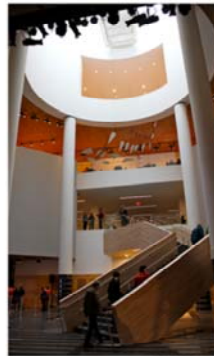


Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Snohetto , Mario Botta



San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Mario Botta 1995

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Snøhetta and Mario Botta



Snøhetta's expansion to the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Daniel Libeskind



Daniel Libeskind – various projects, Berlin Holocaust Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum London. Jewish Museum San Francisco.

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Daniel Libeskind



Shops at Crystal Las Vegas



Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Daniel Libeskind



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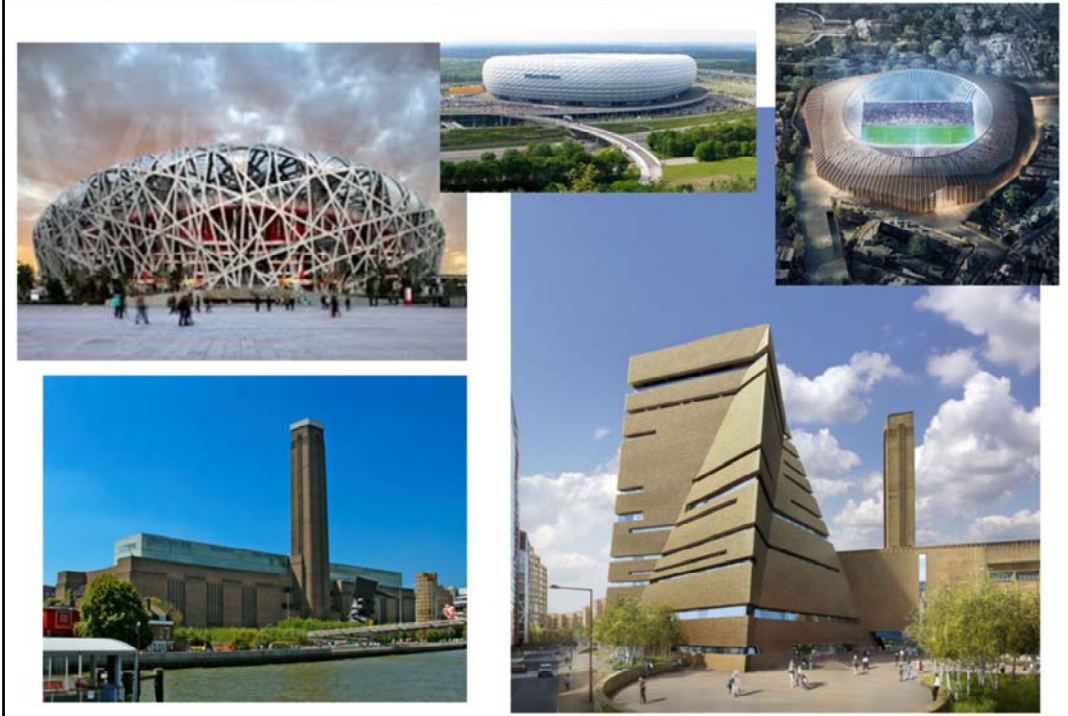
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Jewish Museum

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Herzog & De Meuron



Herzog and De Meuron- Projects. Tate Modern London. Proposed expansion to open in 2016. Allianz arena Munich, Proposed stadium for Chelsea

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Frank Gehry



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Walt Disney Concert Hall. 2003. Los Angeles Downtown

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Frank Gehry



Walt Disney Concert Hall. 2003.
Los Angeles Downtown



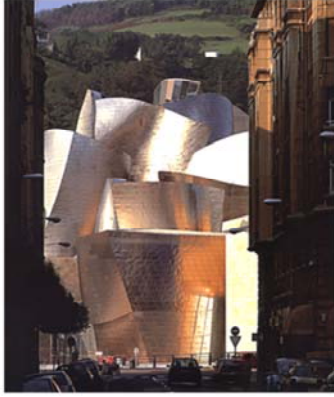
Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Frank Gehry

Look at me !

I am an Icon



Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Frank Gehry



The **Frederick R. Weisman Museum of Art**, in Minneapolis, was finished in 1993. The building lies on the University of Minnesota campus.

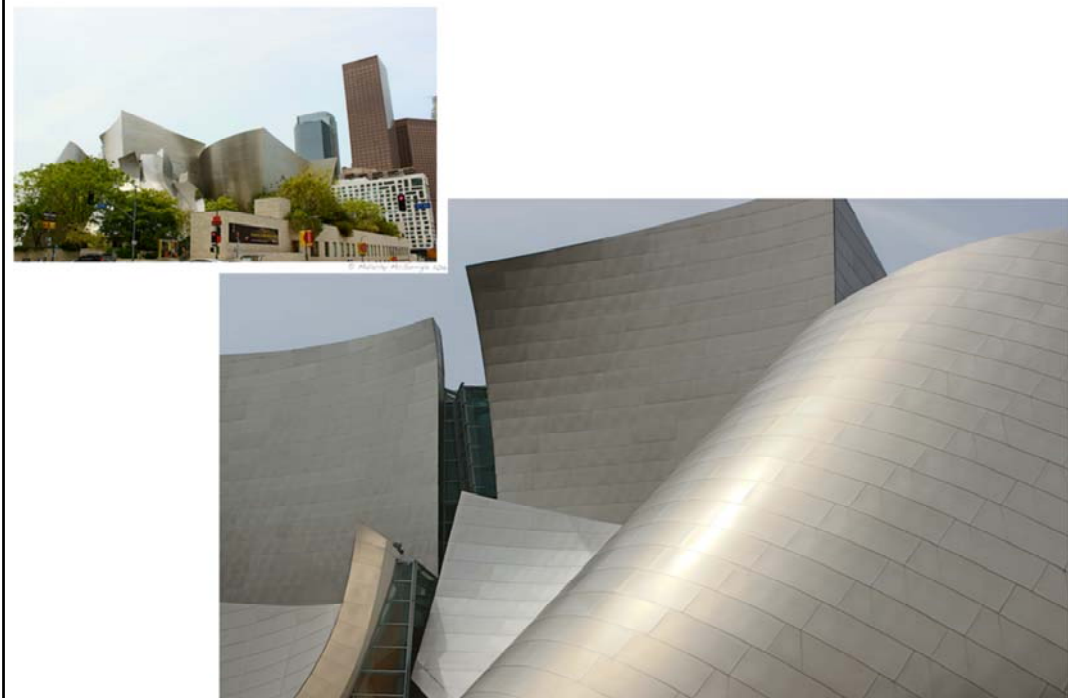


University of Technology Sydney,
Business School



Dancing House-

The **Dancing House** ([Czech](#): *Tančící dům*), or **Fred and Ginger**, is the nickname given to the [Nationale-Nederlanden](#) building on the Rašínovo nábřeží ([Rašín](#) Embankment) in [Prague](#), [Czech Republic](#). It was designed by the [Croatian](#)-Czech architect [Vlado Milunić](#) in cooperation with [Canadian-American](#) architect [Frank Gehry](#) on a vacant riverfront plot. The building was designed in 1992 and completed in 1996.^[1]



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The [Dutch](#) insurance company Nationale-Nederlanden (since 1991 [ING Bank](#)) agreed to sponsor the building of a house on site. The “super bank” chose Milunić as the lead designer and asked him to partner with another world-renowned architect to approach the process. The [French](#) architect [Jean Nouvel](#) turned down the idea because of the small square footage, but the well-known Canadian-American architect [Frank Gehry](#) accepted the invitation. Because of the bank's excellent financial state at the time, it was able to offer almost unlimited funding for the project.^[4] From their first meeting in 1992 in [Geneva](#), Gehry and Milunić began to elaborate Milunić's original idea of a building consisting of two parts, static and dynamic (“yin and yang”), which were to symbolize the transition of Czechoslovakia from a communist regime to a parliamentary democracy.

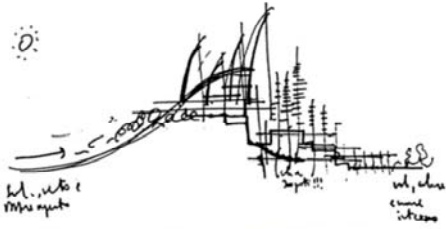
The style is known as [deconstructivist](#) (“new-baroque” to the designers) architecture due to its unusual shape. The “dancing” shape is supported by 99 concrete panels, each a different shape and dimension. On the top of the building is a large twisted structure of metal nicknamed *Medusa*.

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Renzo Piano

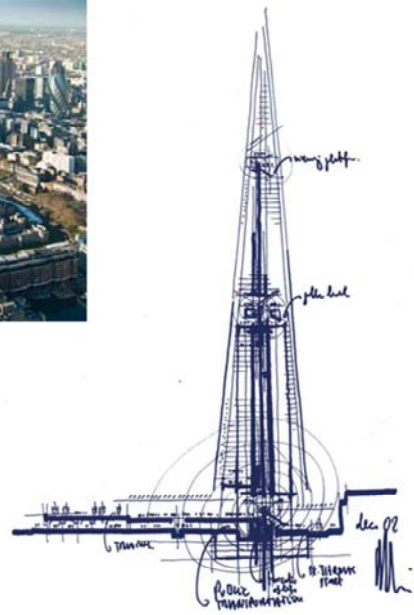


Renzo Piano Building Workshop, Tjibaou Cultural Centre (1991-1998), Nouméa, New Caledonia

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Renzo Piano



Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Renzo Piano



The Shard. Eco Skyscraper, Green Building

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Santiago Calatrava



Valencia Arts and Sciences park



Lyon Francia airport



WTC Transit hub, New York

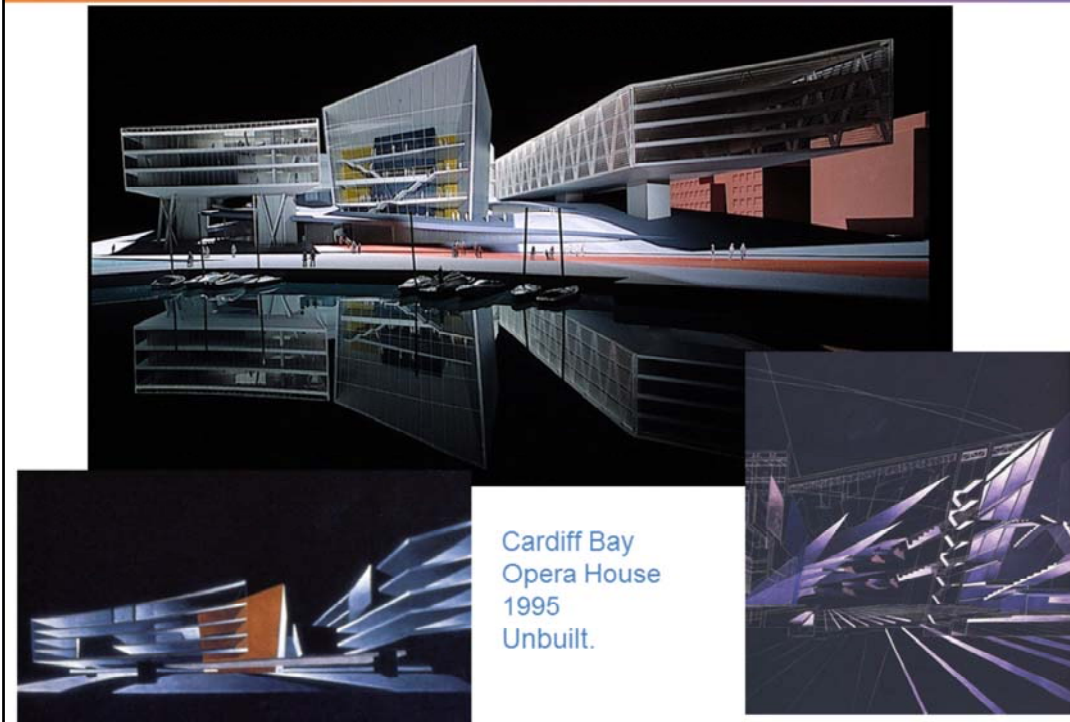
Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Santiago Calatrava



Park of Arts and Sciences Valencia

Florida Polytechnic Science, Innovation and Technology Campus.

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Zaha Hadid



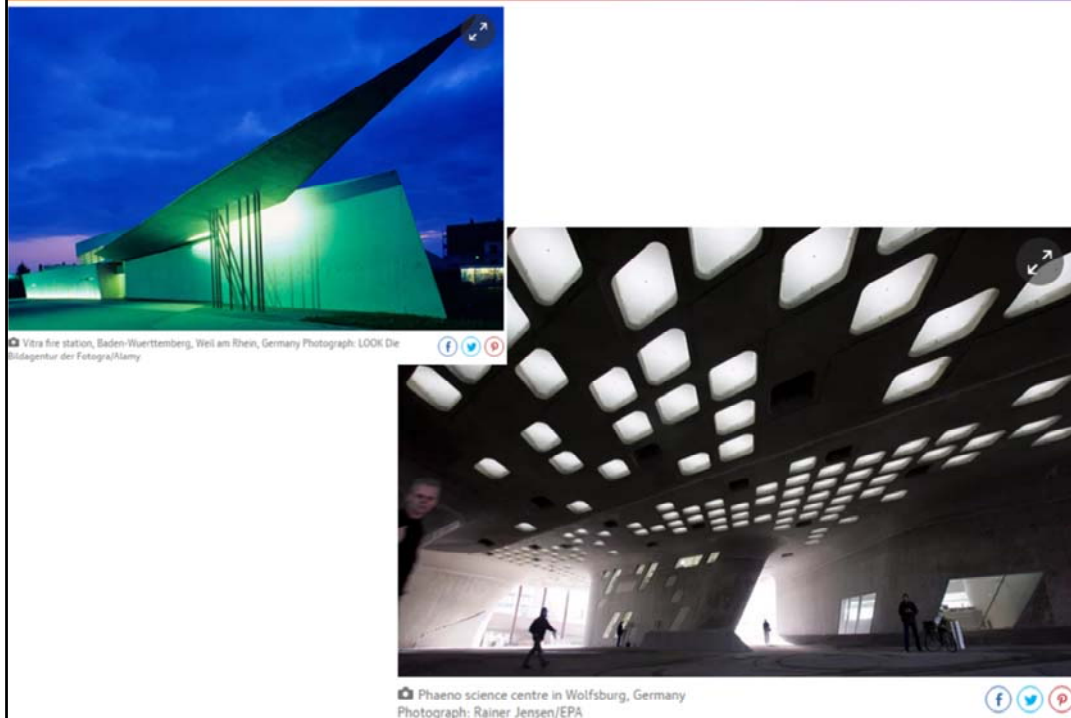


The Heydar Aliyev Center



The Heydar Aliyev Center is a 619,000-square-foot building complex in Baku, Azerbaijan designed by Iraqi-British architect Zaha Hadid and noted for its distinctive architecture and flowing, curved style that eschews sharp angles. All swooping curves and flowing space, this 619,000-square-foot complex in the capital of Azerbaijan won the London Design Museum award in 2014; one judge called it “[as pure and sexy as Marilyn’s blown skirt](#)”. The softly folded roof shelters a museum, an auditorium and a multi-purpose hall. Reports put the cost at \$250m. [Human rights groups have criticised the project](#) for seeing families forcibly evicted from their homes on the site.

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Zaha Hadid



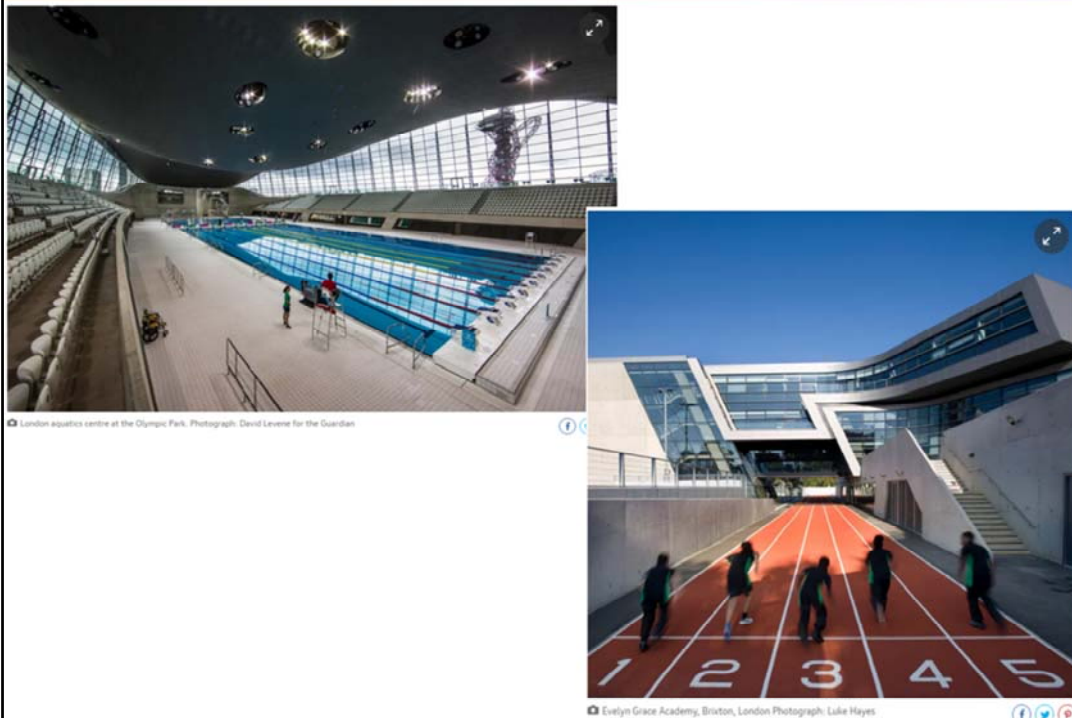
Vitra fire station, Weil am Rhein (1994)

Hadid's first completed project – a complex construction of tilted and clashing planes – looks very different from her later, organic designs. “A clear demonstration of the rhetorical power of architecture – and the possibility of achieving impressive effects with modest means,” [said the Architectural Review](#), admiring the “gestural, pointy porch that yells ‘Emergency!’” Its daring geometries proved too much for the firemen, who moved out, leaving the building to become an events space.

Phaeno science centre, Wolfsburg (2005)

The Phaeno science centre “condenses a lot of the things that have been in my work for a long, long time”, [Hadid said](#), while a critic described it as “an astonishing, exhilarating concrete and steel vortex of a building – somewhere you go to experience the operatic power of space”. Raised on fat concrete cones, it is a cathedral of jagged angles, looming curves, fractured planes and daring protrusions, its 154 metre length seeming to hover in the air.

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Zaha Hadid



Evelyn Grace Academy, London (2008)

This £36m Z-shaped school in Brixton, south London – with a running track tunnelling right through it and out the other side – beat another hot favourite to win the Stirling Prize. Given that the hot favourite was the Olympic velodrome, this was the year when Hadid – whose office was a former school – finally felt she was being acknowledged in Britain.

London aquatics centre, Stratford (2012)

The “most jaw-dropping municipal swimming pool in the world”, [according to the Guardian](#). Originally built for the 2012 Olympics at a cost of £269m, this cathedral-like space seats houses two 50-metre pools and seats for 2,500 spectators. Its wave of a roof rests on just three concrete supports, and huge windows let the light flood in.

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Zaha Hadid



Galaxy Soho, Beijing, China. Photograph: Rex/View Pictures



Zaragoza Bridge Pavilion. Photograph: Zaha Hadid Architects



Guangzhou opera house, China. Photograph: Dan Chung for the Guardian

Galaxy Soho, Beijing (2012)

Possibly the most space-age-looking of all Hadid's works, this spooling creation comprises four domed structures linked by a ravishing mixture of bridges and platforms flowing around what can only be called a central canyon. Like a smoothed off mille-feuille, the 18-storey retail, office and entertainment colossus boasts interior courts intended to reflect traditional Chinese architecture – although it has been criticised by local heritage groups for flattening an area of historic hutongs.

Guangzhou opera house, Guangzhou (2010)

“Like pebbles in a stream smoothed by erosion,” was how Hadid herself described this £130m building, which was designed to blend in perfectly with its riverside setting. Regarded as one of the most alluring opera houses ever built, it boasted a folded, flowing glass structure that let light flood in. The creation was inaugurated with the first ever performance in China of Puccini's *Turandot*, a controversial opera in the country. But the “erosion” was a little more severe than planned: a year after the building opened, cladding panels were already falling off. **Bridge Pavilion, Zaragoza (2008)**

Inspired by gladioli and the waterway beneath it, Hadid's first completed bridge throws 280 metres of fibre-glass reinforced concrete across the river Ebro. Half pedestrian walkway, half exhibition area, the covered structure was built to link the La Almozara neighbourhood to the site of the 2008 Zaragoza Expo. “A magnificent and truly ennobling way to cross a river on foot,” [was the Guardian's verdict](#).

Notable architects and architecture. 1990's until present. Zaha Hadid



In her best buildings the laws of physics appear suspended, while other designs struggle when forced to meet reality

transforming what began as world of dreamy abstract paintings into a global brand for daring art galleries and experimental opera houses that now dot the globe from Baku to Guangzhou.

On other occasions, the ambitious schemes dreamed up on planet Zaha struggle when they crash down to earth and are forced to meet reality. Her first built work of note, [a small fire station the Vitra furniture campus](#) in Weil am Rhein, Germany, famously sent its users round the bend, its wayward walls and aggressive angles driving the firemen to distraction.

After graduating from London's Architectural Association in 1977, having first studied mathematics in Beirut, she remained a "paper architect" for years. drawing on the abstract energy of the Russian suprematists' images of colliding planes and shards floating in space, but she did not get a chance to build until the 1990s.

The first female winner of the Royal Institute of British Architects' royal gold medal is a great talent. But she has been criticised for lack of practicality and for her, at times, questionable choice in client.

Prodigiously expensive is apparently a recurring theme of her buildings.

A simple curve, he said, costs money to build; complex curves, going in several directions at once and following irregular geometries, cost a lot of money. Hadid's projects use a lot of such curves, as well as ambitious cantilevers, wide spans, frameless glass and other budget boosters. In her approach to design, the shape comes first, the means of achieving it follow. Surely, goes the reasonable argument, an architect's job is to provide a building that works, meets its brief, and is on time and on budget. It's hard to argue otherwise, except that this reasoning would have strangled at birth many of the world's greatest and most popular buildings: the Palace of Westminster, St Pancras station, the Sydney Opera House, the Pompidou Centre, Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater, most of the work of Antoni Gaudi.