

ZAHA HADID



"Only rarely does an architect emerge with a philosophy and approach to the art form that influences the direction of the entire field. Such an architect is Zaha Hadid..." -- Bill Lacy, architect

Presentation on
MAXXI ROME

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BIOGRAPHY

- She was born on October 31, 1950 in Baghdad, Iraq.
- She studied mathematics at the American University of Beirut (Lebanon) in 1968.
- In 1972 she moved to London (UK), to join the Association of Architecture where she graduated with honors in 1977 and served as a teacher soon after.
- After her first building was commissioned and built in 1994, the Vitra Fire Station in Germany, her career took a leap forward.
- In 2004, she was bestowed with Pritzker.

STYLE

- Her style is Deconstructivism (breaking architecture, displacement and distortion, leaving the vertical and the horizontal, using rotations on small, sharp angles, breaks up structures apparent chaos)
- Using light volumes, sharp, angular forms, the play of light and the integration of the buildings with the landscape.
- Integrated into their architectural designs using spiral forms.
- She is an architect known worldwide for her talent in various disciplines such as painting, graphic arts, three-dimensional models and computer design.

Project
Considered for
Study:

Keywords:

Concept
Form
Urban
Culture
Functionality
Material
Light and
ventilation

Museum of Art, XXI
(MAXXI), Rome,
Italy.



Maxxi Rome

- The museum became the joint home of the MAXXI Arts and MAXXI Architecture and Italy's first national museum solely dedicated to contemporary arts.
- Zaha Hadid architects, out of 273 candidates, won the architectural competition to design the building in 1998 with a design that responds to the form and arrangement of existing industrial buildings on the site.
- The design had a flexible, interdisciplinary arena for the exhibition of contemporary art and architecture and for live events.



View of
Maxxi
rome

CONCEPT:

- "GRAVITY-DEFYING",
- "FRAGMENTARY"
- "REVOLUTIONARY"
- A MAIN THEME OF HADID'S DESIGNS EXHIBITS THAT A BUILDING CAN FLOAT AND DEFY GRAVITY.



Zaha Hadid stated: "I see the MAXXI as an immersive urban environment for the exchange of ideas, feeding the cultural vitality of the city. It's no longer just a museum, but an urban cultural centre where a dense texture of interior and exterior spaces have been intertwined and superimposed over one another. It's an intriguing mixture of galleries, irrigating a large urban field with linear display surfaces".

Urban effect

- It is built on the site of old army barracks between the river tiber and via guidobaldi, the centre is made up of spaces that flow freely and unexpectedly between interior and exterior, where walls twist to become floors or ceilings

- The building absorbs the landscape structures, dynamizes them and gives them back to the urban environment.



View of maxxi rome with urban development

Shape and Form

- The fluid and sinuous shapes, the variety and interweaving of spaces and the modulated use of natural light lead to a spatial and functional framework of great complexity, offering constantly changing and unexpected views from within the building and outdoor spaces.



Shape and Form

- The building is a composition of bending oblong tubes, overlapping, intersecting and piling over each other, resembling a piece of massive transport infrastructure
- It acts as a tie between the geometrical elements already present.



**Overlapping staircases
with intersections**



Function and materials

- Located around a large full height space which gives access to the galleries dedicated to permanent collections and temporary exhibitions, the auditorium, reception services, cafeteria and bookshop.
- Outside, a pedestrian walkway follows the outline of the building, restoring an urban link that has been blocked in past.
- Materials such as glass (roof), steel (stairs) and cement (walls) give the exhibition spaces a neutral appearance, whilst mobile panels enable curatorial flexibility and variety.



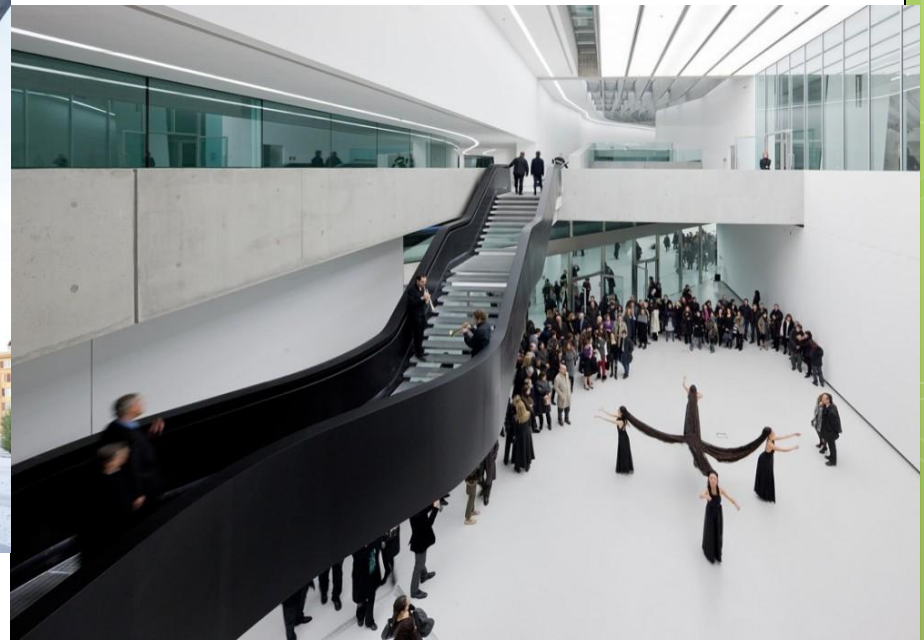
The outdoor courtyard surrounding the museum provides a venue for large-scale works of art.

Two principle architectural elements characterize the project:

- the **concrete walls** that define the exhibition galleries and determine the interweaving of volumes;
- and the **transparent roof** that modulates natural light. The roofing system complies with the highest standards required for museums and is composed of integrated frames and louvers with devices for filtering sunlight, artificial light and environmental control.



R.c.c walls, glass facades



Conclusion:

- Her works has revealed that Zaha Hadid is an independent and energetic person who has authentic works and brave enough to speak up about her own taste. As a woman, her design metaphors has represent the spirit of “sharp-energetic-feminine” figure in architecture.