



2

Center for Clinical
Science Research,
Stanford

University, USA,

1995–2000;

reflections create a
ripple effect on the
floor of the atrium.



8

Kasbah, Marrakech,
Morocco



14

Private House,
Germany, 1992–94:

an overhanging
canopy shades the
terrace.



3



9

Carré d'Art, Nîmes,
France, 1984–93;
louvres in the roof
canopy provide
sun-shading to the
glass facade.



15

Public Housing,
Duisburg, Germany,
2000–02; shaded
balconies line the
garden facade.

4



10

Repsol Service Stations, Spain, 1997: overlapping umbrella roofs shade the station forecourts.



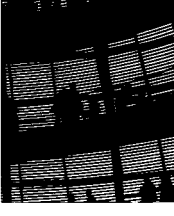
16

Lycée Albert Camus, Fréjus, France, 1991–93: *brises-soleil* stretch out like the branches of the indigenous cypress trees.



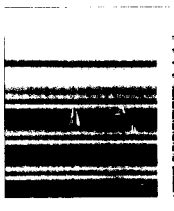
6

Cockpit, Feock, England, 1964; dug into the earth, this tiny glass gazebo looks out over the Fal estuary.



12

New German Parliament, Reichstag, Berlin Germany, 1992–99; a movable screen within the glass cupola tracks the path of the sun to provide solar shading.



18

Private House, France, 1999–2002; a glimpse of the sea – the house is oriented to optimise views and maximise shade.



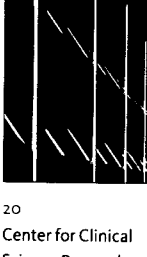
7



13

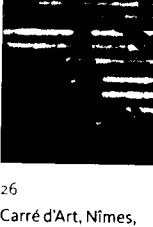


19



20

Center for Clinical
Science Research,
Stanford
University, USA,
1995–2000;
shadows from the
roof canopy and
brises-soleil animate
the limestone
facade.



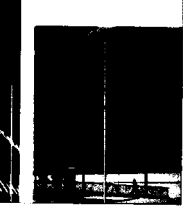
26

Carré d'Art, Nîmes,
France, 1984–93;
looking down from
the restaurant
terrace to the steps
that line the main
entrance.



32

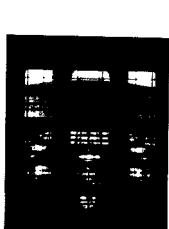
Carré d'Art, Nîmes,
France, 1984–93;
the old – the Roman
Maison Carrée –
seen through the
lens of the new.



21



27



33

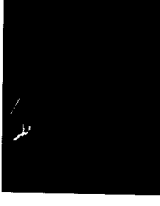
New German
Parliament,
Reichstag, Berlin
Germany, 1992-99;
the new
parliamentary
chamber viewed
through the
Neoclassical
entrance portico.



22

McLaren

Technology Centre,
Woking, England,
1998–2002; the
long southern
facade is shaded by
the deep overhang
of the roof.



28

Parthenon, Athens,
Greece, 438 BC.

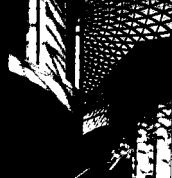


34

Carré d'Art, Nîmes,
France, 1984–93;
loggias old and new
face each other
across the square.



23



29

British Museum
Great Court,
London, England,
1994-2000;
new and old
architecture are
brought into
creative dialogue.



35



24

James H Clark Center, Stanford University, USA, 1999–2003; balconies and interconnecting bridges look down into the building's central courtyard.



30

New German Parliament, Reichstag, Berlin, Germany, 1992–1999; the lightness of the new glass cupola contrasts with the heaviness of the Neoclassical facade.



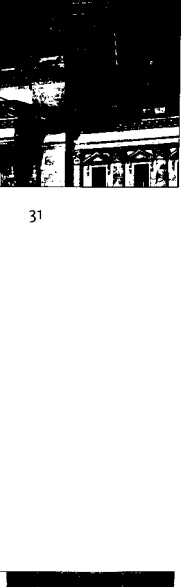
36

Sackler Galleries, Royal Academy of Arts, London, England, 1985–91; the parapet of the existing building is transformed as a sculpture promenade.



25

Private House,
Corsica, 1990–93;
a projecting canopy
of laminated
wooden louvres
shades the terrace.

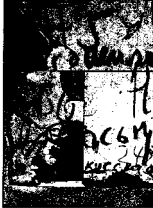


31



37

British Museum
Great Court,
London, England,
1994–2000; the
new roof casts
shadows on the
drum of the
Reading Room.



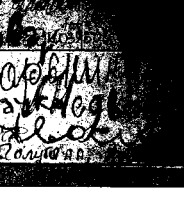
38
New German
Parliament,
Reichstag, Berlin
Germany, 1992–99;
junctions between
new and old are
clearly articulated;
Russian graffiti and
the scars of war are
preserved.



44
Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank
Headquarters,
Hong Kong,
1979–86; the Bank
and Hong Kong's
Neoclassical City
Hall juxtaposed.



50
British Museum
Great Court,
London, England,
1994–2000; the
triangulated net of
the new roof casts
a changing shadow
pattern against the
old facades.

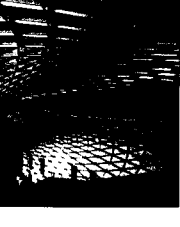


39



45

Swiss Re
Headquarters,
London, England,
1997–2004; the
triangulated glass
skin of the new
tower forms the
backdrop for H P
Berlage's Holland
House.



51



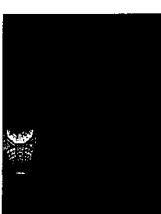
40

New German Parliament, Reichstag, Berlin Germany, 1992–99; new staircases rise in the nineteenth-century stairwells.



46

Trafalgar Square, London, England, 1999–2003; newly connected to the National Gallery to the north, the square has been opened up and immediately enlivened as a publicly accessible space.



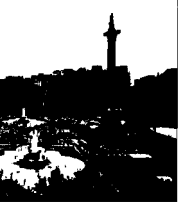
52

Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, 1871.

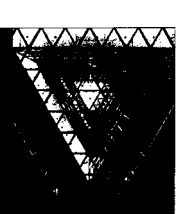


41

Sackler Galleries,
Royal Academy
of Arts, London,
England, 1985-91;
the restored facade
of Burlington
House seen
through the glazed
balustrade of the
new staircase.



47



53

Commerzbank
Headquarters,
Frankfurt,
Germany, 1991-97;
looking from the
lobby up through
the forty-eight
storeys of the
central atrium.



42

Dresden Station, Germany, 1996–2005; a new lightweight fabric roof covering is contrasted with the original wrought-iron structure of the nineteenth-century station.



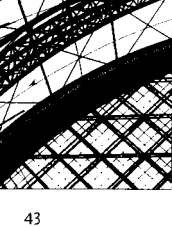
48

Carré d'Art, Nîmes, France, 1984–93; renamed Place de la Maison Carrée, the square in front of the building was reclaimed and pedestrianised – now lined with cafés, it is busy throughout the day.



54

Hong Kong International Airport, Chek Lap Kok, Hong Kong, 1992–98; the building is transparent – passengers are aware of the aircraft as they move towards the departure gates.



43



49

Trafalgar Square, London, England, 1999–2003; a new grand stair links the portico and entrance steps of the National Gallery with the main body of the square.



55

Stansted Airport, England, 1981–91; looking through the terminal building, from the passenger set-down point to the aircraft landing on the runway.



56

Al Faisaliah Centre,
Riyadh, Saudi
Arabia, 1993–2000;
a panorama of
Riyadh as seen from
the golden glass
sphere at the top
of the tower.



62

Canary Wharf
Underground
Station, London,
England, 1991–99;
the swelling form of
one of the station's
glazed entrance
canopies.



68

McLaren
Technology Centre,
Woking, England,
1998–2002; the
building becomes
transparent at
night.



57



63

Great Glasshouse,
National Botanic
Garden of Wales,
1995-2000; the
building's arcing
form echoes the
profile of the
surrounding
Carmarthenshire
hills.



69



58

Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; divisions
between inside and
outside space are
minimised.



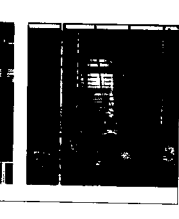
64

Petronas University
of Technology,
Malaysia,
1998–2004;
looking from the
university's main
library towards the
curving glass walls
of the convocation
hall.



70

Glass Skyscraper
Project, Ludwig
Mies van der Rohe,
1921.



59

Tower Place,
London, England,
1992–2003; looking
out through the
glazed winter
garden towards
All Hallows Church.

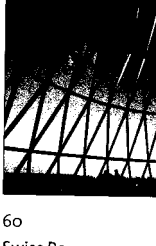


65



71

Willis Faber
& Dumas
Headquarters,
Ipswich, England,
1971–75; opaque
by day, as night
falls the facade
gradually dissolves
to reveal the inner
workings of the
building.



60

Swiss Re

Headquarters,
London, England,
1997–2004; the
glazed 'cupola' at
the top of the
tower offers an
unparalleled 360-
degree panorama
across the capital.



66

Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank
Headquarters,
Hong Kong,
1979–86; the Bank's
interiors are light
and transparent,
characteristics that
lead to dramatic
effects on the
upper floors.



72

Asprey, New York,
USA, 2001–04;
dramatically lit at
night, the facade
is sleek and
streamlined –
a contemporary
reinterpretation
of Asprey's iconic
London shopfront.



61



67

ITN Headquarters,
London, England,
1988–90; the glazed
end wall of the
atrium dissolves
boundaries
between inside
and outside.



73



74

Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; at night
a long vista is
revealed through
the building's
glazed end walls.



80

Millennium Bridge,
London, England,
1996–2000; the
'blade of light'
seen against the
landmarks and
commercial
buildings of the
City of London.



86

Johnson Wax
Administration
Building, Frank
Lloyd Wright,
1936–44.



75

American Air
Museum, Duxford,
England, 1987–97;
as night falls,
aircraft within the
museum appear
suspended in light.



81



87

Canary Wharf
Underground
Station, London,
England, 1991–99;
light floods through
the glazed entrance
canopies into the
station cavern.



76

Wembley Stadium,
London, England,
1996–2006;
floodlit at night the
stadium's arch is a
new landmark on
the London skyline.



82

Bilbao Metro,
Bilbao, Spain,
1988–97; the curved
glass 'Fosteritos'
that announce the
network at street
level have become
symbolic of the city
as a whole.



88

Crescent Wing,
Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; although
underground, the
building is daylit
through a sinuous
wall of glazing
that follows the
contours of the site.

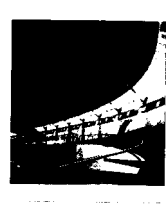


77



83

City Hall, London,
England,
1998–2002; seen
across the Thames
from the Tower of
London.



89

American Air
Museum, Duxford,
England, 1987–97;
from the outside
the building
appears to swell
from the ground
as a solid form – the
surprise on entering
is to find that it is
brightly daylit.



78
Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank
Headquarters,
Hong Kong,
1979–86; from
outside, the
transparency of
the office floors is
only appreciated
after dark.



84
New German
Parliament,
Reichstag, Berlin
Germany, 1992–99;
illuminated at
night, the
Reichstag's cupola
becomes a brilliant
beacon, visible
across the city.



90
British Museum
Great Court,
London, England,
1994–2000;
although it is
roofed, the space
has an outdoor
quality – the play of
light and shade is
an added pleasure.



79

Joslyn Art Museum Addition, Omaha, USA, 1992–94; on winter evenings, the glazed atrium that links the old and new buildings is bathed in light.



85



91



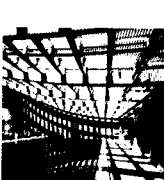
92

Swiss Re
Headquarters,
London, England,
1997–2004; the
glass lens in the
crown of the
'cupola'.



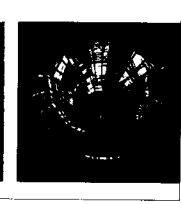
98

Hong Kong
International
Airport, Chek Lap
Kok, Hong Kong,
1992–98; daylight
reflectors line the
soffit of the
concourse roof.



104

Century Tower,
Tokyo, Japan,
1987–91; a glazed
catenary roof
shelters a
swimming pool
at the base of the
tower.



93

New German
Parliament,
Reichstag, Berlin
Germany, 1992–99;
looking up at
themirrored 'light
sculptor' above
the chamber.



99



105

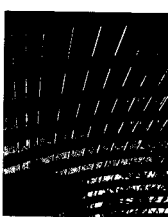
Microelectronic
Centre, Duisburg,
Germany, 1988–96;
light floods into the
building's glazed
atrium.



94
North Greenwich
Transport
Interchange,
London, England,
1995–98; triangular
rooflights
punctuate the fluid
form of the roof.



100
Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; the gallery
spaces are designed
to be naturally or
artificially lit, with
daylight levels
controlled by
adjustable louvres.



106
Great Glasshouse,
National Botanic
Garden of Wales,
1995–2000; looking
up through the
overarching
toroidal glass roof.



95



101

Stansted Airport,
England, 1981–91;
the concourse is
naturally lit from
above – reflectors
spread light
through the space
and avoid the ‘black
hole’ effect at night.



107



96

Private House,
Japan, 1987–92; part
house and part
private gallery, the
main spaces are
naturally lit from
above.



102

Faculty of Philology
Library, Free
University of
Berlin, Germany,
1997–2005;
scattered glazed
openings in the roof
create shifting light
patterns on the
inner membrane
of translucent
glass fibre.



108

Wells Cathedral,
England, 1180–1239.



97

Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, Norwich, England, 1974–78; filled with daylight, the building grew from a belief that natural light is an important ingredient in the experience of art.

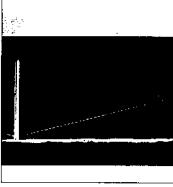


103



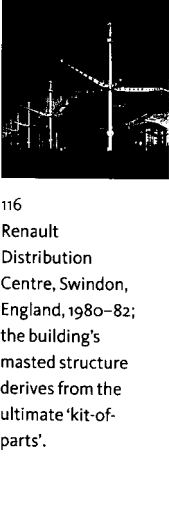
109

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Headquarters, Hong Kong, 1979–86; looking across the ten-storey atrium at the heart of the building.



110

Reliance Controls
Electronics Factory,
Swindon, England,
1965–66; a typical
structural bay with
its distinctive cross
bracing.



116

Renault

Distribution

Centre, Swindon,

England, 1980–82;

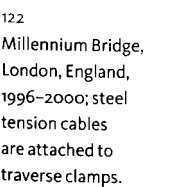
the building's

masted structure

derives from the

ultimate 'kit-of-

parts'.



122

Millennium Bridge,

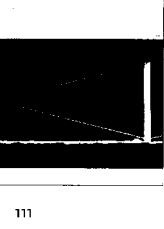
London, England,

1996–2000; steel

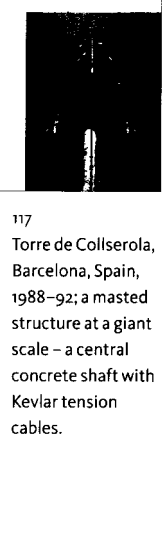
tension cables

are attached to

traverse clamps.



111



117

Torre de Collserola,

Barcelona, Spain,

1988–92; a masted

structure at a giant

scale – a central

concrete shaft with

Kevlar tension

cables.



123



112

HACTL

Superterminal,
Hong Kong
International
Airport, Chek Lap
Kok, 1992–98;
butterfly trusses
span the central
'nave'.



118

New German
Parliament,
Reichstag, Berlin
Germany, 1992–99;
the steel 'halo' at
the top of the
cupola.



124

Century Tower,
Tokyo, Japan,
1987–91; the
building's
eccentrically
braced frame
structure viewed
across the central
atrium.



113

Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; a detail of
the exposed truss
structure in one
of the glazed
'porticos'.



119

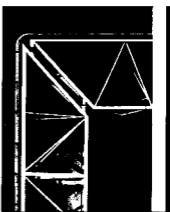


125

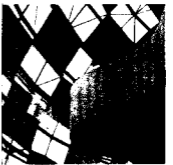
Swiss Re
Headquarters,
London, England,
1997–2004; looking
down through one
of the building's
spiralling sky
gardens.



114
Millennium Bridge,
London, England,
1996–2000; the
structure's low-
slung cables and
arms allow
uninterrupted
views.



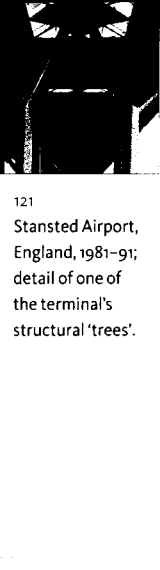
120
Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; the tubular
steel truss structure
is exposed at each
end of the building.



126
Faculty of Philology
Library, Free
University of
Berlin, Germany,
1997–2005; the
voluptuous forms
of the balustrades
form a counter-
point to the
structural filigree
of the roof.



115



121

Stansted Airport,
England, 1981–91;
detail of one of
the terminal's
structural 'trees'.



127

Sage Music Centre,
Gateshead,
England,
1997–2004; the
metallic, tent-like
roof forms a canopy
over the solid,
earth-bound forms
of the concert halls.



128

McLaren

Technology Centre,

Woking, England,

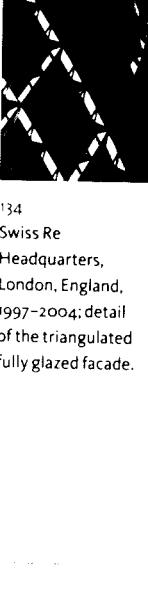
1998–2002; detail

of the cast

aluminium 'wind-

blades' that support

the glazing.



134

Swiss Re

Headquarters,

London, England,

1997–2004; detail

of the triangulated

fully glazed facade.



140

Sage Music Centre,

Gateshead,

England,

1997–2004; the

building's faceted

and polished

stainless-steel roof,

seen across the

Newcastle

rooftops.



129



135
Faculty of Law,
University of
Cambridge,
Cambridge,
England, 1990–95;
detail of the
triangular, gasketed
glass panels that
form the building's
garden facade.



141



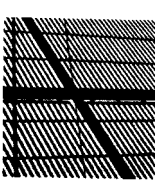
130

Daily Express
Building,
Manchester,
England, Sir Owen
Williams, 1939.



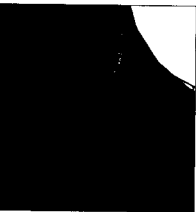
136

Canary Wharf
Underground
Station, London,
England, 1991–99;
detail of one of the
station's fair-faced
concrete columns
and vaulted ceiling.



142

Center for Clinical
Science Research
Stanford
University,
Stanford, USA,
1995–2000;
shadows cast
across the
limestone walls.



131
Willis Faber
& Dumas
Headquarters,
Ipswich, England,
1971–75; the
faceted glass
facade appears to
take on new forms
as the sunlight
shifts and changes.



137

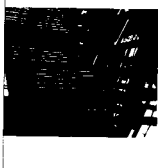


143
Renault
Distribution
Centre, Swindon,
England, 1980–82;
slotted-steel
escape stairs cast
crisp shadows.



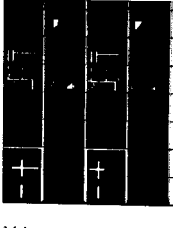
132

Great Glasshouse,
National Botanic
Garden of Wales,
1995–2000;
computer-
controlled roof
lights open to
ventilate the
building.



138

New German
Parliament,
Reichstag, Berlin
Germany, 1992–99;
figures reflected
in the mirrored
surface of the
central 'light
sculptor'.

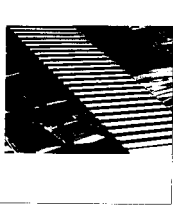


144

Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; glazed
versus solid – the
modular cladding
system allows
an infinite variety
of surface
configurations.



133



139

Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank
Headquarters,
Hong Kong,
1979–86; banks
of mirrors in the
tower's 'sunscoop'.

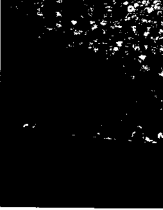


145



146

New German Parliament, Reichstag, Berlin Germany, 1992–99; preserved cyclopean stones and graffiti around a new doorway.



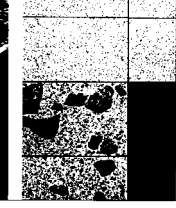
152

Musée de Préhistoire des Gorges du Verdon, Quinson, France, 1992–2001; a dry-stone retaining wall forms the backdrop to the ramp that leads up to the exhibition spaces.



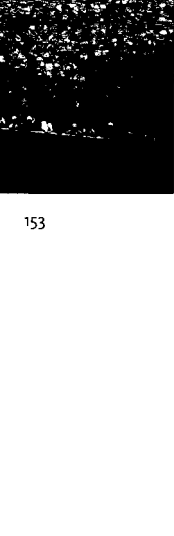
158

New German Parliament, Reichstag, Berlin Germany, 1992–99; spiralling ramps lead up to an observation deck at the top of the cupola.



147

Private House,
Japan, 1997–2004;
detail of the
reconstructed
stone walling –
one of a number of
materials specially
developed for the
house.



153

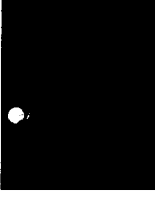


159



148

IBM Pilot Head Office, Cosham, England, 1970–71; the long south–west facing elevation reflects the setting sun.



154

Solomon R Guggenheim Museum, New York, USA, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1959.



160

Riverside Apartments and Studio, London, England, 1986–90; a broad staircase leads up to the Foster studio on the first floor.



149



155

City Hall, London, England, 1998–2002; looking up at the spiralling ramp that forms one of the principal public routes through the building.



161

Congress Centre, Valencia, Spain, 1993–98; stairs lead up to each of the building's three auditoria.



150
Albion Riverside,
London, England,
1999–2003;
recessed balconies
and glass
balustrades behind
tubular rainscreen
cladding on the
building's curving
south facade.



156
Asprey, New York,
USA, 2001–04;
a broad stone
staircase with
a glass balustrade
rises through the
shop's three floors.



162
Millennium Bridge,
London, England,
1996–2000; a vital
new component
in London's
pedestrian
infrastructure,
the bridge is busy
throughout the day.



151

Sainsbury Centre
for Visual Arts,
Norwich, England,
1974–78; sunlight
casts patterns
across the
perforated louvres
that line
the interior.



157

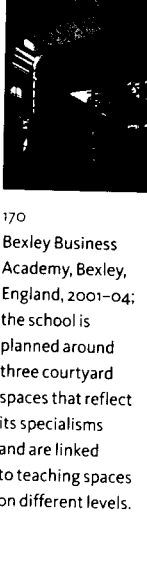
Asprey, London,
England, 2001–04;
Asprey's London
shop comprises five
existing buildings;
a new courtyard
and spiral stair
provide points of
continuity.



163



164
Electricité de
France Regional
Headquarters,
Bordeaux, France,
1992–96; looking
down on the central
stairwell – a space
that has become an
important social
hub.



170
Bexley Business
Academy, Bexley,
England, 2001–04;
the school is
planned around
three courtyard
spaces that reflect
its specialisms
and are linked
to teaching spaces
on different levels.

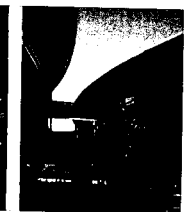


176
Millau Viaduct,
Gorges du Tarn,
France, 1993–2004;
completing the
motorway link
between Paris and
Barcelona, the
bridge forms a
slender thread
through the
landscape.



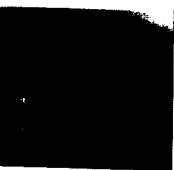
165

Faculty of Social
Studies, University
of Oxford, England,
1996–2000; a
processional
staircase rises
through the heart
of the building.

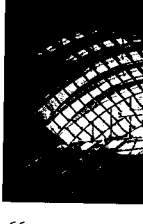


171

James H Clark
Center, Stanford
University, USA,
1999–2003; a
central courtyard
provides both a
circulation route
and a social focus.



177



166

Canary Wharf
Underground
Station, London,
England, 1991–99;
escalators rise
dramatically from
the station
concourse into
the light.



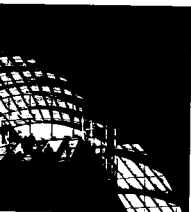
172

Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank
Headquarters,
Hong Kong,
1979–86; escalators
rise from the plaza
beneath the
building up into
the banking hall.



178

Creek Vein House,
Feock, England,
1964–66; planted
steps lead from
the entrance level
down to the creek
and boathouse.



167



173



179



168

Bilbao Metro,
Bilbao, Spain,
1988–97;
passengers ascend
and descend
beneath the glazed
canopy of one of
the system's
'Fosteritos'.



174

Carré d'Art, Nîmes,
France, 1984–93; a
glass stair rises six
storeys through the
atrium to link all the
public areas; from
beneath it gives the
impression of
a waterfall.



180

Eames House,
Pacific Palisades,
USA, Charles and
Ray Eames, 1949.



169

City Hall, London,
England,
1998–2002; the
spiralling
circulation ramp
rises past the
assembly chamber
and looks out
across the Thames.



175



181

Petronas University
of Technology,
Malaysia,
1998–2004; the
university buildings
encircle a central
landscaped park.



182

More London,
Southwark
Riverside, London,
2002–04;
landscaping
includes trees,
water features,
seating and lighting
designed to create
a lively and
congenial social
environment.



188

Private House,
Kawana, Japan,
1987–92; the
project was
informed by the
Japanese belief that
nature is at its most
beautiful when
considered in
relation to the
man-made.



194

Chesa Futura,
St Moritz,
Switzerland,
2000–02; looking
out across St Moritz
from one of the
apartment
building's sheltered
terraces.



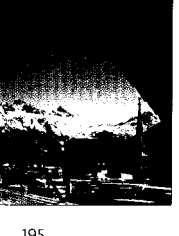
183

Her Majesty's Treasury, London, England 1996–2002; existing courtyards have been landscaped with planting and pools to form recreation spaces for staff.



189

Private House, Kamakura, Japan, 1997–2004; the house is planned around a mature cherry tree.

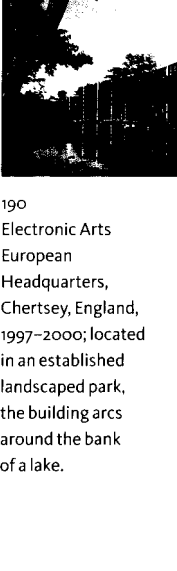


195



184

Creek Vean House,
Feock, England,
1964–66; with its
planted roof and
grassy steps, the
house nestles in
the landscape.



190

Electronic Arts
European
Headquarters,
Chertsey, England,
1997–2000; located
in an established
landscaped park,
the building arcs
around the bank
of a lake.

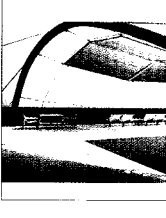


185

Private House,
Corsica, 1990–93;
the house is dug
discreetly into the
landscape, the roof
plane rising gently
from the ground.



191



186

Private House,
France, 1999–2002;
the roof-top sun
deck and pool look
out to sea.



192

Center for Clinical
Science Research,
Stanford
University, USA,
1995–2000; a
screen of bamboo
shades the office
spaces that
overlook the
atrium.



187



193
Commerzbank
Headquarters,
Frankfurt,
Germany, 1991–97;
one of the four-
storey 'sky gardens'
that spiral up
through the
building.