

1972

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Tatiana Bilbao

Tatiana Bilbao ESTUDIO is a Mexico City based architecture studio, founded in 2004. Tatiana faces various political and social problems in the architecture in the city of Culiacan and seeks to design an open public space that everyone can visit. She pursues architecture through different perspectives, it is responsible for reconciling nature with the architectural order and it seeks to be representative for this city.



Context

The Culiacan Botanical Garden was a work of the architect Tatiana Bilbao, created 1986. It is a public space which main functions are the conservation of botanical species, and the cultural promotion. The objective of the project for the Botanical Garden is to maintain the world collection that already has and enrich it with species of high biological value and also seeks to enrich the visitor's experience on their tour along the place.



The Botanical Garden 1986

This garden houses more than a thousand botanical species and 35 works of art. It is made up of two small buildings that form the main access :offices, box offices, store and bathrooms and a set of three forms the cultural zone. It also has a greenhouse with a sort of ponds that were designed according to their use and help to counteract extreme weather. It has been achieved to the goal set, the garden has become a reference point in the city of Culiacán.



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1962

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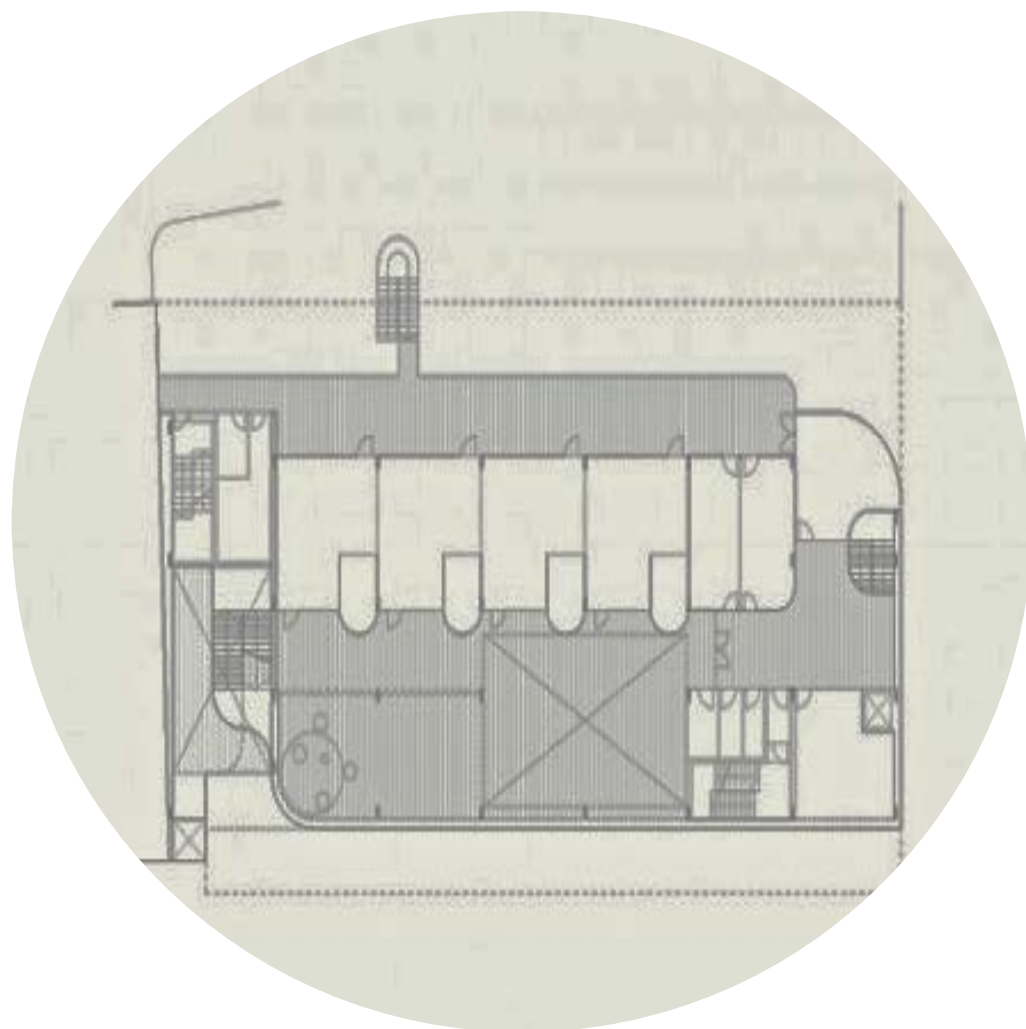
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Carme Pigem

Carme Pigem Barceló was born in Olot on 18th April 1962. She is a Spanish architect that forms part of the study of architecture R.C.R., created by herself together with Ramón Vilalta and Rafael Aranda. In 1987 Between 1977 and 1979 Carme studies at the school of fine arts of Olot where she studied to do what she liked. There someone told her : if you remain in the village you'll never be anyone important. Later on the study RCR won the Pritzker award.



Context



In all their works it is very important the harmony between their work and the environment where it is located. Each piece is important, because if it had not been the work would not have been the same

The goal was to build a day care center to enjoy and have fun., A day care center where children would like to go every day. A challenge they eventually got.

The Besalú nursery school

The Besalú nursery school is in the municipality of Besalú, in Girona, Catalonia.

This work has very vivid color making the effect of a rainbow which young children love.

About eighty children aged between 0 and 3 years attend the nursery every day.

This school of about 1000m2 was built in 2010.



1914-1992

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Lina Bo Bardi

This building was conceived with the purpose of being the artist's and her husband's own home. With this work the artist wanted to relate the architecture and the daily life of its inhabitants. It was not easy to combine both things but she struggled to carry out her idea as much as possible. It highlights in Lina's architecture the desire to serve men and women. She considers architecture to be a living being that changes every time a person walks it, climbs some stairs, leans on the railing...



Context

Lina Bo Bardi studied architecture at the University of Rome in the 1930s. In 1946 she went to Brazil after the war, where she expanded her ideas influenced by her culture. Lina created a synthesis in her buildings between Brazilian culture and rationalism and she created the Habitat magazine, very influenced in the Latinamerican architecture. She maintained an intense cultural life, and died working in 1992.



Casa de Vidro

The house takes advantage of the slope of the lands and leans on its rear face. However, it is completely raised from the ground. It was designed with 3 large glass fronts to take advantage of the views of the landscape. It also has an external staircase that connects the land and the house. It is beautiful the coexistence that is established between humanity and nature through the tree that crosses the house from its foundations.



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1867-1959

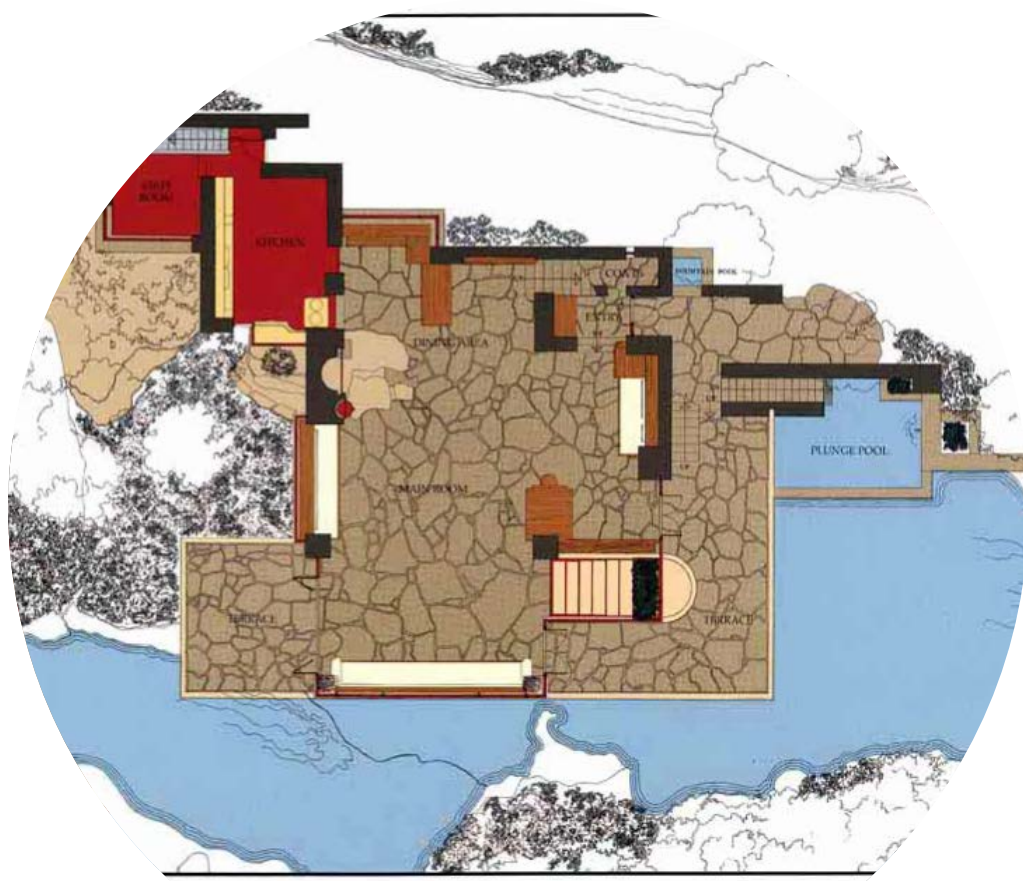
Frank Lloyd Wright

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Frank entered to study engineering at the University of Wisconsin, but after two years he abandoned the career and moved to Chicago, where he began working in different notorious architects studies. Throughout his life he designed more than a thousand structures, of which nearly five hundred would be built throughout the world, all of them were based on his personal style: organic architecture. This philosophy defended that all the structures were in full harmony with nature and the environment that surrounded them. He also studied with great attention the Mayan architecture and applied it to many of his houses.



Context



The Kaufmann house, is considered one of Frank Lloyd's masterpieces and was considered a UNESCO World Heritage Site last year (2019). What Frank was looking for was a relationship with the environment that clearly were of respect and adaptation to the environment, and he didn't want to create a simple country house. He wanted a house in which its members lived every day with the Bear Run river waterfall. To get it, he was inspired by contemporary Japanese architecture, which introduces other senses to the house (such as sound, which produces the force of the waterfall).

Fallingwater 1936

In its realization, where used many natural elements typical of the area in which it was built. One example is its foundations, in which were used many characteristics rocks of the river. Another instance is the driveway to the house that runs through a lush forest before the house. Besides, many of the furniture inside is made from wood from the trees of a nearby natural park. The house was built in three years (1936-1939) but it was designed in only one year.



Architecture
and
Nature



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2003

Johnsen Schmaling

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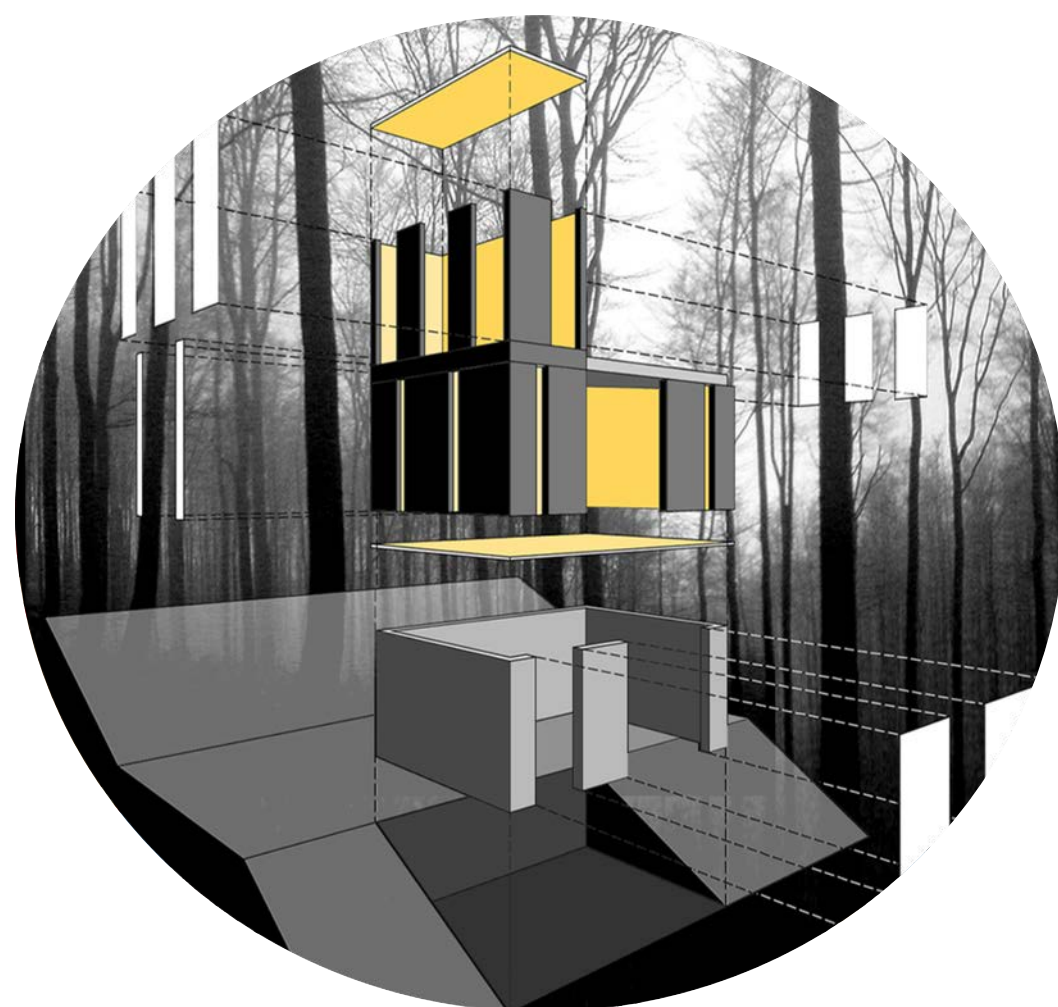
Johnsen Schmaling Architects is an architecture firm located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States, where it was founded in 2003 by Brian Johnsen and Sebastian Schmaling. The office is located in a former shoe factory in Milwaukee's Brady Street district.

In 2011 they had an "Avant-garde Design" as one of the most innovative architecture studios in the world



Context

Johnsen Schmaling Architects planned to build a modest cabin for a young family in the Muscoda Forest (Wisconsin, USA) that has ended up being one of the most unique pieces of the 21st century. It is located at the end of a old forest road and its materials were extracted from the region itself. The low budget requires a rigorously simple structure.



Compact Wisconsin Cabin 2012

Taking advantage of the hill site, is organized by horizontal components of a traditional cabin compound, usually an open-plan communal house with common living space, a bathroom, and a separate shed . They were reconfigured and vertically stacked. The lower level, is carved out of the hill, it's got a small workshop, storage equipment, and a bathroom, providing the infrastructure base for the previous dwellings.



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1965

Lucía Cano y José Selgas

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SelgasCano is an architecture studio directed by José Selgas and Lucía Cano in Madrid.

They obtained the title of architects in 1992 by the Higher Technical School of Architecture of Madrid.

The work of these two architects stands out mainly for the use of polychromy, the creative exploration with new materials and for their understanding of the relationship between the architectural work and the landscape that surrounds it.

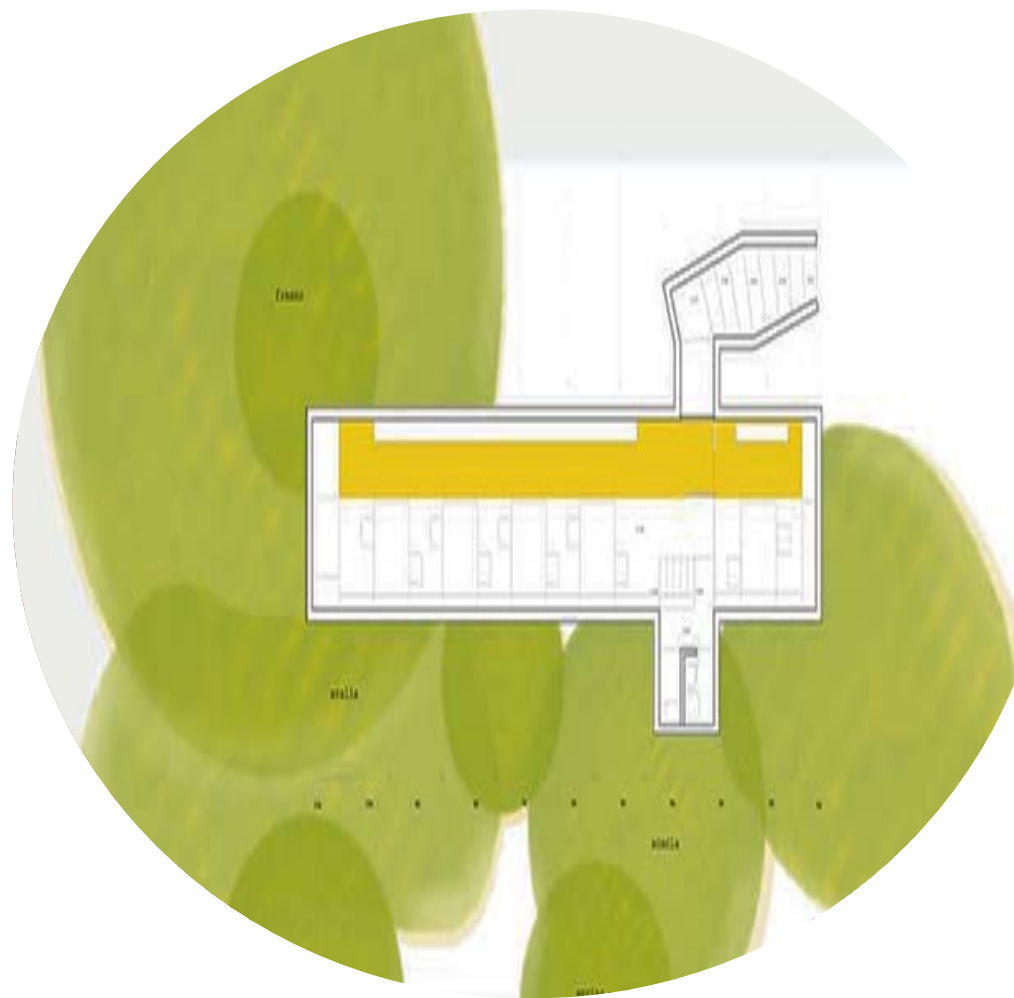
This couple of architects has been looking at nature for more than 30 years and interpreting it in all their works.



Context



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The intention of this project is for the two architects and their team to work in offices based on the pillars of their work as architects. That is, that they were surrounded by nature, since all their works are based on relating architecture to nature. In their construction they use latest generation materials, because in all their projects they try to experiment with different kind of materials.

Oficinas SelgasCano 2007

This project was finally carried out in 2007. It is located in a forests near Madrid.

It is a tunnel shaped building, half buried in the ground so that, it is integrated into the nature that surrounds it and allows a panoramic view of the place.

The area facing north is glazed and curved giving rise to the open ceiling, that allows the entry of indirect light for work. The south facing area, with the most solar incidence, where the architects design, has a more opaque appearance to avoid heating and direct light on the working desks.



1931-1997

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Aldo Rossi

It was made for the Bienal of Architectur., This is a cultural foundation which have it's campus in Venecia. It was created to exhibit and develop proposals of the architecture of the moment.

It closely resembles other Venetian structures, establishing a clear link between the architectural work and the city for which it has been designed for.

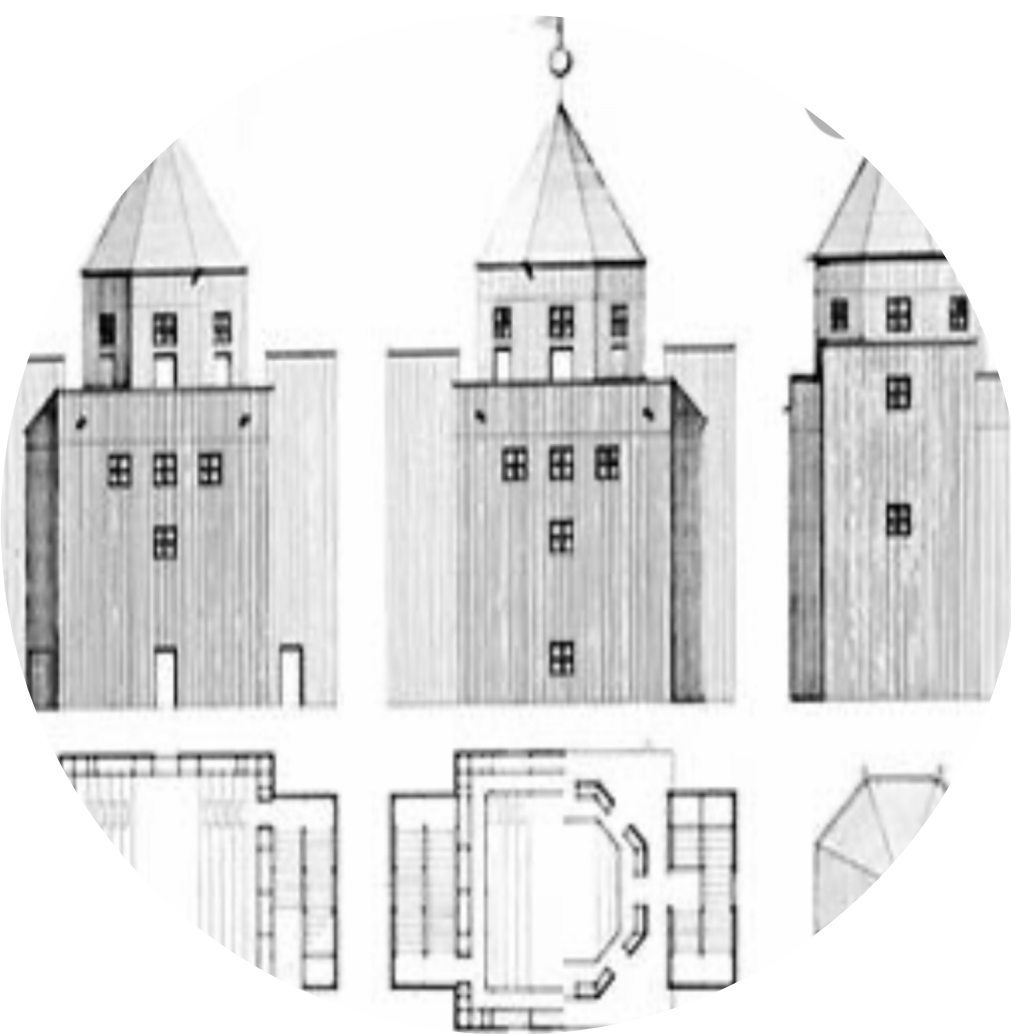
It was built to remember the tradition of the floating theaters of the XVIII century, very popular during carnival time.



Context

Aldo Rossi didn't do what he was asked, financial resources were few and a 20-meter tower could easily fall but he went ahead with his proposal. Everyone thought it was a crazy idea that didn't have personality and it was a copy of the XVIII century theaters.

This architectural work was intended to have a short life and although it represents the permanence of an ephemeral architecture.



World Theater 1979

The World Theater is a floating construction which can accommodate 250 people. The stage is a corridor that connects a door and a window. This structure is formed by geometric figures like cubes, cylinders or prisms. It is about 25 meters and is made of wood.

It consists of a stage with tribunes on the sides and galleries on the upper floors.

Due to the placement of the windows, the city of Venice always remains as a backdrop



1956

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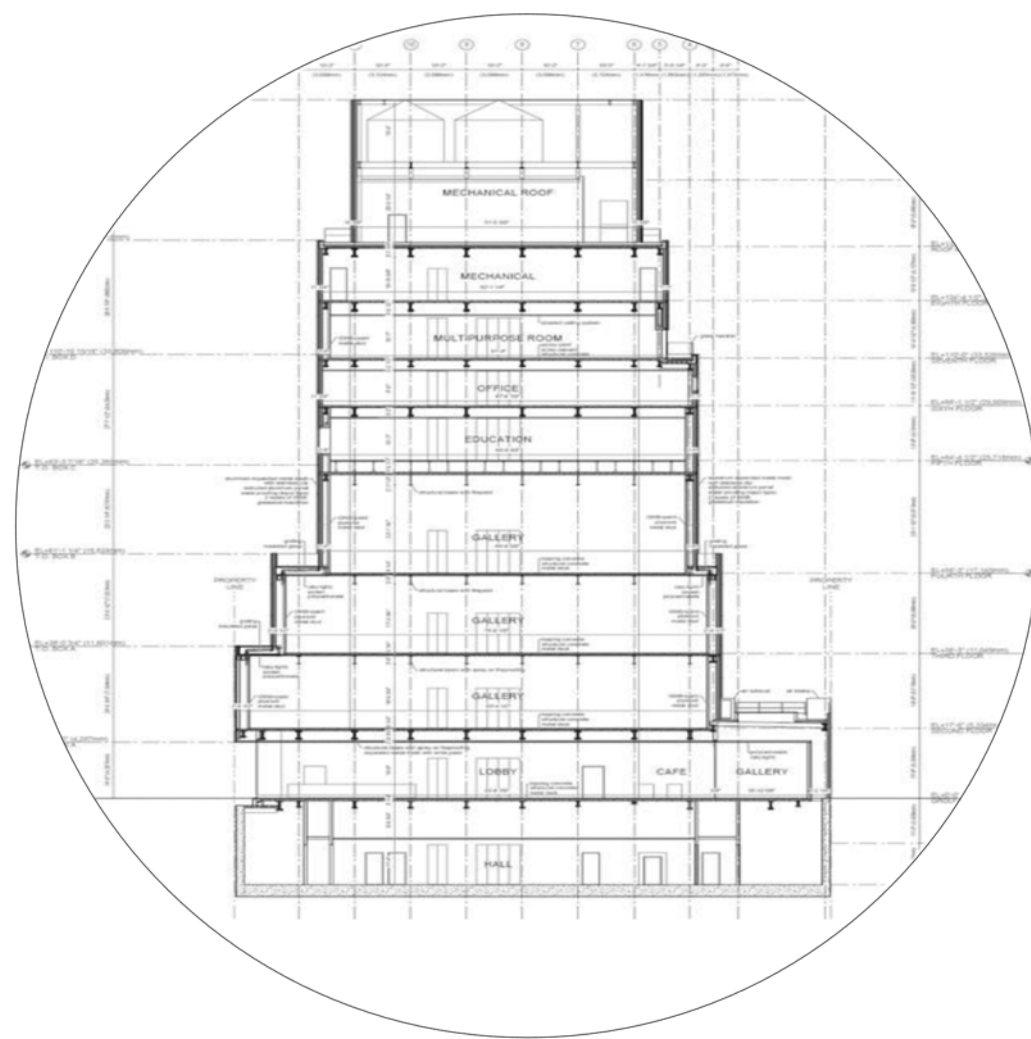
Kazuyo Sejima

Kazuyo Sejima, is a contemporary Japanese architect who won a Pritzker award for architecture in 2010. This museum is the only one in New York wich is dedicated exclusively to exhibiting contemporary art, it was opened in the West Village in 1977 by the Marcia Tucker police station with the intention of promoting new art and ideas. Architect Sejima reports that her studio wanted to establish a relationship between the museum and New York City. The New Museum reopens at 235 Bowery, between 2002-2007.



Context

The place is 21,64 meters wide by 34,33 length and by the placement of the boxes to the north, east, south and west of the central axis of the building, SANAA was able to fill more space without extending the structure of the perimeter. The displacement also allows the entry of sunlight at each level. Delicate and adjustable panels prevent sunlight from damaging the works or creating flashes. These light inflows create an atmosphere different from the other, dark and airless enviroments of many museums.



Museum of Contemporary Art 2002/2007

The building of the New Museum is "elegant and urban", 54 meters height, great simplicity of forms, seeks to integrate in the neighborhood trying to reflect the comercial character of Bowery street. The idea is that it will become both a space that houses modern art and also serve as an incubator for new ideas for artists who project towards the future.



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1902-1983

Josep Lluís Sert

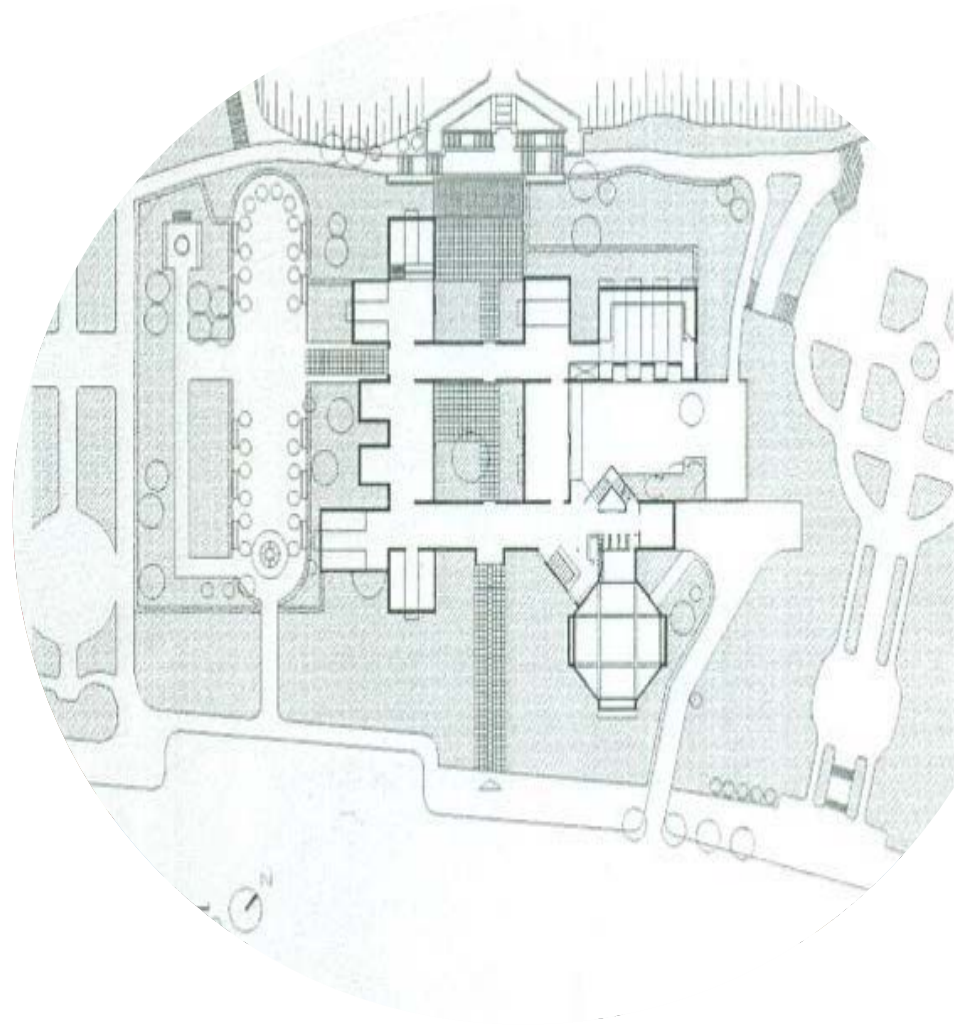
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The construction of the Joan Miró foundation was thought and directed by himself, who trusted the architect Josep Lluís Sert for its design and construction. The original idea was respected from the first moment, he wanted natural lighting, high ceilings, spaces to promote creativity, using materials that will give it uniformity and integration. Besides, all the materials were produced or original from Catalonia.



Context

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Josep Lluís Sert, born in Barcelona, Spain. He fought from a very young age against the academic teaching methods of the time, proposing to introduce the ideas of Rationalism in Spain, a style of architecture, in which we can appreciate functionalism, since it eliminated everything that had a decorative or little functional purpose, using simple geometric shapes. Sert worked with great architects and is remembered as an important Harvard teacher.

Miró Foundation 1975

By the time the project was completed, you could see all the features that Joan had demanded from the first moment: natural light, high ceilings and materials where you can see the white color, the vaults, the soldier ceramics, the wooden slats on the staircase, typical of Catalonia. The materials apart from these are exposed concrete, treated to make it appear white. Throughout the season, additions were made, always respecting the initial materials and structures.



1933

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Álvaro Siza

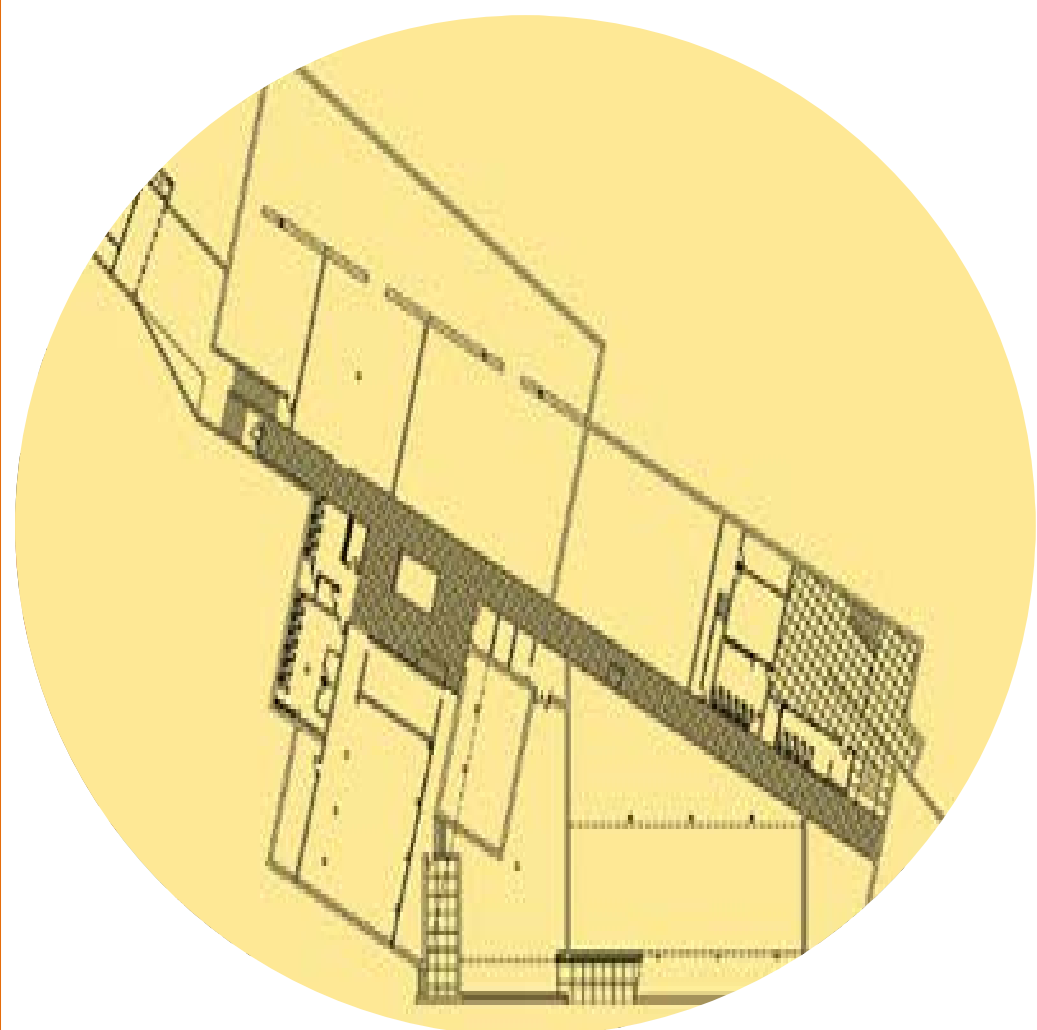
Winner of the Pritzker Prize in 1992, this extraordinary Portuguese architect is the author of countless works in his long professional life. Siza studied architecture at the University of Porto where he graduated in 1955, but continued to participate as a professor between 1966 and 1969, and returning in 1976. He completed his first work in 1954 (four houses in Matosinhos), even before he graduated, the same year he opened a private office in Porto.



Context

In Siza's work the relationship between architecture and nature is key. In addition, in his buildings there is a love for simple forms and for light. In addition, Siza connects tradition and modernity in its architecture and it is difficult to define its style.

In the 1970s, after the Portuguese revolution, he collaborated with the government in the construction of social housing.



CGAC 1993

Designed and built between 1988 and 1993, the CGAC or Centro Galego de Arte Contemporánea is a space of cultural diffusion where art is presented through temporary exhibitions that reflect on the current artistic panorama and the diversity of formulas and modalities it presents. Siza perfectly framed a building of the most personal vanguard in a Baroque architectural enclosure, as it is a few meters from the old convent San Domingos de Bonaval. The dialogue is constant between the two buildings, uniting in a perfect harmony of straight and austere materials and shapes.



1967

Alejandro Aravena

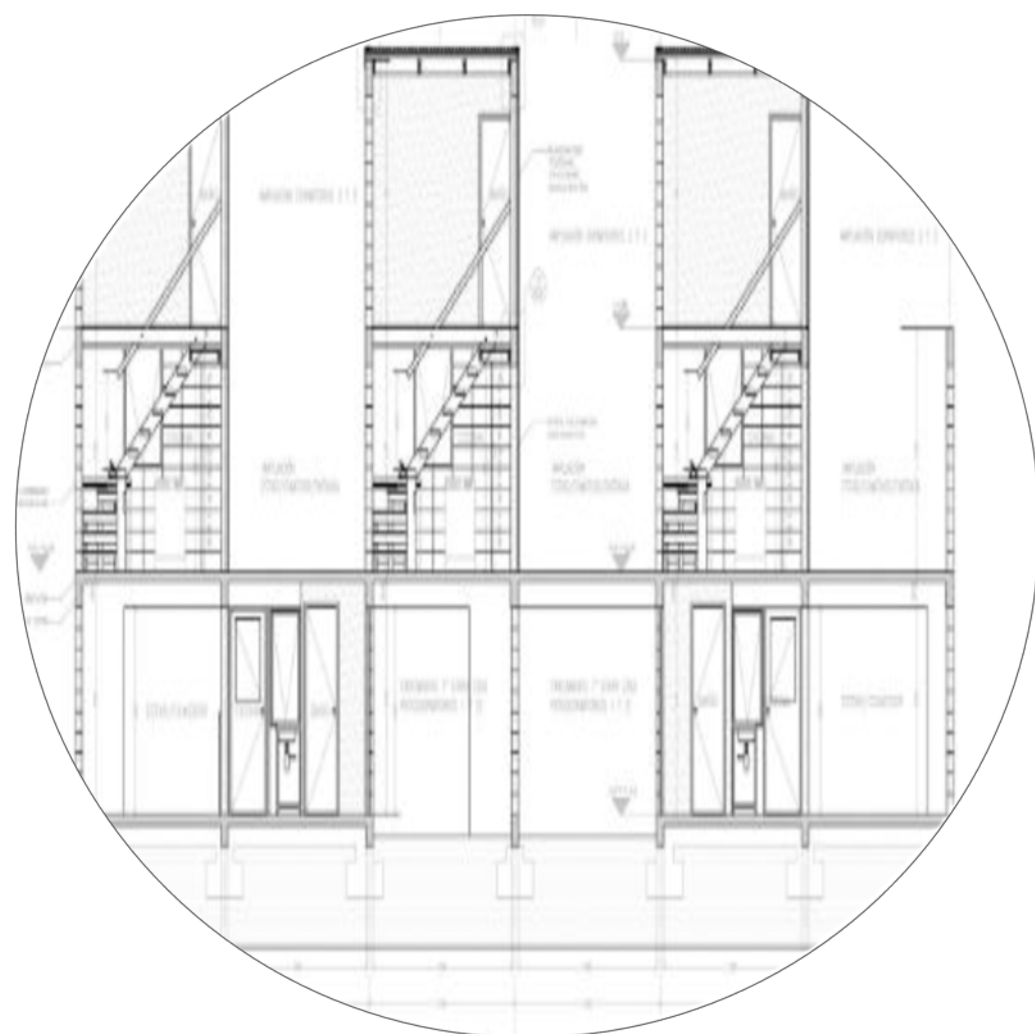
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The architects had to work within the framework of a specific program of the Chilean ministry. This one is aimed at 100 families who lived in shantytowns. They had to carry out a project in which each house cost 7,500 euros. They decided that the most complex that architects would realize. This part of the house would be basic in 40 m2 and the other that would be the simplest and would be carried out by each family to their liking.



Context

The government of Chile asked this architecture company to carry out a project of habitable, modern, comfortable and functional houses, replacing the shantytowns, very vulnerable and uncomfortable houses to live in. These houses look very expensive but one of the demands by the government is that these houses should be cheap. With this amazing projects, Aravena received an important award, The Pritzker Price.



Quinta Monroy 2003

Aravena finally built the main part of the house and the one containing the basic things. This house is made to be expanded both vertically and horizontally by people with little knowledge in this area so the applications made subsequently by each family were personalized. The architect during its construction had many money problems because the Chilean government did not give him all the money he needed to build all the houses in the project.



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1867-1959

Mauricio Lama Kuncar

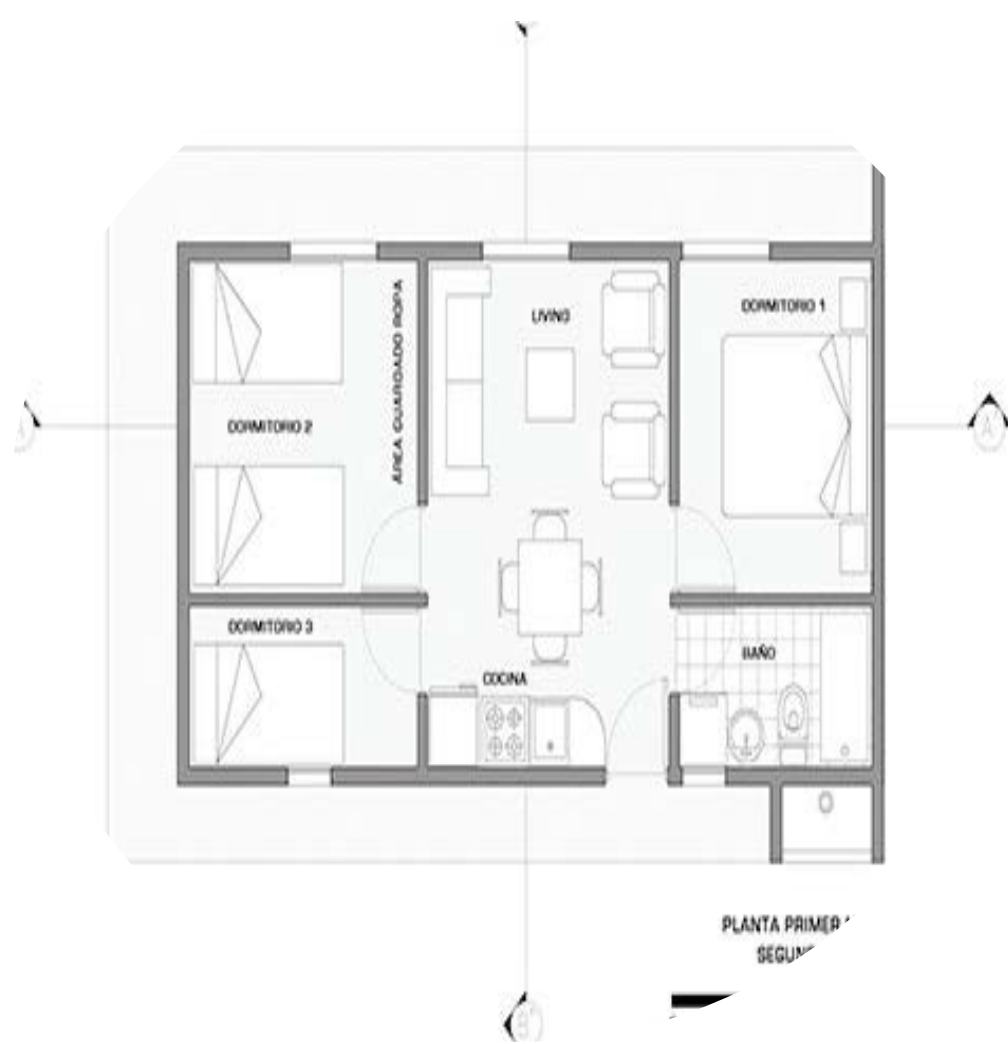
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Mauricio Lama Kuncar is a Chilean architect, who studied this career in the city of Concepción, in Chile, and what he intends is with his structures and innovative designs, is to help the immense number of poor people residing in his country who have very few resources, this making models of houses that can be put at low cost, and also that they offer some things such as heating, electric light and other types of things that those types of people cannot afford.



Context

Chile is a country with a very poor average population, which cannot afford the houses that most of us have, for example, and which also do not have access to such important services as heating, ventilation or even electric light. The population we are talking about is almost 10% of the total population of Chile, so what we are trying to do is seek help from these people who also live in small rural towns and doesn't have much resources.



fnh Houses 2011

The FNH homes made in 2011 were commissioned by Fundación Nuestros Hijos, dedicated to helping children with cancer from low-income families. The space of the houses was considered from 3 to 5 habitants without exceeding 50 square meters. The health of the children demanded that the house be comfortable and functional in terms of temperature, light and ventilation, being the ones who determined the color of their house.



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1974

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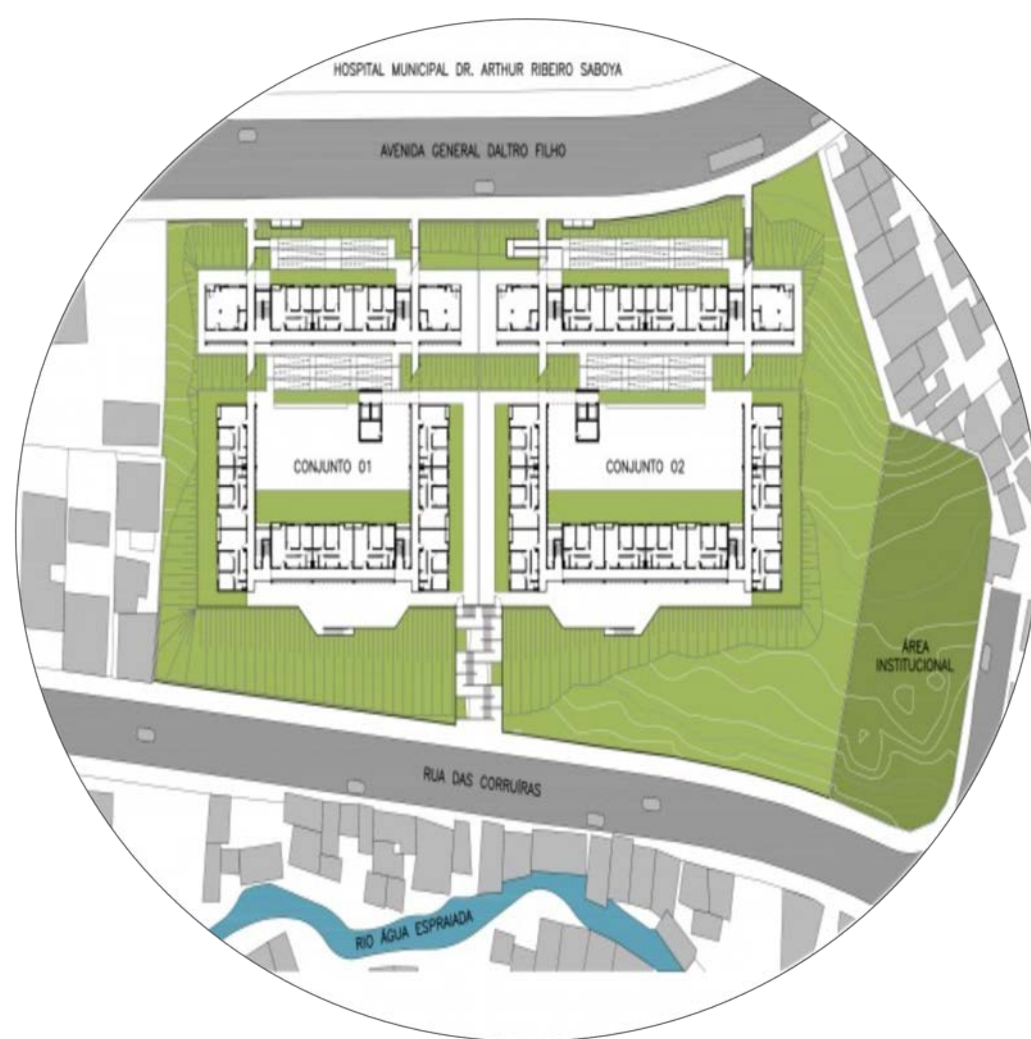
Marcos Baldarini

Marcos Baldarini is an architect and urban planner. He is 46 years old, married and childless. In his own architecture studio, called Baldarini Arquitetura e Urbanismo, he intends to improve the most needy areas. Baldarini seeks to find peace in neighborhoods in different places of Brazil, such as São Paulo. He is a lover of his profession and talks about his achievements with pride, but even more about seeing how these achievements make people happier.



Context

Boldarini seeks to improve the less developed areas with his constructions, as is the case of Residencial Corruíras. It also strives hard to create community and complementary spaces to housing, which offer a serie of possibilities for uses and activities such as leisure, recreation, reading and study. In this building complex, on level 777.50 there are halls for community use and an area for studying or reading; and on level 772.06 there is a patio which allows for everything, from sunbathing to an unexpected meeting.



Residencial

Residencial Corruíras is a complex of buildings built in 2011 in São Paulo. Its 21404 m² are located on a terrain with a steep slope near the Água Espraiada stream, which offers a great perception of relief and landscape. The project was developed using these limitations by organizing the two blocks that make up the complex in a staggered manner, with access through the upper and lower roads, exploring inequalities and taking advantage of the land, which allowed for a greater number of homes (244) and floors (7 and 9). It has several balconies on the houses and square perforations that characterize its façade.



1867-1959

Michael Reynolds

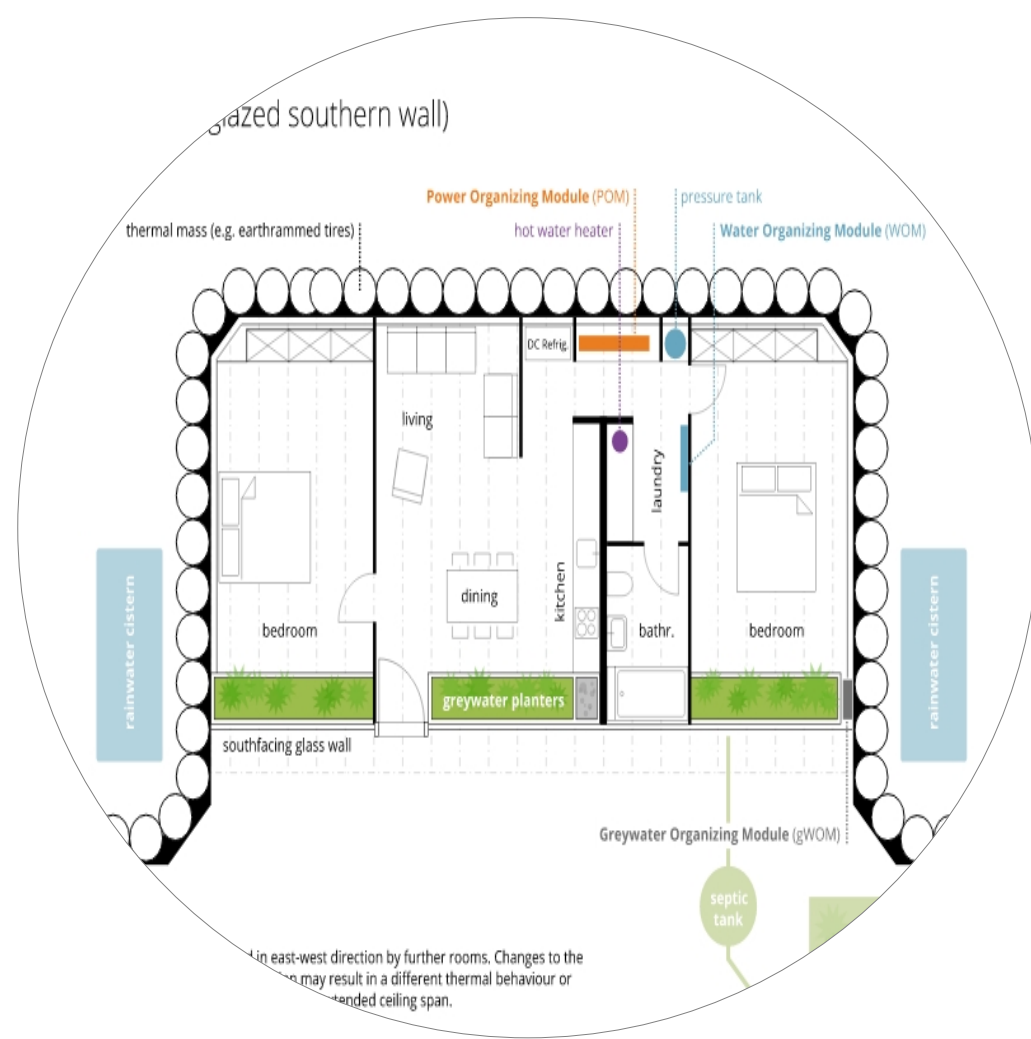
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Michael Reynolds is an American architect who believes that homes and buildings have to respond to human needs. He founded his own community in the Taos Desert, in New Mexico, called Earthship Biotecture. This company began to project a constructive method of living in greater harmony with the environment. Sustainable and self-sufficient homes in which waste is used and reused without sacrificing comfort and improving the quality of life.



Context

He imagined his project by following his ideals: to promote the care of the environment, use of recycled materials, easy to build, economical, comfortable indoors, water recycling and freedom. For example, building sustainable schools in Latin America. Although he would have liked to carry out his project in USA, due to his numerous legal problems in his country, he finally did it in Ushuaia (Argentina).



Earth ships

The project "The Earth Ship of the End of the World" has been built entirely from recycled materials and can be heated and cooled by wind and solar power. They also reuse rainwater and even recycle their own waste. They are also economical and easy to build. The construction began in January 2019 and has been supported by actors Mariano Torre and, Elena Roger. Some of the materials used are 333 tyres, 3000 aluminium cans, 5000 plastic bottles and 3000 glass bottles. He chose this remote place not to destroy nature, but to adapt to it.



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1977

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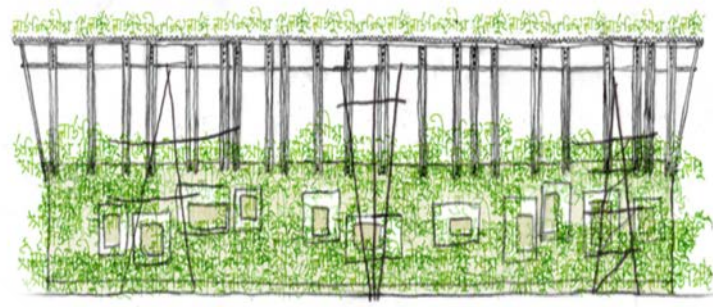
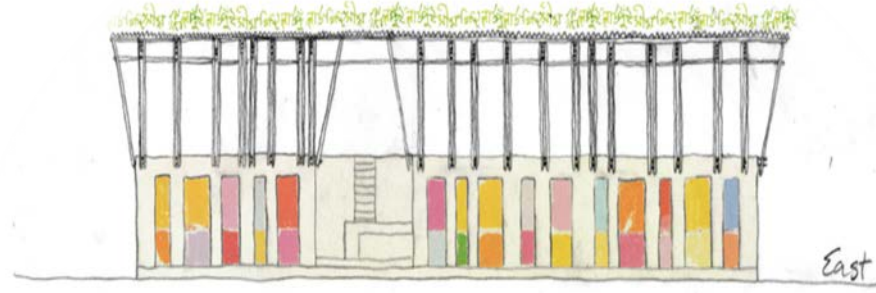
Anna Heringer

Anna Heringer is a German architect known for developing a sustainable architecture in countries like Bangladesh or Morocco. She studied Art and Design at Linz University, in Austria, in 2004. When she ended her studies at the University, she started working for the building of a school in Rudrapur (Bangladesh), where she had been living for a year. It is here where she began to feel an interest by the sustainable architecture. She got a lot of awards; among them we find the Aga Khan Architecture award in 2007.



Context

This woman fell in love with Bangladesh, and for that reason, she decided to create an organization, the local Dipshikha, and build houses with local materials. One of them is a special school concept that inspire in the children self-confidence independence with the aim of strengthening their sense of identity. The main objective of the organization is to improve the quality of life in rural areas. In the construction of the buildings humidity was a key problem as it destroyed the mud walls, so Anna Heringer solved the problem with a vapor barrier.



METI School (Rudrapur) 1936

For the work, she designed a school which materials were bamboo, straw and mud, mainly. This primary's school of two storey is colourful. Local techniques were used for the construction of this school in order to give bright spaces to the children. The building is on a brick layer. The ground floor is built with load walls, made with mud and straw. The roof of the ground floor consists of 3 layers of bamboo. The part of the forging is made of a layer of bamboo with earth. The top floor is full of bamboo beams.



1898-1976

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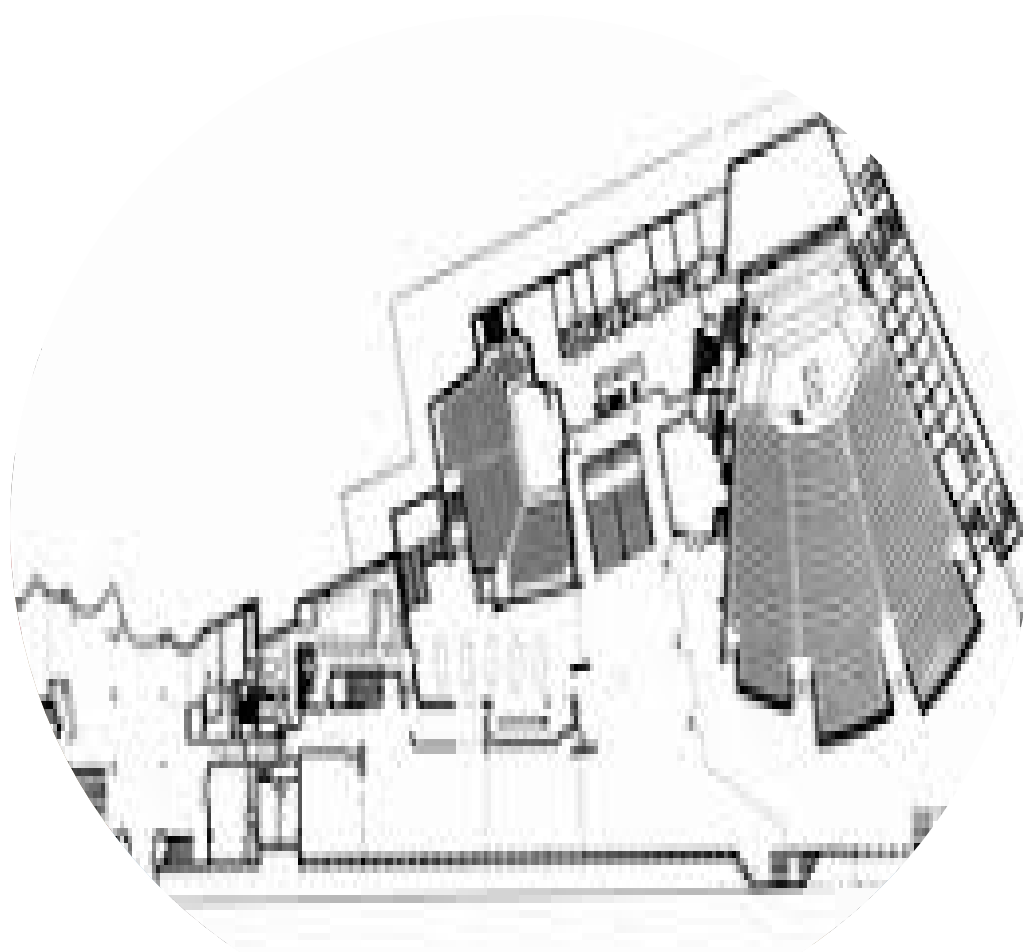
Alvar - Aalto

The Helsinki University of Technology, formerly called the School of Manufacturing and Handicrafts, was founded in 1879 by Duke Nicolas I. A competition was held to relocate the Helsinki University of Technology to the outskirts and the winning project was Alvar's project. This work had a delay because of the Olympic Games in Helsinki. He was told to get on with the pavilion and leave it to take it up again later.



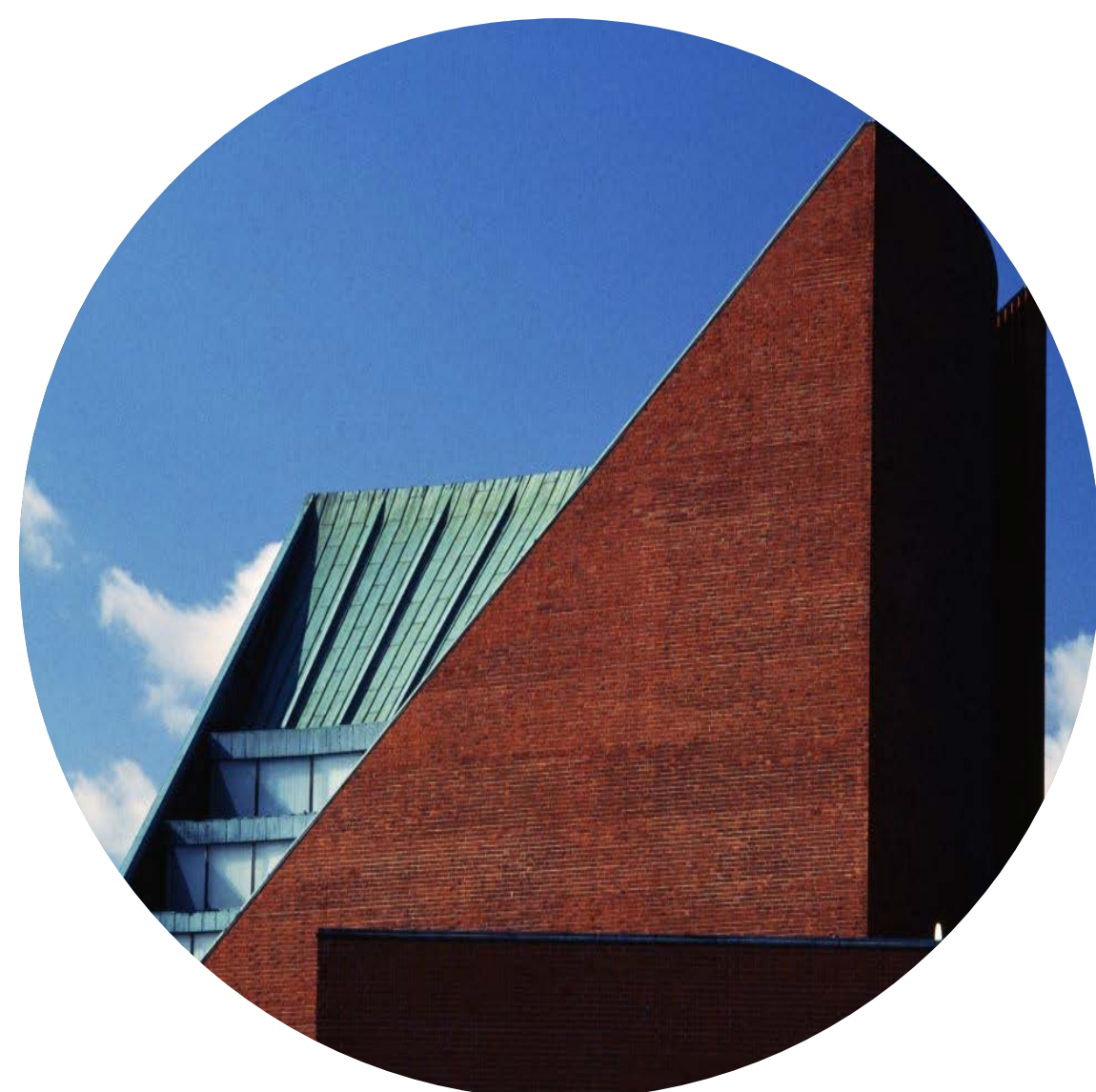
Context

Aalto had the idea that everything had to be seen from the same angle so when he designed this building he conceived it with a concave shape and with glass from the inside. Another idea of the sports pavilion is joining volumes from the ends, creating a diagonal staggering over the whole.



University Politechnic of Helsinki 1966

In the building, Aalto basically presents a unique concave shape, with the stairs staggered in a semicircular form where the roof formally follows the rhythm of the interior, as well as an element such as the stairs will be replaced on the outside by rows of windows. This element composes the building since in its lower part it articulates it joining the rooms that are in the rectangular volumes.



Breaking
new
Ground



1918-2008

Jorn Utzon

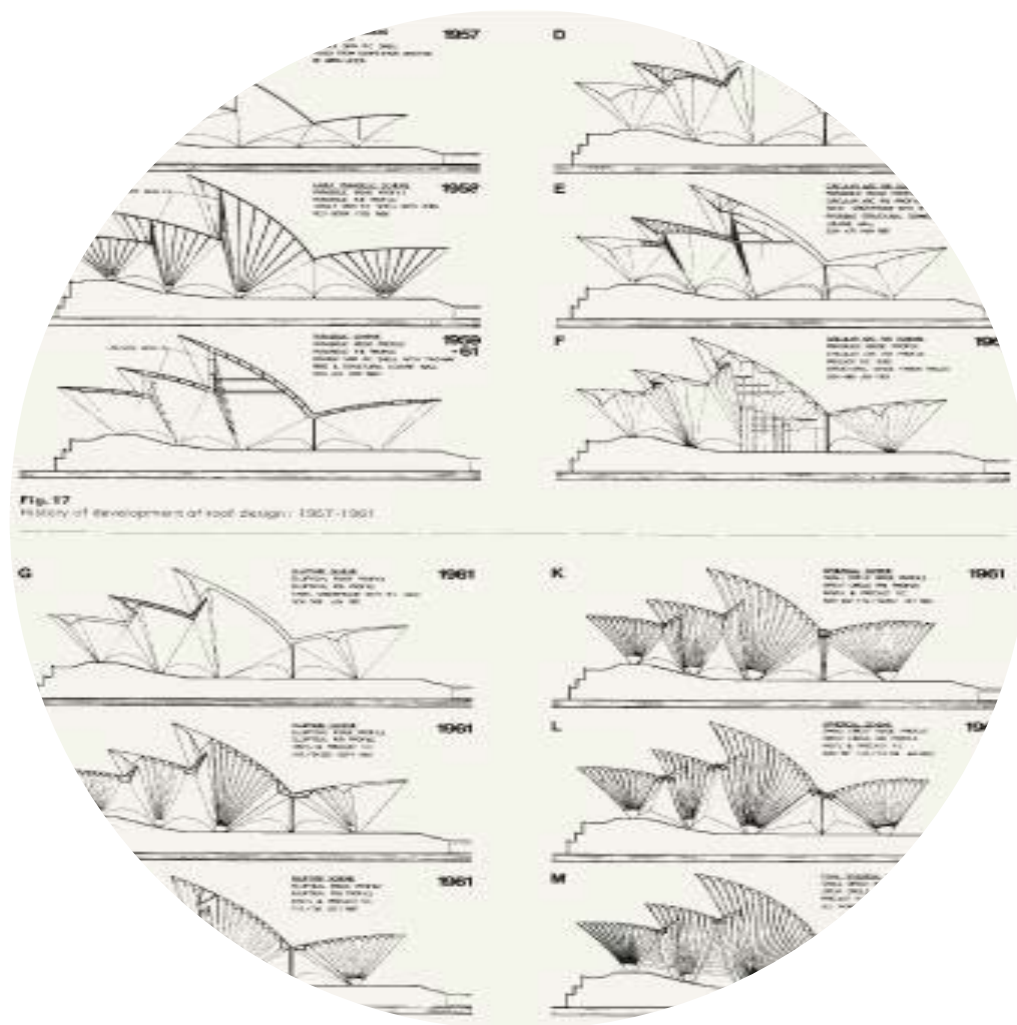
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The Sydney Opera was designed by architect Jorn Utzon together with Karl Langer in 1957. It is located in Sydney at a point called Bennelong Point. The team of designers shuffled at least 12 different interactions in the shapes of the shells. This building was built in 3 stages. The first stage The Podium (1958-1963), the second stage The External Vaults (1961-1967) and the third stage Interior design and construction.



Context

Fruit of the desire and request of the musical community of Sydney, the Prime Minister at that time, Joseph Cahill, announced that the construction would take 2 years. After much testing Utzon and engineer Ove Arup developed a design based on the complex sections of a sphere. The budget for this project was about A\$3 million and ended up costing \$100 million, and being built in over a decade. This project was one of the most expensive of the so-called mega-projects.



Sydney Opera House 1959

Finally, this building is intended for opera, concerts, theatre and other works of an artistic character. It is one of the most famous buildings of the 20th century. It performs more than 2,400 events each year, so it is not just an impressive building but it is also a reference for art. Finally, from a request made by the community to have a space for large concerts and cultural activities, a universal icon was generated.



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Breaking
new
Ground



1937
1933

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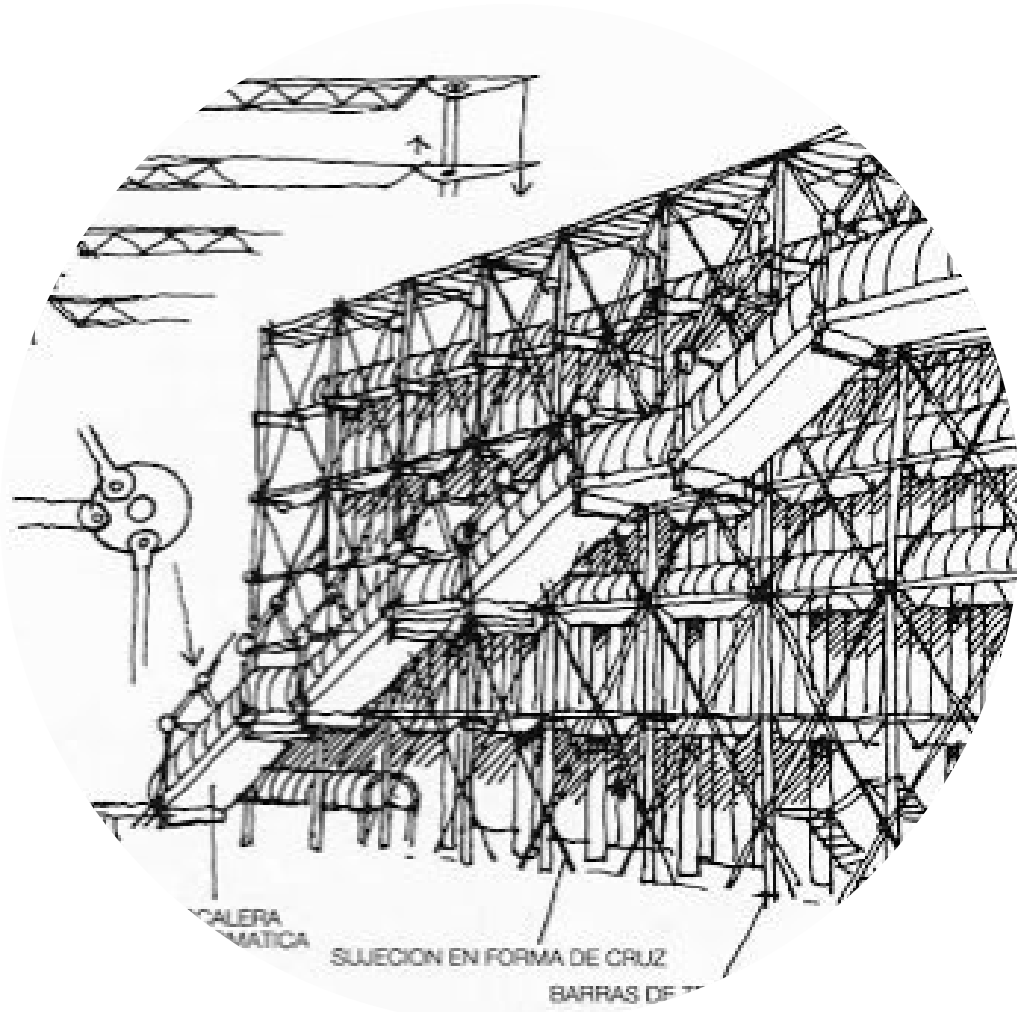
Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers

These are two very important architects were born in Italy. They both got prizes. Richard is a member of the Royal Academy of arts and works and has made high-tech designs such as Terminal Four of Barajas airport. Renzo Piano comes from a builders family from Florence and he graduated from Milan Polytechnic.



Context

The Georges Pompidou Center At first it was to be a public library alongside a museum of modern art, but this idea was withdrawn in the development process. This happened due to the lack of space for the structure they have planned and also the lack of budget. All this made to what we currently know as the Georges Pompidou Center.



Pompidou Centre

The Georges Pompidou National Center for Art and Culture in Paris (France). The building was opened in January 31st, 1977 It was built on unoccupied land near the space previously used by the Les Halles market during the tenure of French President Georges Pompidou, who died before the building was completed. It was his successor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who inaugurated it in 1977. It was rehabilitated between 1997 and December 1999, to reopen its doors to the public on January 1st, 2000. It is one of the most visited monuments in France, with about six million visitors a year



Breaking
new
Ground



1929

F



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Frank Gehry

Frank Gehry was a very important Canadian architect. He was known mainly for the peculiarity of his constructions. When he had just built a building, he considered it a sculpture.

Its architecture is impressive, often made with unfinished materials. Gehry incorporates different geometric shapes that make it different from the others. Any of us could not deduce and understand any of his sculptures. Gehry returned in 1962 to Los Angeles and opened his architectural office, from which he developed his own architectural style and gained national and international recognition. Other works, such as the California Aerospace Museum, gave him the Pritzker Prize in 1989. It is the world's highest architectural award, comparable to the Nobel Prize.



Context



Marqués de Riscal is an oldest winery in La Rioja. It began to be designed in 1960. It stands out for its innovative character. In those principles, it seemed good the idea to make a production space (in this case wine) and at the same time a leisure space.

A few months later Gehry decided to visit the place where, initially, the winery was to take place and at that time he tasted a wine that was from its birth date.

To launch the project, Gehry is again counting on support for this new project, expanding the architectural and engineering functions

The Winery of the Marquis of Riscal

Wines heirs of Marquis del Riscal keep writing their history in the 21st century with the creation of the city of wine. This winery has a surface area of 100,000 square meters. In addition to storing wine. It has a hotel, a spa and restaurants, run by the Riojan chef Francis Paniego.

This project marks a before and an after in the wine world.

Since its origin in the 19th century, Marqués de Riscal has produced Rioja wine, but in 1972 it also settled in Rueda (Valladolid) to produce white wine. In 1980 receives the designation of origin of Rueda wine.



Breaking
new
Ground



Colexio Compañía de María
Santiago de Compostela

Cofinanciado por el
programa Erasmus+
de la Unión Europea



1945

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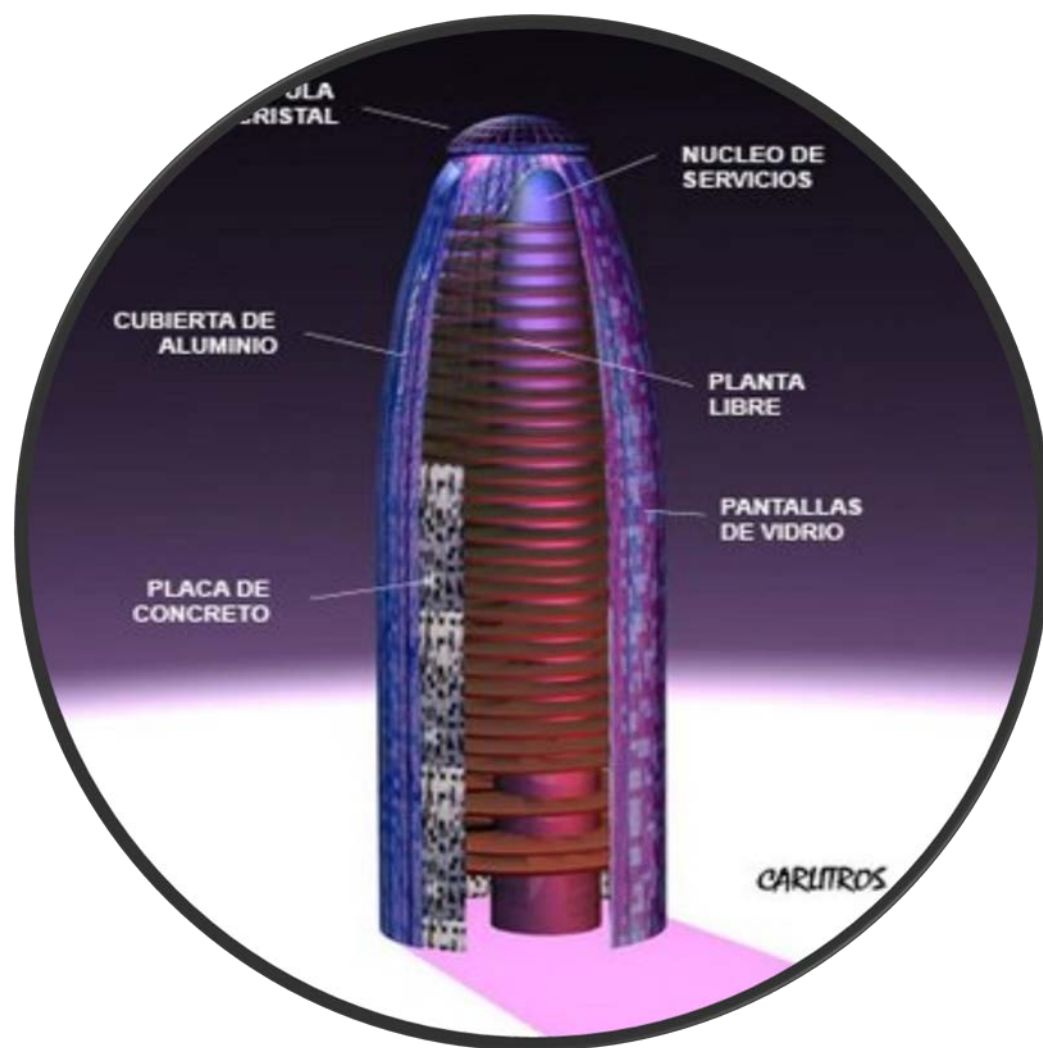
Jean Nouvel

The Agbar tower was designed by the architect Jean Nouvel, commissioned for Barcelona waters and built by the company Dragados. The works lasted six years. It was inspired by the work of the Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí taking as reference the bell towers of the Sagrada Familia .The intention of the architect was for the tower to emerge from the ground in a special way so, being a tower dedicated to the headquarters of a water-related service company, it relied on the metaphor of a geyser sprouting from the sea depths.



Context

Jean Nouvel is a French architect, one of the most innovative and controversial of recent times. He studied at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and also was one of the founding members of Mars 1986 and the "Syndicat de l'Architecture". He got numerous awards and distinctions throughout his career, including the Aga Khan of Architecture, the Wolf Prize for Arts in 2005 and the Pritzker Prize in 2008. A large number of museums and art centers are also retrospective of his work.



Torre Agbar 2005

This building by Jean Nouvel, is located in Barcelona (Avenida Diagonal) and was opened in 2005. It is one of the most important and representative skyscrapers of the city. It has a characteristic bullet shape. The main building materials are aluminum and glass. It is 144 meters high distributed in a total of 38 floors, 4 of them are underground. One of the most characteristic elements of the building is its night lighting that we can enjoy from 7 p.m.



C
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1856-1913

Louise Blanchard

F

Louise Blanchard was born in New York in 1856. She is known to be the first professional American architect woman. Louise left her studies of architecture on Cornell University, deciding to enter the profession in a traditional way, by learning as a cartoonist. She designed mainly industrial and public buildings. With her works she sought to fight for the rights of women in her field and period. Thus, it is remarkable that he fought not only for his professional recognition, but also for the rest of women architects, who suffered discrimination (less salary, prohibition to work in many places...)



Context



The Elmwood Music Hall was opened in 1885 as the home of the 74th Infantry after being vacated and then acquired by the city. For different acoustic and structural problems, the building was considered unsafe, condemned and demolished in 1938. As always, the architect, Louise Blanchard, reminded faithful to the French Renaissance style and she struggled to achieve equality between men and women in her profession.

Lafayette hotel

This hotel is Louise's most important work. This was designed to be ready for the expected influx of visitors at the Pan American Expansion in the 1901, but during its construction there were financial problems that delayed its opening until 1904. With its design the architect followed French Renaissance style and fought for women's right. It is comforting to know that the city of Buffalo today recognizes the legacy of this woman, who contributed so much to the architecture of the USA and to the professional dignity of women architect.



C
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Breaking
new
Ground



1950-2016

F

Zaha Hadid



Zaha Hadid was born into an upper class family which allowed her to study in exclusive boarding schools in England and Switzerland. She studied maths and architecture and later became a professor at some of the most prestigious universities like Harvard or the University of Illinois.

In 1978 she founded her first architecture studio, where she carried out lots of projects.

Her buildings are characterized by curved shapes and the integration of the buildings in the landscape.

She was the first woman to receive the Pritzker award and the RIBA gold medal.

Context



It is located right next to the Escalda River, It is a sustainable construction as the materials came in through the water, an important requirement to meet the ecological requirements of the port. In addition, it has a well power system that pumps water and provides heating and cooling. This project gave Antwerp the recognition of being the second largest port in Europe. With 12 km of quays. The port moves 26% of the European community's container transport.

Port Authority Headquarters in Antwerp 2016

The shape of this building evokes a ship hull and a diamond, direct allusions to the port activity and the trade in precious stones in Antwerp. It is a world trade center and pioneer of the diamond industry. The project has involved the restoration of a fire station, so it involves modern design with the history of the city. The glass facade combines transparent and opaque pieces to regulate the entry of natural light, and provides spectacular views of the port. Inside there are working spaces, meeting rooms, a restaurant and an auditorium.



C
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Breaking
new
Ground



1902-1988

Luis Barragán

F

Luis Barragán was a Mexican architect who sought to build in symbiosis with nature through philosophical elements related to nature and also classical.

He built his house through this building technique, and he lived in it until the day of his death. The construction of this house was a pleasure for him because he liked the idea of working and living surrounded by the things he was identified with.



Context



The house was built in a small neighborhood where there were only simple houses, workshops, small shops and distributors of construction materials. The reason it was built that way was to give the street a definitive touch to get people attention.

The architect idea was to build a house with early vernacular architecture of the place, which included very striking colors and a personal touch, dividing its floor plan into very diverse spaces, but with a logic, integrating traditional Mexican architecture with traditional modern architecture.

Casa Luis Barragán 1947

Today the Barragán's house is a house-museum that belongs to the state of Jalisco. It is one of the most representative works of contemporary architecture in the international context. UNESCO included it in its World Heritage list. It is one of the most visited places in Mexico City. This work includes traditional and vernacular elements as well as diverse philosophical and artistic trends of all times.



Breaking
new
Ground



1867-1965

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Le Corbusier

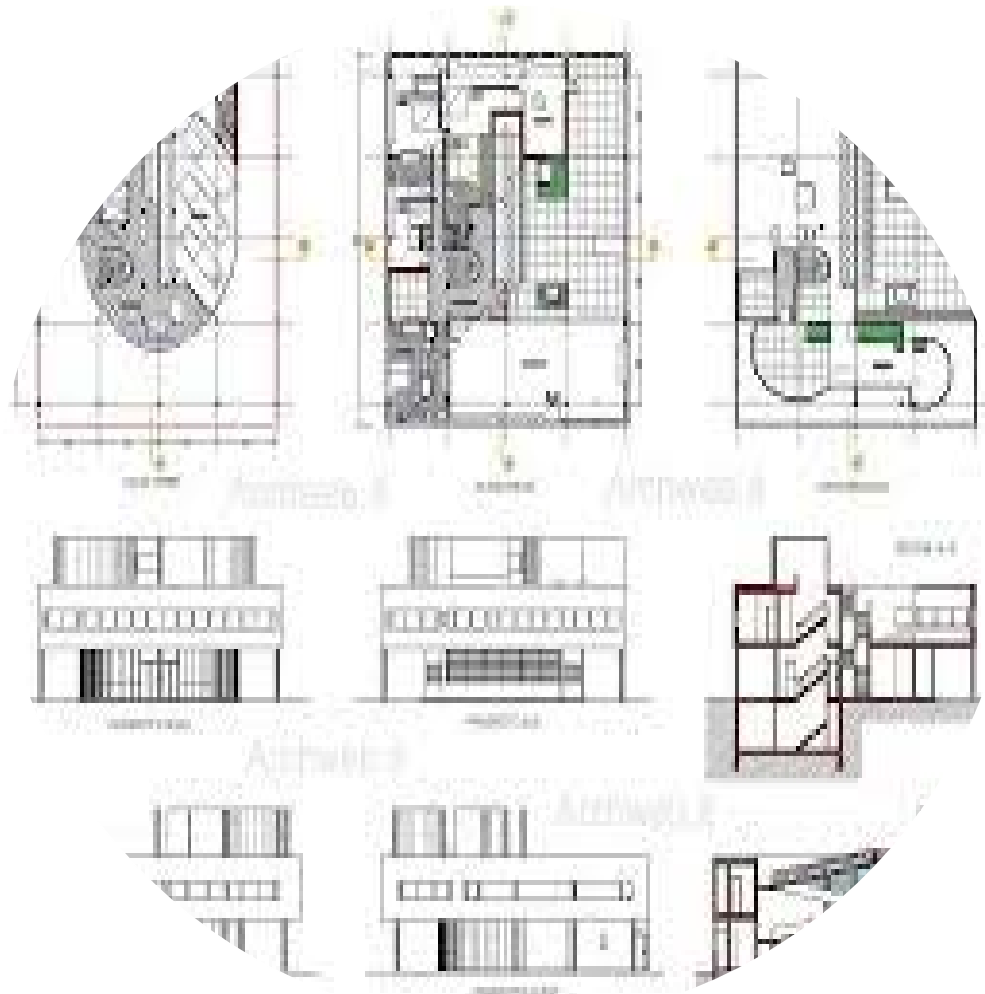
What Le Corbusier wanted with this work was to make a houseboat in accordance with the landscape. This is why he used different techniques. He put some pilots to make it look like the house was floating and painted the walls of the ground floor green. It includes a large garden. He put gardens in those spaces which were useless to make the house greener and wanted to make a space to live as comfortable as possible for daily life.



Context

During the construction of Villa Saboye no changes were made and Le Corbusier was faithful to 5 points he wanted to follow: to make a plan open floor (with the help of the pilotis), a roof-garden, an horizontal window and a front free of structural elements.

Villa Saboya was built to be a house, but it was abandoned by the owners during the Second World War. Now, the house became a very visited museum.



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Villa Saboya 1929

In Villa Saboya the common areas are separated from the private ones by a terrace.

On the roof, there is a small garden that Le Corbusier built to decorate the empty areas and make the house more ecological. The front is free of the weight of the structure and also has a free floor that allows to move freely through the space thanks to the pilotis and concrete arches avoiding the load walls as Le Corbusier wanted.



1867-1959

Frank Lloyd Wright

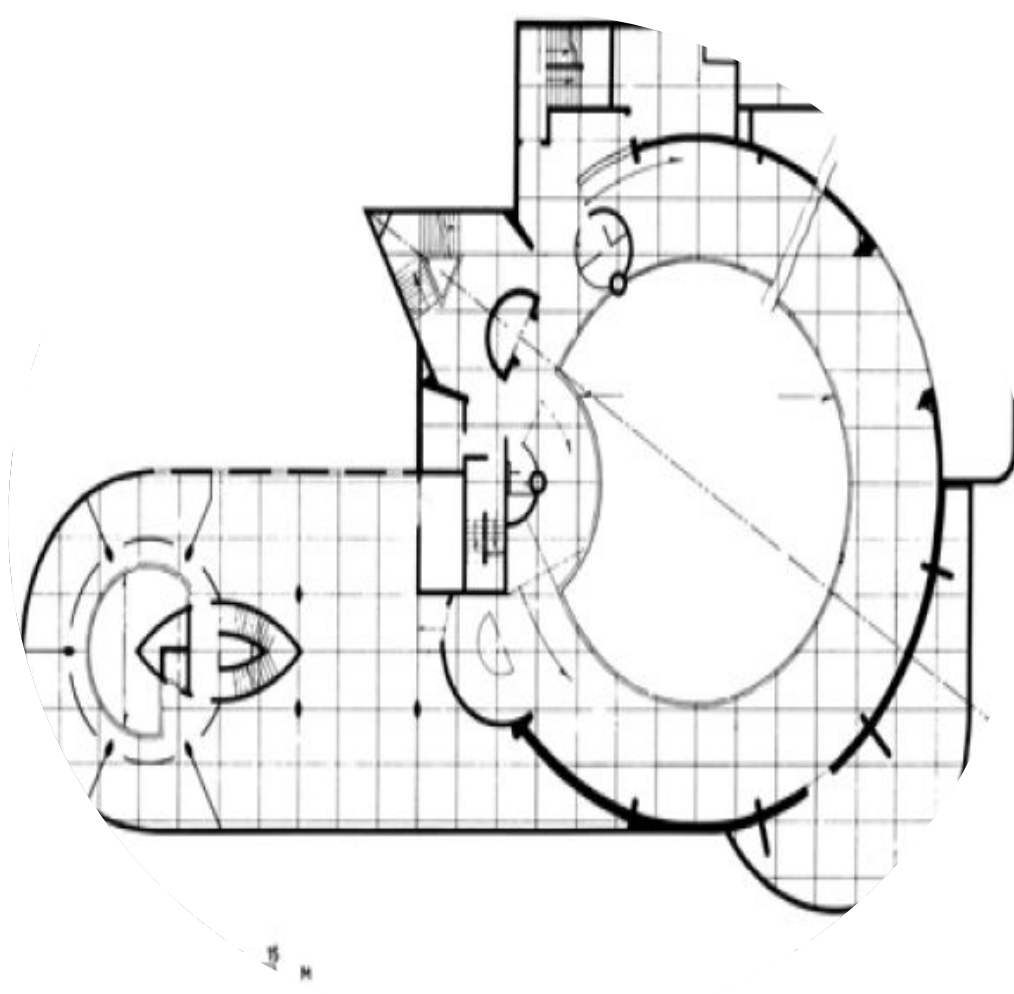
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Frank entered to study engineering at the University of Wisconsin, but after two years he considered the career and moved to Chicago, where he began working in the study different notorious architects. Throughout his life he designed more than a thousand structures, of which nearly five hundred would be built throughout the world, all of them were based on his personal style: Organic architecture, Technique based on a philosophy that all its structures were in full harmony with nature and the environment that surrounded them, he also studied with great attention the Mayan architecture and applied it to many of his houses.



Context

The Guggenheim Museum began to be designed in 1937 by Frank Lloyd and its construction would take place more than 20 years later (it would end in 1959) and was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site last year (like so many other works by the author.). It is considered one of the most representative works of modern architecture of the 20th century worldwide and the expectation that Frank Lloyd wanted to fulfill was to turn what would be a simple museum into a "temple of the spirit" in which each work was perfectly organized in the space.



Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

During the first five years of design, Frank Lloyd made four different sketches, of which he would discard the first two due to the terrain in which the museum will be constructed and he finally decided that the last one will be the best one, a cylindrical building, narrower on its lower than upper levels, which has a ramp, that serves as a gallery, and extends throughout the building from the lower level, in a continuous spiral.



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1886-1969

Mies van der Rohe

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It was designed as a German pavilion for the Barcelona's exhibition of 1929 held in Montjuic.

It was made to host the official reception chaired by Alfonso XIII with the German authorities.

After the exhibition closed, this pavilion was dismantled, but years later, in 1980, its construction began to be organized again. This started in 1983 and ended in 1986.

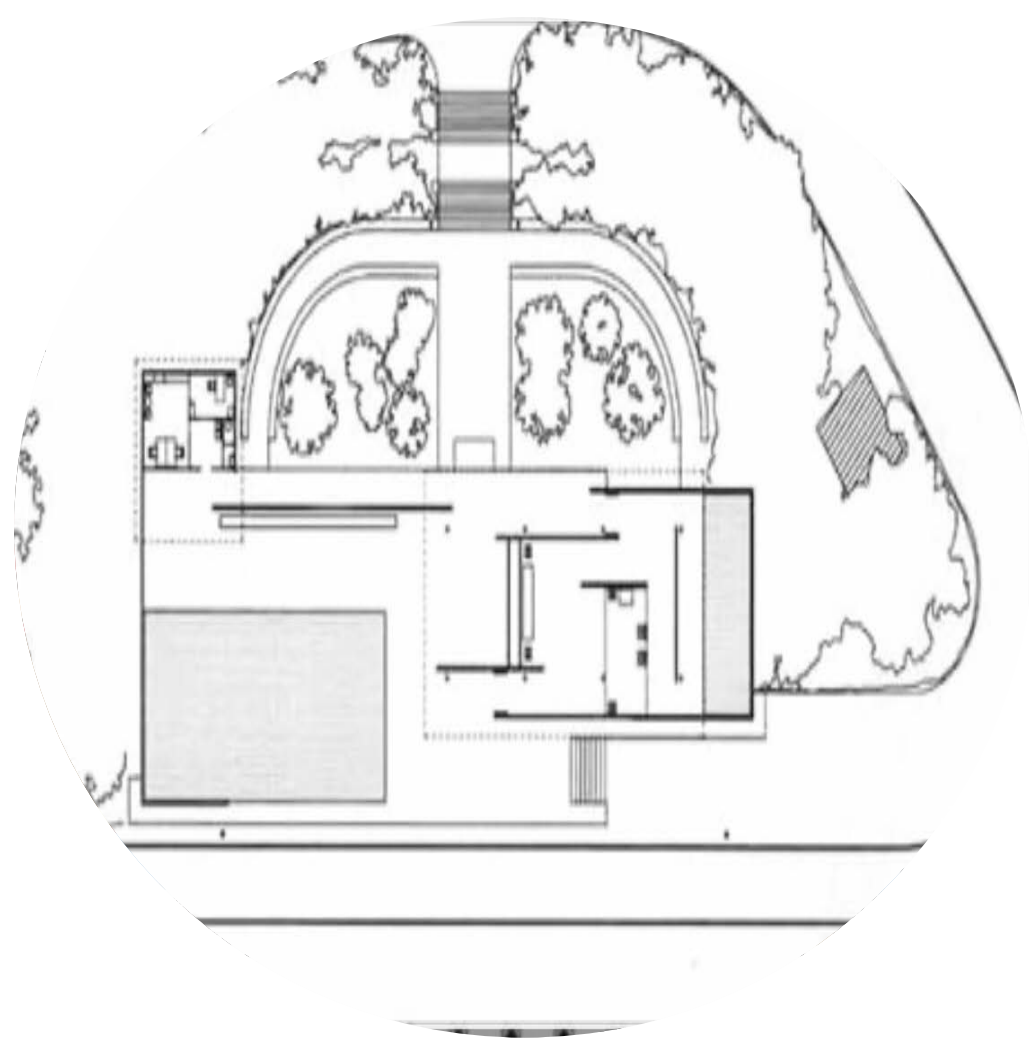
Inside this pavilion they also wanted to put the Barcelona's chair which became a representation of the architecture of that time.



Context

At first Ludwig Mies van der Rohe had an idea for the construction of this pavilion which later realized that it was not possible to make this structure like this. The idea was to build without supports, only floor, walls and ceilings. This could be used for models or furniture but not for a building.

The first sketch was only different from the last one, in that the first had no supports, the builder was forced to put columns so that the construction could stand upright.



Barcelona pavilion 1929

The Barcelona pavilion nowadays is open to the public and there are guided tours throughout all the year. Sometimes it holds temporary exhibitions or presentations.

It is mainly made of glass, steel and four different types of marble.

This pavilion is located at the west end of the Carles Buigas Square.

We can clearly identify three parts: a reception courtyard, a built core, and a backyard.

In the backyard, there is a pool of water and on it the statue Alba, by George Kolbe.



C
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1852-1926

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Antonio Gaudi

Antonio Gaudi was a Spanish architect who is considered the highest representative of Catalan modernism. He was a religious person. Gaudi was an expert in geometry and volumes with much imagination. Gaudi moved to Barcelona in 1870 where he studied architecture at the Barcelona School of Architecture. For the majority of his works, he use his own technique, the *Trecandís*, which consists of filling curved structures with pieces ok tiles making mosaics. One of his most work is the Cathedral of Barcelona, La Sagrada Familia.



Context



He design the cathedral of Barcelona because to continue the job of Francisco de Paula del Villar y Lozano and accept it because he was a very religious person. It is said that there may be errors in the construction of the Sagrada Familia because after Gaudi's death, a fire occurred in the civil war, which burned all the models and sketches and made the original idea only exist in the mind of Gaudi and it will be built as the new architects will remember it. Years later, saved sketches were found showing that the cathedral is being poorly construction.

The Sagrada Familia 1882

The Sagrada Familia is a Catholic basilica that is in Barcelona and it haven't finished yet; his stile is neogothic. It's made up of 5 important parts: the *cripta*, the *abside*, the *nacimiento*, the *passion* and the *Gloria*. The Sagrada Familia has a Latin Croos Plant with 5 central spaces. The *ábside* is formed by seven chapels dedicated to 7 San José pains. The temple contains 18 towers which represent the apostles, the evangelists, and Jesus and María. If we enter inside the monument, we can see a lot of columns that represent a forest. Also we can see brightly coloured stained glass windows.



1852-1926

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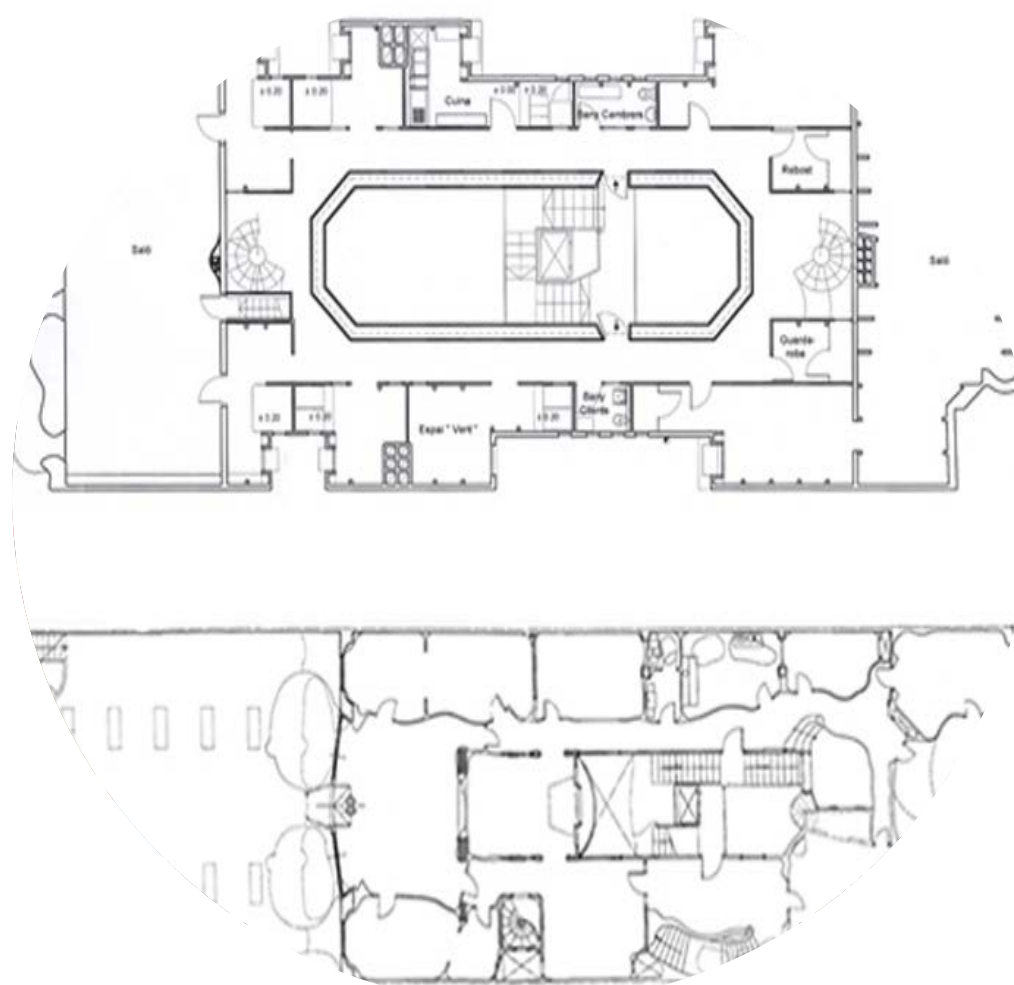
Antonio Gaudí

In Catalonia, at the end of the 19th century, the social and political movement of the *Renaixença* or Rebirth was manifested from the artistic standpoint through *Modernisme*, a current which, in the Europe of the times, went by several different names: *Art Nouveau* (France and Belgium), *Jugendstil* (Germany and the Nordic countries), *Modern Style* (Anglo-Saxon countries), *Sezession* (Austria), *Liberty* (Italy), etc. *Modernisme* was opposed to the conservatism of the bourgeoisie and sought to change society through art and to regenerate the “uncultured” masses. Gaudí is the great master of this movement in Spain.



Context

Josep Batlló commissions Gaudí to remodel the building constructed in 1875 by the architect Emili Sala i Cortés at *Passeig de Gràcia, 43*, in Barcelona. This street was the center of the new Barcelona, remodeled in the 19th century according to the grid plan which *Ildefonso Cerdà* ideated and the buildings of this street served as residence to the Catalan upper bourgeoisie. Gaudí radically renovates the front and rear façades, the roof, the staircase and the interiors of the ground, main and attic floors.



Casa Batlló 1904-1906

The whole architecture of this work starts from the base of the animal forms, especially of the ocean, through a work with curves, suggestions to the skeleton and bright colors. Its façade reveals striking textures, colors and images, which attract attention from any angle. The interior is so alive that you can feel it from the street. Besides, everything designed, including the decorative elements of the doors, frames and windows, are interpretations of the natural forms that influenced Gaudí's modernism.



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1852-1926

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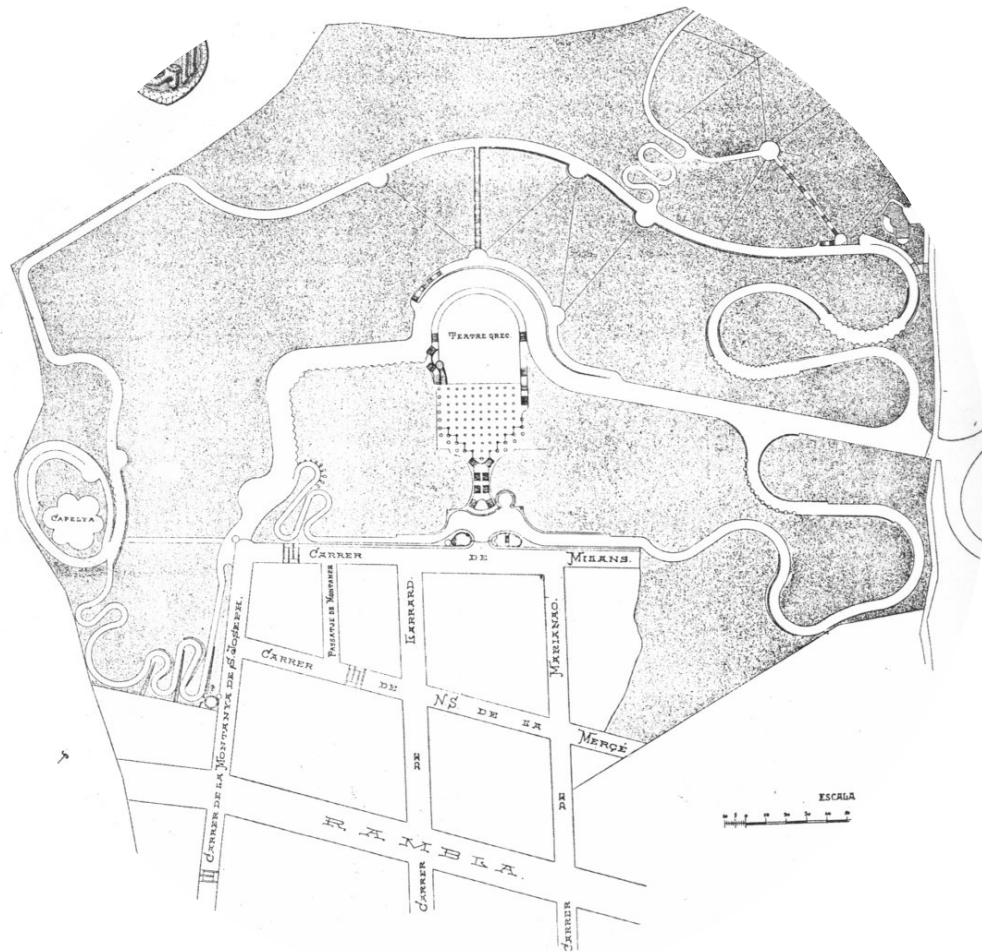
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Antonio Gaudí

Antoni Gaudí was a Catalan architect who has been internationally recognized as one of the most prodigious experts in his discipline, as well as one of the greatest exponents of modernism. His exceptionally groundbreaking genius was the architect of a unique, personal architectural language that was incomparably difficult to label. His ease in conceiving the spaces and the transformation of materials prospered until he became the genius of creation in three dimensions that he would later prove to be. In 1870 he moved to Barcelona to study architecture while working with various jobs that allowed him to pay for his studies.



Context



In the beginning, today's public park was not going to be such. In fact, Güell had designed it as a large garden that housed different houses that would be sold to the Catalan upper class. They also wanted to add a market, a Laundry Porch, a church and a public square. As the land was in a natural setting, this place was ideal, as it was quiet and away from the noise and chaos of the city. The estimated cost of the project was so exorbitant that only 2 of the 6 large pavilions could be completed. Abandoning the rest very quickly.

Park Güell 1900

Park Güell is a public park with gardens and architectural elements located at the top of the city of Barcelona. This Park became the property of the city of Barcelona in 1923 but did not open its doors to the public until 1926. Today, Park Güell has several entrances, but the most impressive of them is the main entrance that is located on the south side, on Olot street, and from which you can admire the splendid staircase with the Sala Hipóstila. Gaudí designed the park with full respect for the natural environment, using the topography of the hills instead of transforming it.



1852-1926

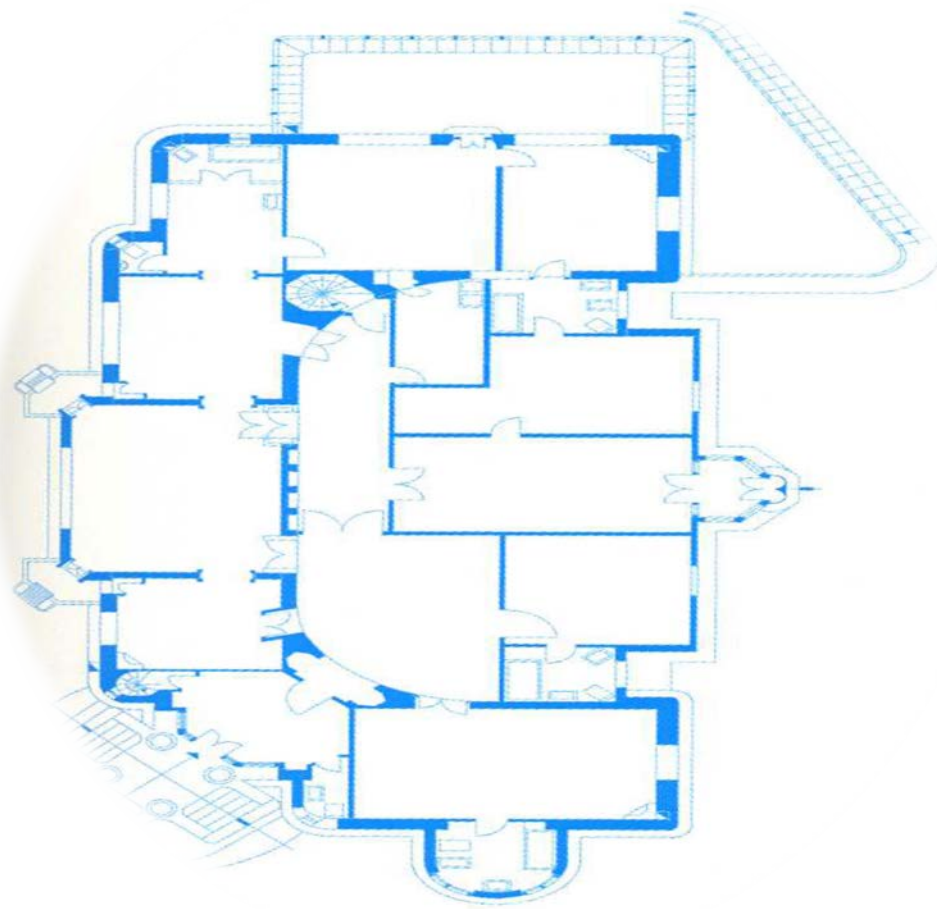
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Antonio Gaudi

Nowadays Gaudí is one of the most famous and recognized architects in the Spanish modernity, but not allways was so. In Gaudí's lifetime, his contemporaries and the Barcelona press often satirized his creations as "ridiculous" and "tasteless"; and during the first third of the twentieth century, the tension between the "new" (demand of youth, break with the past, reconquer of a new simplicity) and the "old" (acceptance of multiplicity, complexity, in short, of old age) kept the architect's work in oblivion if not in contemptuous



Context



In 1883, Máximo Díaz de Quijano (whose sister was sister-in-law of Antonio López y López, the first Marquis of Comillas, and, like him, a wealthy man who built a great richness in America) commissioned Gaudí to build a summer cottage next to the Marquis' palace of Sobrellano, in the Cantabrian town of Comillas: El Capricho. Much of the importance of this work lies in the fact that it is the first building, next to the Casa Vicens, made by Gaudí. On el Capricho we can see some of the most outstanding characteristics that will mark its trajectory.

El Capricho 1883-1885

El Capricho is an example of the fullness of the Eastern trend in which Gaudí found splendid solutions, such as the minaret-tower (or Persian minaret) and that is the defining element of this work and the first precedent of an architectural solution that will appear in future constructions such as the Pavilions of Park Güell. Also noteworthy in this first work of Gaudí is the extraordinary adaptation his contractor preferences. Indeed, the owner was an amateur musician and collector of exotic plants. Therefore, it is not surprising the existence of a greenhouse in the building and the presence of musical motifs in the decoration



Gaudi



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