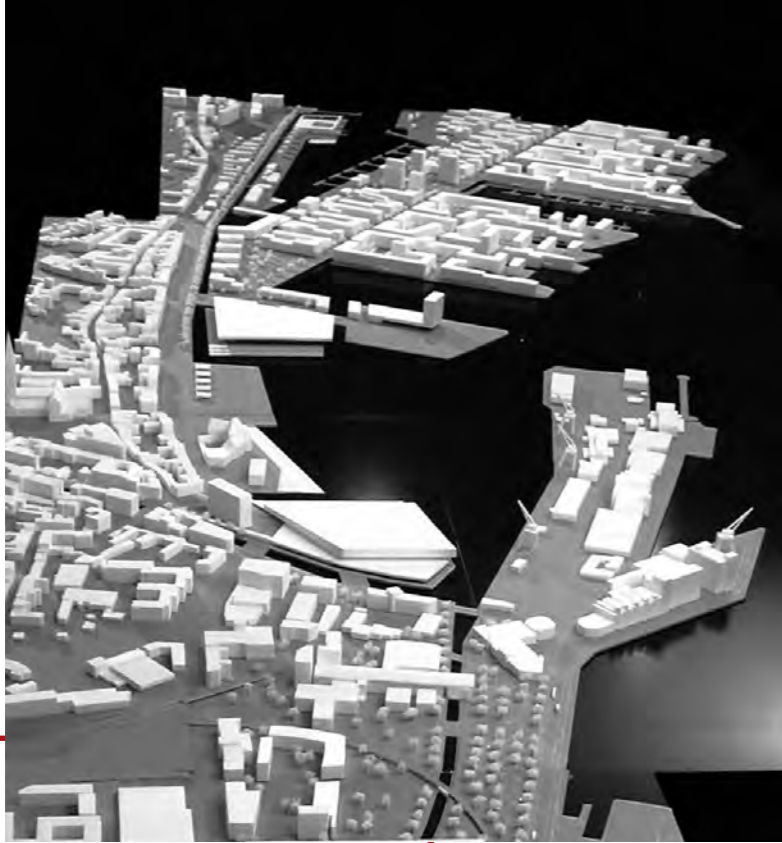

The water course at Immervad

The University Park

The waterfront seen from Mellemarmen

Model of "De Bynære Havnearealer"

Telefontorvet/ Søndergade

The main library at Mølleparken

New central urban harbour space

The master plan and the quality manual are based on two main elements intended to ensure a good interplay between the city, the harbour and the bay. One is a recreational north-south connection through the urban harbour areas; the other is the creation of a large, cohesive urban harbour square with a central location next to the cathedral. The urban harbour space can be created by transforming the inner harbour basins and establishing two distinctive bastions that will frame the urban harbour space and the new harbour square to the north and the south.

The two bastions in the harbour space should be distinctive buildings with unique architectural qualities. They must enter into a dialogue across the harbour basin as well as be open towards each other and the harbour basin. The use of the buildings and the square between the buildings should be conducive of activity in the area and should also form a new active urban area at the edge of the city centre. The design of the southern bastion must be coordinated with the opening of Århus Å in order to ensure that the last part of this stretch of water will feature a distinctive and attractive interplay with the new buildings constructed in the area.

MEDIASPACE: new library, citizen's, services and more

The digital revolution has the basis for libraries to change completely. it is necessary to rethink the physical framework of libraries so that, in future, libraries will not only be temples of books where physical media are stored and distributed, but open places of learning and experience where knowledge is exchanged and disseminated. The building of the Main Library in Mølleparken from 1934 does not meet these new requirements.

Consequently the City Council has decided to locate the city's new Main Library, MEDIASPACE, on the southern bastion.

In connection with the reform of local government in Århus, the City merged its Citizen's Services and library services in one administration in order to ensure optimum service to citizens through the introduction of joint points of service, collaboration on the development of digital self-service, and the sharing of knowledge about citizen needs and requirements.

So, in addition to forming the physical framework for the relocated, extended and developed Main Library in Århus, MEDIASPACE must also include facilities for Citizen's Services, which handles the public services needed by the majority of citizens. Furthermore, the building is to accommodate a number of networks and partners, who contribute creativity and innovation to MEDIASPACE and enhance MEDIASPACE's position as a natural crossfield of knowledge, growth and development.

MEDIASPACE is intended to be the city's centre of knowledge and culture, with a focus on people. MEDIASPACE will thus be a very important part of the total project to transform the urban harbour areas.

2   THE COMPETITION

The competition must develop proposals for some of the key elements of the master plan for the urban harbour areas. Entrants are therefore requested to present proposals for the new central harbour area between the two bastions as well as proposals for the southern bastion, where MEDIASPACE will be part of a distinctive building complex of high architectural quality.

CONTENTS
The project is highly complex and comprises a number of sub-projects whose interaction is crucial in fulfilling the vision defined for the project. The requirements applying to the individual sub-projects appear from this competition brief and its annexes.
Below is a brief overview of the sub-projects:

1. THE BUILDING COMPLEX
The largest sub-project is the actual building complex, which is expected to have a total floor area of about 29,000 m2 excluding basement areas.

In addition to the 18,000 m2 MEDIASPACE, the building complex should have an optional floor area of 10,000 m2 that can be rented out for administrative or educational purposes as well as an arrival centre with a floor area of about 1,000 m2.

2. THE SOUTHERN BASTION
In connection with the southern bastion, part of the harbour basin must be reclaimed and undergo large scale restructuring which probably includes the removal or change of existing quay structures.

3. PARKING FACILITIES
A high-quality, well-designed car park with spaces for about 1000 cars must be integrated into the southern bastion. The design and integration of the car park should be such that the facilities will be a showcase for innovative solutions in car park design.

4. OPENING OF THE WATERCOURSE AREA AND CONVERSION OF THE EUROPAPLADS AREA
Work to lay open Århus River has been going on in stages since the 1990s. This work must be concluded in connection with the project. Together with the renewal of the Europaplads square area, this 'uncovering' of the watercourse is intended to combine the river environment with the harbour environment in a harmonious whole.

NEW QUAYS PROPOSED IN „DE BYNÆRE HAVNEAREALER„

EXISTING QUAYS

5. TRAFFIC
Traffic conditions in the area around the southern bastion are generally complex due to the many different modes of traffic.

It is important to ensure that vulnerable road-users – cyclists and pedestrians – have safe and easy access across roads and railway tracks from the city centre to the southern bastion and MEDIASPACE.

Furthermore, an access road to the harbour square via the southern bastion and the integrated car park must be established at a later date.

6. LIGHT RAIL CORRIDOR/ GRENÅ LINE
As part of a future traffic plan for Århus city centre, a corridor for a light railway will be set aside from the Nørreport junction to the central train station. The trajectory of the Grenå railway line will be maintained. Both the current trajectory of the Grenå railway line and the future trajectory of the light rail (which will follow the trajectory of the Grenå railway line) will cross the southern bastion area and must therefore be taken into account in the design of the bastion.

7. RECREATIONAL CONNECTION
One of the main concepts of the master plan is the establishment of a continuous canal-like promenade with a pedestrian path and a bicycle path. The canal motif is to symbolise the original coastline and mark the transition from the city centre to the new harbour areas.

The recreational connection is to go through the southern bastion area.

Entrants are requested to incorporate sports and health facilities – a sports rambla – into the layout of the harbour area.

8. ARRIVAL CENTRE
In the area between the watercourse and the southern bastion, there should be an arrival centre that forms part of the overall building complex.

This arrival centre should be a hub for the many modes of transport that connect the area with the city centre, MEDIASPACE, the car park, the train and light rail station and the harbour square via the new urban spaces in the bastion.

A station for the future light railway should be integrated into the arrival centre.

9. HARBOUR SQUARE
The harbour square will be an important part of the new central urban harbour spaces between the mouth of the watercourse and Nørreport. The vision is that the urban harbour space becomes the city's new popular venue for activity and recreation. Pier 1 will be demolished or, alternatively, minimised, so that the new urban harbour space will have optimum contact with the water surface as well as view over the bay.

2.1   Competition process

The competition is a design competition organised in accordance with Articles 66-74 of European Council Directive 2004/18/EC of 31 March 2004 following a prequalification round.

The size of the competition site appears from section 4 below. The competition site is divided into two areas:

Site A:
The southern bastion including the building complex with MEDIASPACE, the optional area, the arrival centre, the car park, traffic corridors, etc and including the uncovering of the watercourse and transformation of the Europaplads square area.

Site B:
The harbour square, including road and railway trajectories on the site.

The competition concerns both sites, but the competition promoter reserves the right to select separate winners for Site A and Site B.

The winner(s) will subsequently be invited to participate in a negotiated procedure without prior announcement in accordance with Article 31(3) of Council Directive 2004/18/EC. If separate winners are selected (one for Site A and one for Site B), separate negotiated procedures will be arranged for the two sites.

There will thus be two tendering processes before the City of Århus is able to sign a lead consultant agreement (-s).

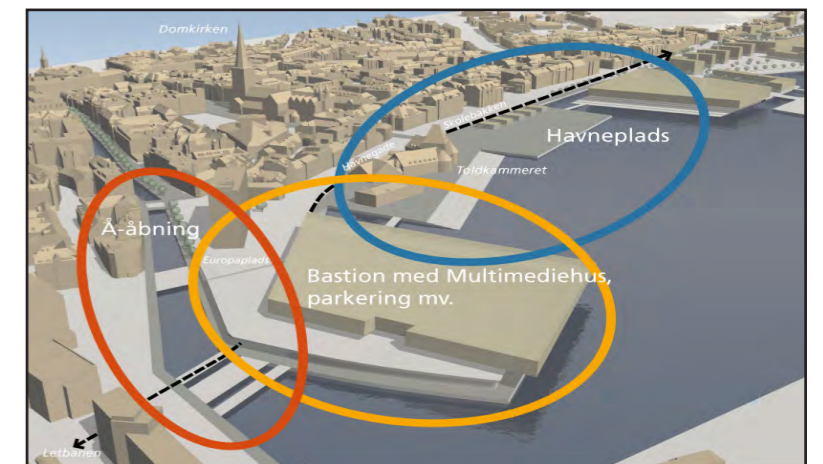The water course seen from Europaplads

Illustration of 3D model from "De Bynære Havnearealer"

2.2   Financial management

The complexity and level of ambition of this project call for tight financial management in all project phases.

The use of integrated design in which the individual specialist areas support each other with documented technical synergy and synergy with regard to construction costs is an essential parameter in terms of achieving the ambition level within the budgetary framework applying to the project.

It as also crucial that all entrants in the design competition keep construction costs in mind when preparing their responses to the competition brief. All proposals submitted will be assessed on the basis of how well the entrant has ensured integrated design and taken construction costs into account.

In the subsequent negotiated procedure, entrants will be requested to go into further details with regard to the above themes, which will be key topics in the negotiations.

Transparency and credibility in budget planning will thus be important criteria in line with the architectural response when the final winner and eventual consultant are selected.

The water course at Immervad by night

Photograph of the inner harbour seen from the north-west

The MEDIASPACE site

It is absolutely unique to be allowed to control and operate with as many important parameters at the same time at such a central location in a city such as Århus, but this competition provides exactly such an opportunity.

With its fantastic location in relation to the city, the infrastructure and the water, the site requires consideration of many different physical elements, and the competition promoter expects to receive responses of a particularly high architectural quality.

The main vision in relation to the project is to create an active, vibrant urban harbour space running from the uncovered watercourse, with cafés and intense urban life, across the Europaplads square and, from there, to the north to the area in front of the cathedral and the Bispetorvet square and then further on to Nørreport. The length of this area is about one kilometre.

The new public urban space should be a unique, attractive place where people can go to see the water and enjoy the inner harbour area against the backdrop of the city centre. The layout of this urban space should support various cultural activities and provide room for informal breaks, special experiences and play. With the new buildings, the uncovering of the last part of the watercourse towards the harbour, and the closing of the internal harbour road, this area will become a new and important link between the city centre and the harbour.

A building complex should function as a hinge between the uncovered watercourse and the harbour square, featuring a visionary, sustainable architecture which in a compelling way communicates that Århus is a future-oriented and innovative city. The main street and the promenade along the watercourse will link the city centre and the harbour, making the area an obvious meeting point and a destination for excursions. The proximity of the central train station, the bus terminal and the future light railway will make access to the site and the experiences it offers very easy.

The main function in the building complex will be MEDIASPACE, which is intended as an icon of Århus, communicating that Århus is a city of knowledge, vibrancy and roots. MEDIASPACE and the urban harbour space should expand the city and create activity and a vivacious atmosphere in the area, while at the same time being a flexible, dynamic refuge, the setting of an open, easily accessible learning and experience environment, and a unique place for people's self-expression and collaboration.

Inside the building, there should be numerous opportunities for experience, actualisation, activity and calm immersion, but at the same time the surrounding harbour areas should facilitate diverse outdoor activities that take place in dynamic, innovative interaction.

It is the competition promoter's opinion that concentrating the public function both inside the building complex and with regard to the recreational facilities would intensify the experience of urban life and make the urban space more attractive, while at the same time enhancing the possibilities of making the building part of informal activities, play and experience.

Entrants are therefore requested to present proposals for the integration of public functions in public urban spaces with the public areas established in MEDIASPACE. The cohesion between the building and the outdoor urban spaces should be emphasised using a number or architectural effects that will make the urban space an integrated part and continuation of the public spaces inside MEDIASPACE.

The various sub-projects involved in this competition are mutually dependent. Thus, there is direct physical connection between the bastion and the car park, which again is clearly linked to the building complex both architecturally and technically. The appearance of the building complex and access to it are closely connected with the layout of traffic corridors. The arrival centre should be closely integrated with the traffic corridors, MEDIASPACE and the car park. The uncovering of the watercourse and the conversion of the Europaplads square and the harbour square have an immediate architectural, urban and logistic connection with the traffic corridors and the southern bastion – and thus also with the building complex, the car park and the arrival centre.

Each of the sub-projects calls for an in-depth understanding of needs and requirements. The ultimate solution should integrate all sub-elements, combining them into an elegant, innovative response that utilises potential synergies between those elements and – as an essential aspect – does not exceed the budgetary framework laid down with regard to construction costs.

It is the opinion of the competition promoter that architectural quality is not tantamount to high construction costs measured in terms of cost per square metre – quite the contrary, as a matter of fact.

Architectural quality is to a great extent achieved by means of intelligent solutions based on integrated design and optimum synergy between the various trades and professions involved, so that the best possible solution is obtained within the available budget.
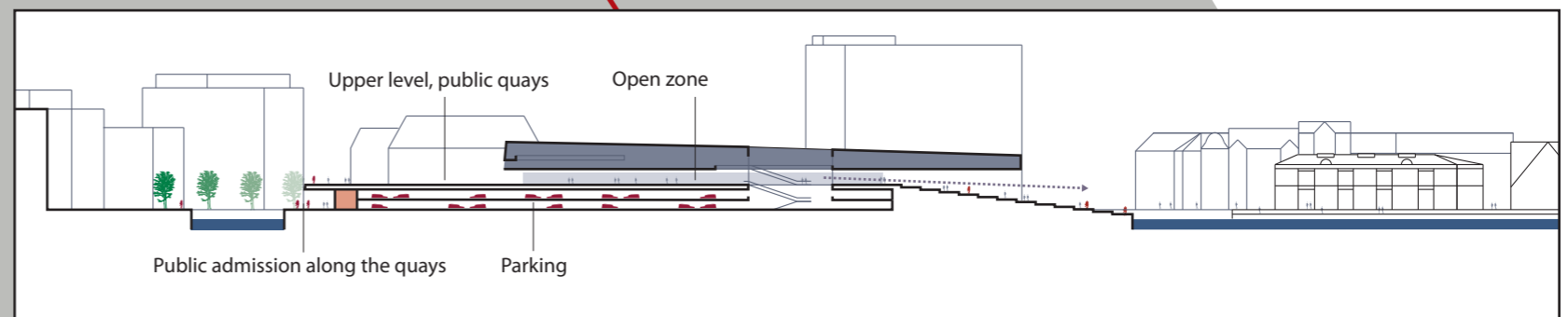

Upper level, public quays   Open zone

Public admission along the quays   Parking

From "De Bynære Havnearealer"

4.1 Delimitation and immediate surroundings

The competition site comprises the part of the urban harbour area called the Urban Harbour Space, except for the northern bastion, which is the subject of a separate project.

Towards the west, along Havnegade, Skolebakken and Kystvejen, the medieval city centre – in which the cathedral is the most distinctive building – is delimited by a five-storey waterfront line of buildings.

The Havnegade/Skolebakken/Kystvejen area, where traffic loads are currently very high, will be restructured and the average speed of traffic reduced to minimise the traffic barrier between the city centre and the new city district along the waterfront. A light railway with two tracks and stops along the current trajectory of the Grenå railway line is part of the vision for the area.

Most of the squares and large open spaces in the city centre have been converted and renovated in the past decade, and this has contributed greatly to the creation of today's attractive urban environment in the city centre.

To the east, the competition site borders Mellemarmen and the Grain Pier (Kornpieren), which is an active harbour area with harbour-related activities including a shipyard and facilities for grain and feed supply companies. There is an old silo structure in the area called 'The Five Sisters', which is worth preserving, and a taller dominating silo structure of more recent origin.

The southern part of Mellemarmen and Kornpieren is covered by Local Plan 568, which permits extension and modernisation of enterprises in the area. Furthermore, the local plan determines that existing buildings of architectural value should be preserved.
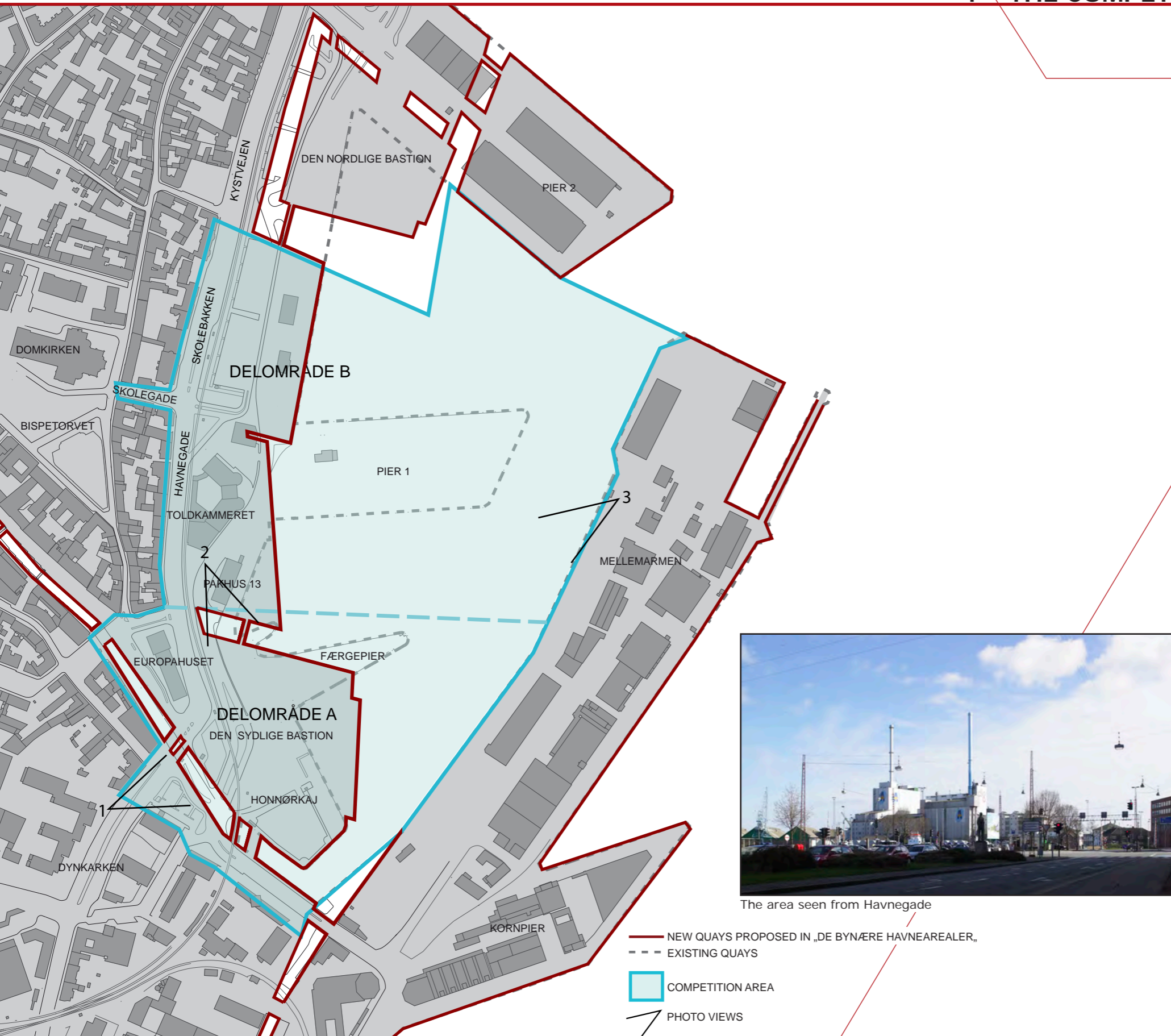
In the local plan, the part of Mellemarmen that faces the urban harbour area is zoned for enterprises whose activities have little effect on the environment, so that the area becomes a kind of buffer zone between industrial harbour activities and the city-oriented activities. There should be architectural cohesion between buildings in this area, and the build-ings should present an attractive facade toward the urban harbour space and the city centre. The 'Quality Manual for the Urban Harbour Areas' suggests that a small part of the south-western quay could be used for a canal running from the mouth of the watercourse to the Midtkraft area in the south. However, entrants are requested to use current conditions as their starting point.

The northern part of Mellemarmen has been zoned for shipyard activities in Local Plan 511.

Pier 2 and the future northern bastion define the northern border of the site. New buildings in this area – which is intended to contain institutions of education, a science park, offices, business facilities, etc – will be the subject of a separate design and planning process.

The City of Århus will establish the canals to the west of the northern bastion before the realisation of the project covered by this competition. The layout of the canals appears from Annex 8.

Mindet and Åboulevarden, which includes the new office building of the Port of Århus, the building owned by Århus Stevedore Company and

The area seen from Havnegade

NEW QUAYS PROPOSED IN „DE BYNÆRE HAVNEAREALER„
EXISTING QUAYS
COMPETITION AREA
PHOTO VIEWS

Figure 4.1 The competition site

DEN NORDLIGE BASTION
PIER 2
KYSTVEJEN
DELOMRÅDE B
SKOLEBAKKEN
DOMKIRKEN
SKOLEGADE
BISPETORVET
HAVNEGADE
PIER 1
TOLDKAMMERET
3
MELLEMARMEN
2
PAKHUS 13
EUROPAHUSET
FÆRGEPIER
DELOMRÅDE A
DEN SYDLIGE BASTION
1
HONNØRKAJ
DYNKARKEN
KORNPIER

Photograph from Mellemarmen/Kornpieren

the Atlantic Hotel, form the southern border of the competition site. The area to the south, which contains buildings of a former power plant and a current municipal abattoir, is part of the urban harbour areas, and some conversion activities have already begun there.

The competition site is divided into two sub-sites called Site A and Site B. The assessment panel may select one or more winners for both areas together or separate winners of the two sub-areas.

Please see the competition regulations in section 1 of Volume II.

Areas:

Site A	m2
Europaplads inclusive of roads	26,600
Honnørkaj	18,100
Total	**44,700**

Site B	m2
Harbour square inclusive of Customs House, etc	28,700
Pier 1	20,100
Road and railway tracks	23,500
Total	**72,300**

Tall-ship race   Photograph: Ole Brikner

4.2   History

The southern bastion with MEDIASPACE is to be located in one of the places in Århus that may be most interesting from a historical point of view: the Aros river mouth. The first settlements in Århus – or Aros as it was called at the time – took place in the latter half of the ninth century. There are clear traces of buildings along the watercourse, some of which date back to 770. At that time, the Viking Age was starting, and Aros was about to become a well-known urban conglomeration and a centre of trade.

Aros is where Viking fleets met and set sail for foreign shores where the Vikings traded and plundered, or they sailed upriver to special ship-building places where warships were built and repaired or simply moored in winter periods. Traders and seafarers also came here to load and unload goods.

In the Middle Ages, the town grew and so did the area at the mouth of the river. The cathedral school was built in the thirteenth century at its current location between the cathedral and the sea, not far from the river. In the fifteenth century, wealthy and powerful merchants became competitors of the wealthy church. Although the town was still in the King's possession, the merchants gained great power and were behind a major extension of the harbour, which included the construction of quays and piers. After the Reformation, trade continued to flourish until wars with Sweden involving occupation and bombardments from ships in the bay combined with plague reduced the number of inhabitants by a third down to about 3,500 in 1672. After the war, trade began to flourish again, and a large merchant fleet was built in the late seventeenth century.

Until the time of the Great Nordic War (1710-1720), the harbour was converted into a well-functioning base for international trade. However, substantial war taxes and falling grain prices affected the economy until the 1700s, when the situation improved and the merchant fleet regained most of its former glory. Industrialisation and the age of enlightenment marked a new era in the city, and in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the harbour was transformed into a vibrant cargo harbour, most of which today is located in the new East Harbour.

Until the late nineteenth century, the river was an important commercial cargo route, but it was partly covered in the 1930s and completely covered in the 1950s to solve the ever-increasing problems of finding room for vehicular traffic. In the 1990s, parts of the river were uncovered to add quality and atmosphere to the city's urban environment.

4.3   Parade quay and ferry pier

The area delimited by the mouth of Århus River, the Parade Pier, the ferry pier, the Grenå Line trajectory and the Nordhavnsgade street is currently used for marquees and stalls in connection with various events such as the annual Århus Festival.

In connection with the 2007 Tall Ship Race, all areas were put into use and full of stalls, stands and facilities for the public.

The quay was originally used as the berth for the ferries between Århus, the island of Samsø and Kalundborg on Zealand. Visiting naval ships berth here and so does the royal yacht, the Dannebrog, each summer when the Queen makes Århus one of the first stops of her annual summer cruise to Danish towns and cities. She is always greeted by huge crowds on the quay.

The water course at the beginning of the last century

The cathedral seen from Søndergade

The Royal Yacht at Honnørkaj

4.4   Åboulevarden and Århus River

In the 1990s, Århus City Council decided to initiate works to uncover Århus River, which – as mentioned above – was partly covered around 1930 and subsequently fully covered in order to facilitate vehicular access to Århus harbour.

The first stages of this uncovering project resulted in the current urban canal environment, which is characterised by buildings representing different ages. The ground floors of these buildings are the setting of a vibrant café life. In the first stage of the reopening of the river, it was crucial to show its trajectory and emphasise its historic importance and its harbour role. On the sunny northern side, a promenade from the Mølleparken park to the Europaplads square ties the entire area together.

The reopening of the river has very much helped create the current urban environment in Århus city centre, and many people now associate Århus with the scenery along the watercourse and the special atmosphere that has developed in the area.

Example from the waterfront in Porto

The water course seen towards the harbour

4.5   Europaplads

The street along the watercourse towards the harbour changes character at the Europaplads square, shifting from a dense city environment with intimate spaces and streets to the grand dimensions and volumes of the harbour. The Europaplads square is a large surface without cohesive paving and without architectural elements that generate a sense of orientation. The square is dominated by various types of traffic and is intersected by a large road that distributes traffic to Havnegade, Åboulevarden and the harbour via Mindet. At the centre of all this is the Europahus ('Europe Building'), a twelve-storey landmark in the area. To the east, the Grenå railway line forms a barrier between the harbour area and the city.

There is an underground car park connected to the Europe Building, and to the north of the building there is a service station which is expected to close.

4.6   The harbour square

The old city centre is delimited towards the water by a row of buildings up to five storeys tall along Havnegade, Skolebakken and Kystvejen, interrupted only by Skt Olufs Gade, which includes a small square, and Skolegyde, with its Cathedral School, from which the choir of the cathedral can be seen.

Both the red corner building from 1905 belonging to Århus Cathedral School and designed by Hack Kampmann and Skolebakken number 3, designed by C F Møller and built in 1957, are listed buildings.

The only buildings worth preserving in the harbour square itself are two distinctive buildings of historical and architectural value: the customs house from 1897 designed by Hack Kampmann and the newly refurbished Warehouse 13 from 1923. Both buildings are listed, and entrants are requested to retain them. The customs house building is currently used as offices and a club for students, while Warehouse 13 houses a firm of consulting engineers.

In addition there are a few buildings reflecting the area's former function as a harbour area: Warehouse 27 and a former ticket office which is now used as an information centre for the Urban Harbour Areas. Both buildings are expected to be demolished.

The area is currently dominated by heavy harbour traffic in Nordhavnsgade and by the Grenå railway line that runs along the edge of the area.

Photograph of Europaplads seen from Hotel Atlantic

The water course at Immervad

The Grenå train at Europaplads

As mentioned earlier in this brief, the urban harbour space stretches from the uncovered watercourse along the southern bastion to the harbour square in front of the cathedral and the Bispetorv square to Nørreport.

Competition entries should discuss new recreational and interactive themed activities in the area from south to north. Entrants should take views, sun orientation and shelter from the wind into account in designing attractive areas and are also requested to consider how opportunities can be provided for physical activities and recreational facilities for people of all ages. In doing so, they should seek to use new types of interaction that simulate use. To provide as few restrictions as possible on recreational activities, vehicular traffic should have only a minimal influence on the design of these outdoor areas.

The dominant special feature of the site is its proximity to the water, so entrants should illustrate how the presence of the water can be accentuated to a greater extent than is the case today. Entrants should consider this both in relation to the building complex and in relation to the site as a whole.

In the winter months, there will of course be fewer people in the harbour square itself. Entrants are therefore requested to consider and illustrate whether the site could be used for other activities during this time of the year. It should be ensured that, in physical terms, the area can be bereft of specific activities in the winter months without seeming desolate. For this reason, it should have considerable architectural and aesthetic qualities that can help to create an attractive atmosphere in the entire area.

In addition to the overall layout and design, entries should present proposals for paving, urban furniture, planting and lighting. Entrants are requested to consider lighting with particular care and design it in such a way that it will help not only to make people feel safe and secure but also create an attractive atmosphere. It is important to give high priority to safety and security, for example through lighting and open and visible surroundings, as there will often be activities in MEDIASPACE and on the square that end relatively late in the evening.

The layout and organisation of the area and the urban furniture chosen must minimise the risk of vandalism and damage caused by vehicles colliding with the urban furniture and structural elements. Moreover, entrants are requested to ensure that both urban furniture and paving are robust enough for the use intended and for the exposure to the special climatic impact due to the close proximity of the water.

Mellemarmen/ Kornpieren

Recreational harbour space, Islands Brygge

The Black Diamond's harbour area in Copenhagen

6   THE HARBOUR SQUARE

Entrants are requested to illustrate how the centrally located harbour square close to the cathedral and the city centre can be laid out and used in a way that makes it an important link between the city, the harbour and the bay as well as a unique and attractive area of the city.

Entries will be considered ideas to be presented in the subsequent process of involving citizens in the project, but they must show so many details that it will be possible to make realistic estimates of what their realisation will cost.

The primary routes for 'light' road-users between the city centre and the urban harbour space will be along the watercourse via the current Europaplads square, the shopping streets, the Store Torv and Bispetorv squares and Skolegyde. It is important that these connections are attractive and that paving and other elements show that access between the current city centre and the urban harbour space is designed with pedestrians' needs and requirements in mind.
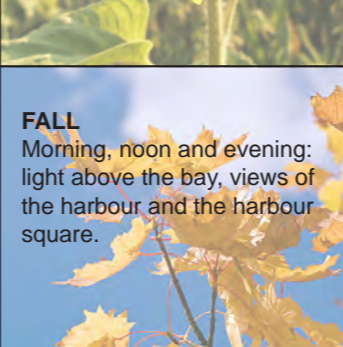
Please see Volume II, section 5.5: "Pedestrian paths and connections".

As regards the question of full or partial removal of Pier 1, the City Council has decided to allow entrants to consider whether functional and architectural solutions involving preservation of a small part of Pier 1, for example in the form of an island for various activities connected with the harbour square and/or the southern bastion, would be possible and attractive. However, it is a requirement that there will be no actual buildings in any preserved part of Pier 1 and that there will be no disruption of views of the bay from the city or of views between the two bastions.

The use of the square should help to realise the vision of a vibrant life and diversity in public urban spaces through recreational and cultural activities and sports, for example by realising the proposed idea for a sports rambla.

The layout and organisation of the square should be such that many different activities can take place here. The square should thus be a multipurpose urban space conducive to spontaneity and a multitude of different activities at all times of the year.

It must be possible for light road-users to cross the square in an informal way; see the plans for an uninterrupted waterfront promenade (the recreational connection), which is to connect the urban harbour areas with the woods to the north and south.

SEASON	TYPES OF TRAFFIC INVOLVED	SPORTS RAMBLA IN THE HARBOUR SQUARE	EVENTS ON THE HARBOUR SQUARE
WINTER Morning, noon and evening: light above the bay, views of the harbour and the harbour square.	Pedestrians Cyclists Cars Trains	• Physical activity • Skating rink with lavatories and a stall selling waffles and hot chocolate • Skiing slope with snow from Norwegian mountains • Reflecting water bassin 5 cm deep	• Return of the light • Santa Lucia • Sale of christmas trees • Snow sculptures • Information center • Market days • New Year's fireworks • Mardi Gras activities • Shorvetide festival: children lining up to hit a piñata-like barrel
SPRING Morning, noon and evening: light above the bay, views of the harbour and the harbour square.	Pedestrians Cyclists Cars Trains	• First Optimist dingy race of the year • Match Race, mini 10 m • Kayaking • Rafting • Climbing wall • Skateboarding/ Roller skating • Running: the annual Marselis Race • Fishing: garfish in April and May	• Flowering cherry trees or five million red tulips • The first new potatoes from Samsø island • Daylight savings time starts • City beach; opening of 200 deck chairs in the harbour square • Marked days • Flea market in selected weekends • Antique cars brought out of their winter garages • Information centre • Graduation celebration (upper secondary schools) • Final project presentation for apprentice bricklayers and carpenters
SUMMER Morning, noon and evening: light above the bay, views of the harbour and the harbour square.	Pedestrians Cyclists Cars Trains	• Match Race, mini 10 m • Kayaking • Rafting • Climbing wall • Skateboarding/ Roller skating • Running: the annual Marselis Race • Fishing: mackerel in August • Street basketball and street football • Århus Triathlon	• The city's green lawn: please step on the grass • City beach, 200 deck chairs in the harbour square, sand sculptures • The Royal Yacht and the Queen at Marselisborg Palace • Harbour tours, the urban harbour areas, the marina • Symphony orchestra summer concert, the Royal Ballet • Longest day of the year, bonfires • Strictly Come Dancing, Tango Extreme • Drive-in cinema • Post Denmark bicycle race • Fun fair • Market days • Flea market in selected weekends • Information centre
FALL Morning, noon and evening: light above the bay, views of the harbour and the harbour square.	Pedestrians Cyclists Cars Trains	• End of Optimist dingy season, parent's race • Match Race, mini 10 m • Kayaking • Rafting • Climbing wall • Skateboarding/ Roller skating • Kity flying • Fishing: macerel and sea trout in September and October • Marselis Race	• Falling leaves, large surface of golden red flowers • Århus Festival: a weeks of concerts, beer drinking, etc. • Red route with close contact with the water. • Wooden boat event • Harvest celebrations • Information centre • Market days • Flea market in selected weekends • Daylight savings time ends • Halloween • Culture Night

There must also be an access route for service deliveries to Warehouse 13, the Customs House and the Harbour Square via MEDIASPACE. Entrants are requested to present proposals for the layout and use of the square at different times of the year. This may include the location of mobile pavilions, a stage, and possibly small permanent buildings such as lavatories and an information booth.

Entrants may also present proposals for the integration of art in the square.

It must be possible for large vessels such as the Royal Yacht to moor alongside the Harbour Square, and there must be room for audiences for various events such as maritime events in the harbour basin as well as gathering areas, steps and similar areas close to the water's surface.

The choice of paving, lighting, etc should emphasise the square's location between the city, the harbour and the bay and should also be suitable for different activities and create clear cohesion with the squares and open spaces in adjacent areas.

The Customs House and Warehouse 13 must be preserved, and the areas leading to these buildings must be incorporated into the paving design of the square as a whole.

Wastewater basin

As part of an ongoing project of improving the water quality of Lake Brabrand, Århus River and Århus harbour, it has been decided to establish a basin for the collection of wastewater in Århus harbour in 2010-2011. The basin will be an underground concrete basin located in the northern part of the harbour square. The basin's surface area will be approximately 1,000 m2. The structure must be protected to at least ordnance level 2.5. The location of the basin and the constraints applying to the use of the area above the basin appear from Annex 9.

The basin is not part of this competition, but entrants are requested to bear in mind the constraints that the basin may place on their proposals.

The Harbour area without Pier 1
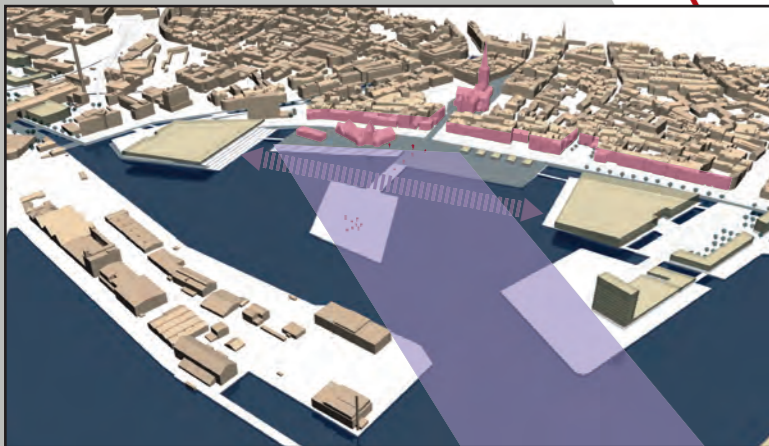
The Harbour area with Pier 1 preserved as an island

Example of sport rambla

Example of Canopy tents at Bispetorv

7   UNCOVERING OF THE WATERCOURSE

Work to complete the third stage of the project of uncovering the watercourse from Immervad to Vester Allé is currently in progress. After completion of the fourth and last stage of the project from Mindebrogade to Mindet, the City Council's vision of an open watercourse from Grønnegade to Århus harbour will be a reality.

Excisting conditions and technical principles for the opening of the River of Århus can be seen in Annex 7.

Entrants are requested to present proposals as to how the end of the watercourse toward the harbour can be made distinctive and attractive and enter into a good interplay with the new MEDIASPACE and the arrival centre.

There must be clear passage for people all along the watercourse, as well as areas where people can gather, take a break and go close to the water's edge.

Entrants are not required to continue the design line from the first stages of the uncovering of the watercourse in this last stage of the project.
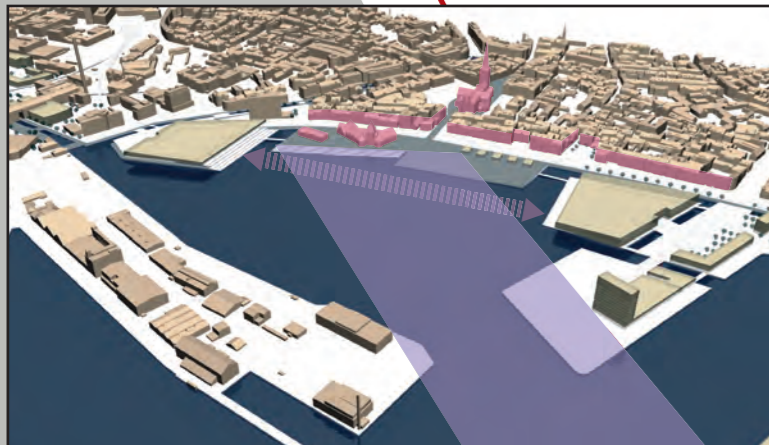
In the autumn of 2007, there was a rescue vehicle test drive along the stretch of the watercourse located between Mindebrogade and Dynkaren.

The test showed that it is impossible to extend the current cross-section of the canal along this stretch of the watercourse. However, the current location makes it possible for rescue vehicles to back into the southeastern part on the same side as the buildings, but it will be necessary to lift equipment and people across the watercourse on the northwestern side. Please see Annex 5.

To the east of Dynkaren, it is possible to change the northern quay to make the watercourse wider and create a more distinctive transition between the watercourse and the harbour basin.

The southern delimitation of the watercourse should be maintained.

Annex 5 outlines the other physical constraints that entrants must take into account.

There is an underground car park in the area which should be preserved. A proposal for a new ramp to this car park is shown in annex 5, but the ramp design may be altered if the overall design of the area where the watercourse runs into the harbour basin makes it necessary.

8   THE BASTION AS AN
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT

Because of the location of the building zone in relation to the city centre, ie on the opposite side of the various trajectories, the competition presents a great challenge to entrants in terms of creating natural and elegant connections with the building complex across these trajectories. It is up to entrants to decide how these connections should be designed, but it is not possible to have all the connections at ground level. Entrants are also requested to incorporate a bastion with a car park and other facilities on which the building complex will stand or be part of. This bastion is one of the elements proposed in the ideas competition concerning the urban harbour areas. The competition promoter is convinced that the two bastions, one on each side of the harbour basin, are essential elements in the future layout of the area and therefore cannot be eliminated by entrants, who must include them in their entries. In addition to the railway trajectory, access roads and bicycle paths, the bastion area should include a car park for one thousand cars. Entrants are requested to pay special attention to the design of this structure, which should be unique, attractive and functional.

The special location close to the water and the water surface should be employed optimally in the form of stairs, ramps, promenades, facade apertures, use of daylight, etc, so that the human scale is constantly evident in building and bastion facades.

Example of waterfront, Malmø BO01

The MEDIASPACE site

Bridges
Within the competition site, there are two road bridges across the watercourse – one at Mindebrogade and one at the Europaplads square – and a railway bridge close to the mouth of the river at Mindet.

All three bridges were in existence when the watercourse was covered. The bridges at Mindebrogade and the Europaplads square are generally in such a good state of repair and represent such a high construction cost that they should be re-used in a modified design adapted to the architectural idiom chosen for the site.

It should be noted that the bridge width has been increased both to the east and the west, one reason being to provide a base for cables and ducts. Please see Annex 6.

The third bridge – the railway bridge at Mindet – is a four-span bridge, but the watercourse only runs under the two middle spans. Both outer spans are blocked off with sheet piling which is slightly recessed relative to the outer edge beam of the bridge. A steel bridge serving as a pavement has subsequently been added to the eastern side of the bridge. This bridge is expected to be replaced by a new bridge. See Annex 6.

9   PARKING FACILITIES

The car park in the southern bastion will have an attractive location in the city's future traffic structure. The sketch below shows the future traffic structure and the location of the two bastions, as well as the parking spaces eliminated in connection with urban conversion projects in the city centre.

Because of the attractive location, a park-and-pay car park with room for one thousand cars is required. The architectural quality and functionality of the car park should be remarkable, and the car park should be beautiful, safe and secure, just as it should supplement and support the positive experience that a visit to MEDIASPACE should be.

The car park will form the base of the building complex and thus be an integral part of it. The competition promoter imagines a bastion with a car park and the MEDIASPACE building complex on top of it, ie a horizontal division between the two elements. This does not mean that alternative ideas for integration of the building complex and the car park will automatically be rejected, as long as entrants are able to demonstrate that the alternative solutions will create higher quality without exceeding the budgetary framework.

Entrants should also utilise the close integration with the arrival centre and take into account and be inspired by the interchange between the car park and the various modes of transport present in the area.

All parking places must be integrated into the bastion or building complex. No outdoor parking on the terrain is permitted. The Quality Manual requires that the parking spaces be kept out of view from the terrain, but if entrants can demonstrate that particular aesthetic qualities will be obtained through full or partial visibility, the competition promoter will not reject this possibility in advance.

Basically, the car park must meet the minimum requirements set out below for a conventional car park. However, the competition promoter would like to emphasise that technically, functionally and aesthetically innovative solutions would be welcome, provided that entrants can demonstrate that such solutions have special innovative qualities. A certain amount of money will be earmarked for initiatives that will elevate the car park above conventional, ordinary car parks, but it is up to entrants to indicate the difference between a generic car park and an innovative car park and to lay-out and justify the additional cost involved.

Parking, signage and barrier systems

Entrants are requested to submit sketches that illustrate the overall car park concept and document that one thousand parking places can be established, that there is reasonably easy access to all places and that all places are attractive, inviting and functional. The design of the car park must ensure direct access from the car park to MEDIASPACE, the arrival centre, the bicycle parking facilities and the public areas around the bastion. There must be easy access to the car park and ease of orientation inside it, just as people must be able to feel safe and secure when they use it.

Each parking place must be at least 2.4 m x 5.0 m, and a sufficient area must be set aside for driving lanes and turning areas so that the car park will be attractive to users. The clear height on car park levels must be at least 2.3 m.

If a conventional solution is chosen, the car park must be a closed car park with a double barrier system and associated pay machines. The clear height at the barrier and pay systems must be 3.0 m. There should be two or three separate entrances and exits. In addition to standard signage, there must be detection coils and electronic boards showing empty spaces.

The lighting and combination of materials selected should make the car park as inviting and attractive as possible.

Disabled parking places

Out of the one thousand parking places established, forty must be disabled parking spaces with the following minimum dimensions: 3.5 m (width) x 5.0 m (length). These places must be located as close as possible to lifts and entrance areas.

Special parking places for lift buses, minibuses and similar vehicles

In addition to the thousand parking places mentioned above, twenty-five special parking spaces must be established. These spaces must be 4.5 metres wide and eight metres long and specially marked. The clear height must be at least 3,0 m.

Layout of service delivery courtyard

A service delivery courtyard must be established in connection with the car park, with room for simultaneous unloading of two semi-trailer trucks. In addition, there must be room for two permanent waste skips (at least 8.0 m x 2.5 m) and an area for unloading from vans. The clear height in the service delivery courtyard must be at least 4.5 m. The loading and parking of book buses or the like will take place in the service delivery courtyard, from which there must be access to storerooms, plant rooms and all necessary areas of the library.

Bicycle parking

A total of 500 bicycle parking places must be established either so that they are concealed at ground level or in connection with the arrival centre. It is essential that the parking facilities are accessible and high quality to a degree that problems with illegally parked bicycles close to the arrival centre and MEDIASPACE will be avoided. In order to ensure this, the facilities should be attractive, inviting and based on a good logistical approach.

The layout of the five hundred places appears from the competition material. It is important to create well-organised and safe facilities with the necessary manoeuvring areas. Entrants should bear in mind special features such as wide tyres, the design of Christiania bikes, tandem bikes, etc. Various attractions may be included in these parking areas so as to ensure extensive use of the facilities. Two-level bicycle racks may be used.

Example of bicycle parking in two levels

Northern Bastion

○ *Parking space is abolished*

Parking space is abolished

Southern Bastion

○ *parking space is abolished*

▬	Primary roads
▬	Access roads
▬	Local streets
○	Main junctions
┄	Local traffic area
▬	Bus corridor
•••••	Future tram net
▬	Bicycle routes
▬	Pedestrian street
▬	Pedestrian routes
→	Car traffic

Figure 9.1 Future traffic structure

10   THE BUILDING COMPLEX

The building complex consists of three main elements:

• MEDIASPACE with a gross floor area of 18,000 m2 excluding basement areas
• An optional area (gross floor area of 10,000 m2)
• Arrival centre (gross floor area of about 1,000 m2)

The competition promoter would like the building complex to be cohesive, with a single identity and featuring the same quality and use of materials throughout the complex.

Architectural appearance

The building's architectural appearance at the waterfront close to Århus city centre, the water and the Bay of Århus is crucial and should be emphasised. Entrants should design a cultural lighthouse which, solely by means of its appearance, attracts positive attention and not least encourages people to enter and investigate it further.

In other words, entrants should present a unique architectural statement that communicates the function and contents of MEDIASPACE within the budgetary framework for the project.

Because of the location, the building design should be based on a 360-degree approach so that the building will be attractive and interesting from all angles: from the city, the uncovered watercourse, the harbour basin, the pier opposite it and passing trains, as well as from cars driving along Kystvejen.

Arrival

People will arrive at the building from all directions, using very different modes of transport.
Pedestrians from the city centre will arrive through the arrival centre or along the uncovered watercourse and go under or above the road and railway track to the entrance in the front area on the quay. People arriving by car, bicycle or train/light rail will use lifts or escalators from the car park or light rail station to go directly to the arrival level.

It is important that, no matter which entrance they choose, people end up in a single, central place where they can find out where to go in the building, either by using information boards or personal assistance, asking: 'Where should I go? How do I get there? What is going on in the building today or tomorrow – and where?' The information and guidance services must cater to the needs and requirements of this broadly composed target group of all citizens and all generations.

It should also be possible for people to take a tour of the building along a route that guides them from one section to the next.

There should be ease of orientation in the building both generally and visually, as well as by means of tactile guidelines for visually impaired people, so that visitors can easily find the section with the relevant information or event, find people who can help them or simply find their way out of the building again. This should be achieved without using obtrusive signage. Entrants should ensure that sections that will be used by many visitors are suitably located in relation to the general flow of people through the building.

Accessibility

It is very important that the new building will be accommodating to all types of users, including people with disabilities such as the blind and visually impaired, people with hearing impairments, people with learning disabilities and wheelchair users. In order to ensure unhindered, equal access to knowledge and cultural experiences for people who for some reason or other (eg some physical or mental disability, a mental disorder, social phobia, dyslexia, lack of knowledge competencies, etc) may have difficulty using the resources in the building, the facilities must be as accessible as possible, in all meanings of the word.

Entrants should note that the Danish building regulations require that people with walking impairments can, in principle, use the main entrances and move around inside the building and use its facilities unaided. Door widths and any shifts in levels should be well considered, bearing in mind this requirement.

The various ways in which people can arrive at the building – by car, bicycle, foot, train or bus – should therefore be illustrated, for example the route from platforms and car park to the main entrance and the various sections inside the building.

The new Danish Building Regulations that came into force in February 2008 include stricter rules than the previous regulations, which entrants should bear in mind. Other measures may be suggested as well in order to 'democratise' the use of the building in respect of people with disabilities.
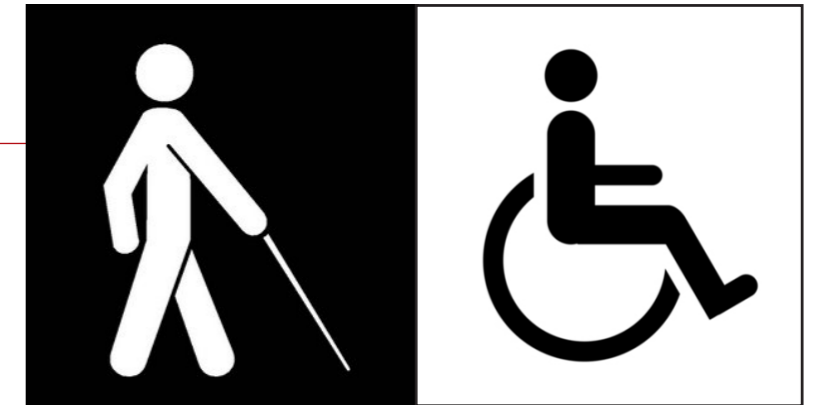
10.1 Overall layout and organisation

The three building elements should generally be organised on the basis of the guidelines set out below and the contents of Volume II of the competition brief, which contains the technical requirements applying to the building complex. This Volume I contains a supplementary text on visions and space requirements.

10.1.1   MEDIASPACE

The new MEDIASPACE is scheduled to open in late 2014 and is of course expected to function for many years to come.

It is therefore crucial that entrants bear this in mind in their preparation of responses to the competition brief, and that the general usability of the building is weighted accordingly.

Entrants are requested to present responses that are based on the space requirements set out in this brief and the currently desired organisation of MEDIASPACE but also take into account any future, perhaps very different use and organisation of the building. The layout and structure of the building must meet this requirement.

It is thus an important element in this competition that entrants present a flexible, visionary building structure based on the seven core values defined for MEDIASPACE (and described later in this brief). Taking their starting point in users and their needs and requirements, entrants are

requested to analyse the collection of media and elements in the building in relation to the flow of people, the location of various elements of content and the composition of the media collection to define and design optimum building principles.

Based on an approach in which spaces are considered experiences, entrants should consider the fictitious contract between design and users in the form of fixed elements, colours and installations and in the form of space combinations that are conducive to individual inspiration and experience.

Entrants should analyse how spaces, media and activities can be organised socially and cognitively in ways that cater to user needs and requirements and how the media collection should be organised in relation to various zones and areas in the building on the basis of different user groups, different work situations and different learning and experience needs. Entrants should also consider how media and spaces are presented and user interfaces designed, and how the relevant services, activities and media can best be presented.

The library should only have a single interface with users. Digital and physical elements should melt together. Visions applying to digital services also apply to physical services, and vice versa. The building must offer the services where the individual user is utilising the context he or she forms part of. Like the digital services currently known, the building should bring users further: 'If you are interested in X, you are probably also interested in...' and so on. The building should be open to users at almost any hour of the day or night. Some areas in the building will be closed some of the time, but several facilities must be accessible outside the opening hours of the secured zones.

The central open square inside the building should be part of the public space and connected with the urban spaces around the building.

At all entrances to and exits from areas where materials are protected it should be possible to install electronic gates to detect attempts to remove media from the building.

The gate should be designed so that staff can intervene before the person who has triggered the alarm disappears into the crowd.
Generally, visitors should feel they are able to move about freely in the buildings, in principle as if they were in a department store.

When the building is closed it must be protected by a combination of electronic anti-instrusion alarm systems and structural break-in protection in order to ensure a high security level.

Entrants are requested to submit diagrams that illustrate various possible ways of organising the spaces with as few functions as possible being constrained in the floor plans.

In other words, 'multi-purpose' should be the key word applied in the design of entries, but clear, unambiguous responses to the space requirements are also necessary, of course.

10.1.2   Optional area

The optional 10,000 m2 gross floor area must be included in entries. No specific space requirements have been defined for this part of the competition and, considering the time frame for the completion of the building project, no clarity regarding the use of this area should be expected until a few years before it is put to use. Consequently, the key word for this area should be spaciousness and extensive possibilities for multi-purpose use. MEDIASPACE would find it desirable for related institutions or organisations to move into the premises to endorse and achieve synergy effects. Given the size of the floor area in question, several users may eventually occupy the area, for example various cultural associations and societies.

It is also desirable that the optional area is an integral part of MEDIASPACE, both architecturally and in terms of quality. However, it must be possible to enter this area through entrances other than the main entrance of MEDIASPACE.

At the time of the launching of this competition, both offices and education facilities are anticipated in the optional area. It should be possible to use at least 3,000 m2 of the 10,000 m2 for MEDIASPACE purposes if it becomes necessary to expand library functions.

The competition promoter expects the optional area to be located and organised in such a way that many different synergies with MEDIASPACE will be possible.

10.1.3   Arrival centre

The arrival centre should be an integrated part of the entire building complex and should go across the traffic corridors in the area.

The arrival centre will have two main functions:

• A central hub for the many modes of transport servicing the area.
• An arrival area for MEDIASPACE and the light rail station located on the same level as the watercourse on the city centre side of the traffic corridors.

By means of lifts, escalators, moving pavements etc there should be easy, direct connection with the following facilities:

• MEDIASPACE
• The car park
• Bicycle parking facilities
• Light rail station/train stop with platforms on both sides of the tracks
• City buses
• Taxi stands
• The city centre
• The urban spaces on the new bastion

The architecture of the arrival centre and the materials used should be of high quality and should be consistent with those of MEDIASPACE. The arrival centre should have the toilet, cloakroom and waiting facilities necessary for the use described.

Entrants are requested to illustrate how a new light rail station of a quality similar to that of a contemporary metro station in terms of architecture and materials can be integrated into the building complex. The light rail station will not be finally constructed in connection with this competition project, but entrants should work on the basis of an assumption of subsequent finalisation of the station, once the light rail line is established. Until then, the area will be used as a stop for regional trains.

General

MEDIASPACE is an amalgamation of modern and innovative functionalities of a main public library, a one-stop citizens' services and spaces and facilities for civic society activities and networks.

In 2004, Århus City Council adopted the "Århus Model for Involvement of Citizens". A visionary model which, on the basis of the City's values of equality and openness, ensures that the citizens have real opportunities to be involved and that processes, methodologies and professional competencies are continually evaluated and developed. On the basis of the 'Århus Model for Involvement of Citizens', the MEDIASPACE project is to explore and develop methods of user involvement that can optimise processes and the project. Resources and time must therefore be set aside for the exploration of such processes of involvement. All parties involved must give high priority to user involvement and user influence in relation to the project.

In the MEDIASPACE context, users are defined as users of the building, and work is continually going on to develop strategic and ideas-generating networks. Usage and well being of both citizens, collaboration partners and staff must be ensured, thus all parties must be involved in several phases of the process to ensure incorporation of ideas and needs. It will therefore be necessary to analyse the need for involvment and the methods to be applied in each phase and process. In relation to the MEDIASPACE project, the intention is to go from traditional user involvement and public consultations to the implementation and realisation of user ideas, attitudes and wishes with regard to the project in a way that has a real effect on content.

Involvment of users in the building

The building must be designed so that it involves its users. It should be conducive to interaction between users and spaces, and it should facilitate interfaces between users and services. The focus should be on staff and user competencies rather than on the media, on networks rather than on the institution, on personal service rather than on standard products, and on the development of information for learning and knowledge rather than on the provision of standard access to information.

It should be possible for users to make their mark on the building and have an influence on its use. Users should be encouraged to contribute by means of simple, easily understandable interaction technologies. The building and its functions should be immediately accessible to users, so that the individual functions and spaces can be opened up and, for instance, open learning spaces created. At the same time there should be both private and public spaces that users can go to for seclusion or interaction.

MEDIASPACE is based on seven core values. The project, the process, the building and all activities inside the building should be based on these core values, which are the specific mindset that forms the foundation of MEDIASPACE.

The core values of MEDIASPACE are
• The citizen as key factor
• Lifelong learning and community
• Diversity, collaboration and networks
• Culture and experiences
• Bridge-building between people, technology and knowledge
• Flexible and professional organisation
• A sustainable icon for Århus

The core values have been defined in an extensive process of involving local residents, networks, partners, politicians and staff. Through the values these people have expressed their visions for the new MEDIASPACE and its fundamental basis, and it is thus important that these values are clearly reflected, respected and actively used by all parties involved in the process. The values will be parameters in determining whether the project and MEDIASPACE are conducive to the realisation of the vision.

Annex 14 and 15 provides additional information about the seven core values.

MEDIASPACE

The overall ambition is to develop a building - MEDIASPACE - that communicates the seven core values.

A building reflecting these values must be developed within the budgetary framework applying to the project

The competition promoter strongly believes that architectural excellence is reflected in the aesthetics, usability and sustainability of a building developed through a refined integrated design process - rather than by cost per square metre. In other words, originality and innovation with regard to the design and use of materials must be combined with an ability to investigate construction opportunities and evaluate the financial implications of the choices made. Everything should be done in close collaboration between the parties involved.

Using integrated design and staying focused on cooperation between architects, engineers, professional users and citizens throughout the process is a prerequisite for a successful building.
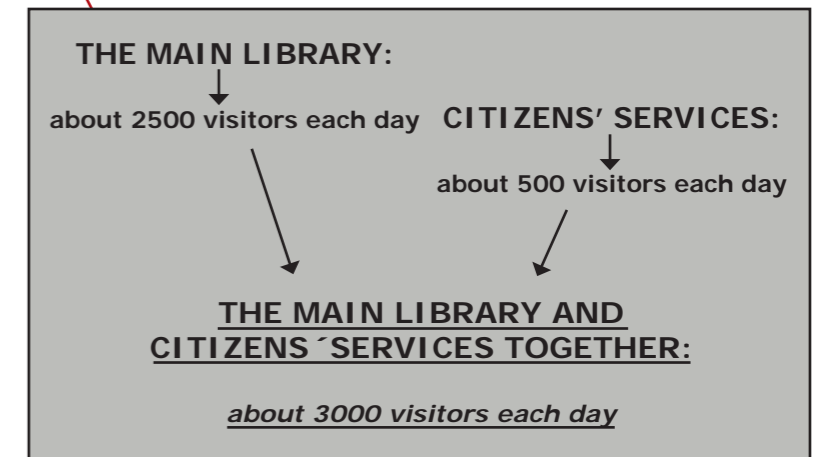
Knowledge icon

MEDIASPACE should be a sustainable icon of knowledge. The identity between the functionality as a media space and being a MEDIASPACE is a vital first step, although not enough. The challenge is to conceptualise and visualise an iconic building of the knowledge society.

Any building that is the first of its kind can be iconic if the architecture truly visualises the new paradigm. 'Form follows communication' could be the knowledge society successor of industrial society's 'Form follows function' paradigm.

The yardstick of the knowledge era is 'a difference that makes a difference'. It is all about importance, a focus on sender and receiver. Information is increased when the sender has structured and compressed his message to have a valuable meaning for the receiver when the receiver cares.

In this knowledge society communication paradigm, MEDIASPACE should develop from passive to interactive. Life is dynamic, and with the vision about the growth of knowledge and the expanding knowledge of people, architecture becomes alive, changing according to the needs of the user.

Entrants are requested to illustrate how the architecture can facilitate and mediate knowledge in an interactive manner.

THE MAIN LIBRARY:
about 2500 visitors each day

CITIZENS' SERVICES:
about 500 visitors each day

THE MAIN LIBRARY AND CITIZENS´SERVICES TOGETHER:
about 3000 visitors each day

Number of vistiors in MEDIASPACE today

Diversity

Democracy

User-centred mindset

In 2004, Århus Public Libraries won the prestigious Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Access to Learning Award. With MEDIASPACE, the City of Århus wishes to ensure and enhance citizens' opportunities for knowledge and personal development. It is essential to approach the creation of MEDIASPACE with a user-centred mindset in order to ensure that citizens' encounters with knowledge and culture become enjoyable, appealing, fun and fascinating – never dull or a duty.

The user- or human-centred mindset of MEDIASPACE is profoundly different from any approach that focuses primarily on the building. In this knowledge society paradigm, the building becomes a medium in the relationship and communication between:

• Users
• Users and building
• Users and media
• Users and staff

Users are all different. This difference is a resource driving the development of new ideas. The architecture proposed should thus reflect and be conducive of diversity and complexity.

The ambition of MEDIASPACE is to be a both real and virtual place where citizens meet new media, knowledge and each other for many decades to come. MEDIASPACE should be adaptable and programmable to meet this ambition.

Human development and interaction should be both the starting point and the objective. The concept of multiple media communication involves all the senses. A variety of different spaces in MEDIASPACE provide a higher quality of communication for all the senses and intelligences. Workshops, experimental spaces and labs should be part of citizens' encounter with knowledge.

Special attention should be paid to children and families. The upcoming generations are the fuel and energy of society. Experience, learning, play and having fun should be facilitated by the building.

Entries are requested to describe and illustrate how citizens' encounters with knowledge and culture can be interactive, enjoyable, appealing, fun and fascinating. Special attention should be paid to catering to the needs and requirements of children and families.

Multiple media

A substantial part of MEDIASPACE is the library. For thousands of years, libraries have worked with various media: from clay tablets, papyrus, handwritten paper and printed books to radio, television, video, the Internet and e-books - and who knows what comes next. The library as institution has survived competition from other media by integrating them and adding an extra aspect: a social and meaningful context.

Until this decade, information and media were in short supply throughout history. The breakthrough of the Internet changed that. Instant information is now available everywhere. No one can keep up with the flood of information. Libraries have a new role in helping people select and add significance to information. A role to point out and highlight what makes a difference for the individual citizen and for the community.

With MEDIASPACE the challenge is to create architecture that provides a social and meaningful context for perception, recognition, selection and interaction.

Entrants are requested to describe and illustrate how the proposed scheme is adaptable to future development, a diversity of users, communication and the use of media on a daily, weekly and yearly basis and in the decades to come.

Connecting people and their minds

A communicating building such as MEDIASPACE should encourage people to meet and act, and it should make people curious, perceptive and wiser. It should encourage learning and experience. As a public democratic forum, MEDIASPACE should catalyse situations in which people thrive, engage or relax.

MEDIASPACE should encourage the encounter between users and staff by providing places of interaction. The meeting between users as well as exchange, sharing and inspiration should be fostered and facilitated by the building.

MEDIASPACE should also facilitate engaging moments in which people are open to involvement and involvement in numerous cultural, learning and democratic organisations and activities in the building.

MEDIASPACE should be a refreshing, tranquil oasis where mental batteries can be recharged, with plenty of daylight and healthy, healing and holistic surroundings.

MEDIASPACE should be the real world interface for the City authorities, where citizens can come to apply for a passport or social security card, ask questions, etc: a community centre for citizen services.

Entrants are requested to describe and illustrate how the proposed design is conducive of casual meetings and how it helps to connect people and their minds and facilitates engaging moments.

Surfing the building

Imagine MEDIASPACE as Google Earth, Google or a website with pull-down menus and hypertext supporting navigation in knowledge and life: a layered structure that can be navigated like a homepage; a building composed by a combination of basic spaces, plug-in spaces and functionalities. The library in Århus has already applied this principle in its TransformationLab.

Imagine that MEDIASPACE has layered functional structures: a kind of mind map where staff members are central nodes and where all activity rooms are situated around the staff nodes. Imagine these nodes as a hierarchy of attractors: places of interest, with spaces, colours, signs and shapes making it obvious that this is where things are happening, a place where MEDIASPACE is organised spatially in ways that visualise thematic links between the content across the different media and across the building.

Different user segments have different preferences for media and content. The road to rational behaviour in searching for media and content should be straight, yet tempting people to use media and content they did not know they needed, but which could actually change their lives.

Entrants are requsted to explore and illustrate user navigation of knowledge in MEDIASPACE.

Learning spaces

MEDIASPACE should enhance innovation and creativity with inspiring and ever-changing spaces. Large displays, colour-changing LEDs and surprising multimedia effects should also be communication tools in MEDIASPACE. It is easy to amaze and inspire first-time visitors, but more difficult to keep amazing. Consequently it must be easy to change and update the interior setting, just like other news in the media world.

Keeping in mind the concept of 'a difference making a difference, MEDIASPACE should appeal to all senses, to Howard Gardner's seven intelligences (linguistic, mathematical, physiological, social, spatial, musical and body kinetic intelligence), to the introvert and the extrovert, to right and left brainers, etc.

Learning processes can be integrated in buildings. Knowledge is developed in a spiralling problem-theory-practice loop over time, ever growing towards the sublime. Each part of such a process becomes indispensable. Practice is the prerequisite for new problems to be recognised and for the process to develop. Prototyping, testing and simulation are part of the creative process.

Entrants are requested to describe ad illustrate how their design inspires creativity, innovative thinking and learning processes.

Superior outline of space requirements:

1. Arrival area	**690 m2**
2. Media	**3.950 m2**
3. Meeting, learning, reading	**1.565 m2**
4. Children and families	**1.295 m2**
5. Tweens-area	**300 m2**
6. Citizens' Services	**730 m2**
7. Logistics	**720 m2**
8. Maintenance and operations functions	**338 m2**
9. Administration and development	**3.074 m2**
NETTO AREA	*12.662 m2*

For detailed space requirements, see annex 13
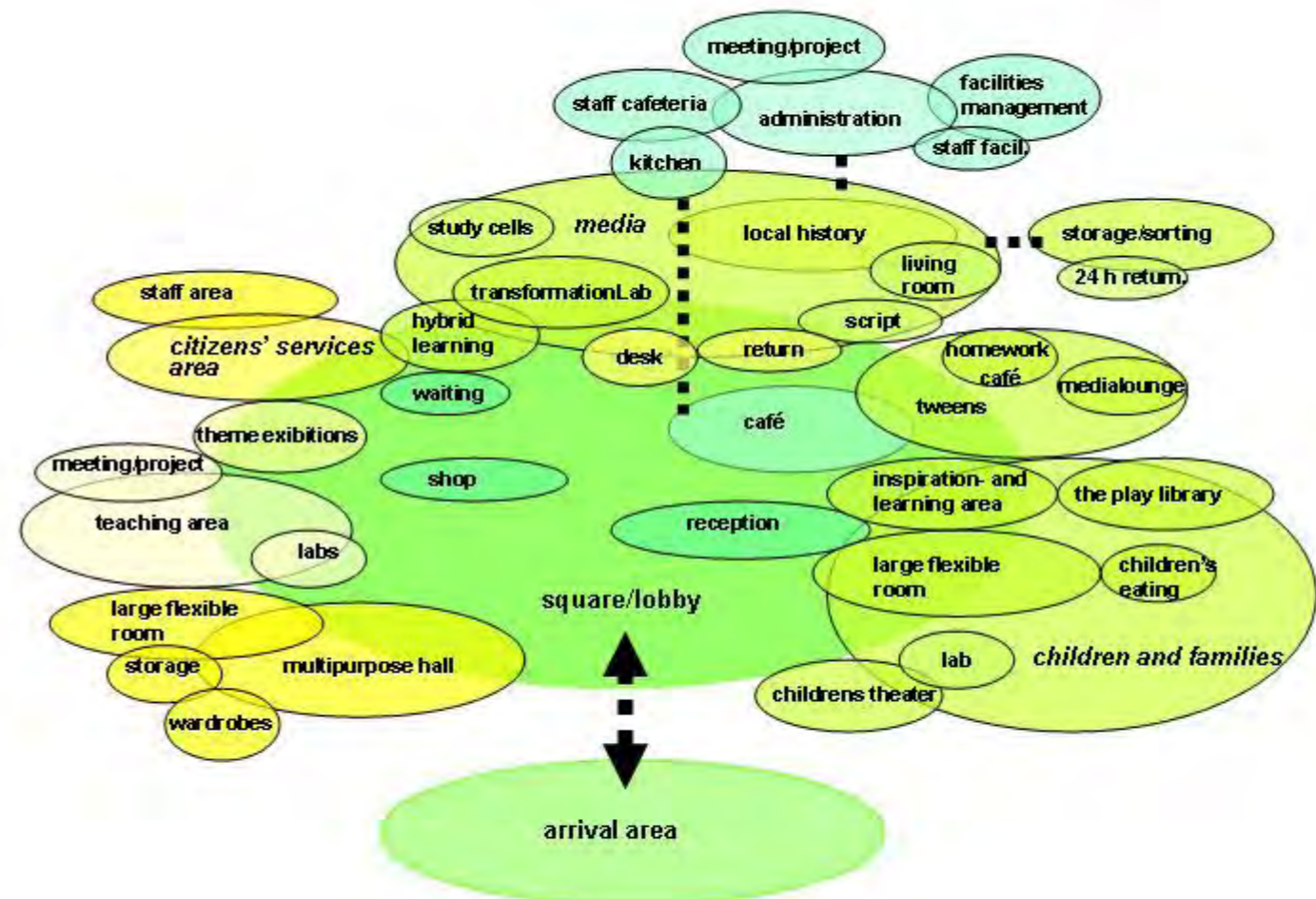
Example of diagram over functions and nearness

10.3.1 Arrival area

The arrival area of MEDIASPACE is to function as an enlarged urban space: an open physical space that allows a multitude of experiences and invites citizens and users to become involved, to explore the facilities in the building or simply to sit down and enjoy being there. Offering space for art, interactive facilities, street culture and events, the lobby should be an area full of news value, repetition, unpredictability and personal commitment. The arrival area will be open outside the normal opening hours of the secured zone.

Square/lobby: approx 410 m2
The Square is to be the place from which the flow of arriving people is spread out into the rest of the building, but it should also itself be an attractive place that offers a number of experiences. It should be a place where new and traditional news media blend in with the surroundings in a natural way, an area where people can sit down and play games, read newspapers, discuss politics or search for news or information. In addition, the Square should be able to serve as a venue for smaller events, concerts, exhibitions and installations that encourage interaction and immersion. The Square is the place where visitors will receive the first information about the activities going on in the building and the options available, both in the form of daily news updates and in the form of a general overview of the facilities.

The reception should be located in the square. It will be MEDIASPACE's face towards visitors: a personal guide and host function. It should be possible to see the reception area directly from the main entrance. The service and visual impression provided should give visitors of all ages a sense of being taken care of. This is where people should have fast and easy access to information about MEDIASPACE. The reception area should clearly communicate that it is the interface between citizens and MEDIASPACE. It must be absolutely clear that this is a place where people can get help. The atmosphere in the area must be forthcoming and service-minded, and the area should clearly communicate openness and accessibility. The acoustic quality should be such that small-scale concerts can be held.

The Square should include an area for people waiting their turn at the Citizen Service counter; it should be pleasant and friendly area in visual contact with the counter. While they are waiting, people should be able to use the facilities of the Square, but it should also be possible for them to go to a dedicated waiting area close to the Hybrid Learning Space. It would be a good idea to locate the waiting zone close to the children's area.

Parts of the area should have installation flooring.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Reception zone: The zone should be designed and equipped in a way that facilitates co-service (which means staff members teaching citizens how to serve themselves, eg how to book a room for some activity). The reception function will handle information about activities in the building, booking of conference rooms and PCs, ticket sales, handing out key cards, etc. The area should have room for a small area with various information folders and other materials as well as four PC workstations for service and co-service. Outside peak hours, the reception area will be connected with the guard function. It must be possible for staff to leave the reception area temporarily without causing security problems.
• Meeting and gathering area.
• Lounge area with dedicated, standardised flexible exhibition facilities that can also be used to create temporary spaces within the space.

• About 80 seats, a small proportion of which should be in a quiet area.
• Sixteen PC workstations for the public.
• Citizen Service waiting area with seating for 25-30 people waiting their turn, possibly a number display system, four self-service stands, a mini-library with various items, games and toys that can be used while people are waiting.
• Cloakroom for visitors.
• Visitor lavatories.
• Easily understandable and accessible signage giving directions to other sections of the building.
• Clear information about activities in the building, for example via live cast, visual announcements, etc.
• New and conventional news media.

Shop: approx 80 m2
The shop may be a library shop, a book store, a music store or some kind of similar shop that relates to the MEDIASPACE facilities. The shop should be integrated into the Square and should be an open area, albeit a clearly marked area. Entrants should design a shop that will allow use of the area outside shop opening hours.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Attractive presentation of the range of items sold.
• Possibility of browsing in the area without a feeling of being within a delimited shop area. Storage area integrated into the shop area.

Café: approx 200 m2
The café should have a central location and be a flexible meeting place for people of all ages. It should be a perfect setting for relaxation, inspiration and waiting, making the best of views of the water and the city centre: an oasis that not only allows people to satisfy their need for food and drink, but also caters to the social need to socialise, engage in dialogue with people and feel part of a community. The café should reflect the many facets of MEDIASPACE and provide room for diversity, while at the same time appealing to visitors who do not necessarily have any business in any other part of the building. It should be possible for people to immerse themselves in various items or work on laptops, and there should be rooms within rooms of varying sizes such as a book corner, a music corner, a games corner, a children's corner, etc.

There must be access to the café from the Square, but the café may be located on more than one level. Outdoor service should be possible, just as it should be possible to use the café outside the opening hours of the secured zone. Entrants should consider whether it is possible to create cohesion between the café and the staff cafeteria so that kitchen and storage facilities can be shared.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Room for both small and large groups: school classes, study visit groups, representatives of public institutions, etc.
• Five permanent PC workstations.
• Areas for outdoor service and lounging connected with the café.
• Lavatories and baby changing rooms connected with the café.
• Seating for 80 people.
• Space for interactive installations showing what is happening inside the building or in the urban harbour space, eg displays or interactive café tables.

Literature

Events

Interaction

Mediacollection: approx 2700 m2

The library's collection of items gives the building its identity, but also presents the greatest challenge in terms of defining a logical structure of items: the structure of the building should be based on user needs rather than the items and media.

Meeting media is also meeting people. It is crucial for the user experience that staff members are visibly available at all times to facilitate, engage, guide and inspire users. Entrants are therefore requested to incorporate areas that clearly communicate that they are points of information and guidance and easy to spot by MEDIASPACE users. Their design should be such that they encourage co-service and collaboration between users and staff, while at the same time ensuring discretion at those points of guidance. The actual allocation of floor area to these points and the number of points needed will depend on the structure chosen relative to the media and the organisation of spaces in the building.

There should be easy access to the items, which should be inspiring and easy to find. Furthermore, user routes through the media sections should be a special experience. The media need not necessarily be located together in a single area in the building, but may be combined and mixed with other functions such as the Labs, Scriptorium, project room and study cells. The structure should be highly logical so that going from one part of the collection to another can be done intuitively and without difficulty. Some elements of the collection will require a special focus, for example the local history collection, which should be in an open public area where information about local history is mediated through new media and new technology. This area should also arrange and present archive materials. There must be room for both spontaneous experiences and individual immersion so that the information about local history can be provided in a relevant and interesting way. In the area for local history entrants should incorporate study areas and archive functions as well as security measures for the protection of unique material and records.

Entrants are requested to analyse how information should be organised socially and cognitively, so that it will be easy to find and will also serve as a source of inspiration. This analysis should include considerations of how the items collection should be structured and best used in various zones and areas in the building by different user groups, in different work situations and in terms of catering to different learning and experience needs. It should be an inspiring and surprising experience to move about in the items collection, which should be attractive to everyone aged between 14 and 110.

Entrants should consider how relevant services, activities and items can best be presented and illustrate the interplay between items, spaces and other user interfaces. The organisation of the area(s) will not be static but change over time, and this should be facilitated by the design. Physically, the items areas should be organised so that some areas can be closed off for alterations while other areas are open, without this giving rise to logistical problems. Consequently it should be possible to handle the physical elements flexibly in terms of the organisation, division and distribution of the item collection and associated elements.

The item areas should include several oases: various open areas between the items in the form of small stages, lounges, exhibition areas, spaces for small-scale teaching activities, rooms for physical activities, game zones, places for quiet immersion, etc. In these oases, people should be able to meet in groups, be alone, be inspired, take part in

activities and many other things. The oases should generate life and experiences, and they should go against old-fashioned perceptions of libraries as book cathedrals and places where extreme silence should be observed. In the oases, the items or their contents should be staged. It must be easy to reorganise the oases or change their individual layout.

The items should be located inside the secured zone. Items can only leave this area when they have been borrowed. It would therefore be expedient to have visible 'locks' in the area, so that people can easily see when they leave the secured zone.

Entrances should be visible from the Square and its immediate surroundings.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Item collection: approx 2,700 m2. The collection comprises 269,000 books that should be presented in different ways and displayed with varying degrees of density.
• Several oases between the items covering a total floor area of about 300 m2. There should be different types of seating for one hundred people in the oases.
• A total of 180 PC workstations spread across the media area, in a total floor area of about 450 m2.
• Five self-service areas of 10 m2 each with a total of 20 PC workstations where users can access databases and search for information. It should also be possible to print out or copy material.
• Ten staff PC workstations where users can contact staff, distributed at a number of guidance points. The actual number of guidance points will depend on the design of the building. Entrants should endeavour to minimise the number of guidance points so that each individual point will cover as large an area as possible.

TransformationLab: approx 150 m2

The TransformationLab should be an open room or area that visitors see when they enter the building. There should be visual contact between this area and the Square. It could be laid out as a square somewhere else in the building, but should be located close to or in the midst of the media.

The TransformationLab should be an area with vibrant life and activity where people can stay for long or short periods of time. It should continually provide surprises and experiences, and it should encourage people to stay there, just as it should be conducive to immersion, exploration and curiosity. The TransformationLab will focus on interaction and involvement of users. It will be a rapidly changing area, but it is very important that it is not perceived as confusing, desolate or cold. It is therefore necessary for entrants to bear in mind that the layout should be standardised and flexible.

Several interactive and social technologies as well as information technology will be used in the transformation room. There should be multiple opportunities in terms of layout, wall displays and other devices that can change the area's look and functionalities. The content of the room will be determined in an ongoing process in consultation with networks, partners and user interaction with the content.

The area must have installation flooring.
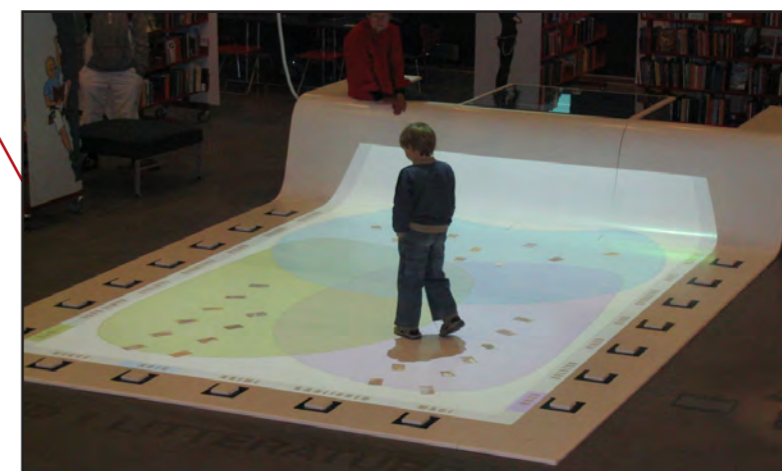
Development

Music

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Flexible scenographic solutions that will be able to cater to the requirements of various activities and elements, eg a stage, modern speaker's corner, lounge, interaction, exhibitions, play, new technology, concerts, user opinion arena, bridgebuilding to new research and knowledge, meeting zone, etc.
• It should be possible to use floors, ceilings and other surfaces for the presentation of pictures and the showing of video films or as user interfaces.
• Easy access, as the changing objects in the room will be of varying sizes.
• Possibility of dividing the room or screening off part of it so that some areas can be transformed or prepared while other areas are open and fully functioning.
• Possibility of turning down or off the lights or shutting out the daylight.
• Good light and sound facilities so that light and sound can easily be changed to match the nature of the activities taking place.
• Possibility of seating fifty people for events or just for short stays. Entrants should use standardised, flexible solutions, as there will be no permanent need for this number of stationary seats.
• Possibility of security protection of materials.
• Easy and flexible connection to power outlets.

MEDIASPACE should invite local residents and partners to use the facilities in the building. A number of physical spaces and facilities should be available to cater to the multi-facetted needs and requirements of civic society. Spaces and facilities need not necessarily be located together but may be spread throughout the building, depending on the building structure and logic. However, it should generally be possible to use the facilities outside the opening hours of the Citizen Service and the media area(s), for which reason special requirements apply to the location of these spaces and facilities.

In connection with the teaching, workshop and meeting room areas there should be a number of lounges where people can sit down to relax in breaks in the learning process. These lounges must be conducive both to individual reflection and informal conversation. The lounge areas could double as learning environments for people who learn best in relaxed settings. This means that the lounges will support and further some people's learning.

Campaign activities and theme exhibitions: approx 200 m2
In this area other local authorities or non-governmental organisations should be able to use a 'shop' for periods of between three and twenty-four months to present exhibitions and/or establish a dialogue forum for a certain activity; eg launching a "Keep Your City Clean" campaign including dialogue, film showings, posters, folders, etc; or an NGO that borrows space in MEDIASPACE in connection with a specific campaign.

This area should be located next to the arrival area, and the four or five 'shops' should be located in one area.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Four separate 'shops' with large glass fronts towards the rest of the area or the arrival area. For reasons of discretion it should be possible to screen of certain areas in various ways.

Requirements in relation to each 'shop':

• It must be possible to set up one or two workstations in the shop whenever needed.
• It must be possible to open all or part of the shop facade.
• There must be built-in cabinets for paper, posters, etc.
• There must be flexible standardised display and presentation units in each 'shop'.
• There must be technical equipment for the installation and use of audio-visual devices.
• There must be good noise insulation when shop doors are closed.

Contemplation

Streaming

Scriptorium/quiet compartment: approx 150 m2
The Scriptorium is to be a quiet public area. It should be a transparent yet closed room where people can go to spend some time in a quiet atmosphere, and it should be conducive to immersion and reflection. Its architecture and décor should communicate quietness. Going into the Scriptorium, people should feel they have time-warped into an old-fashioned reading room, but the room should indeed be a very modern reading room: the reading room of the future, catering to learning needs and individuals' need to be in a pleasant reading and working environment. The Scriptorium should be connected with the media area. It would be a good idea to locate it close to the Speculatorium/the Living Room.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Possibility of reading and working individually.
• Possibility of dividing the room into two: a room where people only read and one where they can work on their own laptops or on stationary PCs (optional).
• Seating for about 60 people. About half of the seating should be combined with either stationary PCs or plug-ins for laptops.

Living Room: approx 150 m2
This area should be a living room with an atmosphere similar to that of an old English library. It must be able to cater to future needs and requirements, and it should encourage short stays and socialising in small groups. It should also encourage individuals to sit down and read a good book or a newspaper or watch a streamed film. Conversation and the use of mobile phones should be allowed. It should be a place where friends can sit down together to work or just talk while they are browsing magazines and newspapers. It should also be possible to play a game of chess, discuss politics or go online to search for information. The area should be connected with the media area.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Seating areas where people can sit down comfortably to read the newspaper while enjoying the views of the water or the city.
• News media.
• Seating for about 60 people.
• Easy access to power outlets so that people can bring their own laptops.

Teaching area: approx 100 m2

The building complex must include teaching facilities suitable for a wide range of MEDIASPACE users and members of MEDIASPACE staff or the staff of other organisations. The teaching facilities should be laid out in such a way that different teaching methods and types can be used. In addition to traditional audio-visual aids such as film, sound and images, it is crucial that the facilities make theme-based teaching, group work, teacher-focused instruction, workshop activities, etc possible.

There should be easy access to the facilities from the arrival area and the cloakroom, but noise from the daily users of MEDIASPACE, including noise from the children's area, should be minimised to the greatest possible extent. It should be possible to use the teaching area outside the opening hours of the secured area. Entrants are advised to consider a location close to the media, with the option of screening off the area, so that the area can be kept open when no teaching activities are taking place, making it possible for passers-by to use the facilities.

The areas should feature materials able to withstand a high frequency of use.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Teaching room with seating/PC workstations for at least thirty people. It should be possible to divide the room into two separately functioning classrooms with a folding wall or some other room divider providing good noise insulation.
• State-of the art information and presentation technology.
• Possible to adjust lighting and make areas dark enough to show films, etc.
• Easily movable furniture and seating.

Multipurpose hall: approx 500 m2

The multipurpose hall should be able to accommodate many kinds of activities and experiences such as lectures, film showings, theatre performances, concerts, public hearings, general meetings, debates, citizens' meetings with opinion polls and quick polls. It should be a hall that gives people the opportunity to interact with the activities taking place inside it. In terms of technology, it must be possible for staff to operate it – and for other users to do so as well after a short introduction.

The multipurpose hall should be located close to the children's theatre, the arrival area and the café. Lavatories should be within easy reach and should be suitable for the activities described. Circulation routes for visitors going to and from the multipurpose hall should not be close to areas described as quiet areas. It should be possible to use the multipurpose hall outside the opening hours of the secured zone.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Hall with high-quality seating for about 330 people. It should be easy to clear the hall for seating. Audiences will comprise both adults and children, so the seating arrangement should be child-friendly.
• It should be possible to divide the hall into two rooms in connection with activities with relatively few participants. When the hall is divided, both rooms must have the technical facilities required.
• Lobby area partly integrated into the Square. The lobby area is to to be an arrival and waiting area for audiences in the multipurpose hall and an access area for the public cloakrooms and lavatories. The area must be connected with the Square in such a way that the lobby can be used for other purposes when there are no activities in the multipurpose hall.

• Cloakroom capacity for 330 people (supervised in connection with certain events).
• Backstage facilities suitable for the size of the stage.
• Transport corridors to and from rooms and doors that are sufficiently wide for the passage of stage equipment, props, stage sets, screens, instruments (eg a grand piano) and loudspeakers.
• Audiences should enter the hall through one or more noise locks so that activities in the hall will not disturb or be disturbed by activities taking place outside the hall.
• Operating room for light and sound control and film projection (about 12 m2).
• Plant room and storage room for technical equipment.
• High-voltage power.
• Separate dressing and changing rooms and lavatories for performers.
• It must be possible to adjust the lighting and black out the hall. Because of the multiple purposes for which the hall will be used, its acoustic qualities must be high.
• In terms of technology and furniture, the hall should feature everything necessary in relation to the reproduction of sound, recording, film showing, concerts, lectures, theatre performance and many other ac tivities. Livecasts should be possible from the multipurpose hall to other premises in the building, and the hall should have the equipment required for debates and voting.
• The hall should be accessible to people with visual impairments or hearing impairments.
• Power outlets should be available close to seating.

Labs/workshops: approx 120 m2

The MEDIASPACE Labs are workshops, each of which supports certain functions by means of tools, physical facilities and staff. The Labs are competence-building units because they foster and enhance creativity and professionalism in a number of areas. The workshops are open communities based on shared interests, places where people improve their skills within a number of fields. The workshops are meeting places where socialising and social learning are promoted. They should provide opportunities to experiment, play and explore both alone and as part of a larger group. They should be suitable for teaching and training activities, and for groups sharing an interest in a certain subject. Activities in the Labs may be planned, or they may be spontaneously organised by people who happen to pass by and wish to use the facilities.

All three Labs should be clearly delimited rooms. However, if desirable, they may be opened up towards their surroundings. They must be transparent, so that the activities going on inside them may inspire passers-by, and so that staff can monitor activities. It should be possible to screen off the rooms for reasons of concentration and discretion. The Labs may be located in clusters or separately and should support the building organisation chosen.

The three Labs should contain activities focusing on sound, images, information technology and literature/reading. They must be physically separated but may be connected visually and in terms of the experiences offered. One or more Labs should be located close to the Tweens area. Small or large lounge areas should be connected with the Labs, their size depending on adjacent facilities.

Special aeration and ventilation requirements apply to all the Labs, just as it must be possible to adjust the lighting in the rooms or make them completely dark. It should also be easy to adjust the temperature. Furthermore, the activities in these rooms mean that special requirements apply with respect to noise insulation. Built-in lockers for the storage of materials must be available in all the Labs.

Stories
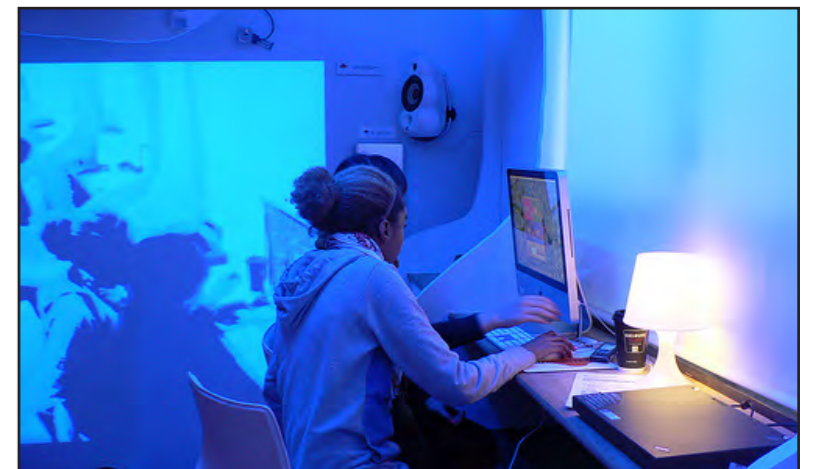
Learning

Conference rooms and project rooms: 310 m2
MEDIASPACE should have a number of conference and project rooms that can be booked by local residents, associations, project groups, etc. It should also be possible just to pop in and use the rooms if they have not already been booked. All conference and project rooms must be different so that people can choose a room that suits their purposes. Entrants should focus on user experience of the individual rooms, which should support different types of meetings and challenge users to think along new lines. There should be rooms for pit stops, brief halts, group activities, confidential meetings, brainstorming, formal and informal meetings, and meetings where people are seated in alternative ways, etc. Materials, walls, flooring, etc must be suitable for presentation or as writing surfaces, as elements in scenography, etc.

The rooms should not be located in a separate delimited area of the building. It is important that the users of the rooms have visual contact with other activities taking place in the building, and that people who pass by, seeing the activities, enter the room spontaneously, simply because they are in an oasis anyway, discussing some problem. It should be possible to use the rooms outside the opening hours of the secured area, which means that the rooms should be located where this is logistically possible. There should be a lounge area for all of the rooms.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Two conference rooms of 100 m2 and 60 m2 respectively. It should be possible to divide the large conference room using a folding wall with good noise-insulation properties, so that the size of the room can be changed. There must be room for a total of 60 seats, three stationary PCs, a projector and a webcam.
• Three project rooms of 50 m2 each. It should be possible to hold meetings for large groups or intimate meetings for small groups in these rooms, which should have seating for a total of 45 people, depending on their design and special characteristics. Each room should have a stationary PC, a projector and a webcam.
• Access to catering services: café, coffee vending machine or similar.

Study cells: approx 80 m2
Study cells are closed, semi-transparent rooms that can be booked by small groups or individuals for any period of time. They are for people who wish to read, write, speak, listen or watch without being disturbed. The cells can also be used for one-on-one learning activities. The ten study cells required should be different in terms of colours, atmosphere, etc, so that people can choose the leanring environment that suits them best. The cells should be integrated into the media area, but should preferably be accessible outside the opening hours of the secured area.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• About ten study cells of 8 m2 each.
• Possibility of combining two study cells.
• A stationary PC in each cell and possibility of connecting one's own laptop.
• Printers.
• Possibility of flexible layout of the cells so that furniture, etc can be moved or changed according to needs and requirements.

Hybrid Learning Space: approx 80 m2
This is an open area accessible to everyone: people can come in from the street to ask for guidance from staff with search and learning competencies or simply to check their e-mail or search for information. The Hybrid Learning Space should be suitable for co-service and self-service. It should be characterised by an atmosphere similar to that of an Internet café, while at the same time being a possible first stop on people's way into the building and the services offered there. The Hybrid Learning Space should be connected with the Square, close to the café area and close to the Citizen Service area, the media area and the other learning facilities in the building. In certain periods of the day there will be staff available in the area to provide guidance to users.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Room for 16 PC workstations that can be used for quick Web searches, the checking or sending of e-mail, activities relating to self-service and the use of databases for which licences are required to obtain access.

Large flexible room: approx 100 m2
The large flexible room will be used for cultural events, study visits, association-based activities, theatre performances, lectures, concerts and similar events. The activities in the room will differ a great deal, for which reason standardised flexibilty is required. There should be room for both noisy and quiet activities. In certain periods, the room will be used as an election secretariat. MEDIASPACE users will be able to book the room for various activities.
It should be easy to divide the room into two smaller rooms. The room should be located outside the secure room, in the proximity of the Square. There must be access to a cloakroom, lavatories and eating facilities. These facilities could be shared with the multipurpose hall if the hall is located close to the flexible room

The room should have a computer floor.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Seating for 50 people.
• Stage facilities that can easily be set up and made ready for use.
• Two stationary PCs with projectors.
• Possibility of fast and easy connection of additional PCs.
• Good acoustics and good noise insulation.
• Facilities to make room dark enough to show films, etc.
• Room for sound and light equipment including microphones, lamps, loudspeakers, etc. MEDIASPACE staff should be able to operate the technical equipment.
• Good access conditions so that large props and other large objects can come in and out of the room.

Storage room: 75 m2
The public will not have access to the storage room, and it should be possible to lock the door to the room. The storage room should be located close to the multipurpose hall and the large flexible room.

Undisturbed

Study groups

Search

Children and families are one of the most important focus areas of MEDI-ASPACE. The area for children and families and the facilities offered there should be extraordinary. The area's attraction value will play an important role in terms of defining the identity of MEDIASPACE as a whole. An integral area with facilities for children and families should be established. The primary target group is children aged between 0 and about 12, with different cultural and family backgrounds. Target group includes children and adults from kindergartens and the like. The needs for families with children should also be taken into account in the scenography and staging of activities proposed. The area should be an open breathing space for children and their adults, not a childminding service.

Meeting the Children's Area should also mean meeting people, so it is important that members of staff are always visible in the area and in order to facilitate, encourage, guide and inspire. The guidance points in this area should be suitable for the target group, encouraging dialogue between children and adults or interaction between small groups. Flexibillity in the choice of materials must be evident, eg painted floors, blackboard walls, raw concrete, textiles, walls and floors that children can write on. Children's and families' experience of the area should be enhanced through an encounter with challenging, non-typical rooms.

The areas should feature activities, furniture, media, guidance points and facilities aimed at children and families. MEDIASPACE should be the first choice for families wanting to spend quality time together outside the home. Furthermore, the area should preferably be visible and inspiring to other users of the building. In terms of safety and security, the area should have a child-friendly location where there is no immediate risk of young children running out of the building, falling down from balconies or stair landings, etc. It would be a good idea to locate the area close to the Citizen Service waiting area, the café and the Square.

The area must include the following specific facilities:

Oases: 150 m2 in total
All areas must have one or more oases. Oases are niches, openings, spaces, stages, exhibition areas or similar areas with interactive computers, games and other things that arouse children's curiosity. The oases are places where people will stop because they are surprised or want to sit down and engage in some activity. They may provide room for quiet activity and immersion, play or socialising; or they may be small theatre settings, read-aloud corners, niches, nooks and crannies with different types of comfortable seating or furniture that can be used by several people, for example families or groups from a day-care facility. There should be diverse room layouts and room structures that appeal to exploration and physical activities. There should also be possibilities of changing light intensity, as well as technology that fosters learning and experience, interactive social games and activities encouraging social learning, exhibitions and games focusing on language, poems and words, exhibition facilities for children that allows children to make their mark on the room. The oases should offer facilities that enable users to read, write and work in different positions: standing, lying down, moving about, leaning back in a comfortable chair, etc. There should be music islands: individual or shared listening posts, 'garage' music or other facilities where children and families can listen, practice, play, create and record music.

There must be room for a total of fifty seating places spread around the area.

Media
A total of about 68,250 items should be distributed in the area and presented in various ways, focusing on the target group and the contents of the media.

Sandbox
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Fifty PC workstations: 125 m2 in total
The PC workstations may vary in size and function, but should always be suitable for the target group. At these workstations, people should be able to make quick information searches, play games, send e-mails, work in groups, etc.

Guidance points: 10 m2 in total
The number of guidance points will depend on the organisation of space in the building and the visual contact between zones in the area.

Inspiration area: approx 240 m2
Visitors to the inspiration area will have no specific purpose of their visit, but will go into the area being curious and susceptible to being inspired, and they will be introduced to several unforeseen options and opportunities, encountering various experiences and surprises at different spots in the area. People coming here should feel that there might just be something exciting round the corner. The various elements in the area should be mixed, and there should be vibrant life, noise and activity – as well as islands for peace and immersion. The focus in the oases in the area should be on inspiration.

Learning area: approx 240 m2
The learning zone will be an informal learning space: a refuge where people go to learn simply because they want to. Activities will be based on user needs, and children and families should be allowed to use the learning facilities in ways that differ from those originally planned. Users, staff and networks should continually work together to develop the zone. People learn in different ways, so the learning zone should cover all learning styles, which should be evident in the organisation of functions, spaces and interior layout and design. The oases in the zone should focus on learning.

The Play Library: approx 240 m2
This area should be a setting for play and should border both on the inspiration area and the learning area. There must be room both for physical play and play with technology, and the area should be a large play workshop in which people engage in the activities and change both spaces and forms of play. There should also be a focus on adults playing and on adults and children playing together. Play cultures should be developed and exchanged across generations within the framework of MEDIASPACE.

The area will be noisy and full of activity. For noise and safety reasons it should be partly screened off from other areas. There should be easy access to dedicated outdoor areas associated with the Play Library area.

There must be room for large installations, computer installations and small pieces of play equipment that focus on play and physical activity and encourage group activities, communal play, dancing, etc.

Great demands will be made on acoustics and noise insulation in the Play Library.

Laboratory for drama, painting and miscellaneous activities: approx 40 m2
The room will be used for drama classes, painting, drawing and other group-oriented activities. The Drama Lab should be close to the Play Library. The room will be available to users or partners who can book it for short-term teaching activities or group activities. It must be located where it is possible to use it outside the opening hours of the secured zone.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Water/wash basin
• Built-in, lockable cabinets for the storage of materials
• One PC and one projector
• Possibility of seating for twenty people
• Standardised flexibility with regard to the position of furniture so as to make rearrangement of furniture easy

Group learning

Local history

Children's theatre and cinema: approx 150 m2
There must be a room for semi-professional showing of films and for various types of theatre performances. This room should be able to accommodate a variety of activities and large groups of visitors. It should be possible for MEDIASPACE staff or users to use the technical equipment after only a short period of training. It would be useful if this room were located close to the multipurpose hall. It should be located close to the cloakroom and the lavatories. It should be possible to use the room outside the opening hours of the media area.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Possibility of seating 70 people (a mix of children and adults), all of whom should have good sight lines
• Stage facilities that are easy to set up
• Film-showing facilities
• Seating that is easy to install whenever needed or which can be concealed behind the wall when not in use
• Two stationary PCs with projector facilities
• Possibility of fast and easy connection of a larger number of PCs
• Good acoustics and good noise insulation
• Blackout possibility
• Room for sound and light equipment with microphones, lamps, loudspeakers, etc
• Good access conditions so that large pieces of furniture, stage sets, etc can come in and out of the room
• Connected cloakroom facilities
• Floor structure suitable for dance and theatre performances

Eating area: approx 40 m2
Small groups such as mothers with their two children, three ten-year-old girlfriends and a group of children from a day-care facility will need a place to eat their packed lunches and drink the beverages they have brought along. There should also be room for large groups from day-care facilities, with tables and chairs of different heights. It should be possible to heat food and drink tap water. The eating area should be located in the Children and Family Area, close to lavatories. It should be easy to go to and from this room and other rooms with activities for children. The room, its layout and its acoustics should be able to handle visits by several day-care facility groups at the same time. The architecture of this area should generate a calm, relaxed atmosphere, but the decoration and scenography should be inspirational.

The design of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Eating area (open or partially closed)
• Small kitchen niche with water and a microwave oven
• Good ventilation possibilities
• Seating for about twenty children and adults

Breastfeeding and baby changing zone: approx 30 m2
This zone should be suitable for breastfeeding mothers and parents who need to change their children's nappies. There should be comfortable seating and areas where it is safe to lay a baby, for example on the floor. Acoustics should be good, and the atmosphere should be calm, possibly with relaxing music.

For reasons of discretion, the breastfeeding area should be physically screened off from the other MEDIASPACE areas. The breastfeeding and baby changing area should be located in the Children and Family Area, as breastfeeding mothers should be able to bring along older children, who can engage in some activity in the other facilities in the meantime.

The breastfeeding area should be close to cloakrooms and lavatories with baby changing facilities. It should be possible to go to the baby changing area without crossing the breastfeeding area.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Adequate temperature, also at floor level
• No draught
• Room for at least five breastfeeding mothers at a time
• Good ventilation

Parking for baby prams and pushchairs: approx 30 m2
The users of the MEDIASPACE facilities should be able to park different types and sizes of baby prams, pushchairs, bicycle trailers and wheelchairs in the building. The parking area should have a floor that is easy to clean. Door openings and the corridor leading to and from the parking area should be sufficiently wide to allow easy passage of double prams and extra large wheelchairs. The parking area should be located close to the arrival area and close to cloakrooms.

Teens & Tweens

10.3.5   Tweens Area

Tweens are a specific group of users in a transitional zone between the children's area and the facilities for adults. Tweens are competent users of information technology and social technologies, and they use them intensively. The group is not clearly defined in terms of age but, for the purposes of this competition, it is defined as children aged 9-13. Tweens do not see themselves as children or teenagers, which is why a special area in MEDIASPACE should be dedicated to them. This area should be open to other target groups as well, but its layout, facilities and scenography should mainly appeal to tweens. The area should communicate that it is something special: a cool place to hang out and be seen. There should be particular focus on group activities and facilities, and the area should be a place where tweens can do things with their friends or on their own, a place where they can read, immerse themselves in some activity and make a mark.

A media lounge should be incorporated into the tweens area. This lounge should feature specific media for the target group and its café atmosphere should attract individuals and groups for short or long periods of time. It should be a place for tweens' individual unfolding and self-narrative, which should be clear elements in the area, which should also have areas where tweens can sit or lie and relax. There should be relevant media available (magazines, lifestyle books, etc) and possibilities of interacting with other media.

In addition there should be an area dedicated to learning-related games for groups or individuals. This area should also cater to needs for physical activity and present challenges to several different types of intelligence. Entrants should incorporate screen elements and noise insulation as well as flexible technical installations.

Thirty-five PCs and seating for fifty people should be available in this area.

The Tweens Area should be located close to the Children and Families Area, Media section and the Labs.

Homework café: approx 50 m2
The homework café will be a workplace for tweens and teenagers where they can get help with their homework, write school assignments, etc. It will be a place where the young people can come if they have problems with a physics project, an essay, a German translation and many other things. The homework café should be a partially closed, semi-transparent area where people can sit without feeling they are on display, but it should also be possible for passers-by to be inspired to go into the area because they see that something is going on in there. The focus should be on mental and physical wellbeing.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Varied seating suitable for different learning styles (eg sofa groups, tables with chairs of different heights and steps)
• Ten seats at tables suitable for group work and individual work
• Five PC workstations
• Possibility of using walls for displays, flip charts, whiteboards, large screen/smartboards, PC with projector or other learning aids

10.3.6   Citizens' Services area

A one-stop contact centre for public services are the fundamental philosophy behind Citizens' Services so as to ensure that people have easy and flexible access to the services provided. The Citizens' Services facilities must be located on the ground floor close to the main entrance, as it should be fast and easy for people to go to the area. The Citizens' Services area should communicate seriousness and discretion while at the same time being forthcoming and personal. Functions should insofar as possible be grouped together, as they are mutually dependent with regard to both citizens and professional competencies. It is desirable that the Citizens' Services staff be located close to other administrative areas so that optimal use can be made of interdisciplinary collaboration and shared meeting and lounging areas.

Throughout the area, security for the protection of sensitive data must be high in relation to the citizens who come to MEDIASPACE, and special requirements apply to escape routes and security procedures. It is essential that entrants focus on staff safety in the design of the area and the individual workplaces.

Service zone: approx 690 m2
This zone should be an easily accessible area in which citizens will meet staff in a flexible and spacious environment.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

- Thirty-eight members of staff = thirty-eight service places. All places must be alike. Eight of the places should be suitable for both personal service and telephone service. Staff should be able to use computers without screen displays being visible to the public. There should be room in front of the workstations for the people to whom the services are provided.
- Four places must be set aside as a telephone zone. This zone should be separate from the general Citizens' Services places, so that citizens appearing in person are unable to see the staff working in the zone. (However, it is important that they are close to the other Citizens' Services area for knowledge-sharing and flexibility purposes).
- Payment area(s). Connected to the payment area(s) must be a room with a safe to which the public does not have access. The floor load in this room will be very high.
- Special need for escape routes and other staff security measures
- Good acoustics and good noise insulation
- Lockable storeroom with about fifty metres of shelving close to the service zone.

Staff zone: approx 40 m2
This area will be used for staff breaks, immersion, conversation and similar activities by front and back staff. The zone may be connected with other staff zones, staff rooms, etc, but should be located very close to the Citizens' Services area, and there should be easy access to it from the service zone.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

- Tables and chairs for staff
- Possibly a small tea kitchen for use during breaks
- Seating for fifteen people
- Private locker/trolley for each Citizens' Services staff member
- Good noise insulation for the sake of citizens if located adjacent to the staff zone

Knowledge

Guidance

Activities

Passport and driver's licence

It will be essential to the day-to-day operation of the building, both for visitors and staff, that logistics are smooth and flawless. The facilities in the building must be connected by circulation routes, lifts and sorting systems so that goods, materials, items and exhibition objects can be delivered and people move around wherever desirable in ways that are acceptable from a health and safety point of view.

Sorting system: approx 400 m2
There must be at least five book drops for library users (see self-return) and at least 150 bins (book bins, CD bins, bins for items based at other non-local libraries, bins for items based at local libraries and bins for reserved books). The volume of one bin is about 1 m2 (1 m wide x 1 m deep).

In addition, space should be set aside for the storage of full and empty book trolleys and book bins.

There must be three staff induction units located outside the public area. Each of these units requires an area of 4-5 m2 for bins, trolleys and a small pallet truck.

The sorting system will generate some heat, so ventilation and temperature control should be easy to manage.

The system and the materials handled by it generate a great deal of dust. A solution that minimises the quantities of dust and the need for cleaning must be chosen.

The sorting system should be located close to a lift, the maintenance officer's workshop, the transport department, the public area (including book drops connected with the sorting system, the counter, the counter back office and the 24-hour return area). There must be book drops in all places where items are located. This means that if library items are located on the fifth floor, there must be an item drop on the fifth floor. There must also be a bin drop directly connected with the transport section (items to be carried to or from the building).

A system that automatically brings boxes from the sorting system to the transport section must be established.
If the sorting system is located on several levels, there must be an internal staircase to which the public has no access leading to all the levels in question.

Door openings and transport corridors to and from rooms must be sufficiently wide to allow the passage of a EuroPallet on a pallet truck.

Entrants are requested to pay special attention to any noise nuisances that may be caused by the system. Very good noise insulation is required.
In connection with the sorting system, a 40 m2 workshop for the storage of spare parts as well as repair facilities and equipment should be established, together with a work room with a floor area of 30 m2.

Packing room: approx 100 m2
The packing room should be located close to the sorting system, and there must be direct vehicular access to it. The packing room should be a large space that can be divided by light walls, shelving or similar systems.

24-hour return area: approx 5 m2
People who have borrowed items should be able to return them at any time of day or night using an automatic return facility that also operates outside normal building opening hours. The 24-hour facility must be connected with the sorting system but should be located outside the building or in an area that is open around the clock on all days of the week. An outdoor return area should, as a minimum, be covered and well lit, and it must be located where people can feel safe and secure.

Self-collection (including self-check-out units): approx 65 m2
MEDIASPACE users will find and collect reserved items on special shelves for reserved items. Collection will take place during normal opening hours, and the collection areas should be located close to the reception area and the circulation desk. As new systems may be developed in the future that allows collection outside normal opening hours, entrants should locate these facilities where such a system can later be used.

Self-return of library items: approx 50 m2
The book drops are connected with the sorting system. The self-return area should be located at the edge of the Square next to the entrance to the areas containing the library items. When people arrive at the building, it should be fast and easy for them to return items without having to carry them through the building first. Since speedy assistance from library staff at the circulation desk may be required, it is important that there is visual contact between the desk and the return area. Visual contact with the reception area is also desirable. The book drops for returned materials should be located at places that are logical relative to the return process.

Self-check-out stations: approx 50 m2
Self-check-out stations for borrowing items should be placed in logistically relevant places in the building. There must be eight self-issue machines in the secured area. These stations should be located close to exits from the secured zone and in transition zones between areas for different types of items both in the adult area and the children's area. One self-check-out station should be located close to the self-return book drops and another should be located in the self-collection area. Discretion should be possible around self-check-out stations. One station must be suitable for use by people with disabilities and should be located where it best serves this purpose.

Circulation desk area: approx 50 m2
The circulation desk area will consist of an actual desk with five service points/PC workstations and a waiting area with seating. It should be an open area in which noise is allowed. The area should be located close to the self-collection and self-return areas. For reasons of discretion it should not be possible for the public to see screen displays when staff provide services to individual users. It should, however, be possible to turn the monitor to show such individual users the information on the screen. The desk area should communicate service and openness and should be located close to the Square so that people waiting to be served can use the facilities in the Square while they are waiting.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Desk with four service points
• Seating for twenty people in a single or a divided waiting zone
• Number dispenser for people wanting staff service

Check-out

Bookdrops

Sorting system

There must be facilities for a number of maintenance and operations functions, including car park functions. Entrants are requested to suggest dimensions for the technical areas as well as their location.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Various plant rooms for technical installations in the building.
• Sorting system workshop (including storeroom for spare parts and items to be repaired, eg book trolleys and bins). Should be located close to the sorting system.
• Workshop for general building maintenance.
• Building maintenance officer's office with three workstations. This office should be located close to the workshops and the sorting system.
• Box system. The current box system at the Main Library occupies an area of 9.3 square metres.
• Cleaners' room plus storeroom, with installations for washing machine and tumble drier.
• Transport and service: three workstations for 12 people. Should be located at the service delivery courtyard and close to the sorting system.
• Security room/lock control/monitoring.
• Staff gym with bathing and changing facilities.
• 500 m2 storage and archive space.
• 500 m2 storeroom.
• Mail sorting room: separate room for the receipt and opening of mail. This room should be located away from the actual building or have an isolated, secure location to that any incoming mail containing anthrax or similar substances will not contaminate the ventilation system and lead to a shutdown of the entire building and infection of staff.
• Room for operational staff, car park.

Servers and computer equipment: approx 50 m2
Servers and associated equipment will be placed in a server room designed to ensure optimum conditions for equipment in continuous operation 24 hours a day.

Main distribution frames, fibre connections, active network equipment, equipment for the provision of video images, sound, etc in the building, telephone system, lock system, monitoring system and computer equipment for the control of climate systems and light should be located in a server room. However, the UPS system should be located outside the server room.

The servers will operate systems used by the Municipal Department of Culture and Citizens' Services.

The equipment in the server room must be protected against damage and destruction. The room should be designed in accordance with applicable security rules and regulations for server rooms. New security rules based on DS484 are currently being prepared.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

Protection of equipment

• Access control: anti-intrusion protection and separate key system.
• Location in building: protection against the ingress of water from sewers, water tubes, etc.
• Cooling of room and climate control. Emergency system to prevent discontinuation of cooling.
• Power supply and UPS system. The room should have its own power circuit independent of the power system supplying other computer equipment in the building.
• Elevated installation room. Cooled air under cabinets.
• Fire alarm and extinguishing system that will not damage equipment in the room.
• Full separation of equipment with different owners, both physically and in terms of networks. In practice, this means separate server racks, areas and distribution frames.

Room functions

• Location of servers and equipment installed in racks
• Fibre connections to City of Århus location switch and other distribution frames in the building
• Installations for tenants' own connections
• Monitoring of room temperature and power failures and relevant alarm systems
• Cableways under floor to avoid excessive cabling (elevated floor)
• KVM over IP (management of panel/screen from workstation outside the server room)
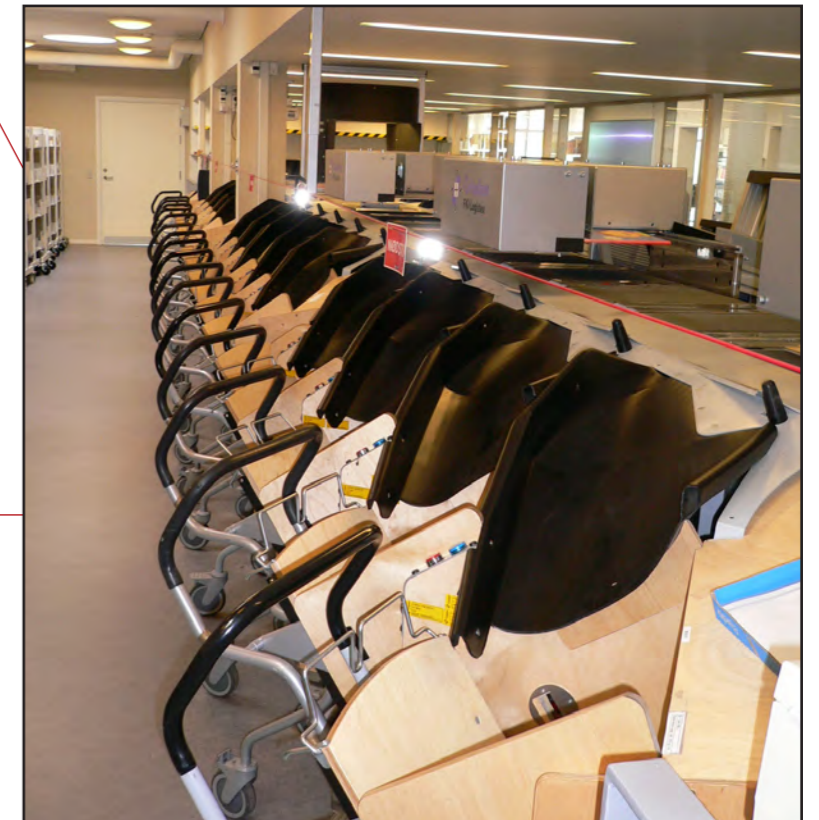
Transportation
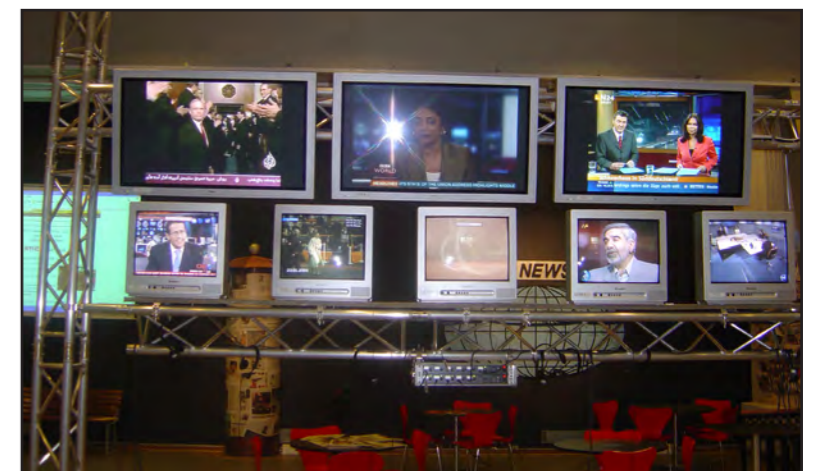
News media

10.3.9 Administration section

MEDIASPACE will be a combination of several decentralised organisational units. Since it is currently impossible to make any accurate predictions about interfaces and possible combinations of functions or about section sizes as they will be in 2014, it is essential that entrants design a united administrative section that will not impose any strict constraints on the internal organisation of the building, including the distribution of workplaces on the individual units. It must be possible to 'reshuffle' staff both within the current decentralised units and between the units. When designing the work areas, entrants are requested to use the most up-to-date knowledge about work health and safety and about the influence of physical environment on the mental work environment, noise issues, knowledge-sharing, security measures, etc.

Entrants are requested to incorporate small or large areas for copying rooms, café environments, archives, storerooms, toilets, etc, depending on the structure of the administration section. In addition, a total area of about 225 m2 should be set aside for a staff cloakroom, shower rooms and changing rooms.

The administration section will comprise the following current units:

1. Main Library, administration: 20 administrative workstations and, 20 staff members
2. Main Library, professional teams: 60 workstations and 80 staff members
3. IT and Communication: 40 workstations and 40 staff members
4. Citizens' Services and Libraries Secretariat: 11 workstations and 11 staff members
5. Citizens' Services administration, ie administrative workstations without direct provision of service to citizens: 50 workstations and 50 staff members

There must be access to the workstations outside normal MEDIASPACE opening hours.

A more detailed description of the needs and requirements of the functions is provided under each individual function.

Main Library, administration: about 20 administrative workstations and 20 staff members

The current administrative functions of the Main Library are management, secretariat, portfolio secretariat and project managers. The members of staff working in these functions attend many meetings, carry out highly diverse assignments and are in contact with a broad group of partners, stakeholders, colleagues, etc.

Special needs
As there are many visitors to these functions, they must be easy to find for outsiders. There must be access to the areas outside the normal building opening hours.

It should be possible to hold one-on-one meetings at each individual workstation. The offices of the chief librarian, the area manager and the head of the secretariat should have meeting facilities for eight to ten people.

There must be ample space for shelving, a safe and filing cabinets at all workstations.

Proximity
The secretariat must be located close to the box system, the archives and the storage facilities.

It is preferable that staff do not work in open offices, but in office cells for one or two people. These office cells should be located close to each other, and entrants should endeavour to create a social office environment.

Main Library, professional teams: about 60 workstations and 80 staff members

The professional teams are members of staff carrying out work oriented towards the public. They will alternate between work at the service desk, administrative work and work with library items. The staff group is divided into teams, of which there are currently five. Each team works with a special area and has its own team leader. The number of teams and team members will be adjusted regularly to meet current needs and requirements

In addition, there must be a separate room for shelving staff, shelving staff administration and similar functions.

Special needs
Extensive knowledge-sharing between members of staff and between teams is necessary.

All teams work with large numbers of items, which means that there must be room for book trolleys, shelving, tabletops for temporary storage of material, etc. There must be easy access for book bins, book trolleys, etc.

Team leaders must have their own separate offices, in which it should be possible to hold meetings for small groups.

There must be computers in the special room for shelving staff on which staff can read messages, etc. There should also be room for 'pigeonholes', bulletin boards, etc.

Proximity
There must be rooms for informal meetings or immediate access to such rooms. Each team should preferably have its own area for such meetings.

There should be fast and easy access to public areas, the circulation desk, the sorting system and the stacks.

Meetings

Scenography

IT and Communication: about 40 administrative workstations and 40 staff members

The ITC unit is currently divided into three sections, each of which has a section manager and a staff function with a management.
The sections currently carry out the following assignments:

Library items
This section handles items and orders as well as the practical preparation and maintenance of items. The section is also responsible for digital resources, online magazines, etc.

Special needs
Extra space is necessary for temporary storage, lamination machine, book trolley, etc.

An integrated meeting facility is needed for small-scale meetings held by the section manager.

Communication
The communication section carries out communication assignments, both for printed and Web-based media. The section is also in charge of the library's EU projects and competence development under the auspices of the Central Library. In addition, the section is responsible for the www.aakb.dk website, the shared intranet of Culture and Citizens' Services, Citizens' Services and Libraries, etc.

Special needs
Extra tabletop space is needed for temporary storage, cutting machine, scanner, etc.

An integrated meeting facility is necessary for small-scale meetings held by the section manager.

Informatics
This section provides IT support to all computer workstations in the Municipal department of Culture and Citizens' Services and also has a special support function in relation to the libraries. Furthermore, the section carries out development assignments, primarily for Citizens' Services and Libraries, but also for other City of Århus administrations. In addition, the informatics section is responsible for the Municipal department of Culture and Citizens' Services' participation in interdisciplinary coordination of information technology assignments in the City of Århus.

Special needs
Extra room for monitors will be necessary.
An integrated meeting facility is needed for small-scale meetings held by the section manager.

Management and staff function
Perform administrative work.

Special needs
There must be a separate room for management with meeting facilities for six or seven people.

Additional facilities
Room is needed for printing machines, large cutting machines, plotters, a DVD repair machine, a photocopier, preparation and repair of PCs, storage of computer equipment, etc. The Danish Working Environment Authority requires that most of these machines be kept away from rooms in which members of staff have their workstations. It is necessary to locate these facilities in direct connection with the workstations.

Citizens' Services and Libraries Secretariat: about 11 administrative workstations and 11 staff members (including management)

This unit comprises the head of administration, the head of secretariat and secretariat staff. The secretariat staff carry out administrative work. There is a high frequency of meetings in this unit.

Special needs
All members of staff should have their own offices or an office shared with one more person. It should be possible to integrate meeting facilities into these offices. As the head of administration receives many guests, access to the office should be easy for visitors.

Meeting facilities for fifteen people should be integrated into the office of the head of administration.

Citizens' Services administration, administrative workstations without direct Citizens' Services : about 50 workstations and 50 staff members

The Citizens' Services administration comprises several Citizens' Services functions but is not involved in any direct provision of service to citizens. However, some of the functions may service citizens directly if the citizens have been called in for a special appointment.

• Registration office/national health service
  Fourteen administrative workstations without direct citizen access. It is important that these workstations are physically close to the front desk area, as it should be possible for these members of staff to go to the service quickly if they are called.
• Collection unit
  Fourteen administrative workstations.
• Family allowance
  Fifteen administrative workstations.
• Development unit
  Development department with four administrative workstations.
• Management secretariat
  Two administrative workstations in the secretariat and one administrative workstation for the management.

Special needs
Discretion, safety and security are key words in this area. It is essential that attention be paid to the safety and security of staff in the design of this area and the individual workstations. Special requirements will apply to escape routes and security procedures.

Data security must be ensured in relation to the presence of the public in MEDIASPACE where sensitive personal data will be processed.

There must be considerable space on shelves and in cabinets for the filing and storage of documents. It should be possible to hold small meetings at all workstations. The manager's office must have meeting facilities for twelve people.

Proximity
There must be easy access to the service zone and the staff zone of Citizens' Services. Citizens who have been called in for meetings should be able to go to and leave the offices discreetly, without attracting the attention of other people using the facilities.

10.3.10   Internal meeting and project rooms

MEDIASPACE should have a number of internal meeting and project rooms. As a minimum, it should be possible to hold five meetings at the same time.

All rooms must have an individual idiom so that it will be possible to select a room that is suitable for the meeting scenario. The rooms should facilitate new approaches and be suitable for different types of meetings. There must be rooms for pit stops, group activities, confidential meetings, brainstorming, formal and informal meetings, and meetings with alternative seating, 3D cases and other creative activities for the generation of ideas and energy boosting, etc. It should be possible to use materials, walls, floors, etc for displays, writing surfaces, scenography, etc. Because of the activities that will take place in these rooms, entrants are requested to focus on light and acoustics.

It should be possible to use the rooms outside the opening hours of the secured zone, which means that they must be located where this is logistically feasible. They should be inside or close to the administration section and close to the staff cafeteria.

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• As a minimum, it should be possible to hold five meetings at the same time. There should be rooms both for large meetings and small, intimate meetings.
• It should be possible to set up seating for a total of one hundred people.
• There should be room for physical activity.
• In each room it should be possible to conceal a stationary PC to control the technical equipment in the room.

Meeting rooms

10.3.11   Staff cafeteria, kitchen and storage room

The staff cafeteria should be laid out so that it can be used both for everyday eating situations and for social functions. The kitchen may be shared with the café, in which case there must be easy transport routes between the two. The staff cafeteria should be located close to the administration area and close to lavatories. The kitchen must suitable for the preparation of lunch for about 250 people (both cold and hot dishes).

Space requirements: approx 350 m2 in total

The layout and organisation of the area as a whole should meet the following specific requirements:

• Seating for about one hundred people
• Ordinary eating facilities
• Niches and lounges with different decors
• Possibility of dividing the room
• Zones with different decors
• Table football, boxing ball
• Kitchen
• Storeroom with possibility of installing refrigeration and freezing facilities
• Separate toilet facilities and shower rooms for kitchen staff
• Magazines and newspapers

10.3.12   Lavatories and other ancillary rooms

Danish law requires one toilet per fifteen employees (distributed in women's and men's rooms) and generally one accessible toilet on each floor of the building, which in practice means one accessible toilet in connection with each larger group of toilet cubicles. Entrants are requested to include toilet facilities for about 250 employees.

In addition, there should be toilet facilities for visitors. Entrants may apply a reduction factor and base their design on a requirement of one toilet per 30 visitors.

At the auditorium and the large halls, the number of toilets should be larger, as several people are likely to want to use the facilities in breaks and intermissions. It may also be useful to locate toilet facilities in the main entrance and reception area, where also lockers for about 200 people should be located. All toilet cubicles should have a washbasin, and there should also be a washbasin in a lockable front room.

Each function section should have a room for cleaning staff with enough room for a cleaning trolley, a vacuum cleaner, a large sink and a floor drain.