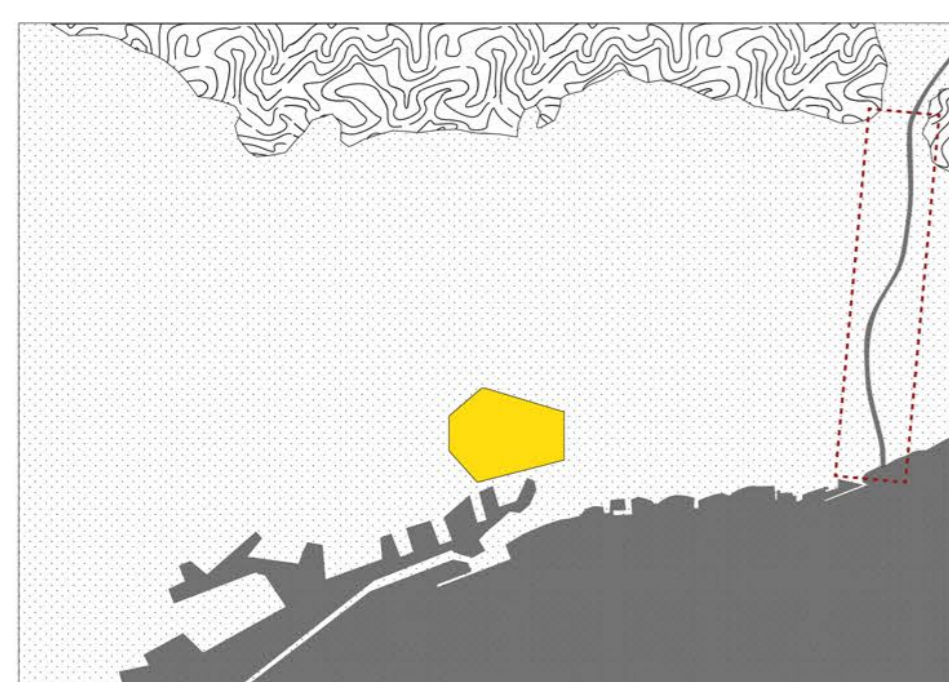
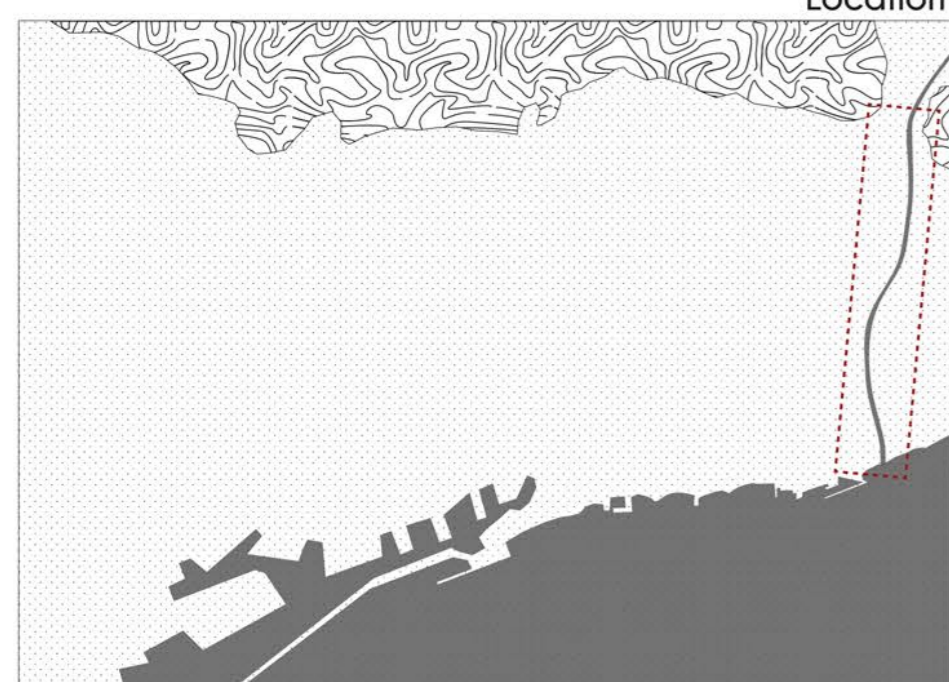
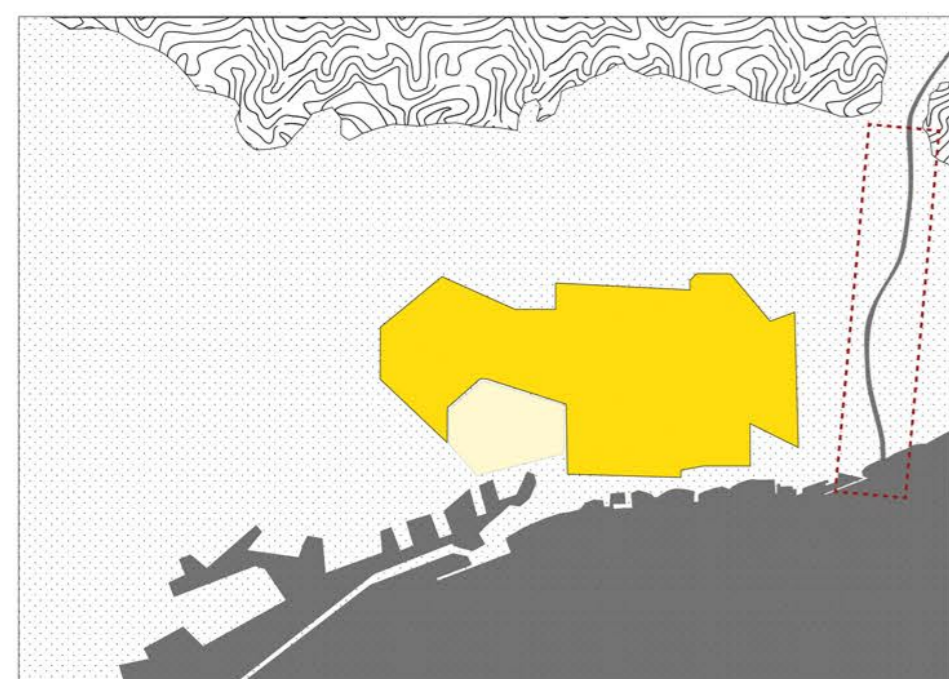


Location



The Medieval City



The Cerda Plan



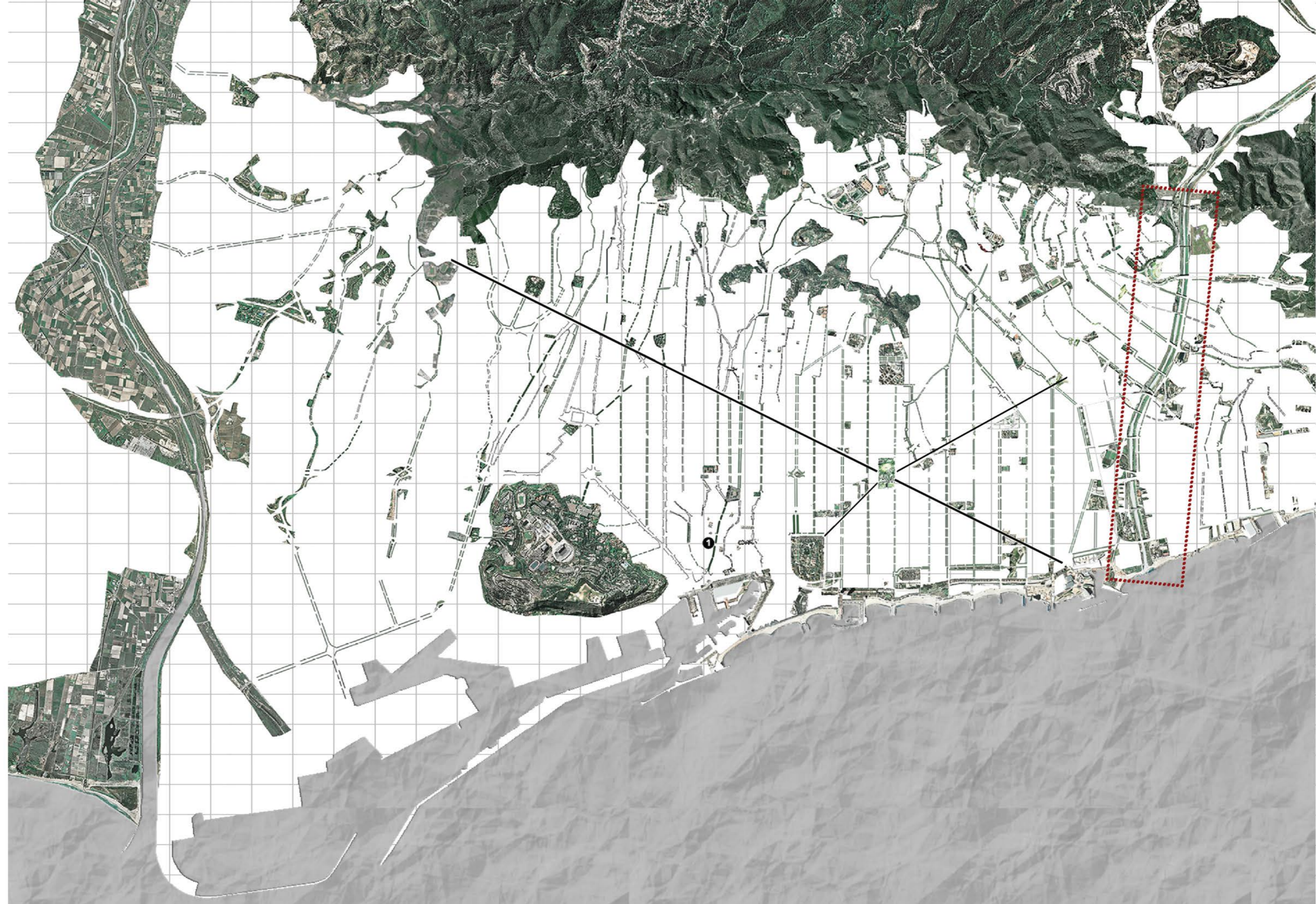
XXth Century Growth



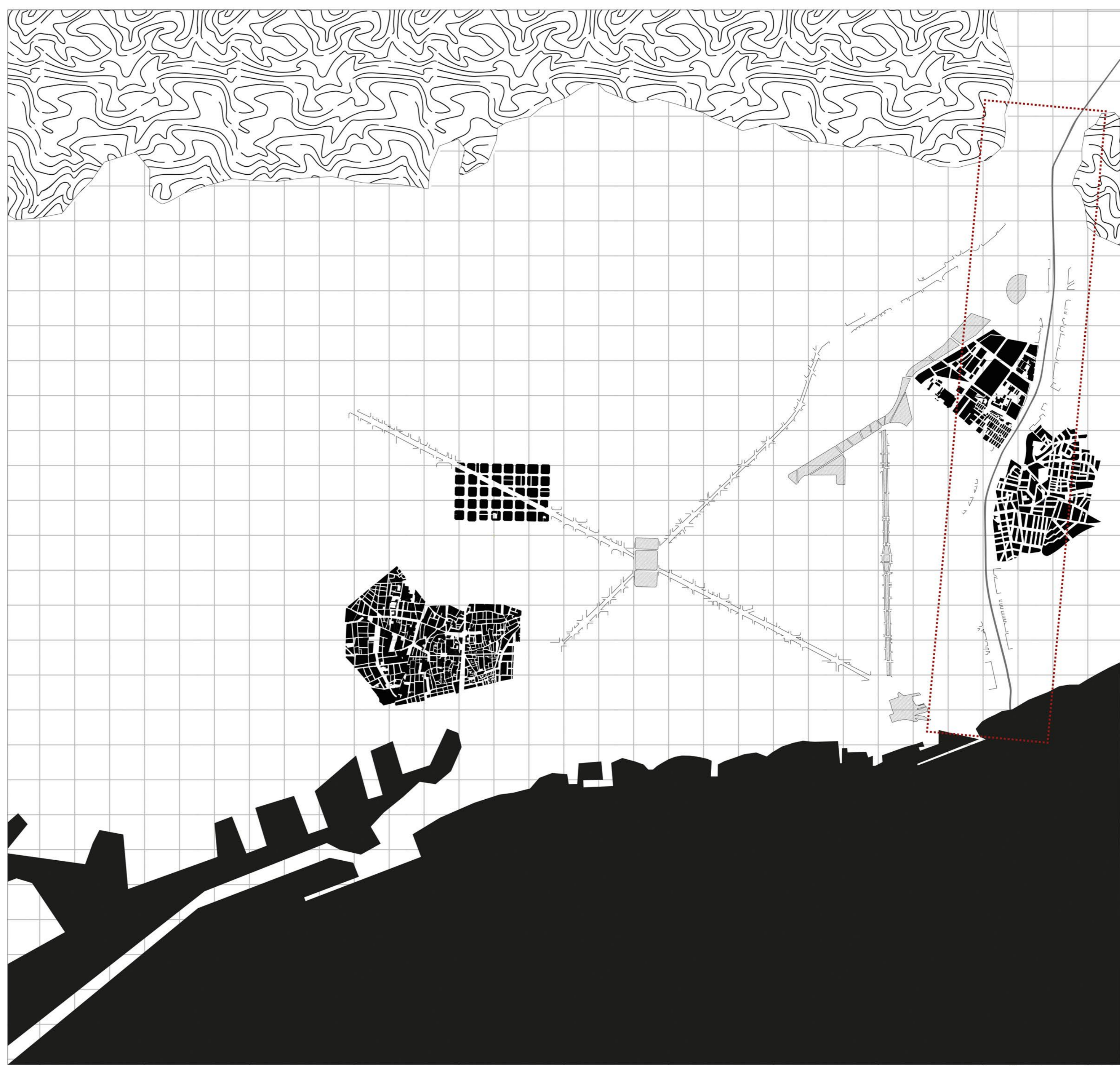
Green Spaces



Transportation

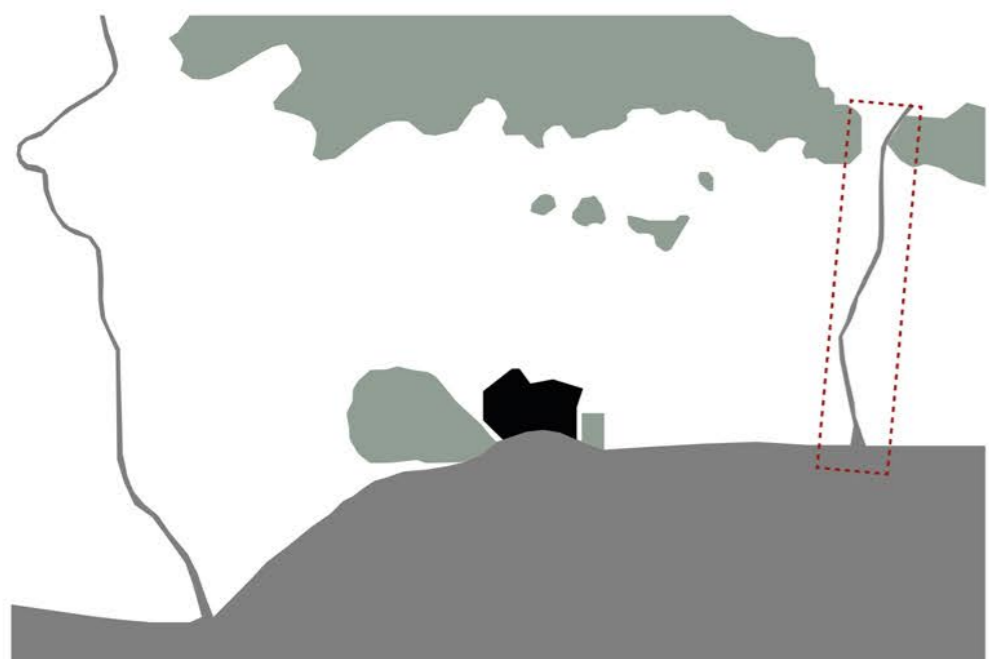


Open Spaces and Ramblas

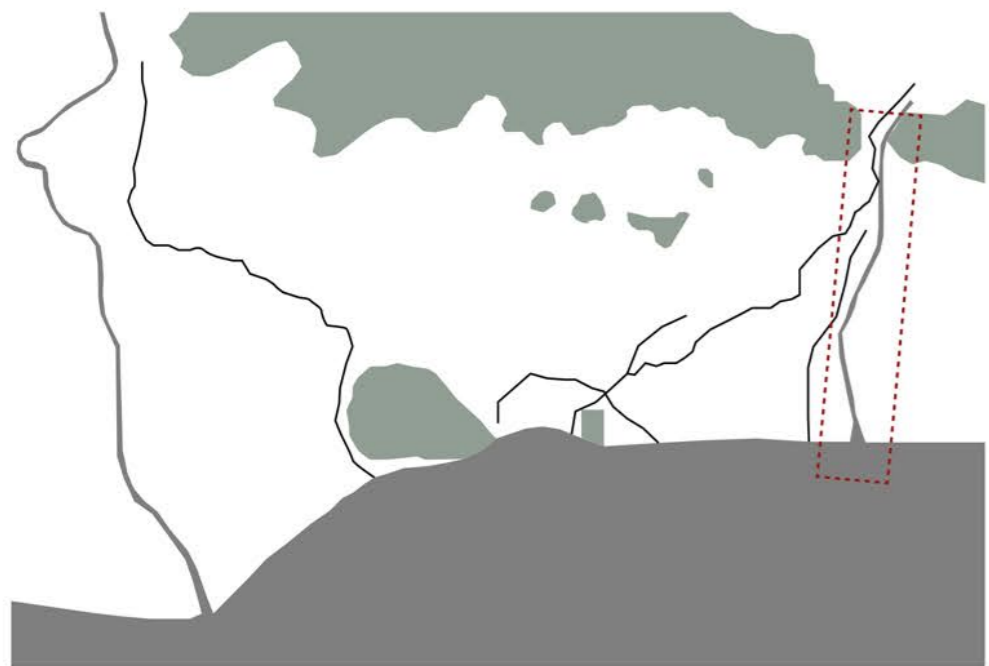


Urban Typology and Limits

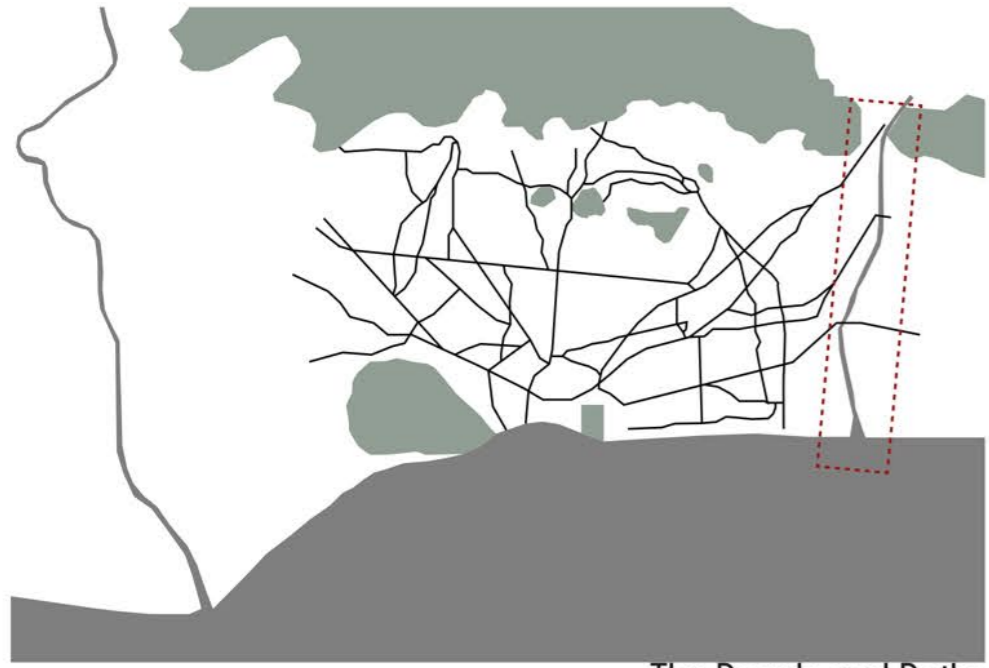
Location: Barcelona is located on the coast of northeastern Spain. It is the capital and largest city of the autonomous community of Catalonia. Its urban area extends to numerous neighbouring municipalities within the Province of Barcelona. It is one of the largest metropolises on the Mediterranean Sea. **Green Spaces:** Barcelona has lots of green spaces. The city is located between two rivers. Besos river is located on the northeast side of the city. And it is splitting two mountains and creating a valley. The name of the mountains are Parc Natural de la Serra de Collserola and Consorci del Parc de la Serralada de Marina. Beside the river, there is two green band flowing along the river but the green spaces are not designed and it is separating the main city center and the industrial and new developing part of the city. The other green spaces inside the urban typology is well connected and be accessible by the citizens. However, the two mountains are isolated from the city. Also by the territorial meaning, the landscape of the mountains are important however, the green properties are little bit different in city than the original landscape territory. For reducing of the biodiversity in the Barcelona, the mountains, river and the sea can be a good linkage. **The green nodes & Ramblas:** There are lots of green open spaces can be found in Barcelona. The city is more famous on the green ramblas. They have designed to reconnect the city. There are 3 main axis in the city and they can be counted as the main ramblas. The main aim is connecting the 3 different urban typologies which developed in the history and also connection of the green nodes. The future Sagrera Linear Park can be count as a new big rambla that connects Trinitat Velle and Parc de la Ciudella. By creating metropolitan parks and the green ramblas in the city all the green infrastructure become connected. **Rieres:** Rieres elements have a big role in the city and the ramblas. The main goal is carrying water when it rains, in a natural way. By doing this the climate management and fundamental water cycle is done. In time, rieres were the linkage between the mountains to sea and they are creating the main axis. Riere was now become as a Torre Estedella Streets as a green rambla. Therefore, Besos River has a big role and impact and connection of mountains and sea by adding the city in their system. Now, the river has become as a barrier that disconnects the two side of rieres and also along the river the urban typology has no connection between the water. The lack of connection creating the barrier. **Barriers:** The railway, polluted Besos River and highways can be named as the barriers. By the future Sagrera Linear Park, medieval city and Cerda Plan tried to be connected to Besos River and industrial zone. However, it is ending by not reaching to the other side of the river. **Urban:** When we look to the city, we can see the adaptation to the geographic scenario. In this adaptation we can see elements that creates the identity. These elements are limited by the frames. These frames are landscape, and circulations. Around these elements the city has been raised. These elements can be seen as a limitation objects. Barcelona has limited by the mountains and the sea. Architecture has a role of transformation of the territory by following the limitation elements. Combination of these elements with the built structure creates the city. Landscape and circulation play a key role in the dynamics of the city. Therefore, in Barcelona the axis, natural elements such as sea, mountains, rivers are creating the dynamics. In the passing through time, new elements are added and overlapping. The result of the overlapping is metamorphosis which is the transformation one form to another. Therefore, the final result become as a complex system. We can see the complexity and different elements' overlapping in the system. To read the city in a perfect way is looking their layers. In a result of this kind of looking made a clear conclusion. These elements can be divide as, the medieval city, the main river canals, the roads-paths, the railways, the Cerda, XXth century growth, the old rieres and green ramblas. When we look to those elements it is easier to find the voids, limits and traces. Those elements are the key elements to create a city. However, also they are creating some limits. This can be a problem for the city's continuity. In this city, the disconnection caused by the limits should be solved by using the green elements, buildings and water.



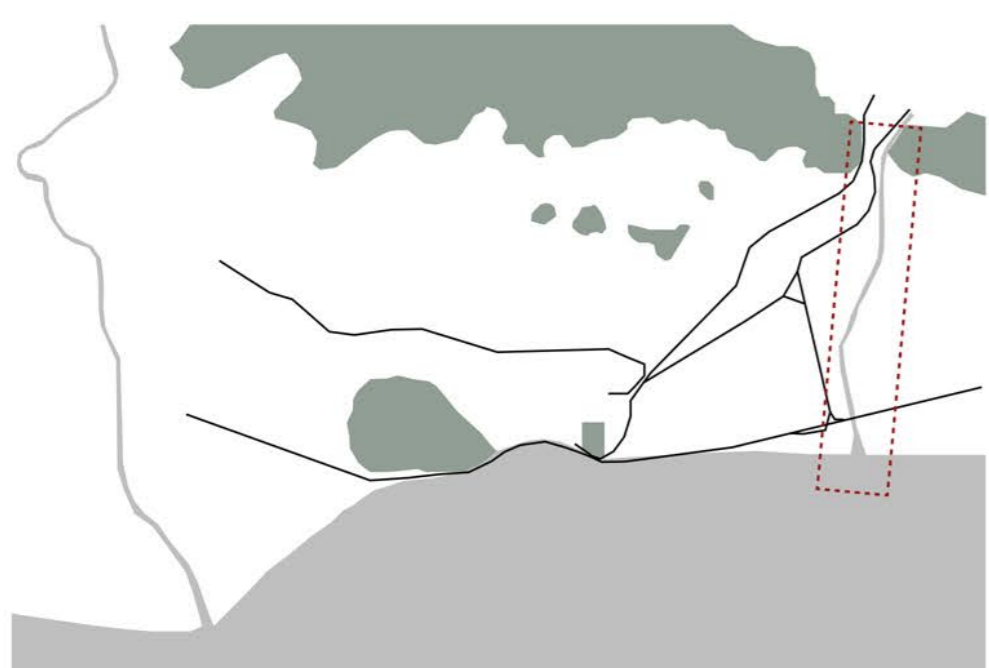
The Medieval City



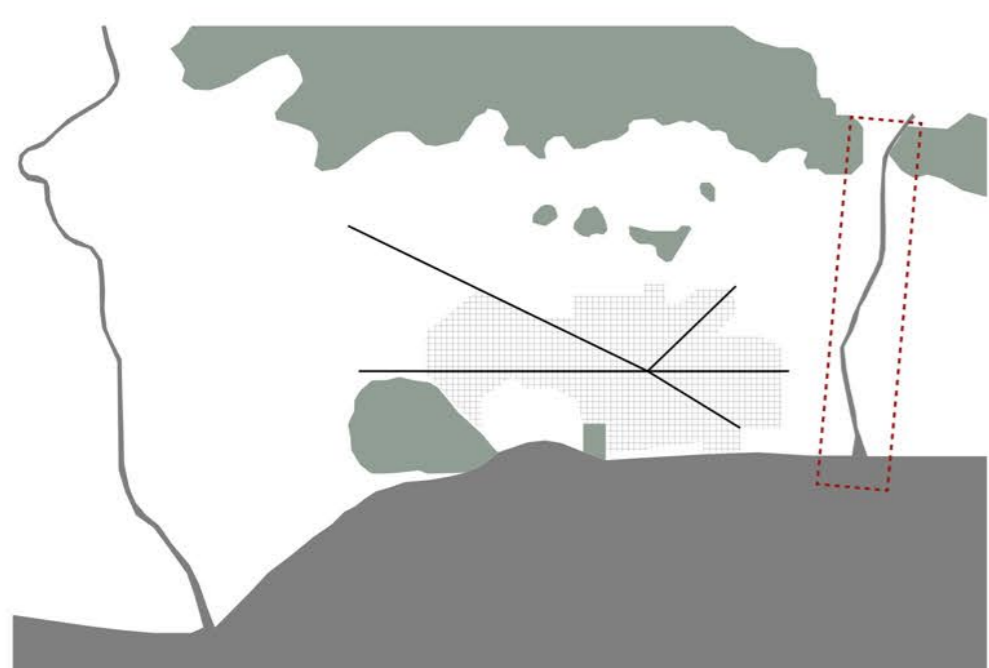
The Main Canals



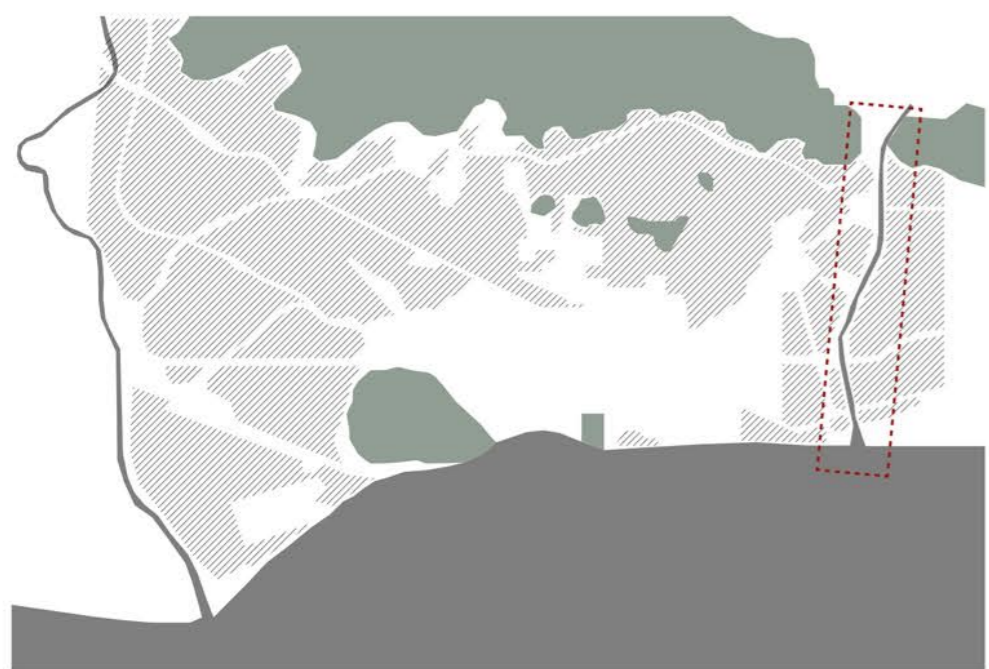
The Roads and Paths



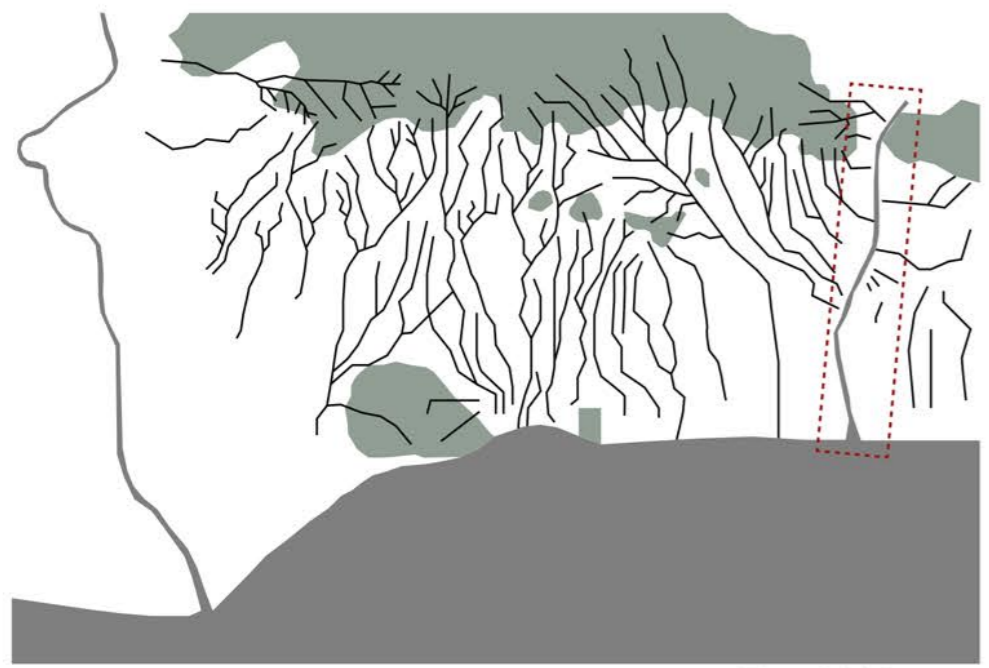
The Railways



The Cerda Plan



XXth Century Growth



The Old Rieres

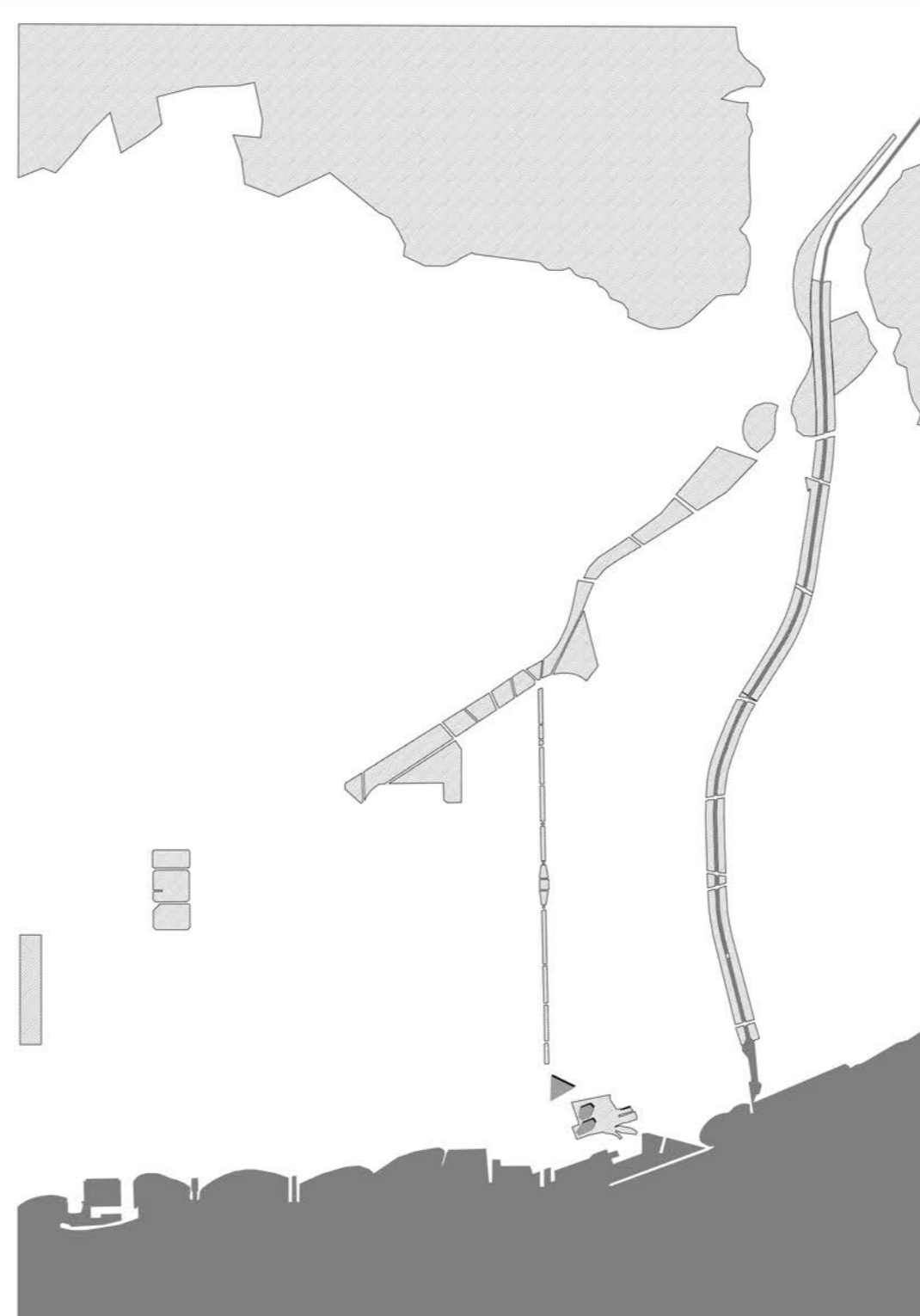


The Green Ramblas

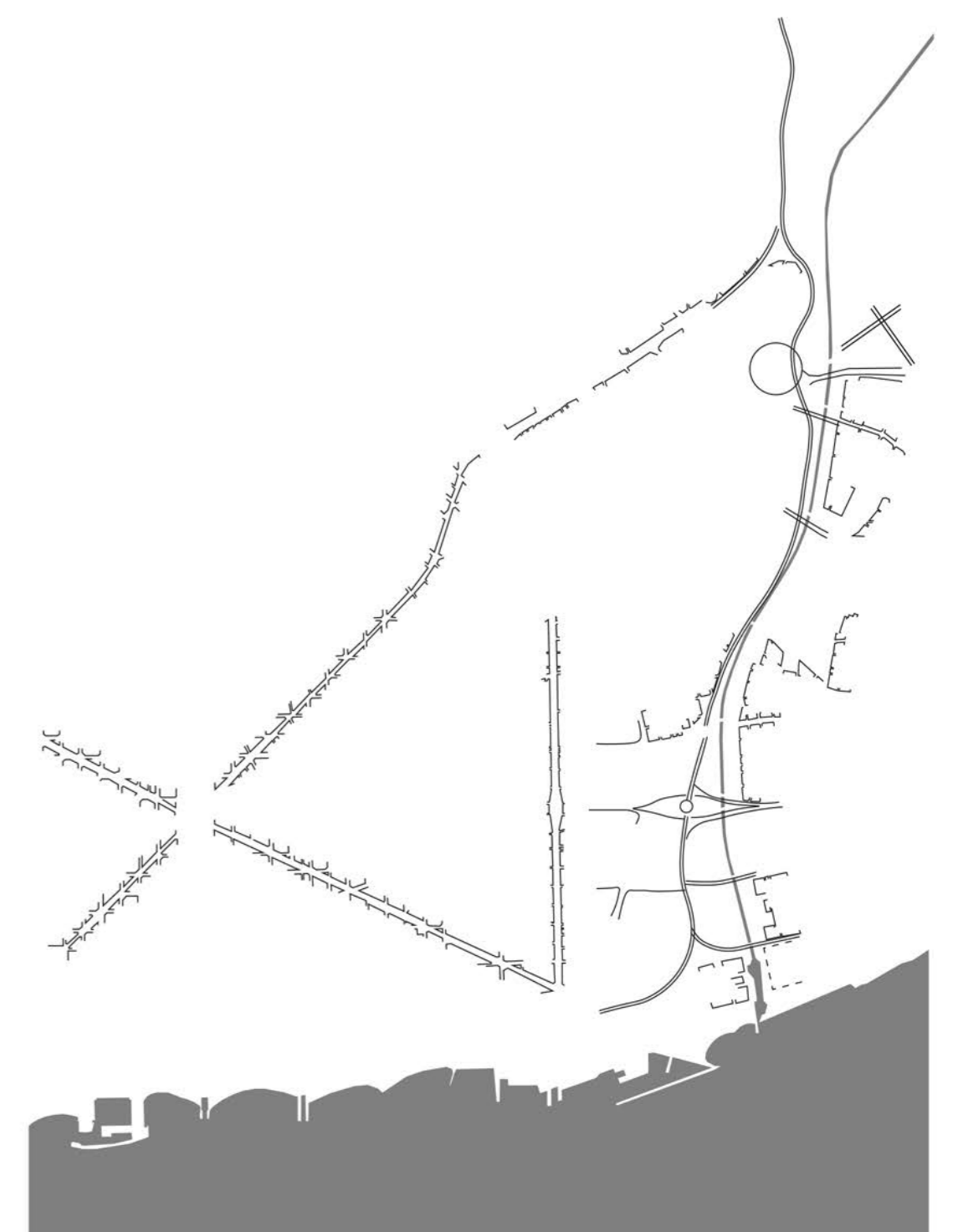


Strategy

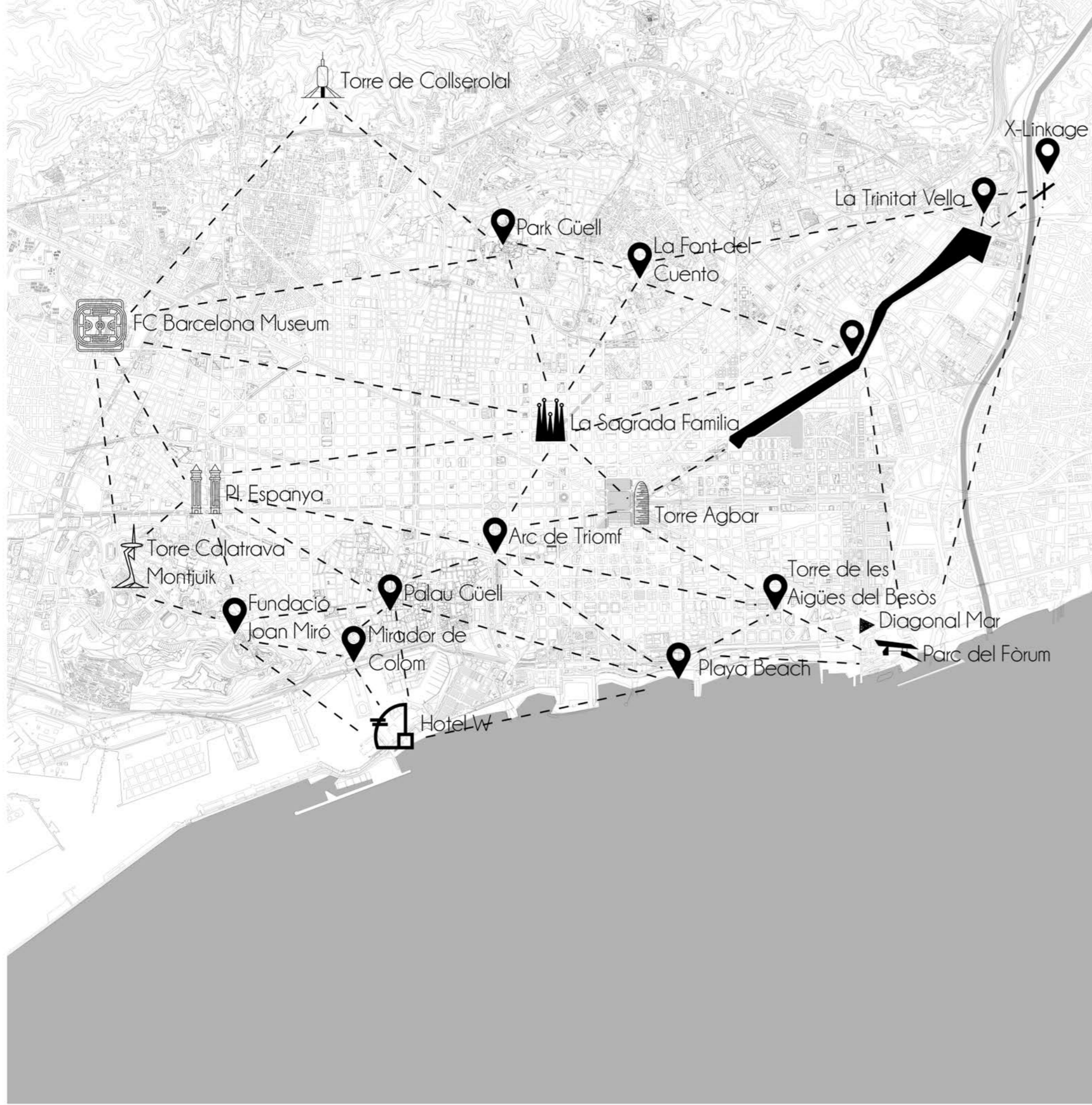
Interpretations: To understand the area's character and needs, we can create 3 categories. Those ones are voids, limits and traces. **Voids:** When we look to the open spaces around the Besos river, all along the river beside the water there is continuous green band on the both sides. However, they are not in usage. As an advantage, the future Sagrera linear park is a qualified open spaces. Because it is creating a new connection inside the city which has also different functions such as railway station, sport centers, gardens. Trinitat Vella, Plaça de les Glòries Catalanes, Parc del Fòrum are also the important open spaces. **Limits and Traces:** When we look the the limits and traces, we can analyse that there are some limits that block the continuity and fluidity. Along the river and in the opposite direction there is train which creates the limit. Also the bridges along the river cuts the relationship between the water and human. Therefore, in the city developments we are creating some passages but also in the opposite side we are disconnecting the relation between human, nature and city. **Strategy:** According to the voids, limits and traces, we can understand that the main role in the strategy is the connection of the important voids and to be created a big triangle. The two nodes are existing ones which are Plaça de les Glòries Catalanes and Parc del Fòrum. The third one is the most important one, X-Linkage. Inside the site we two main traces considered and also creates the connections between the neighbourhoods and the triangle.



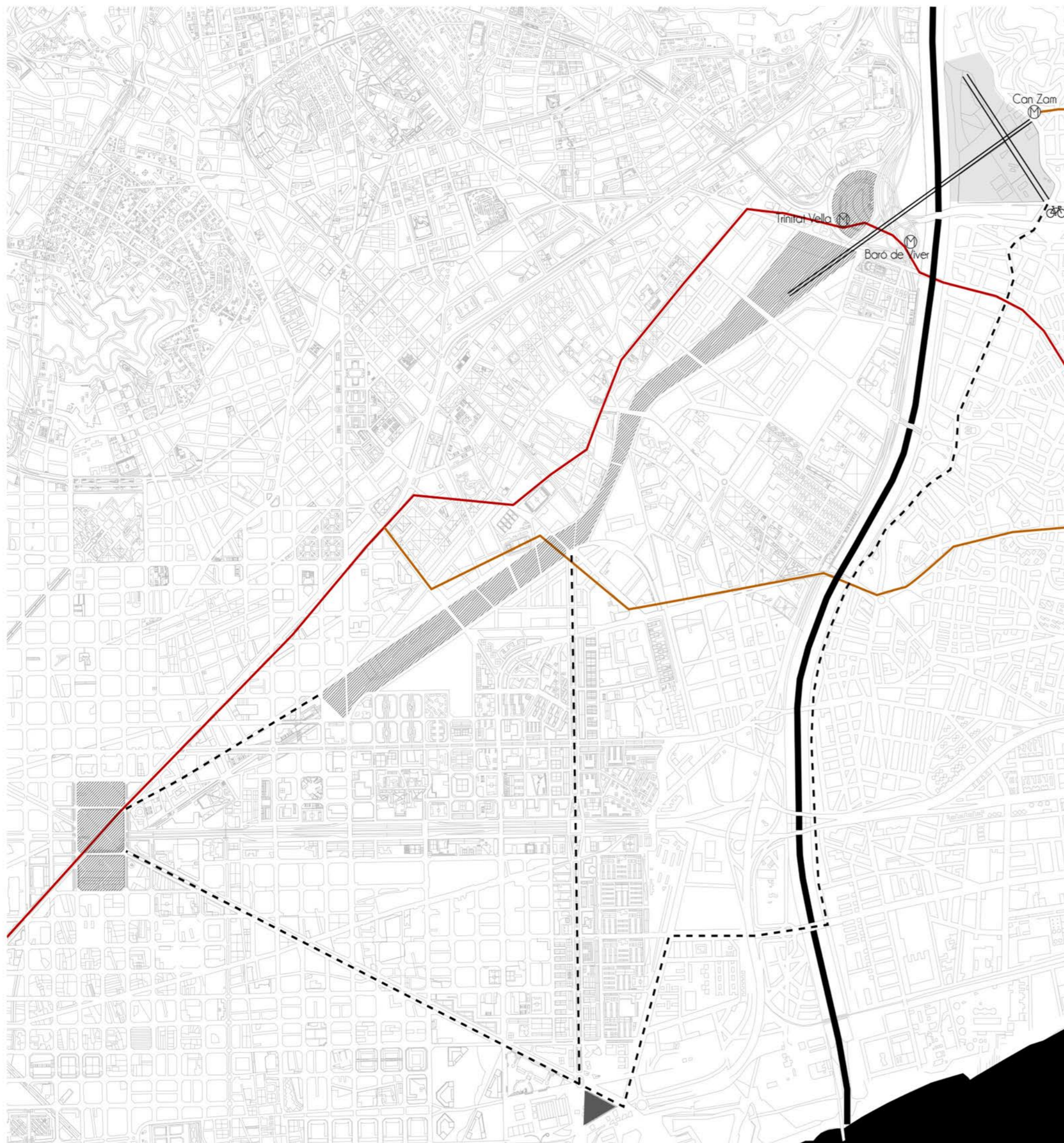
Voids



Limits and Traces



Landmarks Mapping



Strategy

Landmarks of Everyday Life:

The history of monuments is as old as cities. In the history it is easy to see the lots of examples inside every city. Cities need monuments! Through the periods and histories of the cities, the monuments-landmarks have fascinated human beings they enrich the cities and governments. They can be use as storages of memories, histories, arts. Also they can be a places to spend time, gathering places and meeting points. The architectonic character of the landmarks describes an attention grabbing man-made structures. It obtains a blazing dimensions and gives an emotion of perfectionism. The most important features of them is not speaking themselves. However, they are creating a spatial situation to have a spot in the city and rooted in the structure of daily life. Therefore, they can be seen as a significant part of the human-life in the cities.

On the other hand, the structure of the cities have changed due to the worldwide industrialisation. This is caused by shifting of values and the changing of the social demands. Also this means that this development caused a change in the spatial designs and architecture. In the city of Barcelona, we can say that the result of the industrialisation, the sense of the monuments and gathering places changes as a spatial design. To support and develop this change we need new perspectives for the contemporary museums as a monuments.

When we look to the general mapping of landmark buildings and landmark natural elements, it is obvious that on the left part of Besòs River, in the central part of the Barcelona, there are lots of landmarks and they are creating a huge network. This network is sometimes just working by visual connections, sometimes they are connected by the roads. The topography of the Barcelona is variable. So in the hills and the city center, the tall building can create easily visual connections. When we look to the general system, the city of Barcelona is growing day by day. However, to the well connections of landmarks, the new elements are not added. Therefore, in to this system, the new parameters which are new user living on the country-side, cannot be articulated.

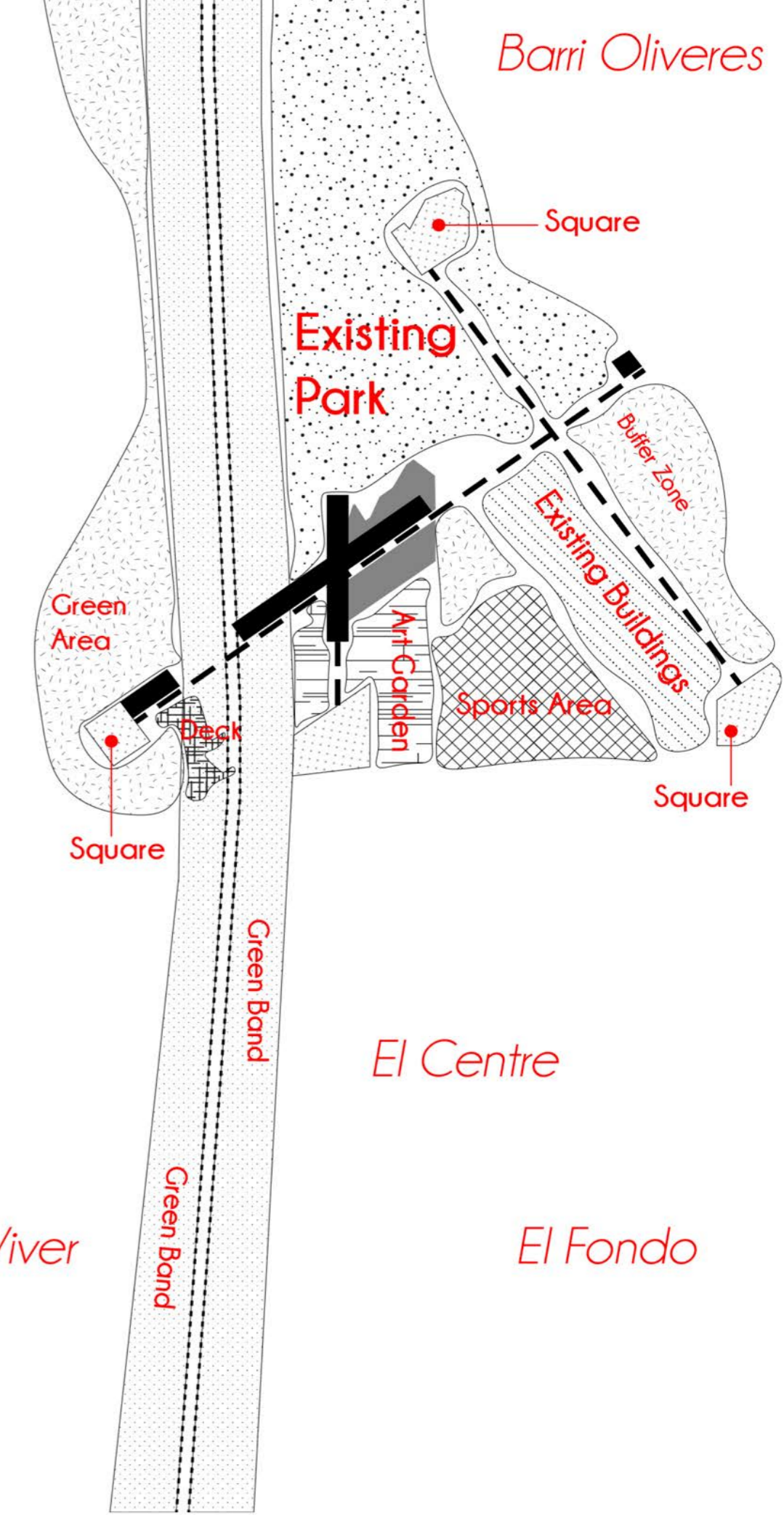
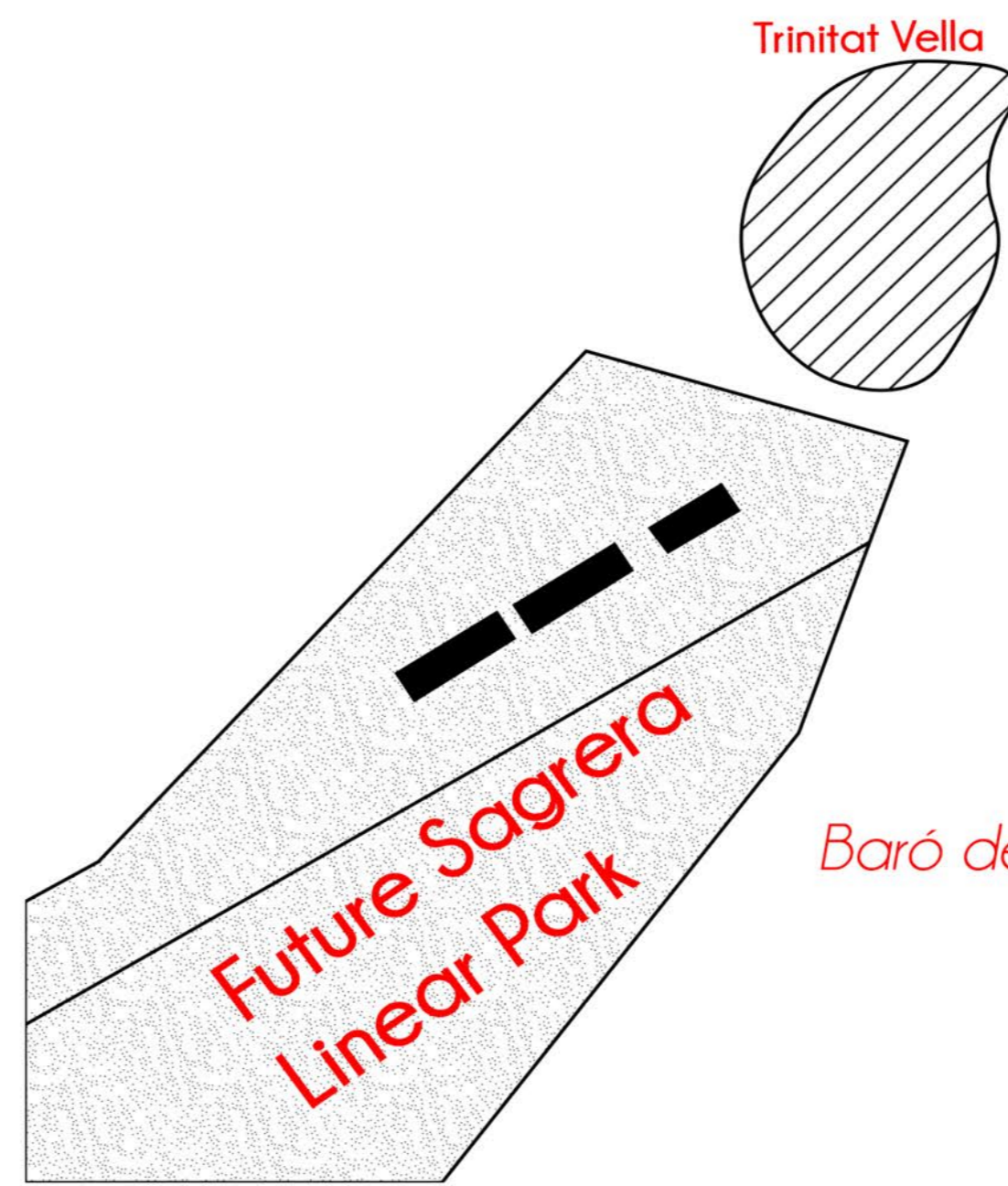
In the analysis and in the strategy, the location of the site and museum building has already settled. But create a concrete justification, we should also look the connections with the landmarks. Generally, the landmarks in city of Barcelona are punctuate. Only the Future Sagrera Linear Park is creating a linear path. Therefore, this linear park is the most important element for the connection of the museum and this system. By this connection, the museum area will be the only landmark which is located in the other side of the Besòs River. So the other side of the users also can be added to the new system easily. In a conclusion for the strategy, X-Linkage Museum is become sort of a new node and it has become the new one of these. The museum is completing this network system and the connections.

Function Diagram:

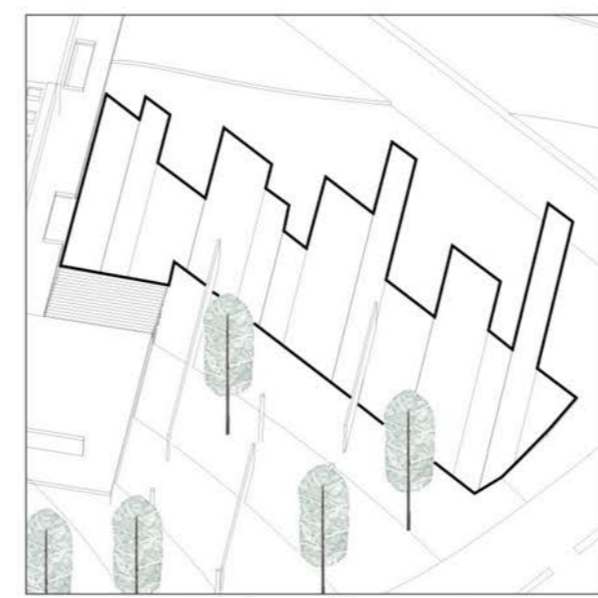
In the function diagram we can see that around the main axis and the museum building, there are different functional open spaces. The area is divided by different functional spaces but in the master plan these spaces are fluid to each other. The functions are, sports area, art gardens, green areas, buffer zones, existing park, deck and squares. All these functions are surrounding to the museum building and to axis. Also the main green band around the river is passing through and connected.

In the function diagram important highlights are marked. In these diagrams, we can see that ever element is working with the neighbour functions. And these functions are connected each other, the museum building is not working individually. It is the key point building that create a linkage gathering point in this node.

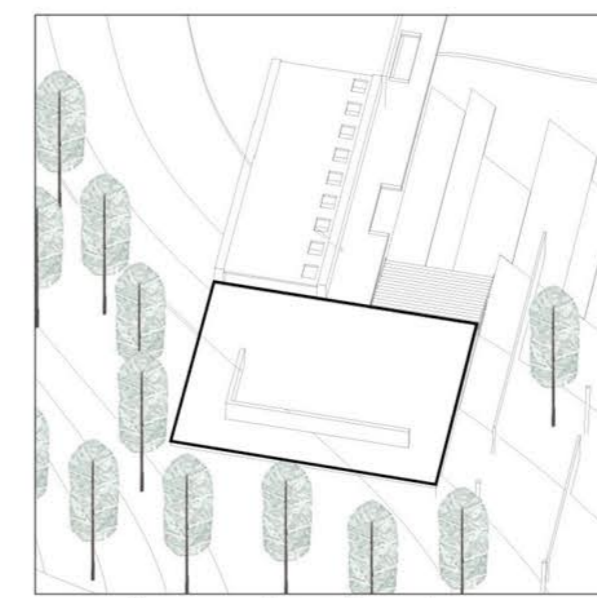
La Trinitat Nova



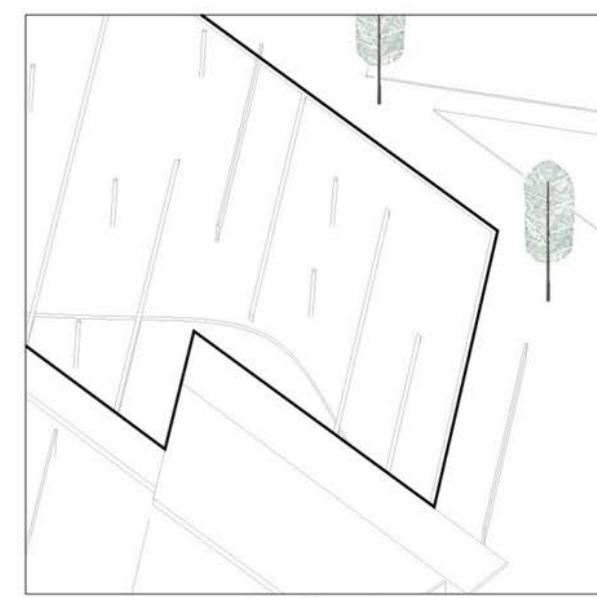
Function Diagram



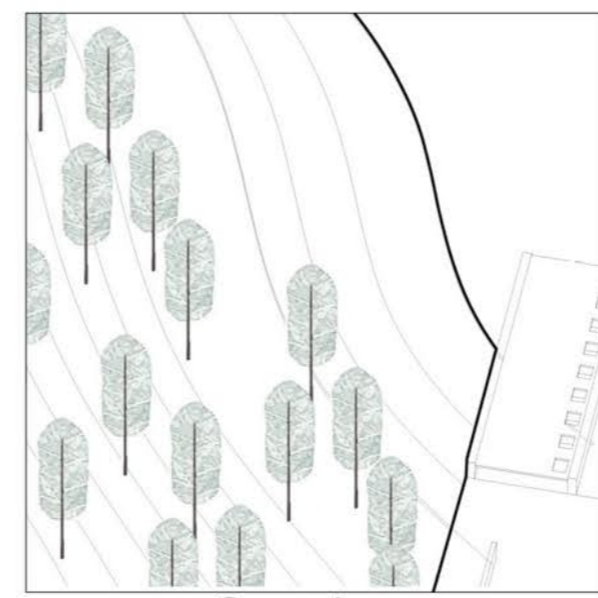
Deck-Water Connection



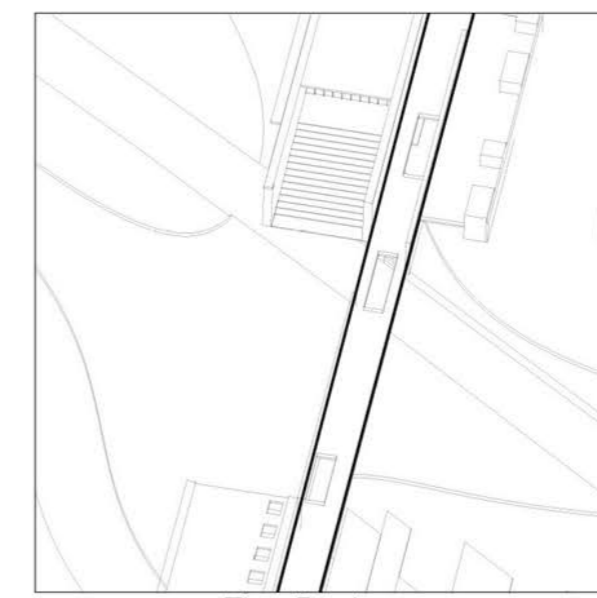
Square-Artist Residency



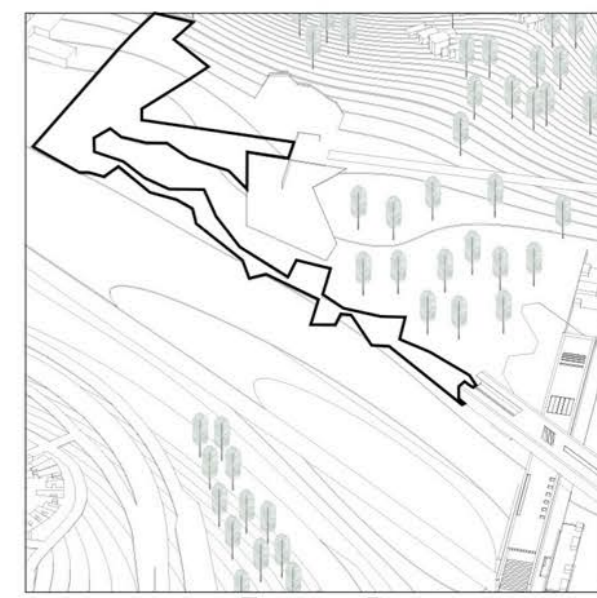
Art Garden



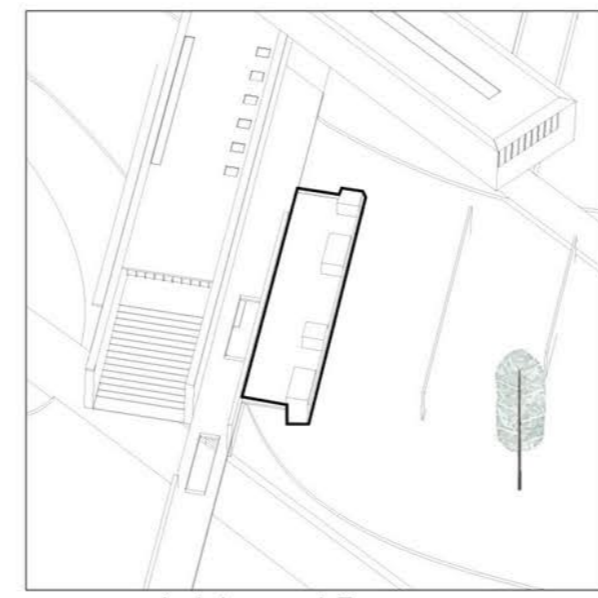
Green Area



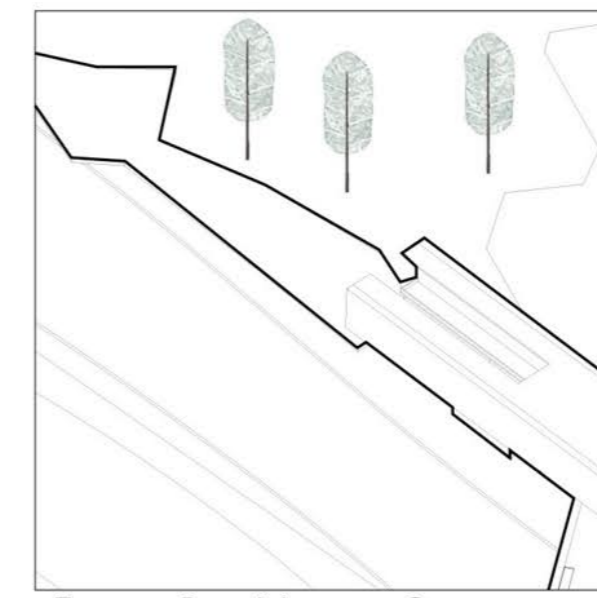
The Bridge



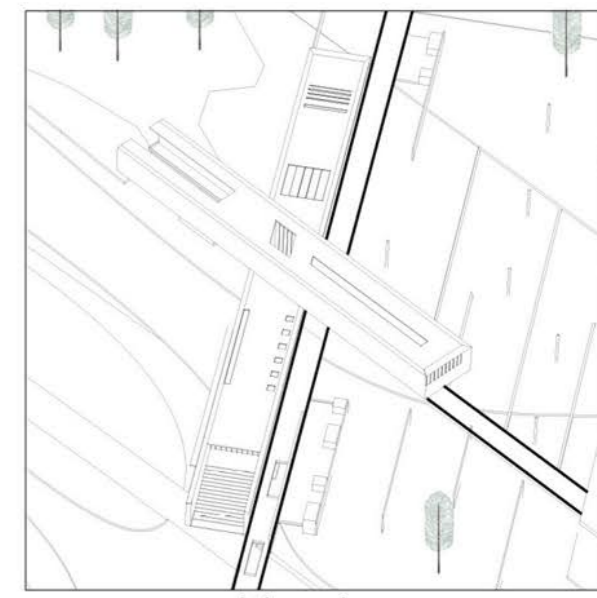
Existing Park



Additional Functions

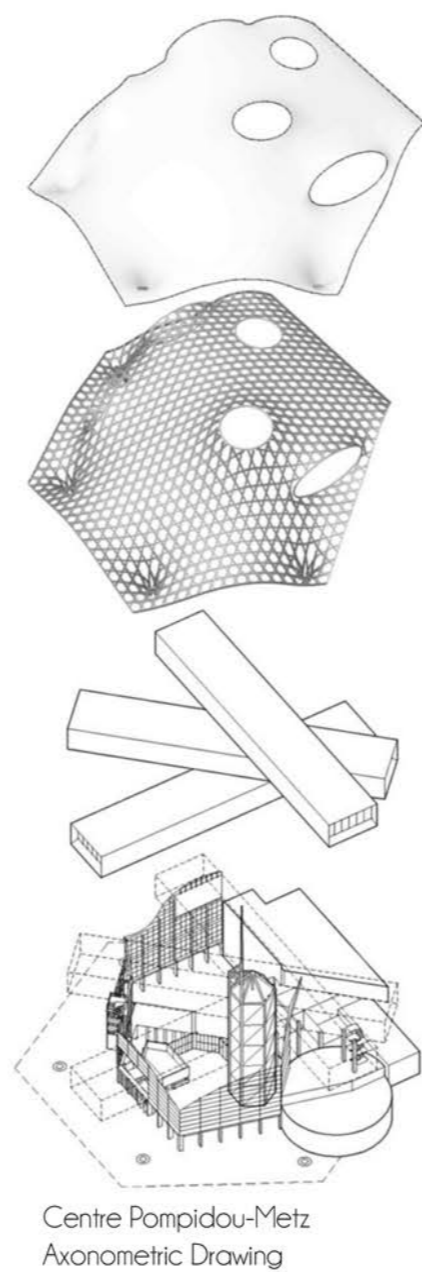


Existing Park Museum Connection

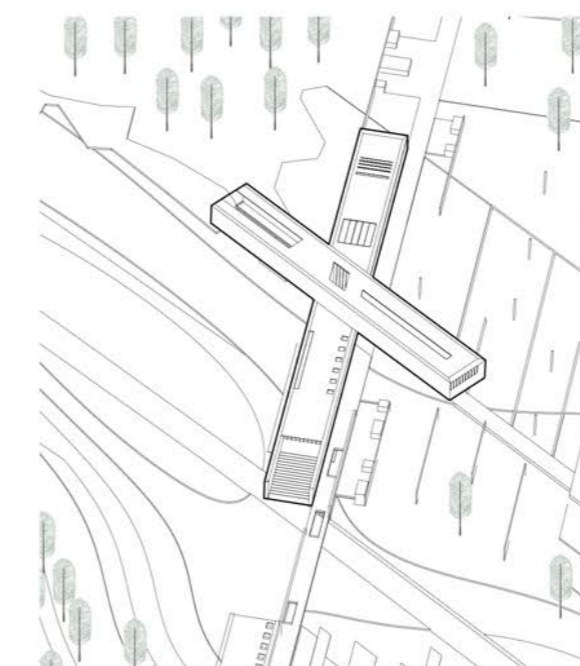


Main Axis

Function Diagram



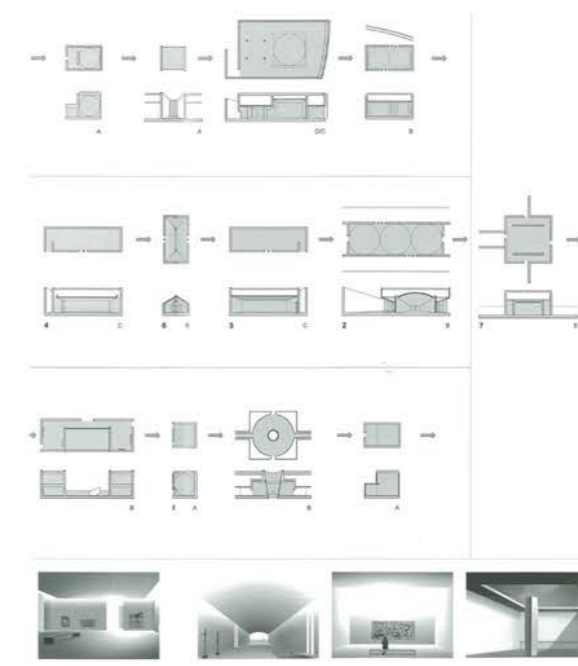
Centre Pompidou-Metz Axonometric Drawing



Mass Formation

The design decision of the building is the most important part of the project. The main effect of the mass is creating two directional volumes that just puts upon each other. Also, interior space is big and endless. For this one Centre Pompidou-Metz example can be a reference for the project. However, the location of the vertical circulation is not inside. In he example, circulation is just attached from outside. In X-linkage project the circulation is inside the building to create a central core of the building and then the directions are articulated inside of the space.

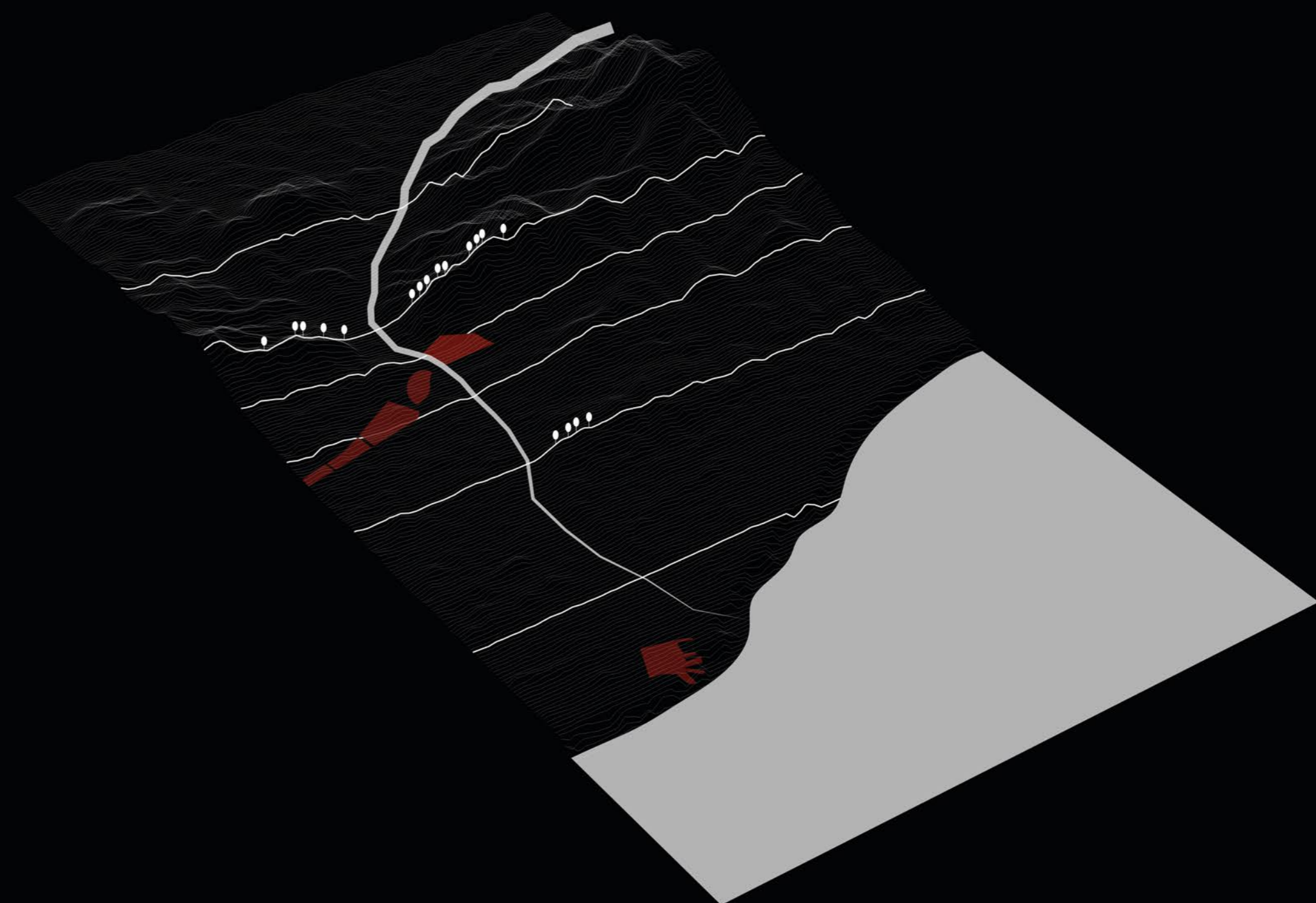
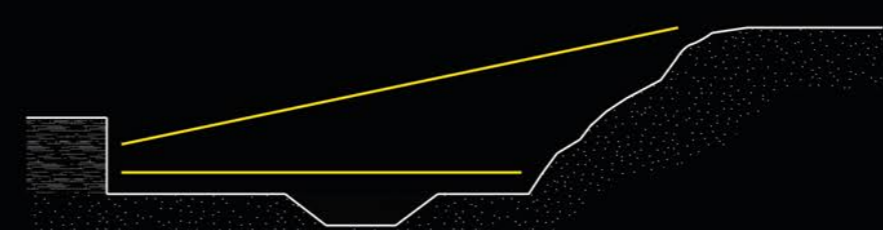
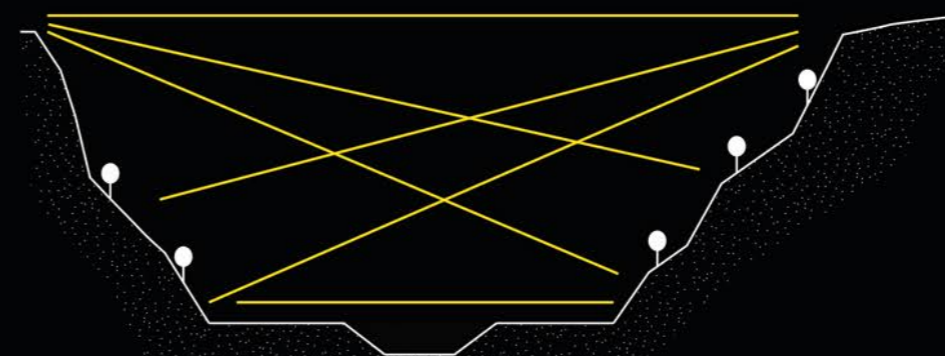
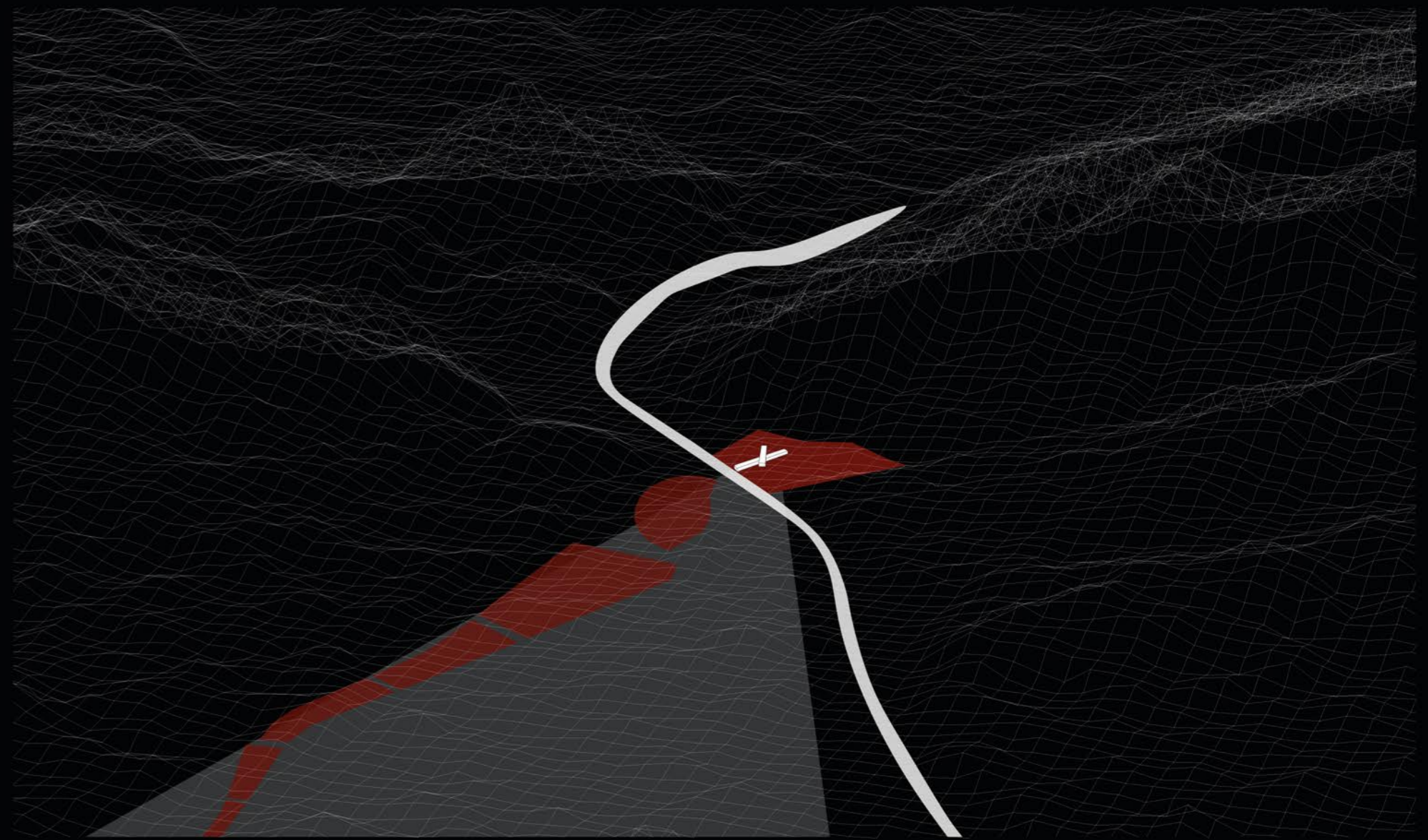
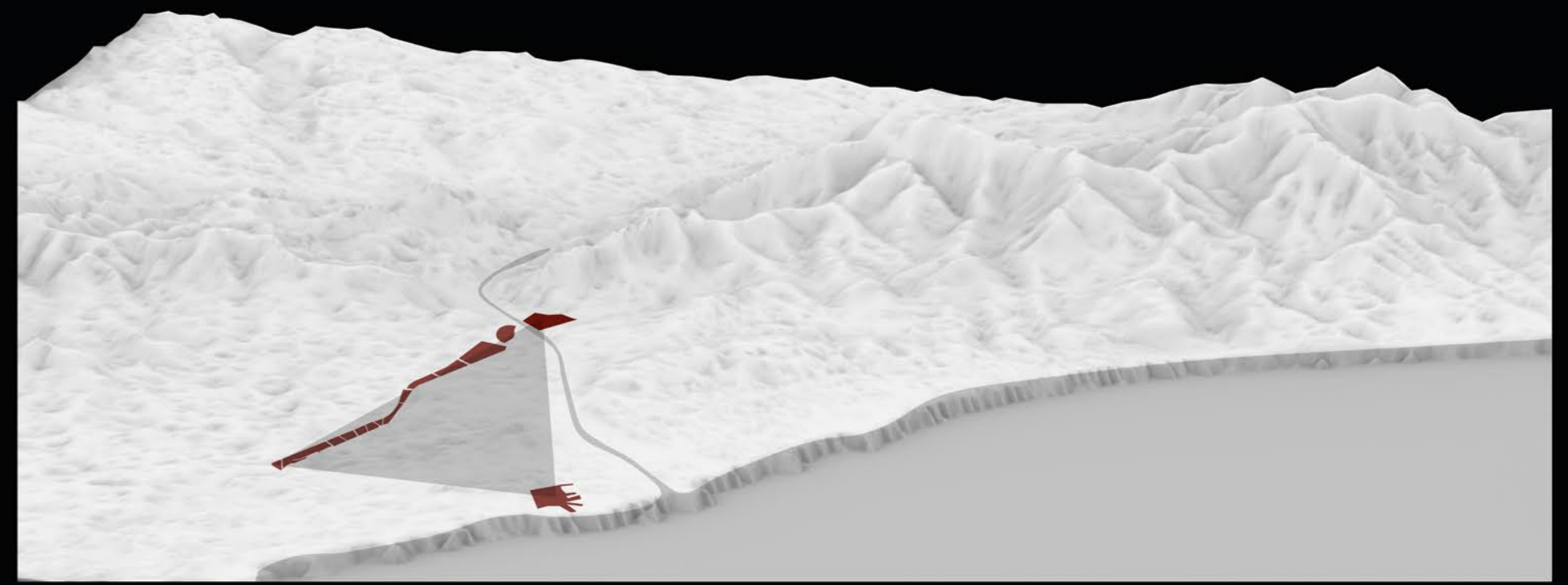
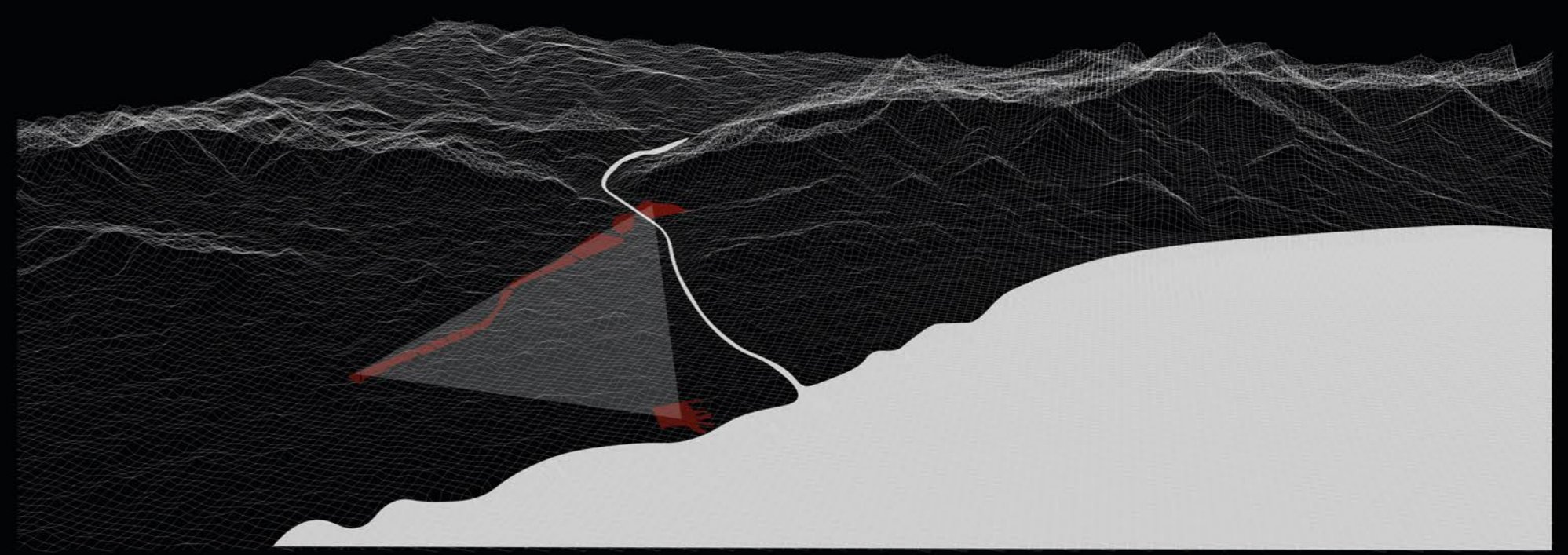
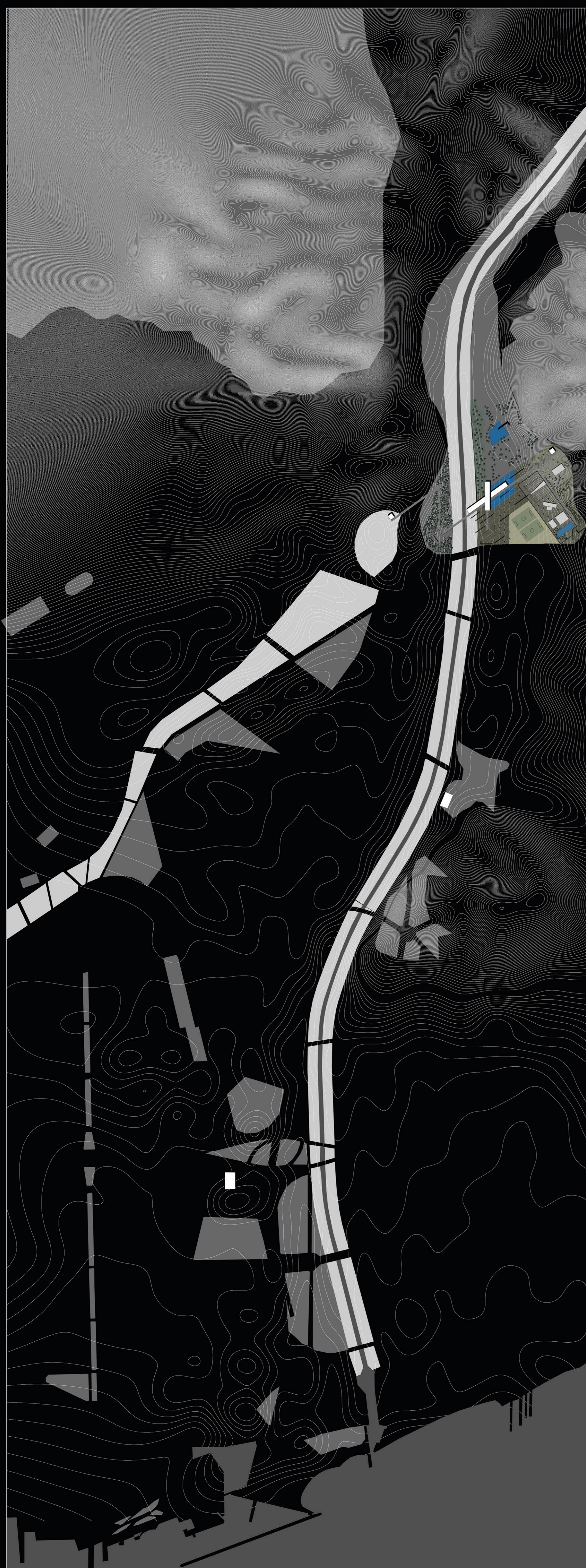
Casa Study Example: Centre Pompidou-Metz
Architect: Shigeru Ban Architects
Location: Metz, France
Building Typology: Museum



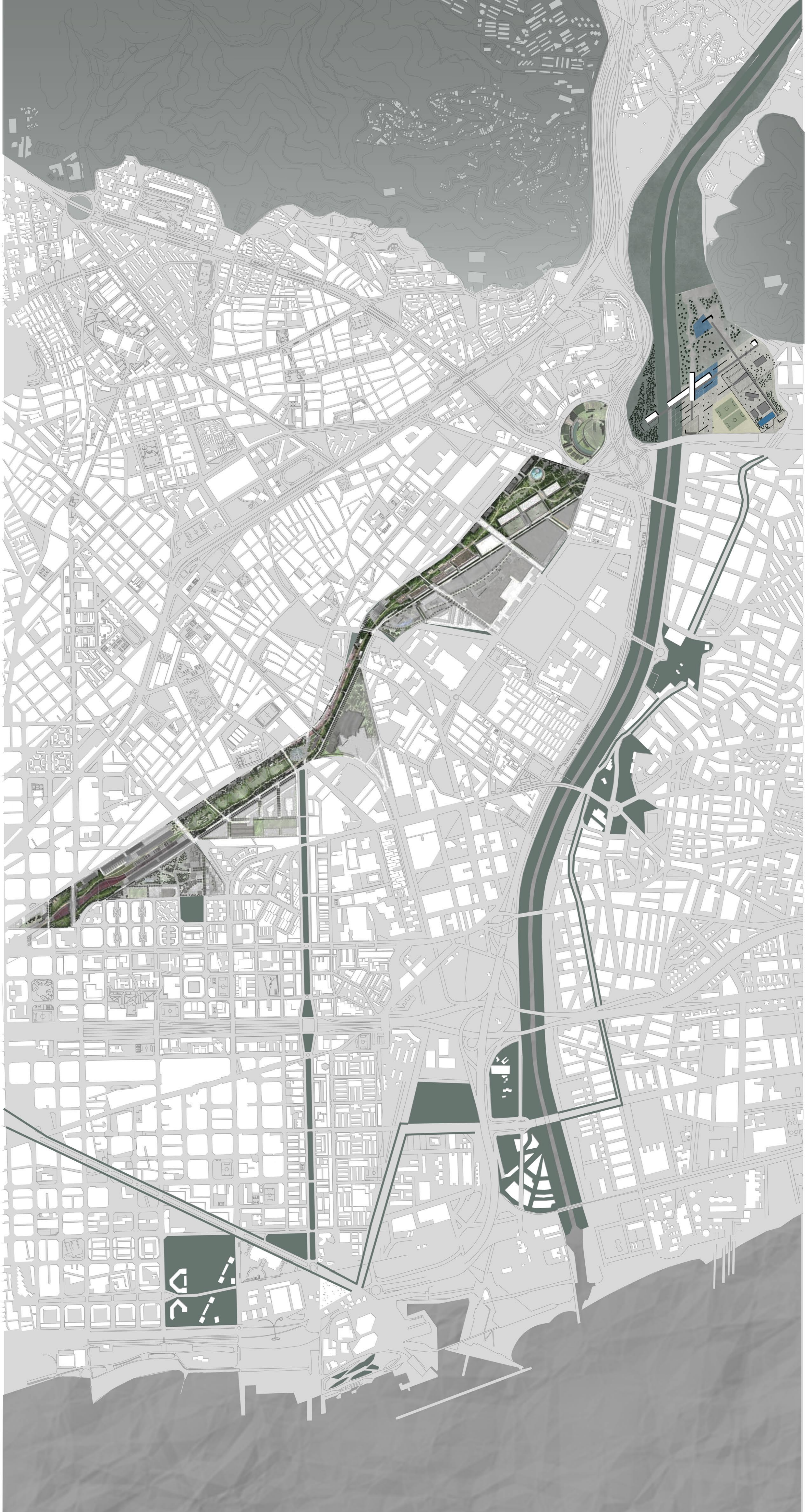
Sky Lights

When we look to the skylights in the Tadao Ando's project we can see that geometrical skylights are created and in a different shapes. In X-linkage project the main thing is in a huge linear space creating different kind of interior space effect by changing the shape of the natural lights. By this, inside a huge space the divisions are made by light and this divisions are always changing. Therefore, we can say that in the interior space is always dynamic as the dynamic of the visitors. So, in every detail of the building, there is same decision which is creating a dynamic linkage point that directs people in a different points.

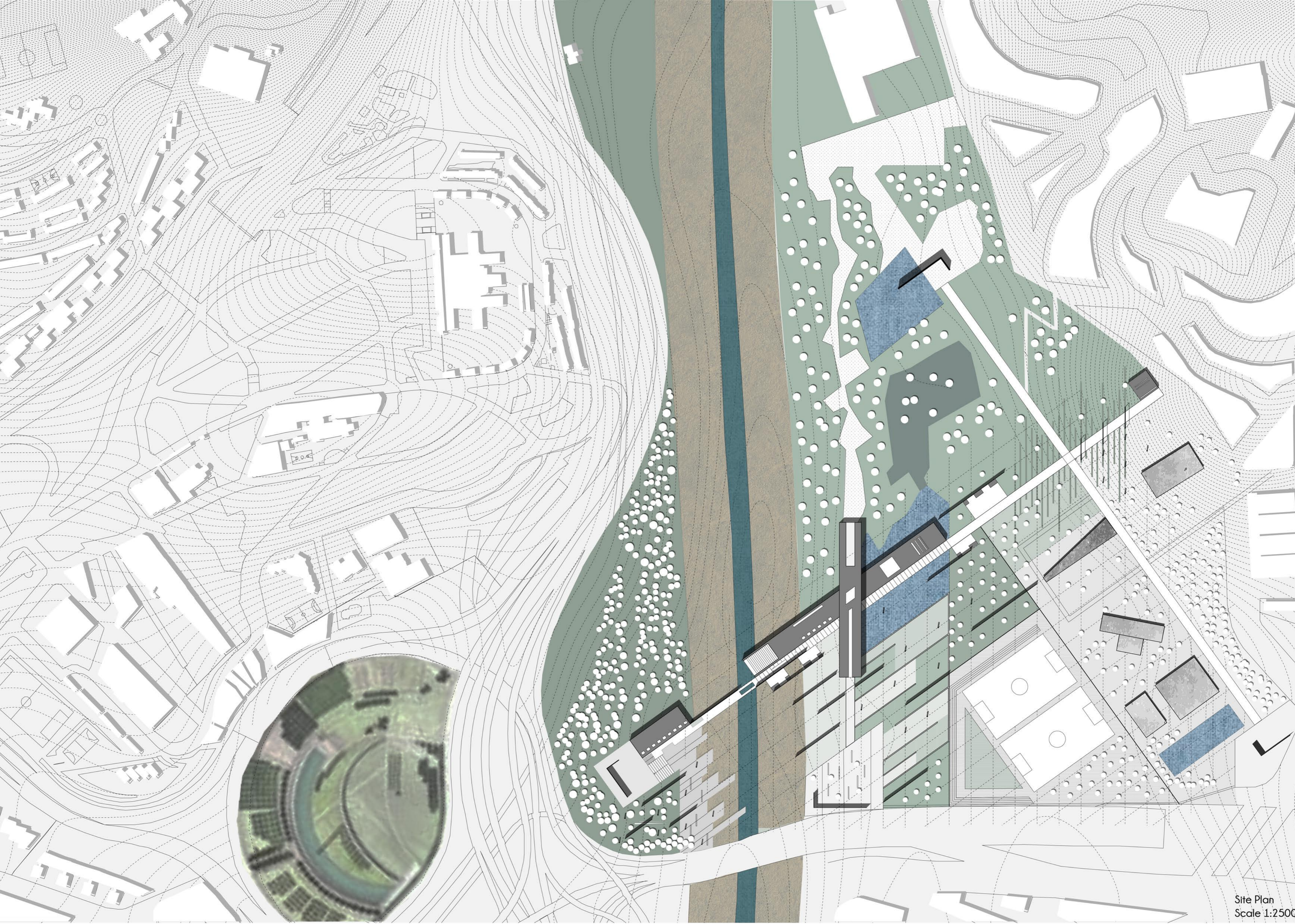
Casa Study Example: When Sunlight Meets with Concrete
Architect: Tadao Ando



Character of Topography: When we look to the section of the along the Besos River, we can see the differences in the sections. River is acting like a spine and the most important focus point on the area. When we look to the section we can see the different characteristics. Therefore, for the intervention along the river can be differentiated. Some points the abandoned spaces should be used to attach them to river and in some points the tangent green areas should use to design river space and connection to water. When we look the topography near to the new area as a important node, it is mostly flat and behind the area the topography rising and the typology is turning from urban to landscape. Therefore, the are has a key point of connection of nature to the urban life. Also, in the opposite side there are Trinitat Vella and future Sagrera Linear Park which are important for the connection of the different points and neighbours in Barcelona. Therefore, the main aim of the are is acting as a bridge and linkage point of the different areas of the city, the linkage is not only in the social aspects also for the territorial viewpoint. So, the balance between the architecture and the nature should be considered in the design approach.



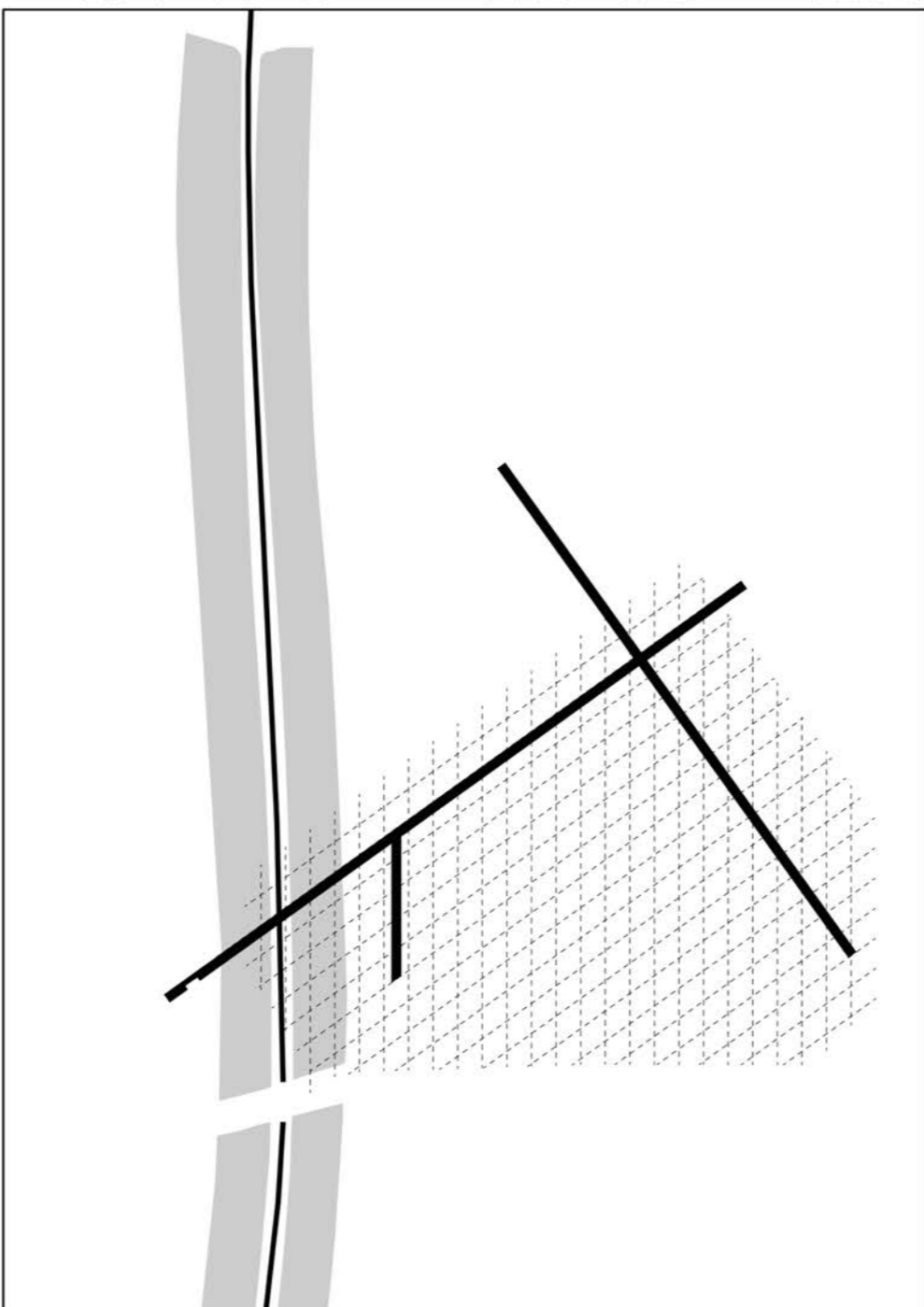




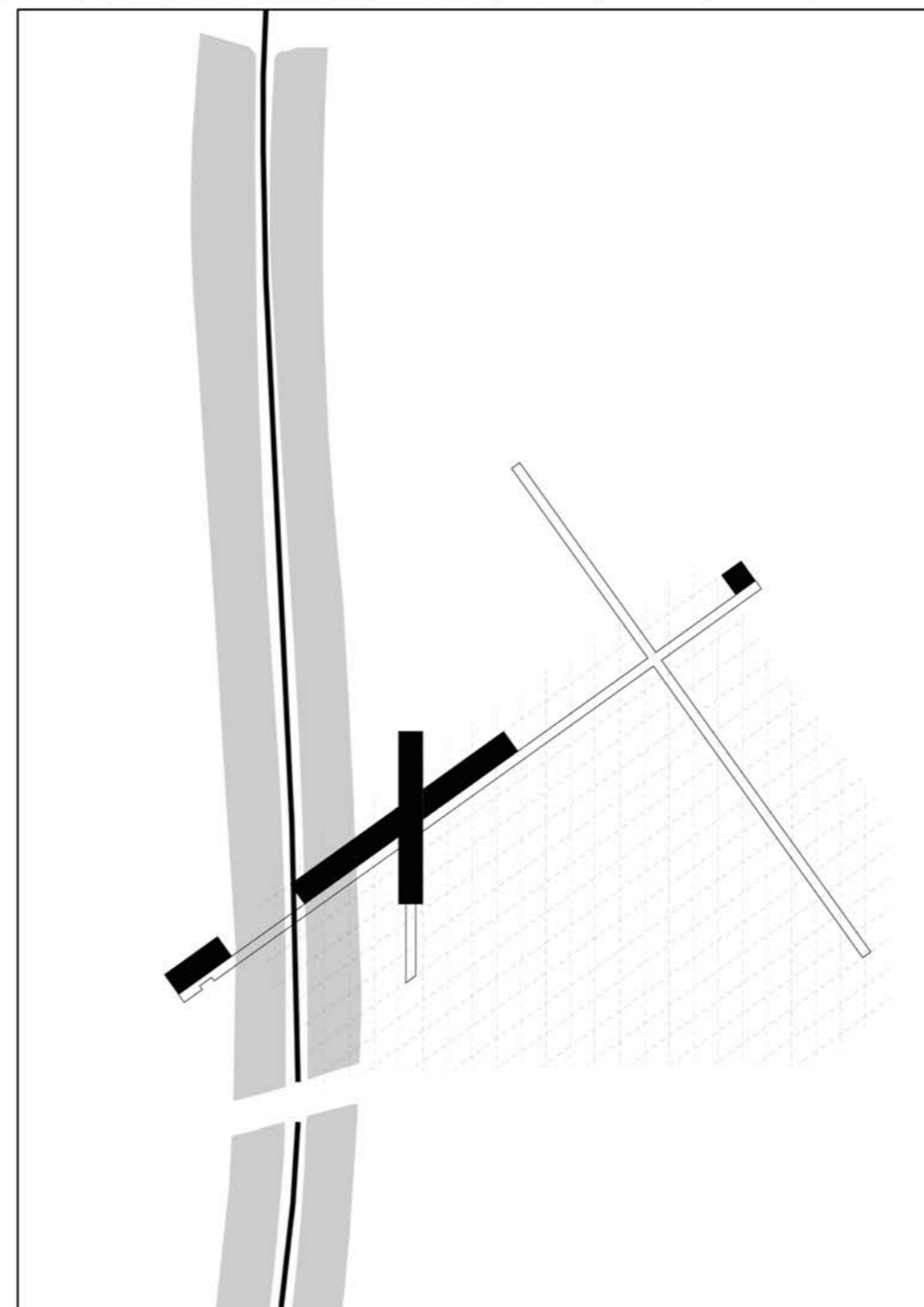
Site Plan
Scale 1:2500



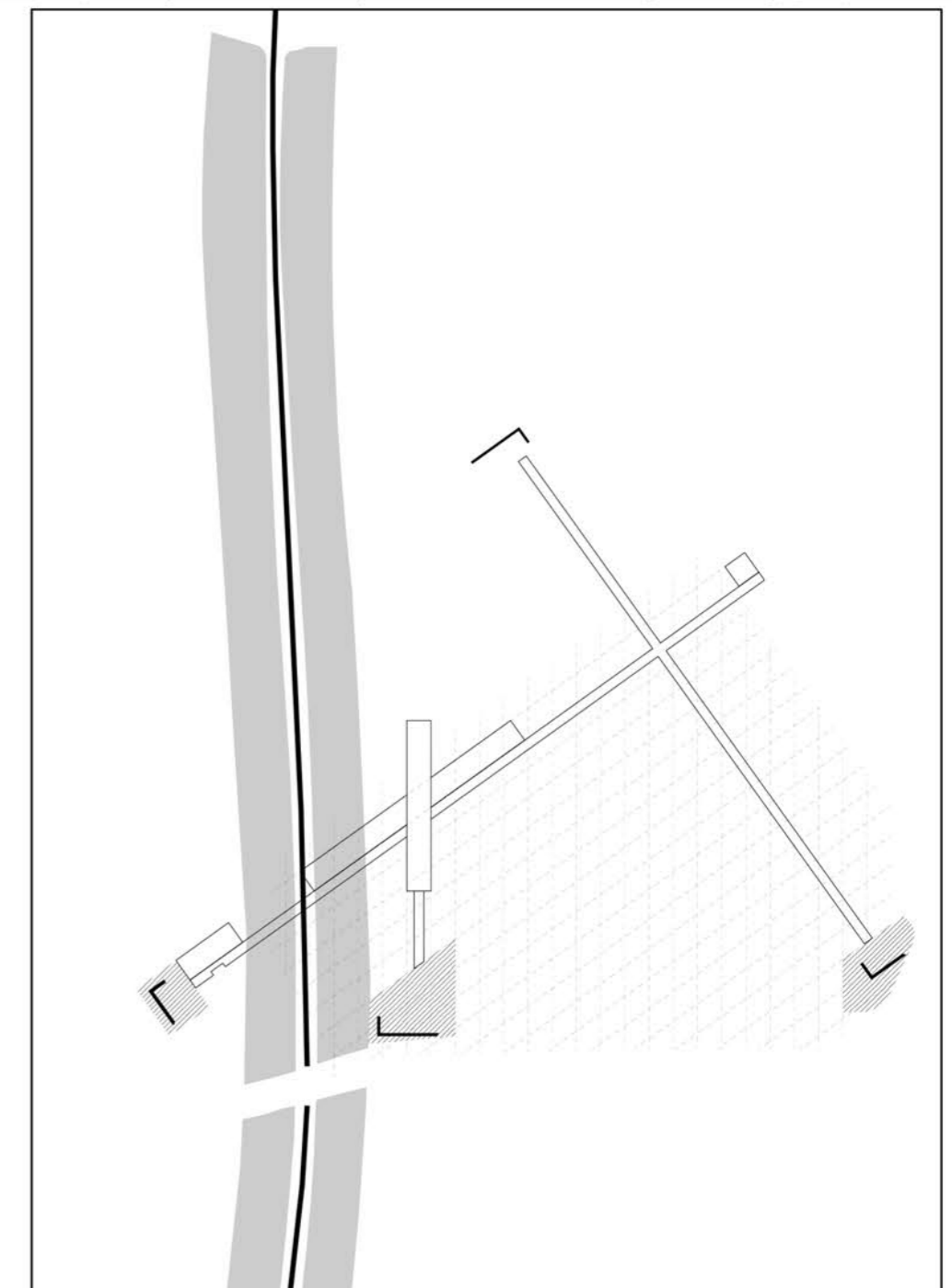
Existing Situation



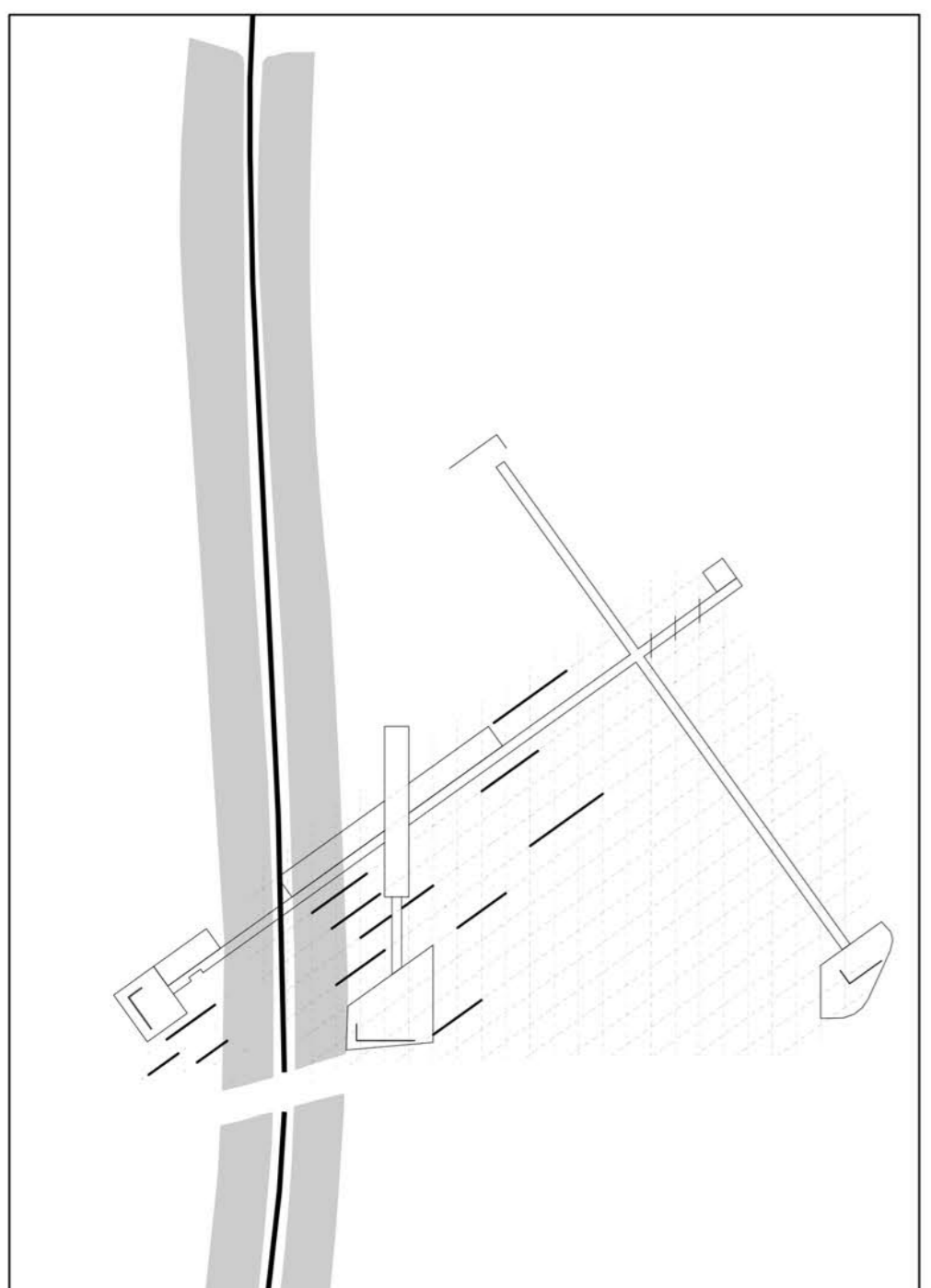
Main Axes



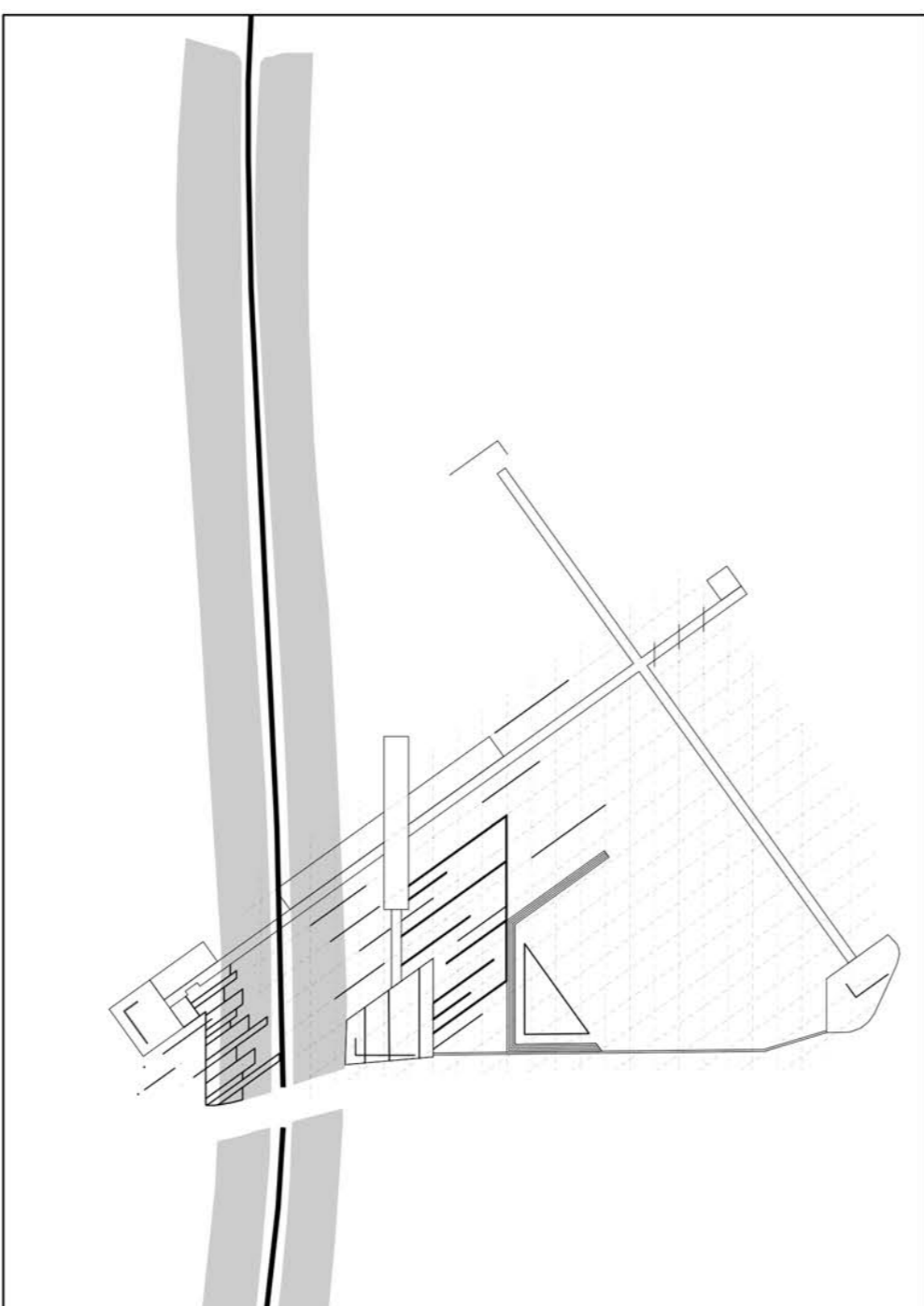
Buildings



Nodes



Landscape Walls



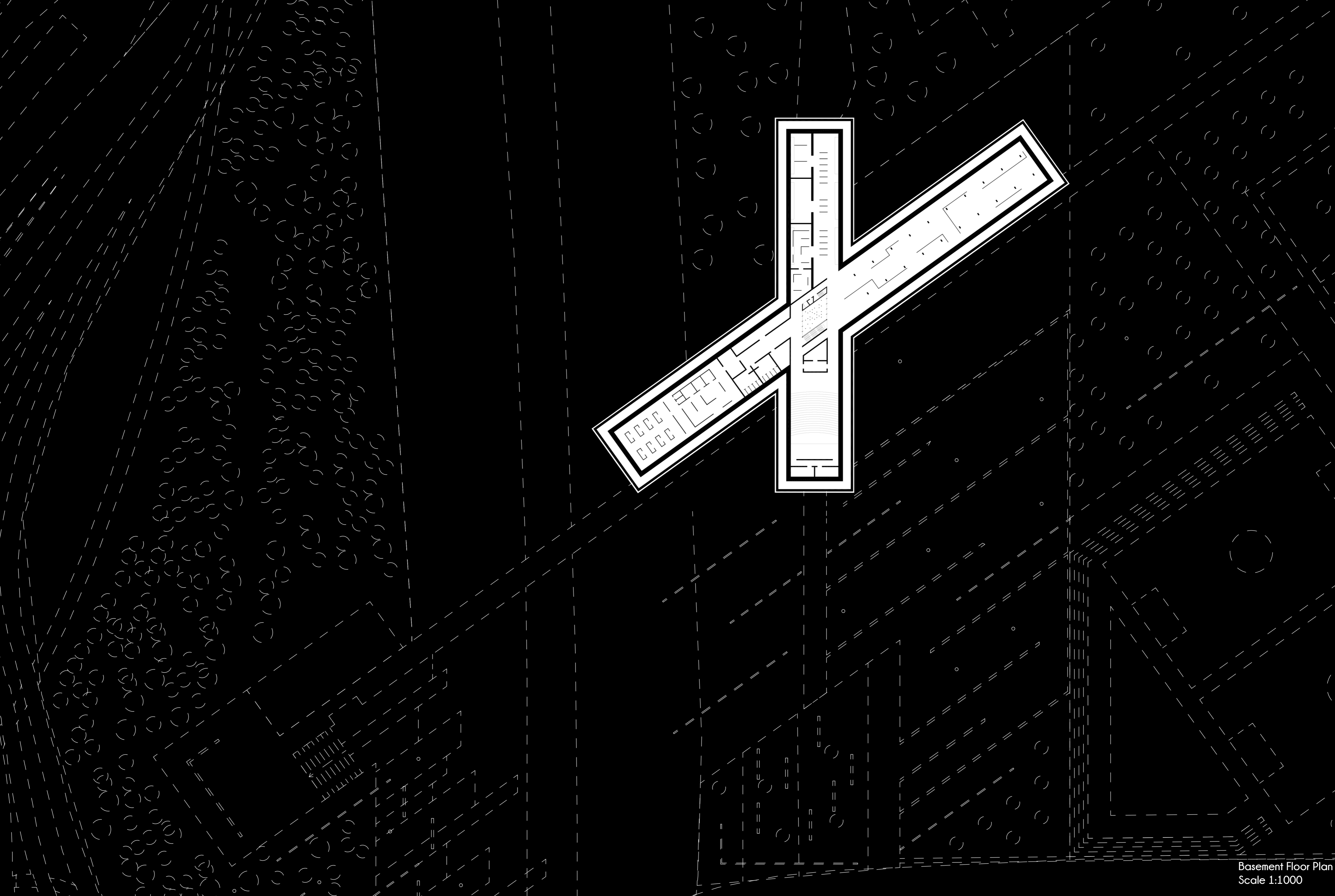
Landscape Paths



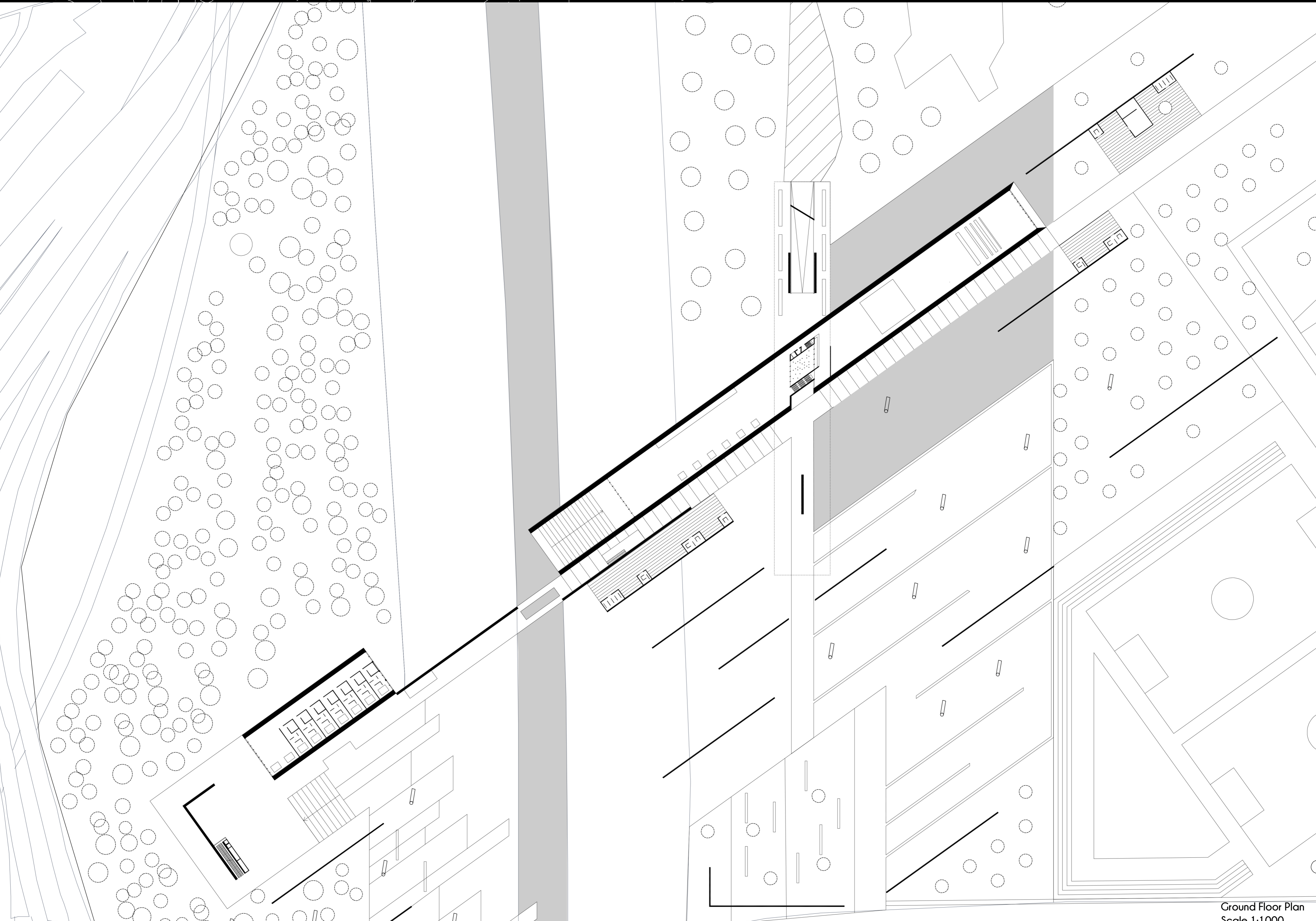
Green Areas



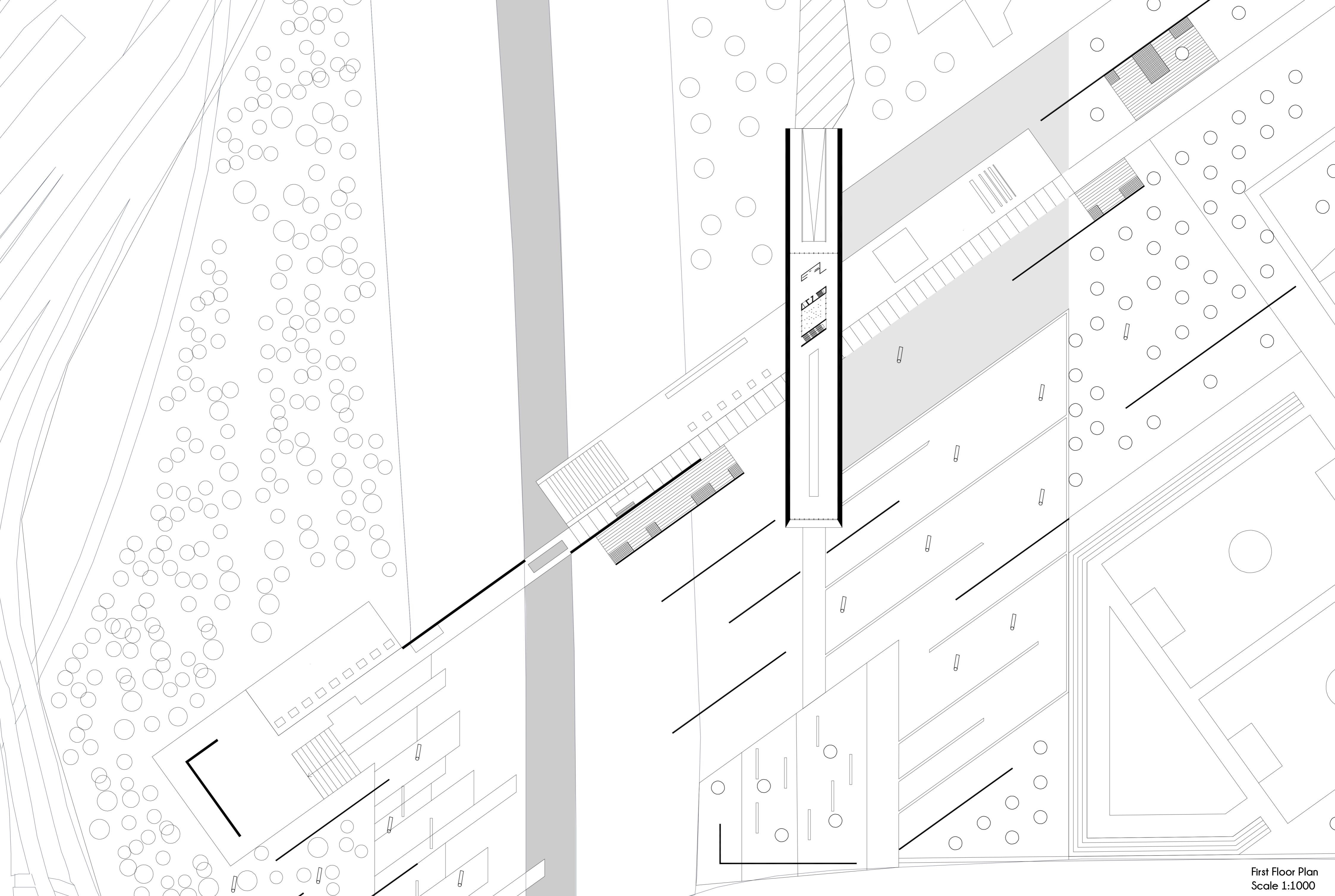
Overlap of All Elements



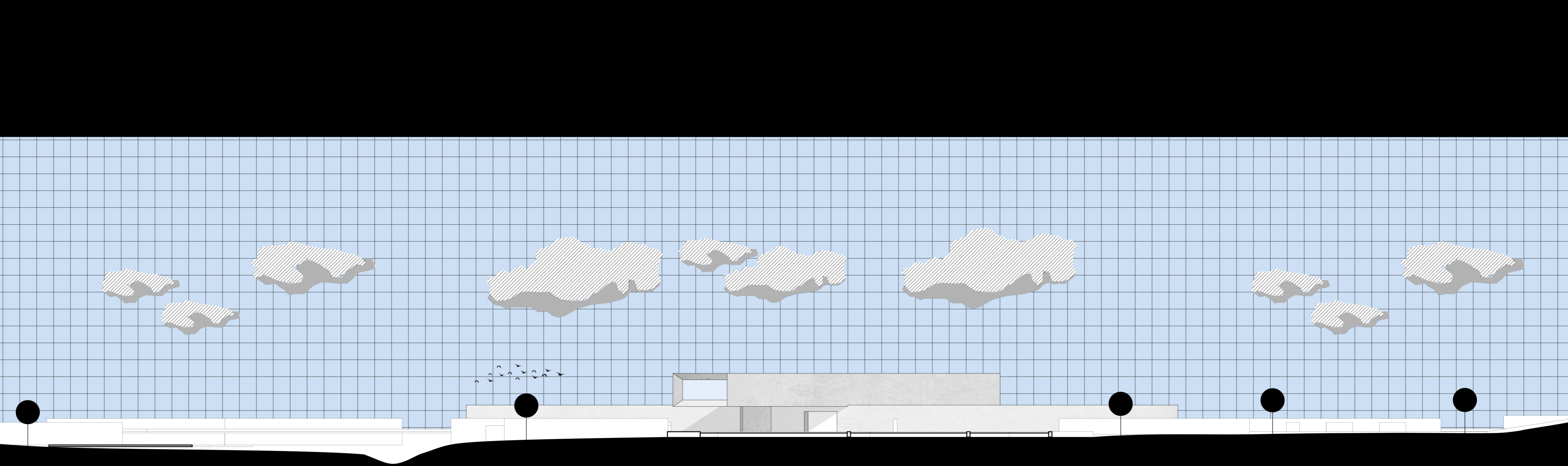
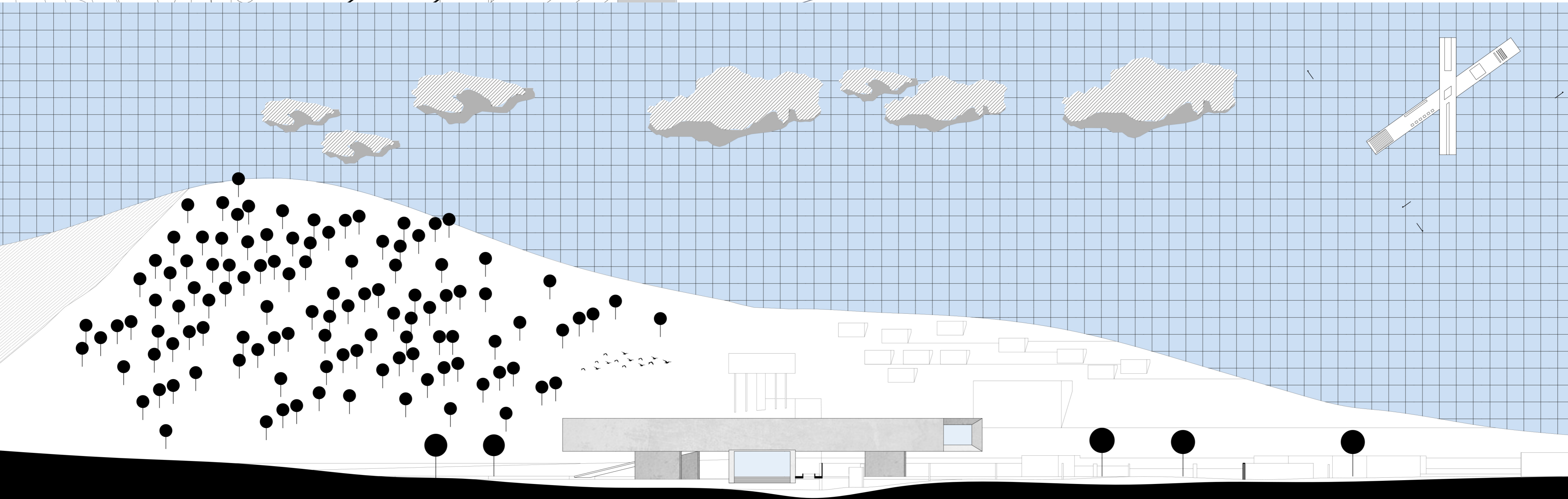
Basement Floor Plan
Scale 1:1000



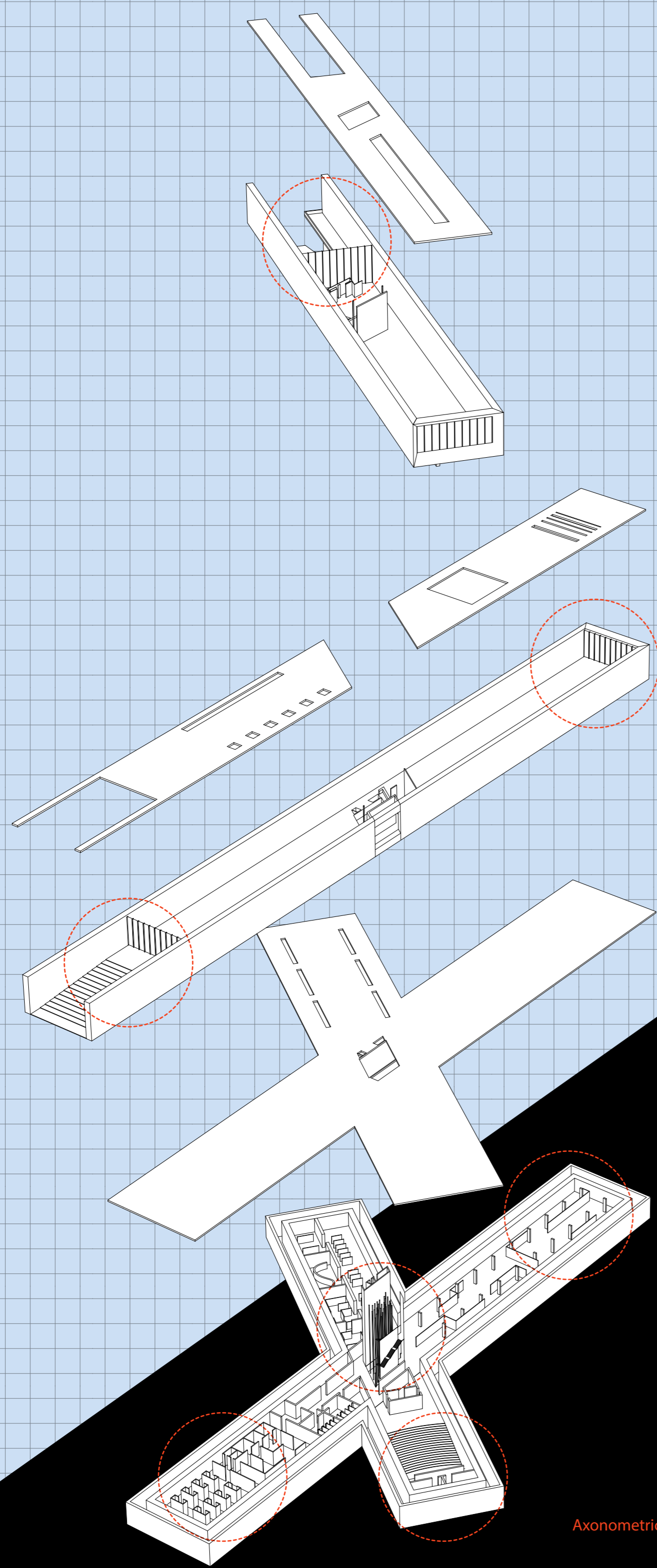
Ground Floor Plan
Scale 1:1000



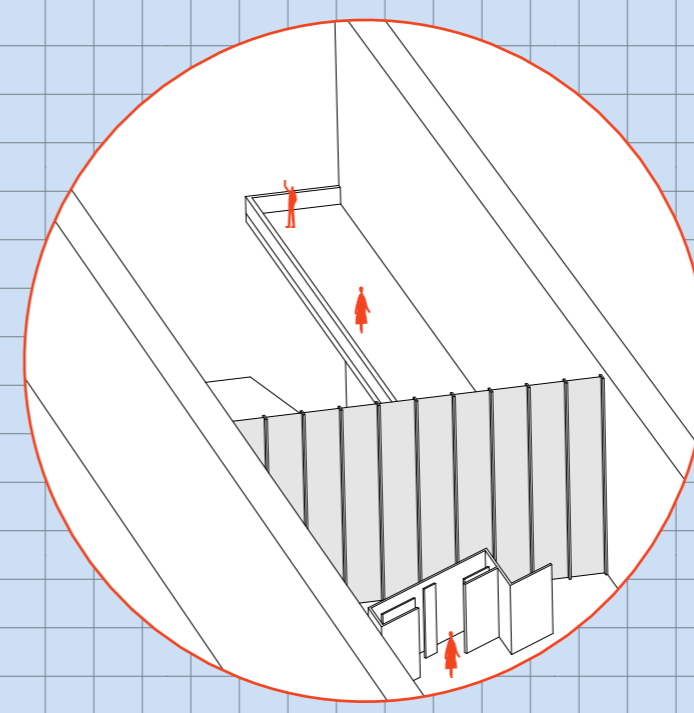
First Floor Plan
Scale 1:1000



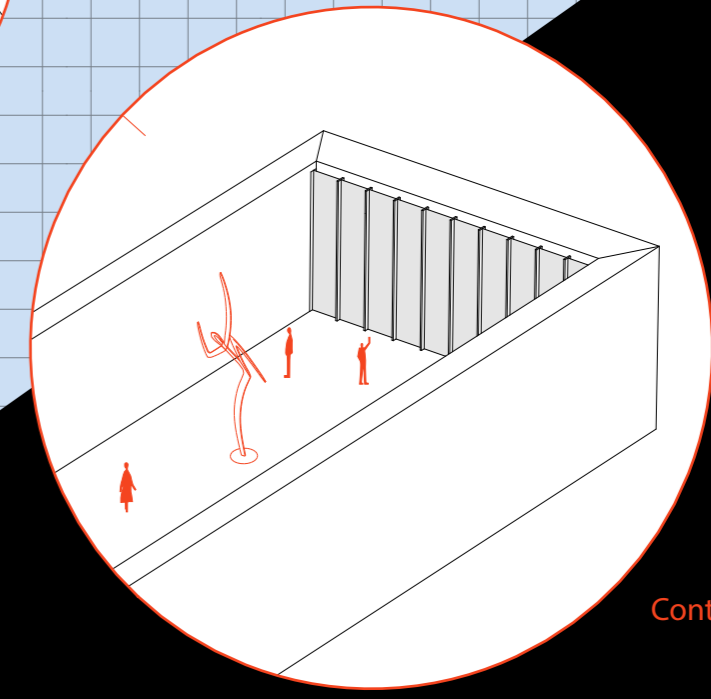
Elevations
Scale 1:1000



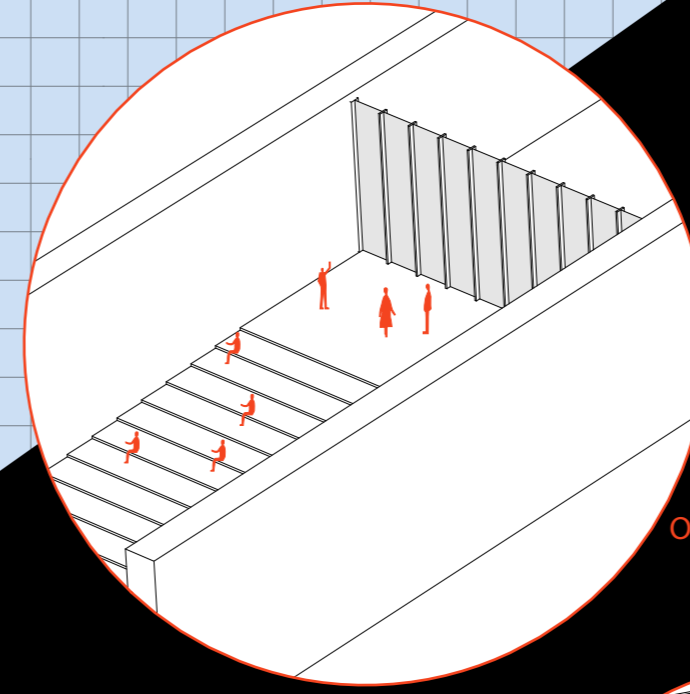
Axonometric Drawing



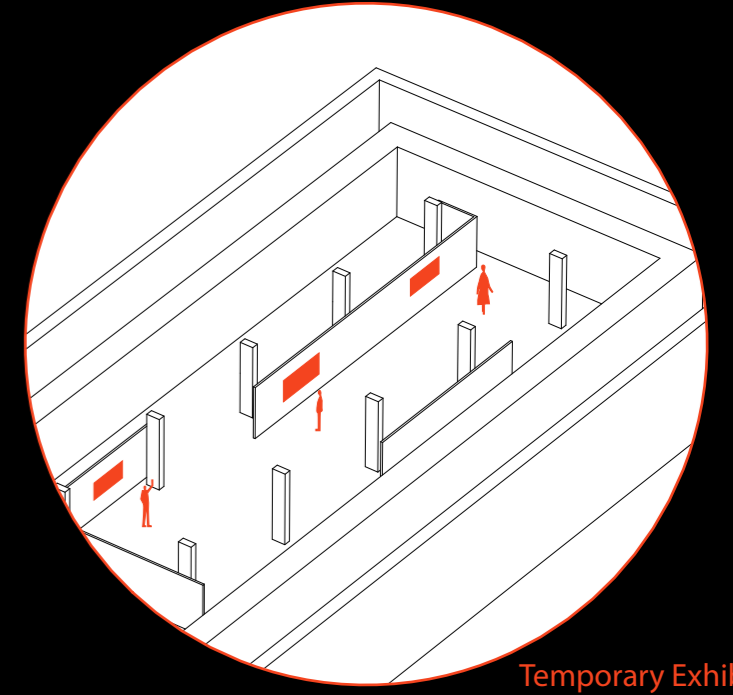
Museum Shop & Balcony



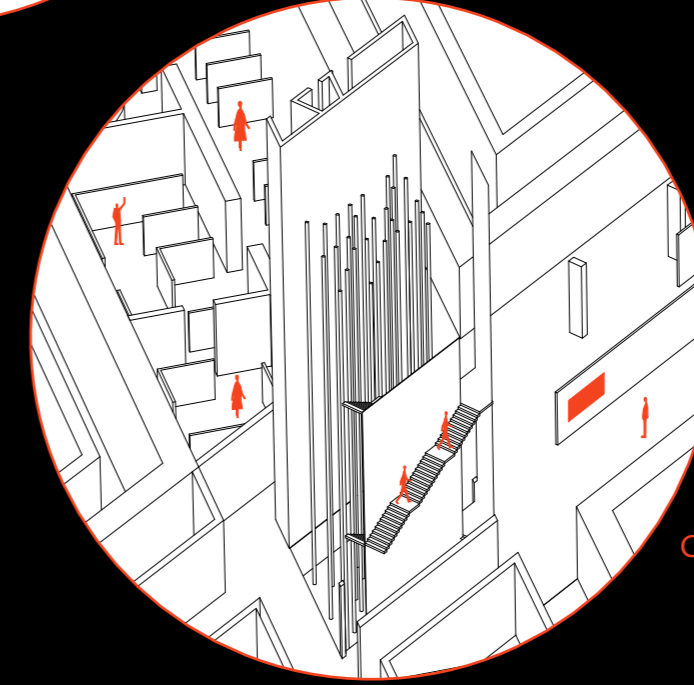
Contemporary Art Exhibition Space



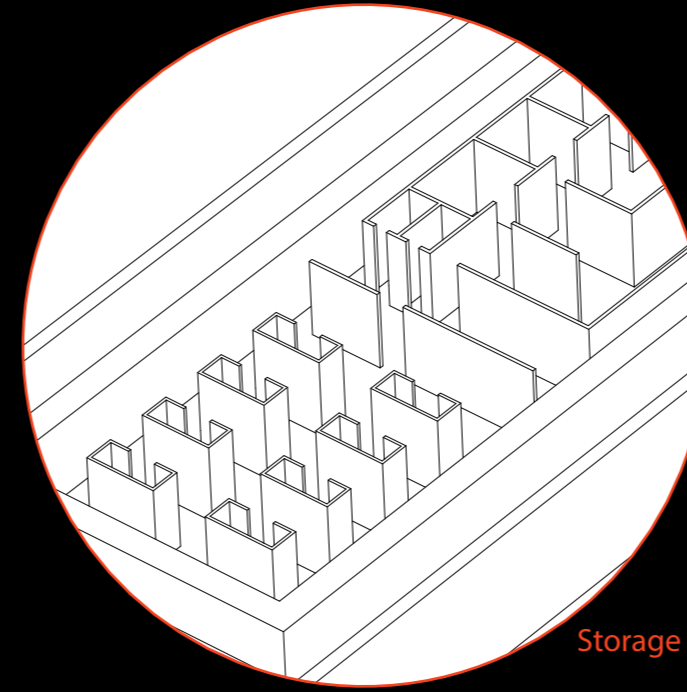
Outdoor Steps



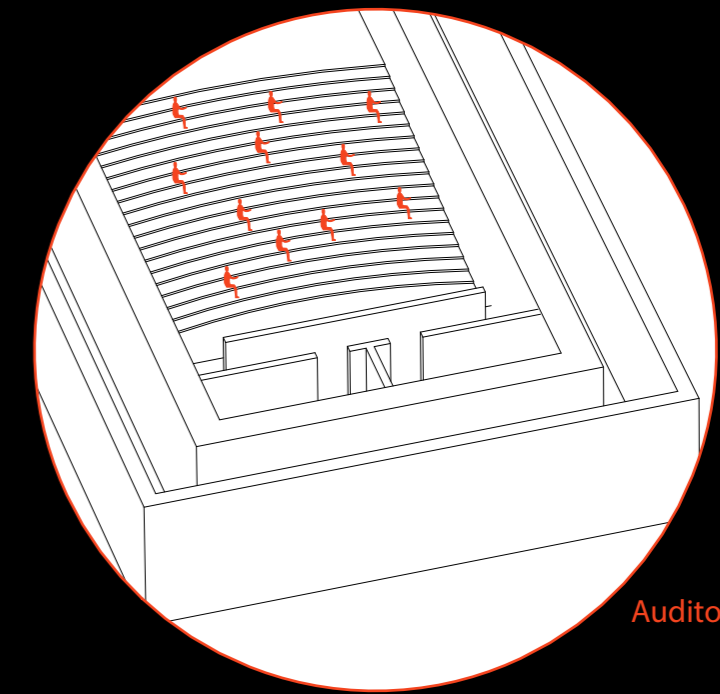
Temporary Exhibition



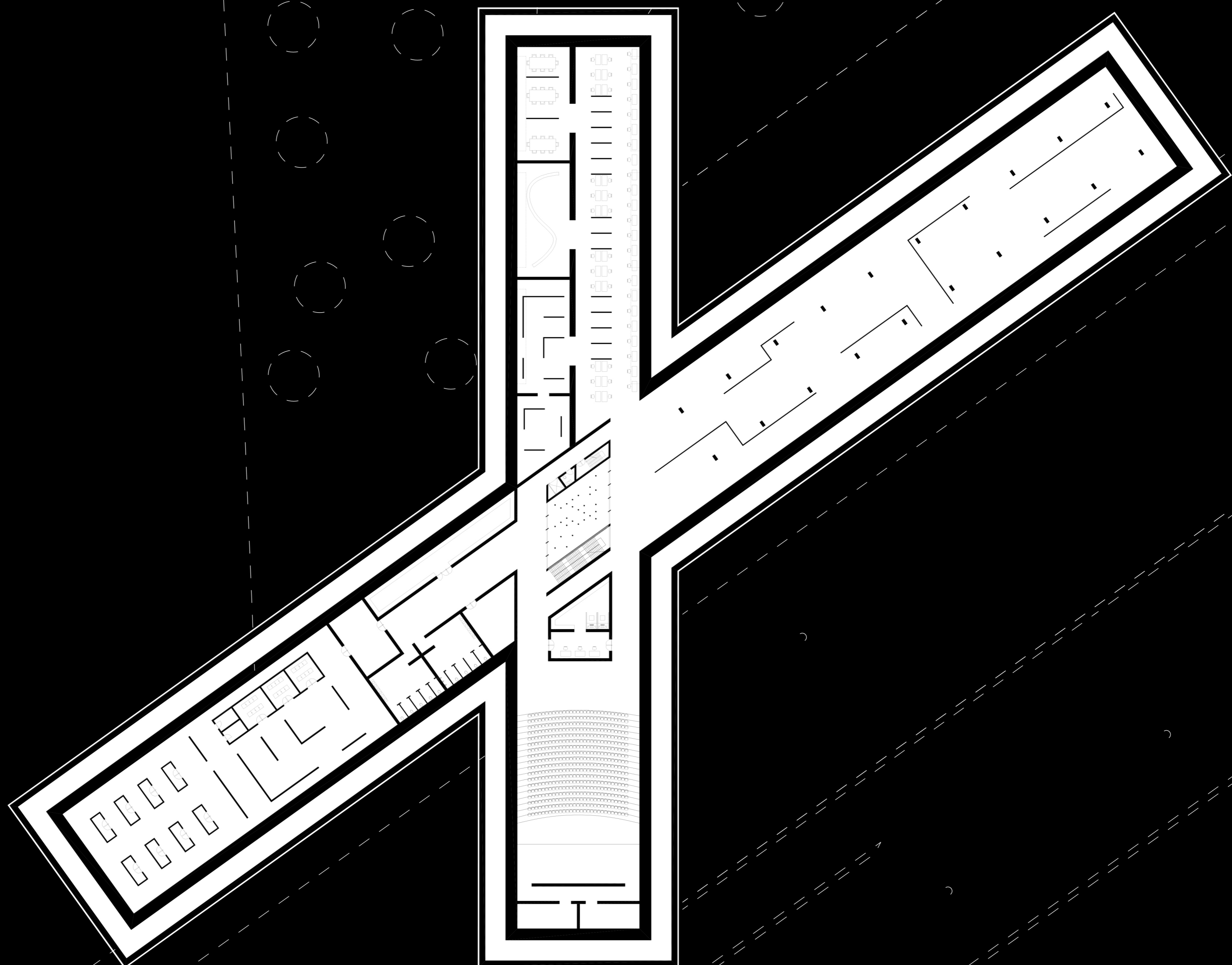
Circulation Core & Working Area



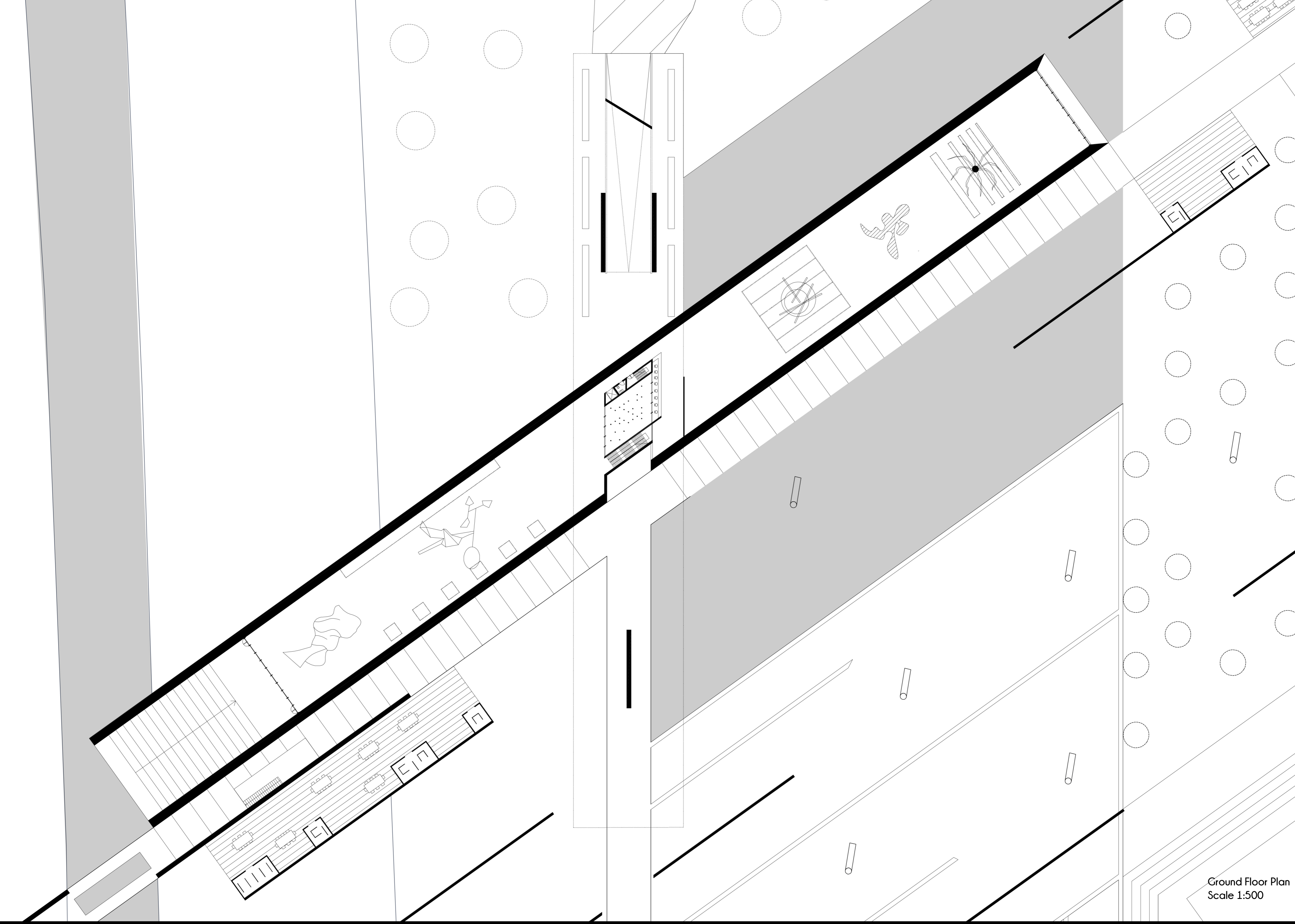
Storage



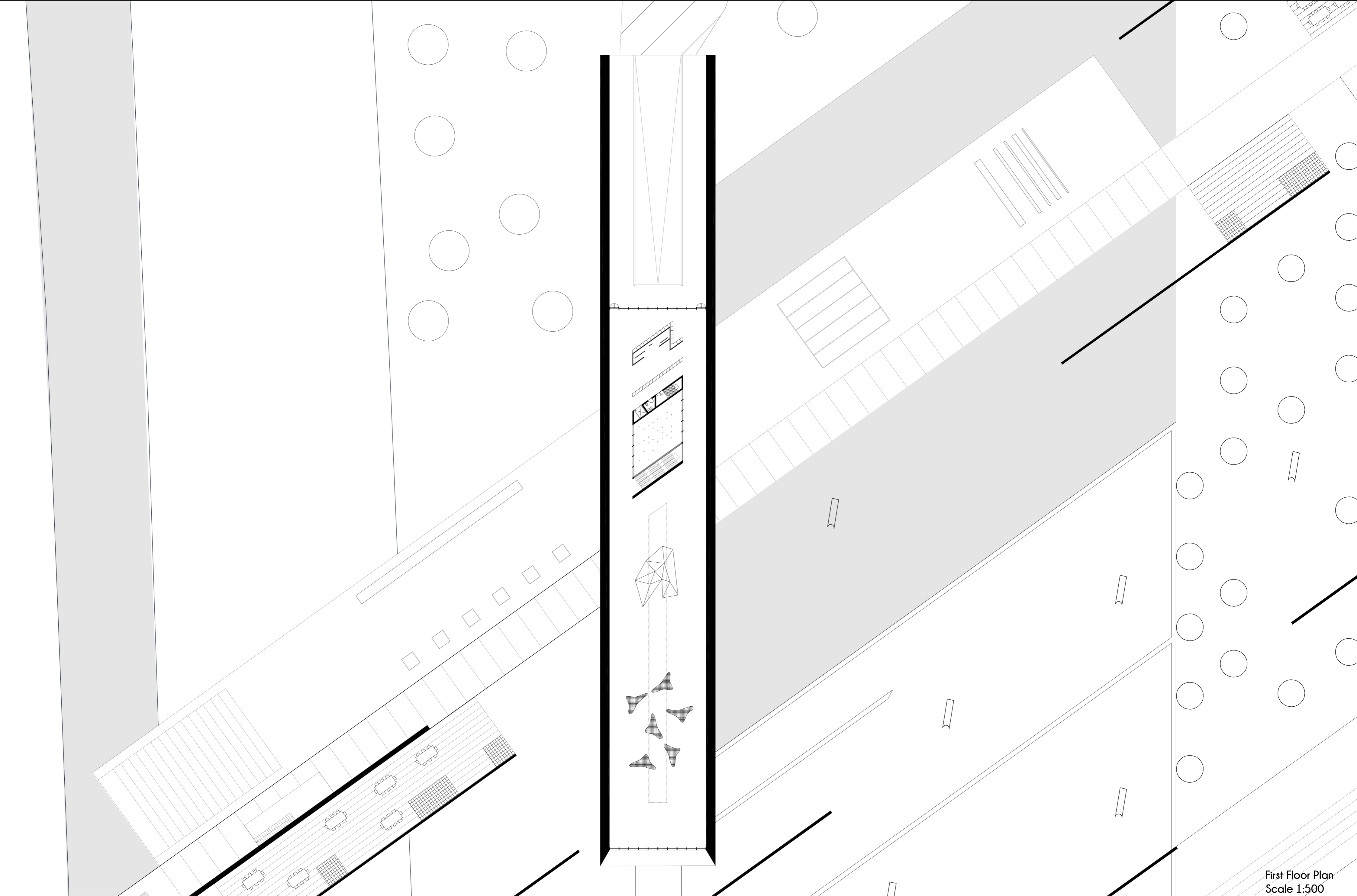
Auditorium



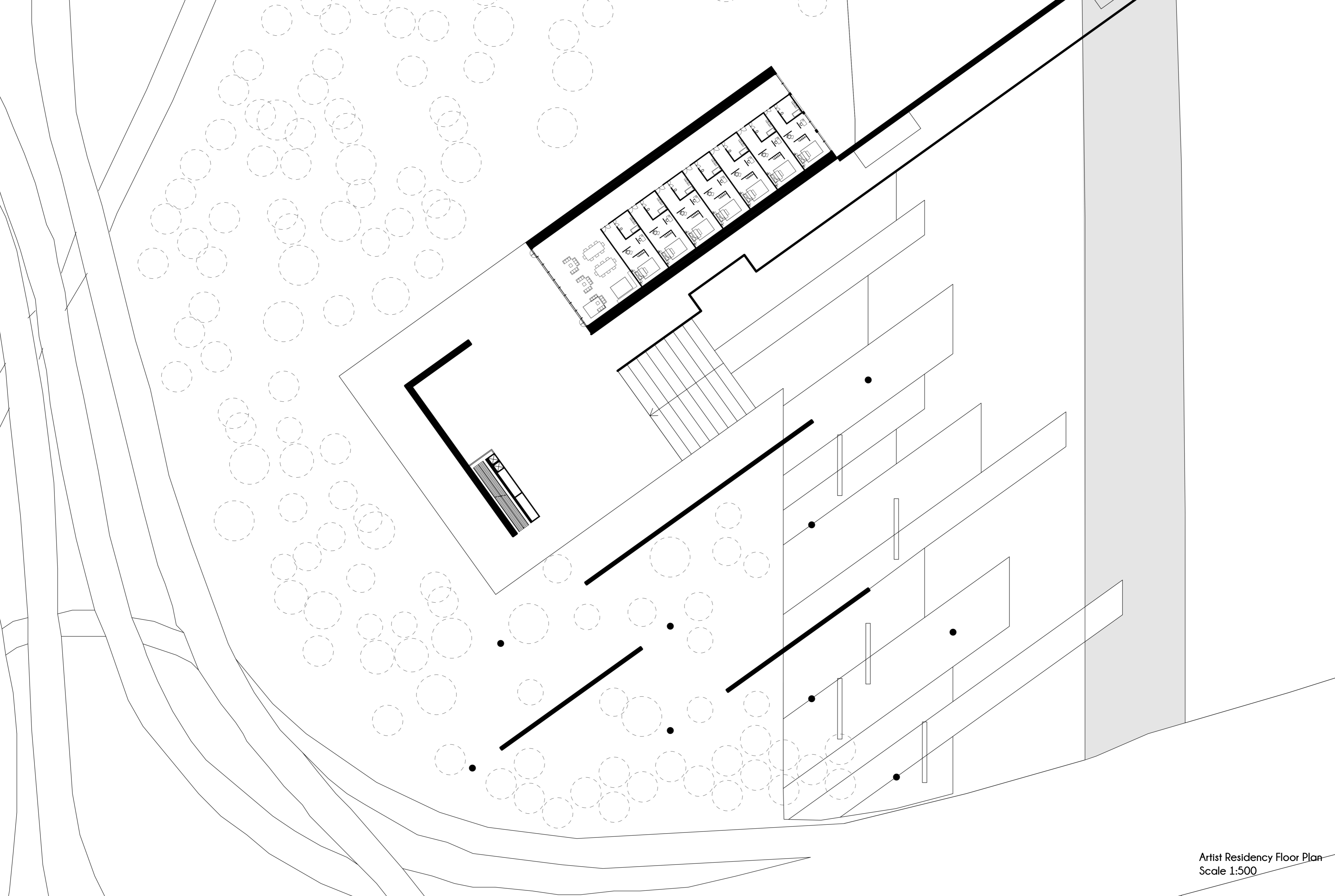
Basement Floor Plan
Scale 1:500



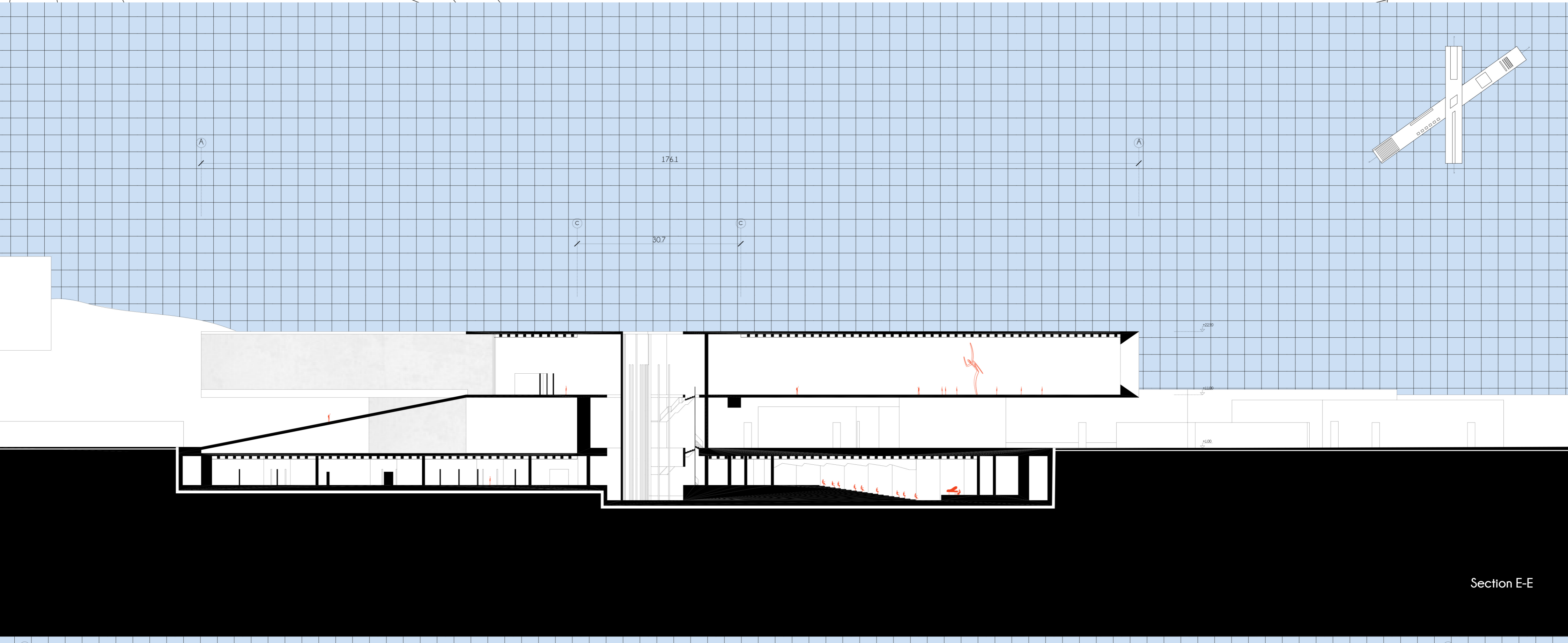
Ground Floor Plan
Scale 1:500



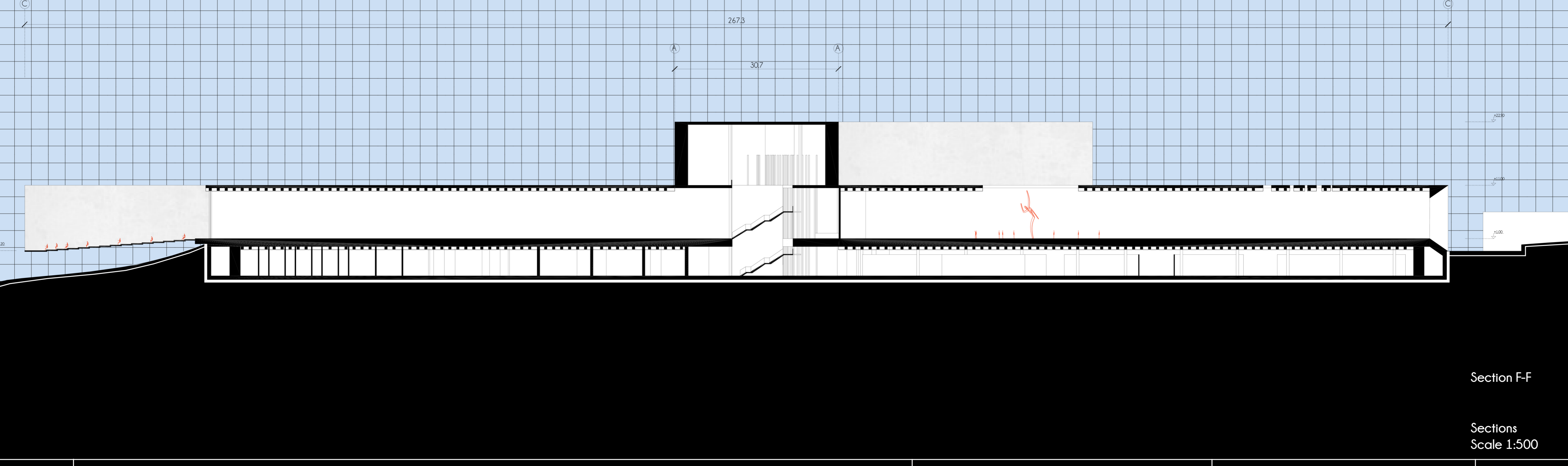
First Floor Plan
Scale 1:500



Artist Residency Floor Plan
Scale 1:500

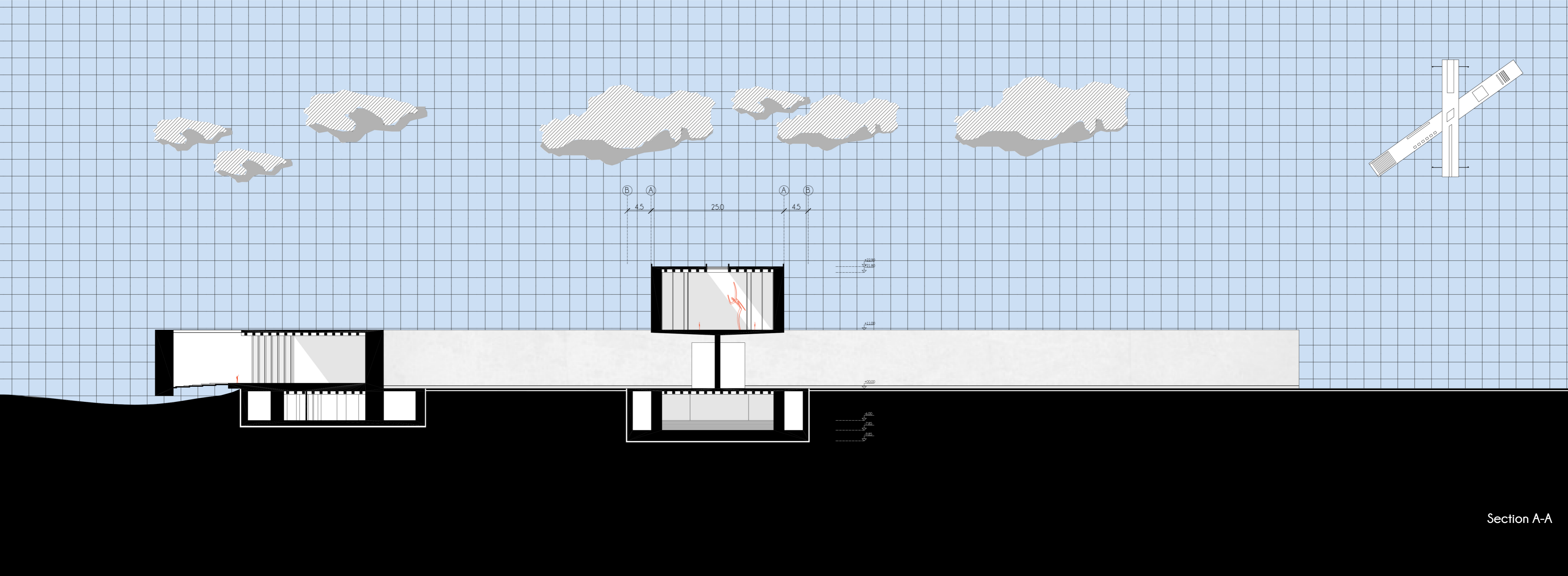


Section E-E

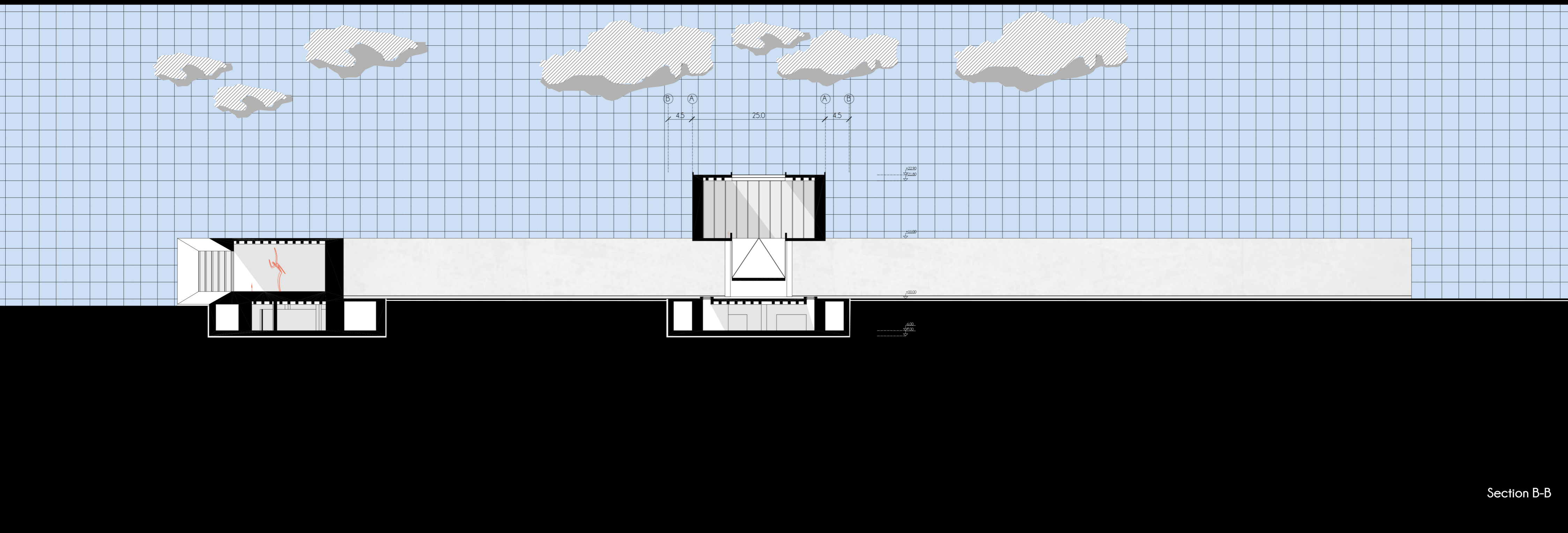


Section F-F

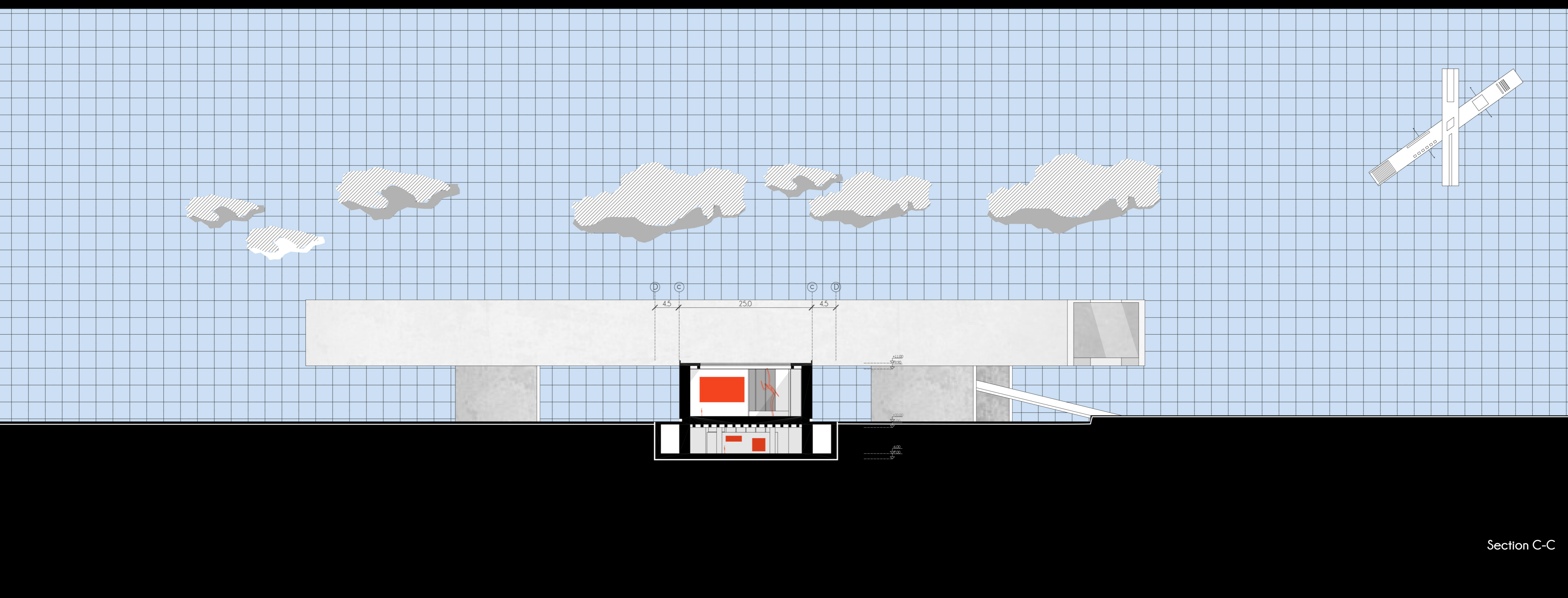
Sections
Scale 1:500



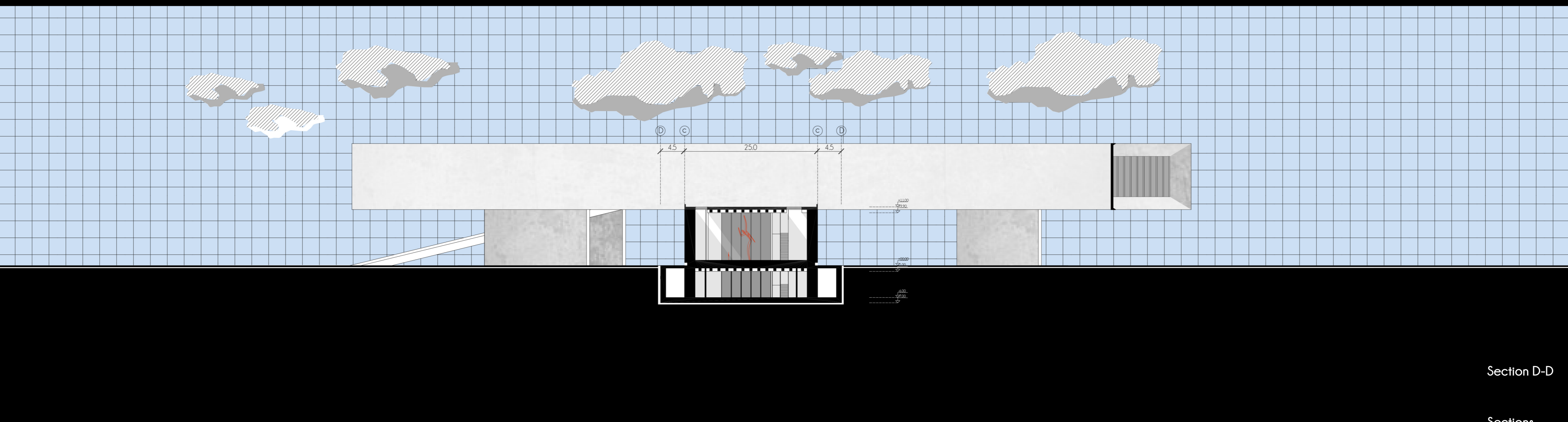
Section A-A



Section B-B



Section C-C



Section D-D

Sections
Scale 1:500

