

















# BEN VAN BERKEL

Ben Van Berkel a renowned architect whose innovative designs have shaped modern architecture

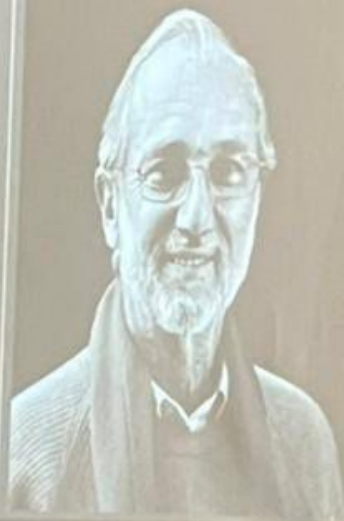
BY: Hani Shuaib

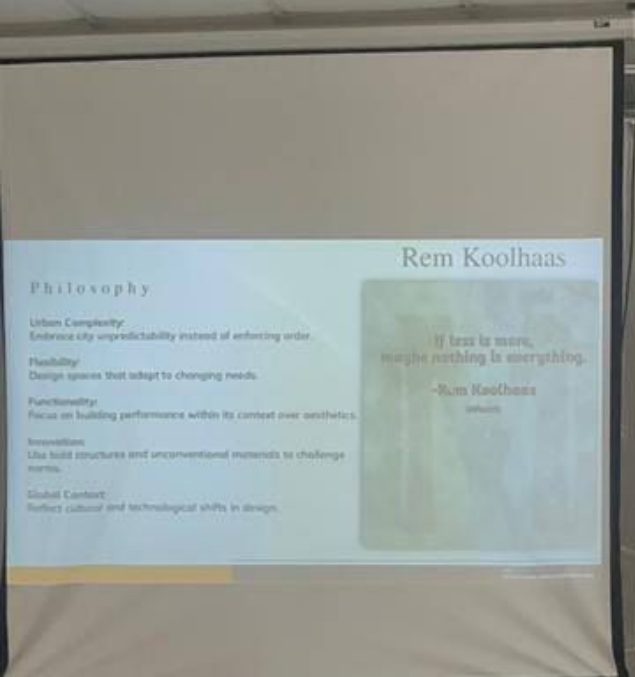




# BIOGRAPHY

"One of the great beauties of architecture is that each time, it is like the starting of over again."  
—Ramon Piore





## Rem Koolhaas

### Philosophy

- Urban Complexity:  
Embrace city unpredictability instead of enforcing order.
- Flexibility:  
Design spaces that adapt to changing needs.
- Functionality:  
Focus on building performance within its context over aesthetics.
- Innovation:  
Use bold structures and unconventional materials to challenge norms.
- Global Context:  
Reflect cultural and technological shifts in design.

If less is more,  
maybe nothing is everything.

-Rem Koolhaas  
architect





## Introduction to Frank Gehry

- Early Life and Education: Born Frank Owen Gehry on February 28, 1929, in Toronto, Canada.
- Moved to Los Angeles in 1947.
- Studied architecture at the University of Southern California and urban planning at the Harvard Graduate School of Design.
- Career: Beginnings Established his own architectural firm in 1962.
- Early work influenced by modernist architects like Richard Neutra and Rudolf Schindler.



## Biography – Jean Nouvel

Born: August 12, 1945, Fumel, France.

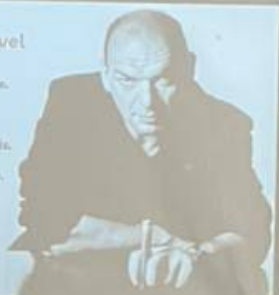
Nationality: French.

Education: École des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

Founded: Ateliers Jean Nouvel (1981).

Architectural Style: Modern, High-Tech.

Influenced by architect: Ilya Le Corbusier.








**Fusion of Aesthetics & Functionality:**  
Both functional and visually striking design.  
Future architects will combine engineering, art, and environmental consciousness to create harmonious, impactful spaces.

**Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration:**  
Collaborating with engineers, urbanists and tech experts is a key element of his approach.  
Future architects will work in teams, blending architecture, AI, sustainability, and materials science.

**Legacy Through Foster + Partners:**  
Foster + Partners continues to train and inspire future architects, keeping his design philosophy alive.  
His legacy will guide how architects approach sustainability, smart urbanism, and innovation.



The image shows a portrait of Norman Foster, an elderly man with white hair and glasses, wearing a white suit jacket over a white shirt. He is standing with his arms crossed in front of a landscape background. The word "Foster" is written in green below the portrait. Above the portrait, the letters "CON" are displayed in large green font, and the name "Norman" is written in black. To the left of the portrait, the text "Foster + Partners" is visible in green.

# ARCHITECTURAL PHILOSOPHY

## Design Principles

### Fusion of Art and Engineering

- Calatrava sees architecture as a synthesis of artistic expression and technical precision. His training as both an architect and engineer enables him to approach design problems holistically, integrating structural integrity with visual beauty.
- Artistic Sensibility: His work reflects a deep appreciation for form, often resembling sculptures rather than conventional buildings. Calatrava frequently begins his design process by creating detailed drawings and sculptures.
- Engineering Mastery: He applies advanced engineering techniques to create complex forms that push the limits of materials and construction technology.





## Concept & Design Approach

Inspired by fluidity and movement, the design breaks away from rigid geometry, echoing Hadid's deconstructivist style.

The concept focuses on "urban circulation," with pathways, bridges, and overlapping spaces mimicking the flow of the city.



## Architectural Features

**Form & Shape:** Dynamic, curvilinear structure with elongated, intersecting volumes.

**Materials:** Exposed concrete, steel, and glass to enhance transparency and light.

**Circulation:** A network of suspended walkways and staircases guide visitors through the museum like an evolving journey.

**Natural Light:** Skylights and large glass facades invite natural light, creating changing atmospheres throughout the day.

Source: <https://www.archdaily.com/988227/museum-of-future-art-egypt>

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## CRITICISM & CONTROVERSIES

01 Criticism of Corporate Social Responsibility  
Some argue that CSR is a mere public relations exercise designed to improve the public image of a company.

02 Environmental Concerns  
Critics claim that the fast-growing nature of the industry leads to significant environmental degradation.

03 Standardization of Cybersecurity  
Some critics feel that the lack of standardized cybersecurity protocols across different sectors increases the risk of data breaches.





## Biography

### Birth

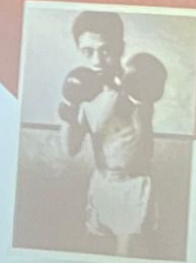
Tadao Ando was born on September 13, 1941, in Osaka, Japan.

### Education

Ando did not receive formal architectural education. Instead, he pursued a self-taught path by studying architecture through books, traveling extensively, and learning from the works of renowned architects. He was influenced by Le Corbusier's architecture and even bought his books to study his designs in depth. In the 1960s, Ando traveled through Europe, the United States, and Africa, sketching and analyzing architectural masterpieces.

### Key Influences

- **Le Corbusier** – Ando deeply admired his modernist principles, especially the use of concrete and geometric forms.
- **Japanese Traditional Architecture** – Minimalism, natural light, and the interplay of indoor and outdoor spaces significantly shaped his designs.
- **Kenzō Tange** – A major figure in modern Japanese architecture, Tange's work demonstrated the fusion of modernism with traditional Japanese elements, influencing Ando's work.
- **Louis Kahn** – His monumental use of materials and poetic use of light influenced Ando's work.
- **Travel & Self-Study** – Ando's independent study and observations of Western and Eastern architectural styles helped him develop a unique architectural language.





## TADAO ANDO Ichigoni 152

Tadao Ando's housing building at Hellra, New York

**Architect:**  
Designed by Japanese architect Tadao Ando, marking his first project in New York City.

**Date of Completion:**  
The building was completed in 2008.

**Height:**  
The building has a total height of 23 meters.

### Architectural Concept:

- Ando's vision for the project was to create a calm, meditative space in contrast to the energetic environment of New York.
- The design includes a central courtyard with a water feature and lush vegetation, reinforcing the sense of calm.
- The building integrates Japanese design principles, focusing on simplicity and subtlety.

### Replaced Building:

The structure replaced a former parking garage at the corner of Lexington and Southern Streets.





