1. Global and European Context in 1989
   World Wide Web, Berlin Wall, CAD

2. Spain in the world 1992 (V Centenary)
   - Olimpics in Barcelona
   - Universal Exhibition in Sevilla

3. *Star-System architecture (out-in)*: ‘Guggenheim’ effect and firm works

4. Spanish Success in world scene *(in-out)*: consecrated & young architects

5. Spanish architectural trajectories
   - *Museums*: irregular random geometries
   - Peripheral *Geographies* of 'catastrophe'
   - *Organims* and artificial topographies
   - *E+E+E*: sustainable architectures
   - *R+R+R* architectural heritage
   - *Teachers* 'classics' renewed

6. Exhibitions *‘On-Site’ MoMA and Zaragoza*
   No prejudice: dynamism and exchange

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Three events mark the global context a few years before the Spanish 1992:

1. Birth and opening of internet: 
   **World Wide Web (www)**
   The world is interconnected and accelerates 'globalization': the planet = small village

2. Fall of the **Berlin Wall**: 
   End of political ideologies
   The socio-economic system neither guarantees welfare nor quality architecture.

3. Universal use of **CAD: Computer-Aided Design**.
   New ways of devising, drawing, design

**SPAIN** (and practitioners of architecture)
0. After dictatorship comes **La Movida** (young)
1. Are open to ICT and CAD (approx. 1989-94)
2. Fade **ideologies**: nor socialist utopias, or religious beliefs, or political dictatorship, or warranty tradition
3. Intellect Attitude: **NO PREJUDICE, OPEN**
Context Spain-Europe 1986-2008

2. Entry into the EEC brings the ERDF: aid for the poorest countries, provided by the richer countries, to reduce economic and social disparities.
3. These aids represent almost 100.000 million €uros in two decades.

Actions in Spain in Architecture and Engineering

1. Big infrastructure program.
2. Revitalization programs of historic districts.
3. Promotion of cultural tourism: museums.
4. Teachers, health and sports equipment.

Architectural Development of Public Programs

1. Invitation to prestigious professionals.
2. Concursos restringidos.
3. Open Competitions.

This is the case of the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao by Frank Gehry (USA) conducted from 1991 to 1997 over degraded industrial tissues:
Well know ‘Guggenheim effect’ incorporates random and unexpected geometries. (point 03)
Three international events:
- XXV Olympic Games in Barcelona.
- Universal Exhibition in Sevilla.
- European Cultural Capital in Madrid.

V CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA (1492)

All eyes of the world on Spain
Actions to ‘Olympics’ Barcelona:
1. New infrastructure system for transport and metropolitan communications
2. Restructuring the historic center: traditional public spaces and historical heritage
3. 'Olympic Village' on degraded tissues and new waterfront: harbor, promenade and beaches
4. Sport 'Olympic Ring' inside the city: next to the old installations for 1929 Exhibition

(worked great teams of Catalan architects -MBM, Solà-Morales, Ferrater, Bonell & Rius, Busquets, E. Torres & Mtez. Lapeña, Ll. Clotet & I. Parici...and renowned international architects were invite)
Olympic Interactions

- The Olympics provided a showcase for Barcelona (and Spain), its infrastructure, urbanism, architecture and society.
- The invitation of internationally renowned architects like S. Calatrava and R. Bofill (Spanish with offices in Zurich and Paris), and characters like A. Isozaki (Japan), N. Foster (UK) and F. Gehry (USA), resulted in the construction of urban landmarks and the interaction with new architectural trends: from the High-Tech to the New Expressionism
- The success catapulted Spanish architects: E. Miralles & C. Pinós (archery installation)
'Olympic' Results:

- The city was well-'equipped' (infrastructures and facilities) and broke its skyline with two skyscrapers: Arts Hotel and Mapfre tower.

- Also had recovered its historical city and had created a new waterfront.

- Recovering its heritage: the modernist legacy (early twentieth century) with the works of A. Gaudí and the Palau de la Música.

- The city was opened to Europe and the world with a cast of architecture works as identity which assumed the heritage and also bet for the future new trends.
1. The enclosure of the Universal Exhibition was implanted alongside the Guadalquivir River, the other side of the historical city, was thought as a large amusement park with the theme: "The Age of Discovery"

2. The city required large investments and communications infrastructure: highways, bridges, rail and airport

3. The architecture of the pavilions were a showcase of all tendencies: postmodernism, minimalism, high-tech...

4. The presence of international architects was led: Tado Ando (Japan), United Kingdom (Nicholas Grimshaw & Partners), and the best Spanish architects.

1992 (O + E) marked the end of postmodernism.
Results of the "universal" Sevilla:

1. City equipped with good infrastructures:
   • Airport (R. Moneo) 'Inspired' in the domed interiors of Sevilla historical architecture.
   • Train Station (Cruz & Ortiz) converted into the new metropolis big door that welcomed the A.V.E. (Spanish High Speed) was devised, outside, as a 'red' fortress that traps the light toward its immense inner space.
   • An excellent set of bridges over the river improved access to the city.

2. The 'Pavilion of Navigation' designed by (Vázquez Consuegra):
   • Outside: like a large industrial building and
   • Inside: like a boat upside down and with ground glass (like seawater)

History stopped being direct formal reference
Star-System Architecture (Out-in)

Architectural projects developed by internationally renowned architects

Following the success of the Guggenheim effect (architecture as a catalyst of the city) great cultural and museum containers are requested to star system architects or by competition:

To cite some examples where the variety and new unapologetic currents were stressed:

• MACBA Museum (1990-95), Richard Meier (us)
• Art Museum (1992-94), Alvaro Siza (pr)
• Domus museum (1993-95) and Arata Isozaki (jp)(...)
• Caixa-Forum (2001-05), Herzog & de Meuron (sw)
• Forum Barcelona (2000-04), Herzog & Meuron (sw)
• City of Culture (1999 - ...) P. Eisenman (us)

Here architecture is place, is new topography and echoes of fractals and irregular geometries reflecting the singularities and emergencies
Projects developed by Internationally recognized Architects

The ‘firm’ architecture has good examples in Madrid:

- **Extension of MNAM o CARS** (2001/05) Jean Nouvel
  (Not forget that Guernica by Picasso came from MoMA 1992) within the reform of **Prado museums Promenade**

- **New Barajas Airport** (1997/06) R.Roggers& Off.Lamela
  (Terminal 4 and other satellite) Both works represent the refined current of **High-Tech**
Successes of the Spanish architecture outside borders (in-out)

Consecrated Spanish architects receive orders worldwide and win competitions:

- **S. Calatrava** (Canada, USA, France, Italy, Argentina)
- **R. Moneo** (USA, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany ... ) Our Lady's Cathedral in Los Angeles (1996-02) whose geometry indicates the instability of the soul.
- **J. Navarro** (Austria, Germany, Chile, Italy, USA ... )
- **A. Cruz & A. Ortiz** (Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands) Basel Train Station (1996-03) and Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam (2003-13): An inhabited bridge vs a delicate operation.
Successes of the Spanish architecture outside borders (in-out)

But perhaps more interesting is to note the many competitions won by young architects among which the following should be noted:

-1994/02: **Maritime Terminal in Yokohama** (Japan) FOA (Alejandro Zaera y F. Moussavi) (architecture = still life)


-2005/11: **Joanneum Museum**, Graz (Austria) Fuensanta Nieto y Enrique Sobejano (buried architecture = cave + patio)
Tuñón and Mansilla is one of the most innovative teams: working with random and irregular geometries, and no closed forms applied in plan and elevation.

Museums (and cultural centers):
- 1993/96, Zamora Museum
- 1994/02, “The Eagle” Center
- 1996/00, Castellón Fine Arts
- 2001/04, Musac in León
- 2002/06, Pedro Barrier Fund.
- 2002/14, Royal Collections
- 2003/…, Cantabria Museum
- 2003/…, Castro Elviña Museum
- 2005/10, Mus-Fund Cáceres
- 2006/14, Automotive Car Mus.
- 2008/…, Mus. Vega Baja Toledo
Peripheral geographies of ‘catastrophe’

The facilities of cities and neighborhoods (athletic, health, educational, commercial ...) find in E. Miralles (C. Pinós, B. Tagliabue) a poetry that echoes catastrophe theory, responding with disconcerting and unexpected (in-) forms to urban and rural topographies of empty center and periphery:

-1990/94: **Covered Sports Centre**, Huesca (tension of the elements)

-1997/05: **Santa Caterina Market**, Barcelona (rehabilitation under pixelated cover)

-1991/93: **Gymnastics Center**, Alicante (irregular geometries of chaos)
Organisms and artificial topographies (I)

The Spanish geography splashes of auditoriums, gymnasiums, schools, health centers ... In this case, two examples of the Faculty of Alicante:

- 2000/07: **Public Auditorium** Jº Mª Torres FOA (& Team)
- 2006/12: **Footbridge-Viewpoint** Joaquín Alvado (& Team)

Architecture inspired by the organic forms of nature and take the spiral as the basis of movement and interaction for the design
Organisms and artificial topographies (II)
As an alternative to mass tourism (sun and beaches) and cultural tourism (museums and heritage) relaxing alternatives emerge:
-2000/...: Relaxation Park Toyo Hito (& Team)
-2002/...: Thalassotherapy Center P. Leiva & Aranea
Architectures, again, inspired by the organic forms of nature appropriating of the place and its geography and inciting peace, rest and calm of free time and leisure
Arquitecturas E+E+E: economy, environment, energy

It is betting on sustainable development applied to required urban facilities:

City halls, universities, schools, energy...

Sustainability by high technology

- 1999/03: Benidorm City Hall. AMP y JL Camarasa
- 1998/01: Polytechnic Alicante Lola Alonso
R+R+R: restore + restore + recover the heritage

The work of the 'restoration' has been given a large quarry due to the possibilities of the centers and their historical architectures:

-1996/00: **Water tank for Library**
  Barcelona
  Ll. Clotet+I. Paricio

-1997/01: **Access stairs to downtown** in Toledo
  E. Torres+Mtez. Lapeña

-2008/ss: **Ruins Cover Molinete**, Cartagena
  Team Amann+Cánomas+Maruri

Architectures derived from the rational and orthogonal to Topographically and irregular with a unique sensitivity to the place.
Masters 'classics' renewed

The architecture trend toward the gesture, rotation, surprise, the fracture the irregular and random casual action even reaches the works of the most recognized 'masters', who are seduced in an exercise of control and measurability:

- 1990/99: Auditorium and C.C. Kursaal San Sebastián, Rafael MONEO
- 2001/08: Theaters of Canal, Madrid Juan Navarro BALDEWEG

(‘God plays dice’ o ‘Stranded rocks’) It comes to architectures its 'random', interact, generate and regenerate city
Terence Riley (Head Department. Arch. MoMA) Exhibition: **On-Site: New Architecture in Spain**

Feb-May 2006, coming to Spain in 2007:
1. Includes 35 projects and 18 works (00/06).
2. No difference national and international architects (and includes both, Consecrated like Young)
3. The S-election risk (no pavilions) by: the irregular, organic, sustainable, public and also the spectacular and the large scale
   - A look from a distance ... 'Modernity'
   - A question from a distance ... 'How modernity'

How Spanish architecture or in Spain?

Events that put the 'End of Party':
International Crisis (07), Housing bubble in Spain (08) and Universal Exhibition in Zaragoza (08)

http://www.expozaragoza2008.es/

A summary of Spain in big numbers and figures:

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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>37 millions</td>
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<td>46 millions</td>
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<td>G.N.P</td>
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Large Companies of Building: 6/10 world
There have been a great economic flow that has brought great freedom. Does money guarantee quality?

How has been possible this architectural 'miracle'? Some clues:
- Lack of prejudice of Spanish architects
- ‘Guggenheim’ Effect: urban regenerator magnet
- Interaction and exchange: free competitions and assimilation of process flows that reflect new modes of knowledge
- Easy experimentation in containers without rigid programs museums, culture and auditoriums
- Answer to a metaphorical and symbolic idea (Answers: 1 - Creative freedom, 2 - Economic Solvency and 3 - Experimental Competition...)

The Spanish architecture has gone from certainty (determinism) the uncertainty (indeterminism).

Remember that there have been fading of ideologies and intellectual attitude has been imaginative, with attentive and open-minded (architecture for happiness)

Thank you very much