



COMPANY BRIEF

# INTRO



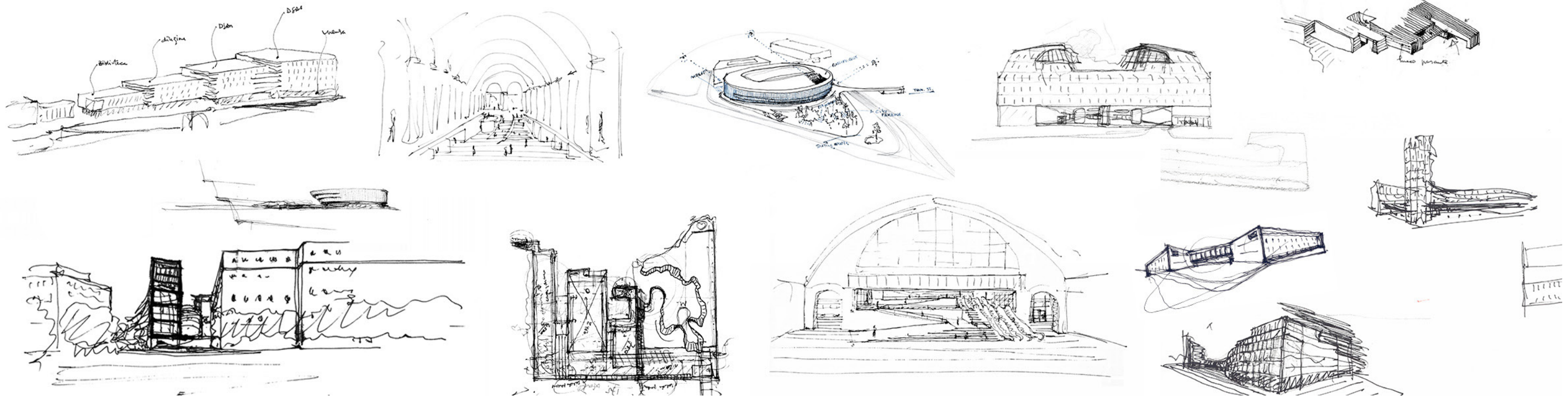


## ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH

Visual arts, construction techniques, urban and environmental requirements, as well as economic circumstances, converge in architecture. For this reason, the architect is continually obliged to evaluate the impact that each discipline will have on the final result. This conditioned character, the main characteristic of architecture, causes many of its problems at the same time.

Quite common is that some of the mentioned aspects appear more emphasized, and it is not uncommon to find architectures that privilege some aspects of the spectrum. Just to mention some of them, the history of the place, the structural or constructive aspects, or the assimilation to the rural or urban landscape, have monopolized almost completely the majority of the architectural production during the last decades.

However we have the conviction that architecture only reaches its moments of greatest brilliance when its synthetic character prevails, and therefore success would be guaranteed by the coincidence between form, construction and uses. To reach an independent and different reality starting from the exact synthesis of all the disciplines involved. As architects, this unitary value has always been our main ambition, as a result of our respect for integration and the synthetic capacity of architecture. Most of our projects seek this moment in which confusion and ambiguity are kept apart, appearing solutions with the elegance of the inevitable. This attitude leads us carefully to the balance of all social consequences of our work, trying to reconcile the desire for a formal innovation with the service spirit of making architecture.



ABOUT US

The Cruz y Ortiz office of architecture has developed, since its foundation in 1974, projects in a large number of fields of architecture, of very different sizes: from detached houses or schools, to large infrastructures like stadiums, train stations or national museums.

Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos provides services in architecture, planning, interior design and landscaping for both the public and private sectors.

Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos undertakes projects taking into account the construction techniques and the correct usage of materials, the culture of the place where the buildings are situated, the needs and means of the client and the modification and reinvention of programmes. They always offer synthetic answers which meet and consider all these aspects while trying to achieve buildings full of harmony.

The experience of Cruz y Ortiz is built on the search for excellence in design, planning and the control of budgets. The experience of the firm covers the following fields:

- Residential

- Institutional Head Offices

- Renovation of Historical and Cultural Sites

- Pavilions for International Expositions

- Sports Complexes and Stadiums

- Urban design

- Design of Parks and Gardens.

- Landscaping
- Transport

- Commercial Buildings

- Complete renovation and restoration

-University and Educational Complexes

- Hotels

- Interior Design

- Planning

The team of Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos has built up the necessary experience to work in any country, having demonstrated absolute trust and the ability to reply to the idiosyncrasy of each country in the work they have carried out in Spain, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany and Portugal. This office's most useful resource is its team and the knowledge it brings. The wide diversity of the team enhances and brings

the field of design in Cruz y Ortiz up to date. Cruz y Ortiz regularly collaborates with national and international teams of engineers, landscapers, restorers and historians. Consequently, they have a broad experience in putting together teams of the highest quality in Europe, having the contacts and relationships at their disposition for this. They are able to form the most suitable team depending on the specifications of each project.

One of the concerns and challenges of Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos is to work in the context of what is already there and adapting it to the new realities. They consider that respecting the historical and/or cultural value, and renovating and recovering the good features of buildings and places are challenging tasks. Clear and precise decisions characterise their work and they have worked on pre-existing buildings in different cities (Amsterdam, Basel, Madrid, Seville). For Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos good architecture is synonymous with sustainable architecture. Therefore, from its beginnings, they used traditional methods to improve energy consumption, such as the orientation of the buildings, natural ventilation, use of courtyards, etc. In addition, this office has tried to differentiate between the necessary and the unnecessary or accessory, carrying out restrained architecture through the most suitable means, always avoiding excessive solutions.

Cruz y Ortiz always employs the most advanced and up-to-date construction techniques. The continuous training and research in their office means that today the latest advances can also be implemented so that these buildings obtain the most demanding energy certificates.

For Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos the environmental causes for concern, so intense in the last few years, do not mean a change to their architectural approach or the solutions to be adopted but rather a reason to continue improving and add value to their buildings. Their architecture aims to achieve the adaptation between the unmistakable conditions of each place and the new desires of each work.

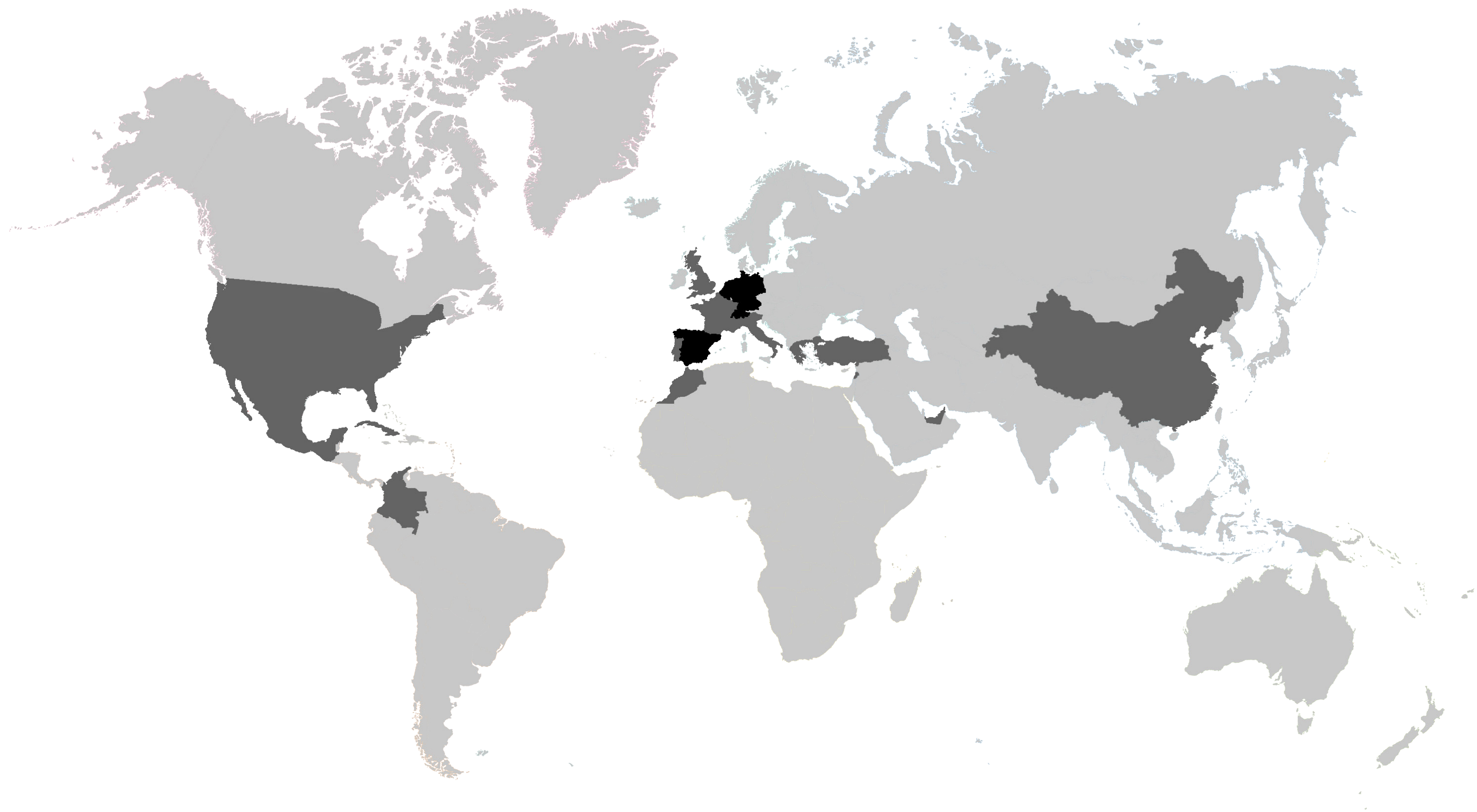


Antonio Cruz

Antonio Ortiz







**ACTIVITY AREA**

BUILT & ONGOING PROJECTS  
OTHER ACTIVITY





# ACTIVITY AREA

- PROJECTS
- CONFERENCES
- JURY
- PRIZES
- TEACHING

**50 YEAR PRACTICE** SOME  
**MILESTONES**





RESIDENTIAL BLOCK DOÑA MARÍA CORONEL, SEVILLE

1976





# 'SANTA JUSTA' HIGH SPEED CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, SEVILLE

National Architecture Award of Spain

# 1991





CENTRAL BUS STATION, HUELVA

\_Best new construction building in Huelva

1994





SPAIN'S NATIONAL PAVILION AT WORLD FAIR EXPO 2000,  
HANNOVER

2000





# 'BASEL SBB' RAILWAY STATION, BASEL

Swiss Heritage Society Heimatschutz Award  
Die Besten Award  
Andalucía de Arquitectura Award

# 2003





THE RIJKSMUSEUM, AMSTERDAM

\_ Best European Museum  
\_ Premio Arquitectura Española Internacional

2013





# CAMPUS OF HEALTH SCIENCES OF UGR UNIVERSITY, GRANADA

# 2015

\_García Paredes Award to new construction building





OFFICES FOR REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ANDALUSIA ON PABLO  
PICASSO ST., SEVILLE

\_XIV Bienal Española de Arquitectura y Urbanismo

2016





# 'WANDA METROPOLITANO' FOOTBALL STADIUM, MADRID

\_ Best Stadium of the World  
\_ Champions League Final

# 2017

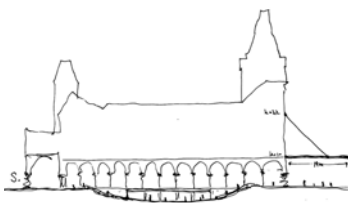


# MUSEUMS & GALLERIES



The Rijksmuseum

Amsterdam, Netherlands



REPORT

The Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam was designed in the late nineteenth century by Dutch architect Pieter Cuypers. The function of the building was twofold: one part was the national museum, the other the gateway to the south of Amsterdam.

The museum use has paid an overly high price for its urban role as a connecting element between what was then the existing city –to the North– and the newer developments towards the South. A walkway - virtually a street - runs through the building from North to South splitting it in two parts, necessitating two entrances –both towards the North– and two main staircases; this means that only on the first floor are the Eastern and Western parts of the building joined, while the ground floor and basement are divided.

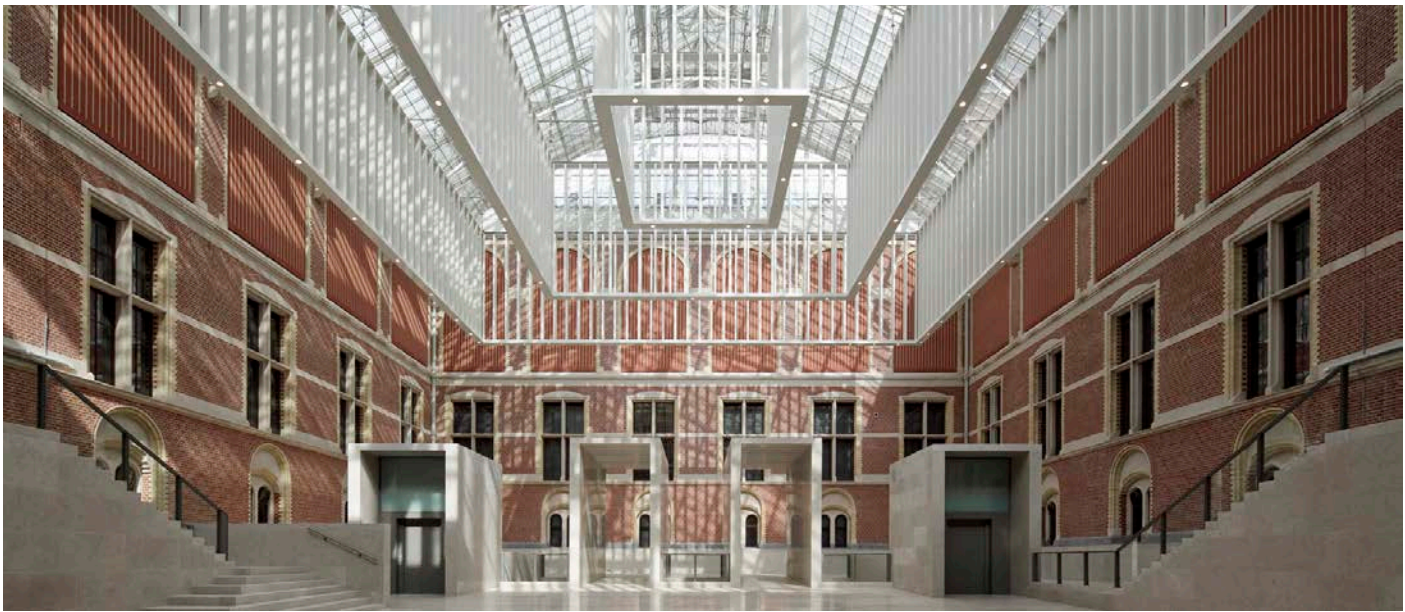
The need for exhibition space has meant building within the courtyards which led to a lack of natural light. This also brought to a kind of labyrinth in which the visitor is given no information concerning their whereabouts.

The intervention on the building was, initially, meant to open up a new and unique entrance to the museum admission in the central passage hall, and secondly, to recover the courtyards and exhibition spaces, regaining somewhat their original state, or at least their dimensions.

The large space generated by opening and connecting courtyards houses all essential uses for visitors, and offers a suitable space on the scale that the grandeur of the building deserves. You enter this hall from the passageway, and the tours to the exhibition areas start at this point, linking with the original grand stairs.

In the new space created, natural limestone has been used. The courtyards are connected under the passage. On each of them a structure with an acoustic and lighting mission has been suspended: 'the chandeliers'.

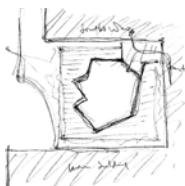
Publication's title: The Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam  
Typology: Museums and Galleries, Rehabilitation Commercial  
Client: Programmadirectie Het Nieuwe Rijksmuseum  
Surface: 45.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2013  
Status: Built





Asian Pavilion at the Rijksmuseum

Amsterdam, Netherlands



Title for publications: Asian Pavilion at the  
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam  
Typology: Museums and Galleries  
Client: Programmadirectie Het Nieuwe Rijksmuseum  
Surface: 1.051 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2013  
Status: Built

REPORT

The Asian Art housed in the Rijksmuseum forms an autonomous collection with splendid pieces, works of art that neither can easily be located within the chronological tour of the permanent collection of the Rijksmuseum, nor do they relate well to the architecture of the nineteenth century building. The goal was to design a separate building for the collection, the Asian Pavilion.

The Asian Pavilion is situated in the south, in a nearly forgotten part of the garden between the Philips wing and the main building. The irregular floor plan and sloped roof originate as a response to the lack of space and as a way of being related to the adjacent facades.

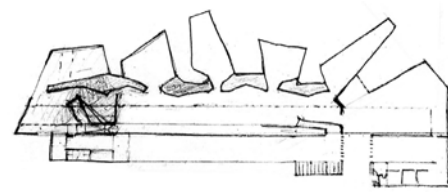
The building will be reflected in a rectangular pool, intending to emphasize its autonomy as a unique and independent piece in the garden. The pavilion has two floors, a smaller one above ground and an underground level that coincides with the floor of the pool. The east facade permits views from the exterior to parts of the collection inside. The facades of the Pavilion are made with same stone used in the interventions in the courtyards and in the Entrance Building.





## Marine World Museum at Doñana National Park

Huelva, Spain



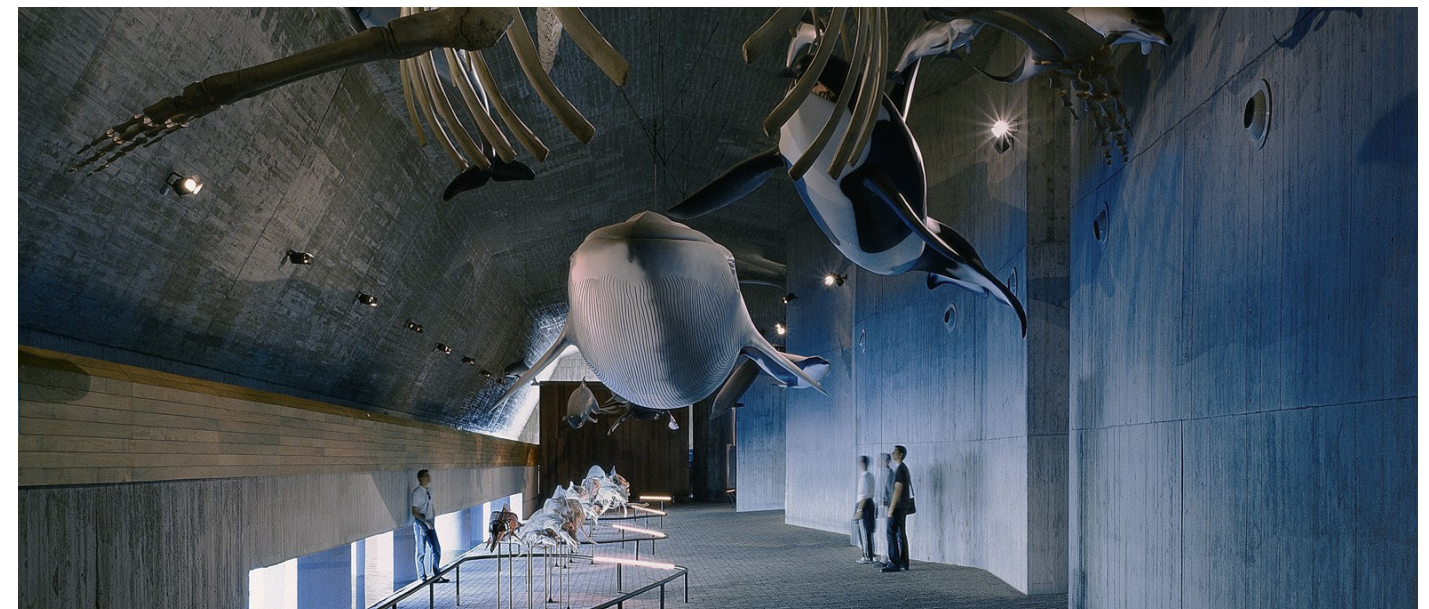
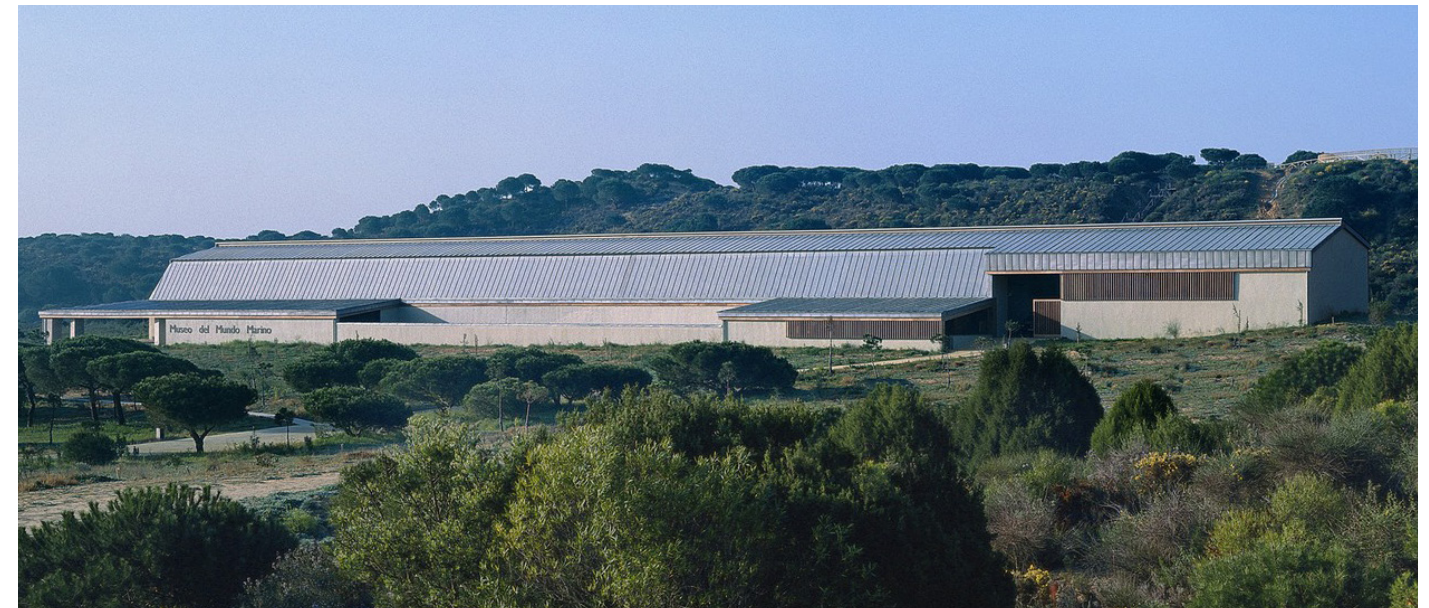
Publication's title: Marine World Museum at Doñana National Park, Huelva  
Typology: Museums and Galleries, Landscape, Research  
Client: Consejería de Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía a través de la empresa pública EGMASA.  
Surface: 2.679 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2001  
Status: Built

### REPORT

The building is situated on a network of dunes separated from the beach by a thirty metre high plinth of sand. It is a detached, unique construction which, almost subterranean in relation to the highest points of the plot, harmonises well with the landscape. A geometrically complex floor plan intercepted by a homogeneous section generates the interior spaces necessary to accommodate a small museum dedicated to the marine world, or a sea watching centre.

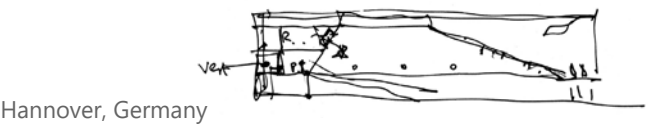
The building is accessed through a porch leading to the entrance foyer situated at the front of a long section onto which various adjacent halls open, dedicated to specific marine topics. From this same section, illuminated by the light reflecting upwards from the water, visitors proceed to the other complementary spaces. The return route takes place through the main hall over a raised walkway, allowing a better view of the hanging displays. At the end of the journey, visitors discover the linear pond in which the light was reflected.

The functional and formal diversity of the various spaces that make up the Center is brought together by the sloping roof, which, with its varying gradients, establishes a dialogue with the surrounding dunes. The expressive character of the ground floor at its intersection with the sloping plane is manifested in the roof generating the external volume.





Spain's National Pavilion at World fair Expo 2000



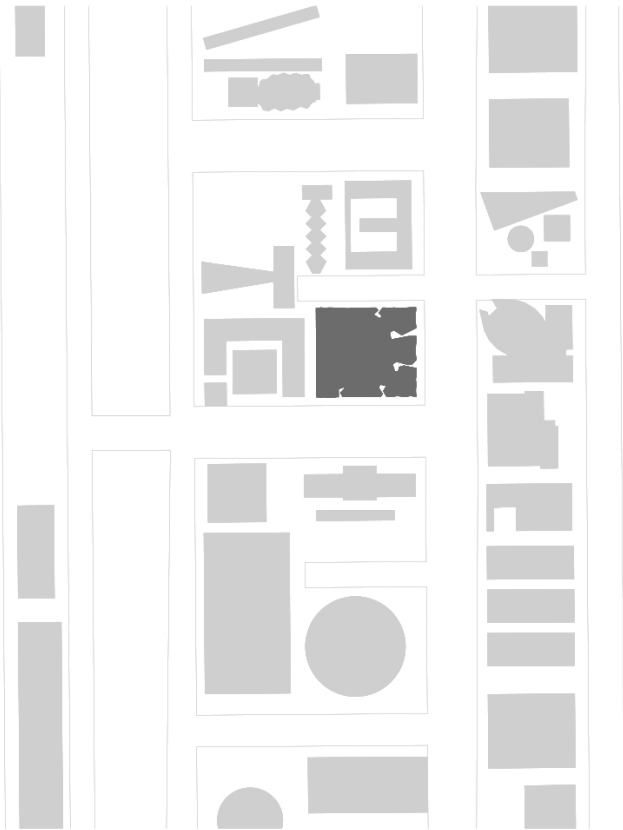
REPORT

Contrasted with the immediacy that usually characterizes architecture at world exhibitions, the pavilion that represented Spain at Hannover Expo 2000, aimed to demand some time and a certain effort from the visitor in order to understand the building in full.

The first impression caused by the Spanish pavilion is that of a large block of cork, whose façades are disrupted by deep clefts; it is hermetic and introverted. The fragile and uncertain geometry of its exterior contrasts with the precision that rules the interior space. The ground floor, veiled from the exterior on three sides by numerous uneven and irregularly positioned pillars, acts as a public square. Having passed through these pillars, which support a low lintel, the visitor enters a wide-open space crowned by a generous skylight. Sheltered from weather conditions, the natural lighting and good acoustics will create an atmosphere of well-being, withdrawn from the hectic environment of a world fair. This new space, unexpected and full of discovery, is meant to cause a lasting impression on the visitor's memory. On the exhibition level, those deep clefts through which it receives its natural lighting will remind the visitor of his first impression of the building.

From a different point of view, a building environmental-friendly architecture was chosen as a voluntary option that fitted in the spirit of the Expo 2000, both through the election of materials and the building process: a building that after representing the country during the Exhibition, could be rebuilt at a different location, or be dismantled without leaving non-recyclable wastes.

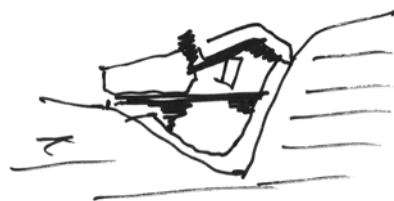
Publication's title: Spain's National Pavilion at World fair  
Expo 2000, Hannover  
Typology: Museums and Galleries, Education and Culture  
Client: Sociedad Estatal Expo Hannover 2000  
Surface: 10.774 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2000  
Status: Built





Sea Museum in Baluarte de la Candelaria

Cadiz, Spain



Publication's title: Sea Museum in Baluarte Candelaria, Cadiz  
Typology: Museums and Galleries, Transformation  
Client: Cádiz City Council  
Surface: 5.375 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 1989  
Status: Built

REPORT

What is today known in Cadiz as the "Baluarte de la Candelaria" is a group of buildings of military origin, constructed over different periods of time. Once these existing buildings have been modified, they will become the home of the new Maritime Museum.

Merely restoring them would not sufficiently comply with the requirements of a museum. Therefore, a series of covered galleries has been designed to unify the various parts, making it possible to walk the full length of the Museum sheltered, never losing contact with the interior garden. These operations allow us to arrive at a new order of things that is superimposed on the apparently arbitrary of the existing buildings.

The character of these coverings allow them to be juxtaposed to the existing buildings, causing the vegetation and transparencies to become the themes of the new image that the Museum should offer to the city.



**TRANSPORT**

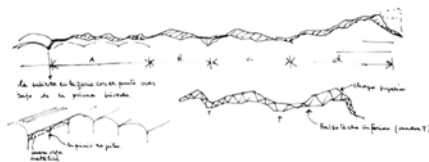




‘Basel SBB’ railway Station

Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos + Giraudi & Wettstein

Basel, Switzerland



Publication's title: 'Basel SBB' railway Station, Basel  
Typology: Transport, Commercial, Transformation, Mixed uses  
Client: Passarelle Bahnhof Basel SBB  
Surface: 23.700 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2003  
Status: Built

REPORT

Basilea Station showed the typical problems of all stop-and-go train stations that stand parallel to railway lines. The proposal for its transformation assigns this important piece of infrastructure its new urban role: as a gate for travellers that reach the city and as a connection between neighbourhoods that until now had no direct link.

To make this possible, the underpasses that up to this date had joined the platforms beneath the railway, have been replaced by raised footbridges that house shops and other facilities, giving the old lobby back its lost prominence. The silhouette of the roof can be seen from various spots in the city, and it will play the leading part in the renovation of the station's image, which will appear across the train tracks, as if it were a final destination point.

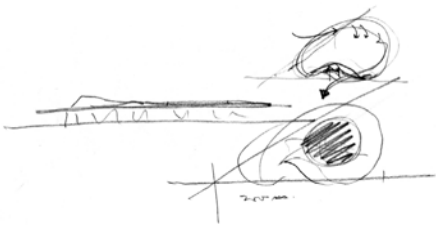
The construction had to be done without interrupting the normal operations of the station. Concrete slab was built in the south end of the station and the moved onto the platforms at the rate of one slab every three weeks.

Its slanted planes –broken into almost topographic profiles– give each functional area a specific height and converge with the existing canopies that shelter the platforms. In this way, the roof maintains the continuity of the spacial sequence that is transversal to the flow of passengers and which ends in another main hall on the opposite side of the platforms.





Central bus station Huelva



Huelva. Spain



Publication's title: Central bus station, Huelva  
Typology: Transport, Commercial, Mixed uses  
Client: Andalusian Autonomous Government  
Surface: 4.739 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 1994  
Status: Built

REPORT

The new bus terminal for Huelva was to be located on a site in the form of a 33° sector with a radius length of 200 meters. The shape of the building stems directly from the traffic flows in the terminal, and the ground plan meets a complex set of varied requirements.

On the ground floor, the passenger services are located around the main concourse, while the transport companies have their offices on the first floor, in an area also containing the staff rest rooms and changing rooms. The passenger concourse is formally linked with the platform zone, around which the buses turn, in order not to interrupt pedestrian traffic flows. The bus platforms have been designed around a large circular courtyard juxtaposing the garden and the buses. The result is one of the most outstandingly attractive parts of the plan.

However, an attempt has been made to reestablish the unity of the space by covering it all with a single, enormous flat roof, 7.65 yards/7 meters above the floor, bringing together the concourse and the bus shelters and avoiding the split between the two that tends to exist in such buildings.

The only buildings it does not cover are the single-storey shops, the service station, and the additional bus shelters on the outer corners. The ancillary nature of these buildings is further emphasized by assimilating them into the walls enclosing the site.





‘Santa Justa’ high speed central railway station



Seville, Spain



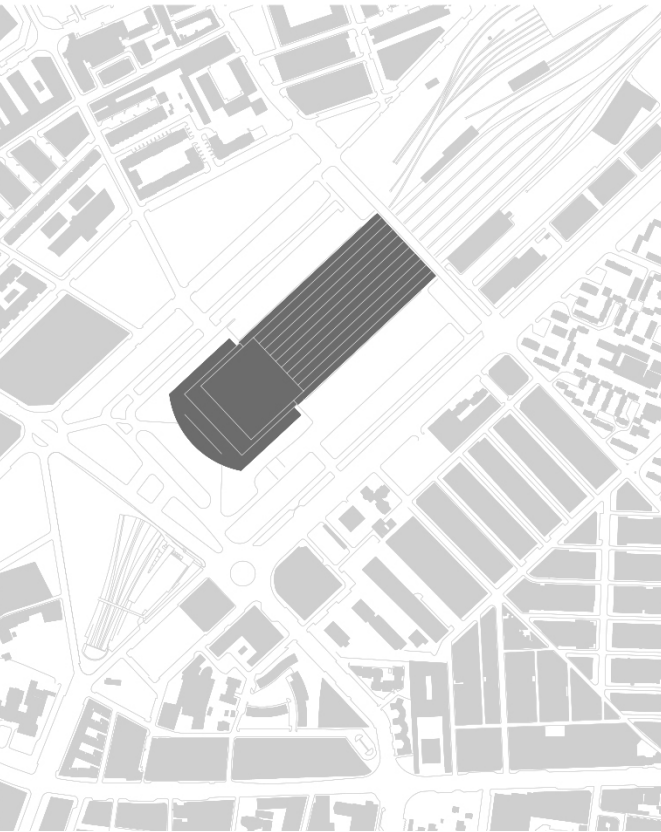
Publication's title: 'Santa Justa' high speed railway station, Seville  
Typology: Transport, Commercial, Mixed uses  
Client: Ministry of Transport (Infrastructure Headquarters)  
Surface: 156.238 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 1991  
Status: Built

REPORT

The station building is built on a knot of railway lines that gives it the appearance of a terminal station. It is easier to establish efficient functional layouts in terminals, and since the lines continue south from the station underground, entering a long tunnel running underneath the city, this seemed the obvious solution. It also facilitated a rather pleasing metaphor or analogy of movement and arrival.

The six, clearly differentiated naves covering the platforms join up in a single space, spanning them all, communicating with the passenger concourse and the entrance canopy. Lighting qualities vary, reinforcing the sense of sequential spaces. The different roofs contribute further to this, with structural solutions that allow the wide spans to be experienced without actually showing their internal mechanisms.

It is, then, a building made up of areas with markedly different characters: domes over the platforms, a sloping roof over the central span, the prism-like concourse. These all reside inside a building that, in the end, expresses movement. However, the treatment of light, the choice of materials, and the layout of the spaces perpendicular to the line of the trains take us back to the unitary nature of the building.



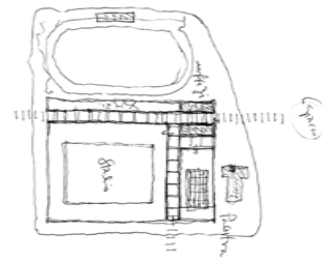


# SPORTS & LEISURE

## AC Lugano football stadium, sports arena, commercial and congress center in Cornaredo

Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos + Giraudi Radczuweit

Lugano, Switzerland



Publication's title: AC Lugano football stadium, sports arena, commercial and congress center in Cornaredo, Lugano

Typology: Sport and Leisure, Urban Design, Commercial, Offices, Mixed Uses

Client: Lugano City Council  
Surface: 73.573 m<sup>2</sup>  
Spectators: 13.000  
Year: 2012

### REPORT

The new Sports Center in Lugano is a horizontal and unitary building located in the valley of the river.

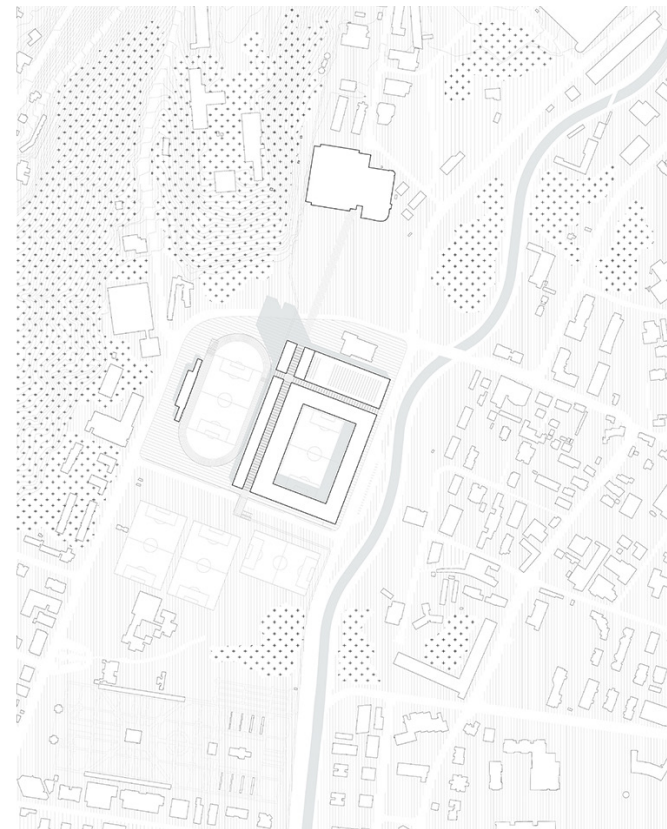
Under only one roof, a complete transparency is achieved. For this purpose, the programme is under the entrance level, avoiding any interruption in the view.

The Sports Center is displayed around two axes: the main one, North-South, connecting an ice rink and the sports fields; and another one, East-West, which intersects with the first one and generates four areas: the stadium, a sports pavilion, general services and offices.

All these features lead to a precise disposition, a rectangle divided into parts to guarantee the development in phases, and also a emphatic element in the landscape of Lugano.

The horizontal position of the complex emphasizes the drastic appearance of the two parallel offices towers suggested in the North area. Both towers mark and define the access to the core of the construction.

In spite of the integration of almost all of the required uses in just one unitary project, it is not necessary to build it all in only one phase. The suggested construction in phases will allow playing football without interruption while building the complex.





‘Wanda Metropolitano’ football Stadium of  
Club Atlético de Madrid



Madrid, Spain



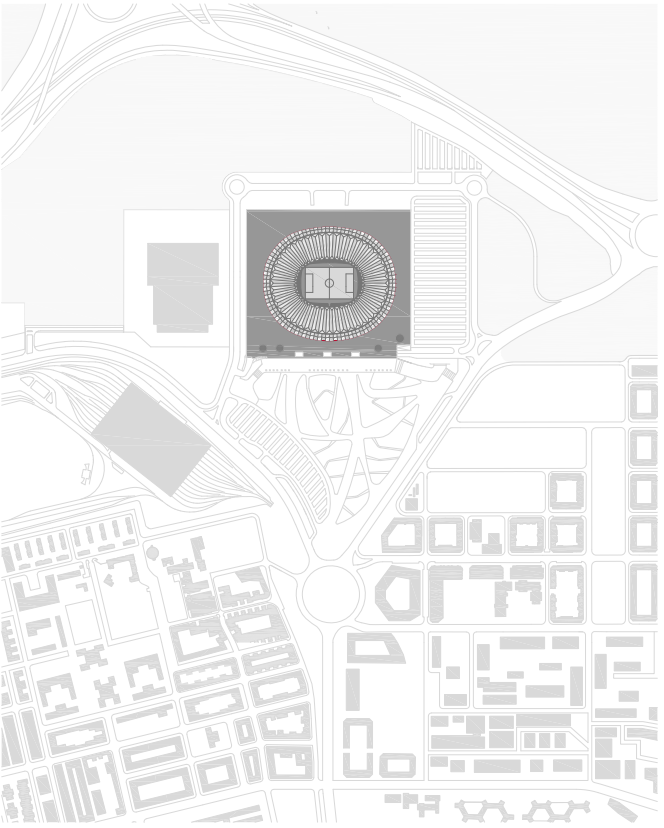
Publication's title:	‘Wanda Metropolitano’ football Stadium, Madrid
Typology:	Sport and Leisure
Client:	Club del Atlético de Madrid
Surface:	194.640 m <sup>2</sup>
Spectators:	70.000 (VIPs: 7.000)
Year:	2017
Status:	Built

REPORT

The new Club Atlético de Madrid Stadium ‘Wanda Metropolitano’ is the result of the expansion of the old Athletics Stadium of the Community of Madrid, completed in 1994. The project consists of building a football stadium capable of obtaining the highest qualification that allowed it to host European final competitions, and an approximate capacity of 70,000 spectators.

A double objective is achieved with this extension: on one hand, the recognizable image of the previous grandstand was not lost, and on the other, the extension formed a harmonious whole within the old project. The objective is to avoid the new building to be the sum of two different parts. On the contrary, it has sought to achieve a synthesis, a sum of both parts that together would represent the new image of Club Atlético de Madrid.

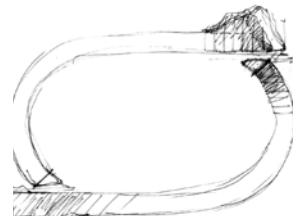
The use of concrete contributes to the uniformity and homogeneity sought, since it is not only responsible for bearing the structure of the stands, but also for its final appearance. The new stands use the same motif of the initial stand: the narrow horizontal gaps. On the bodies built in concrete, the roof, another great gesture that unifies the whole, and is responsible for the new image that is intended.





Xerez Deportivo Football Stadium, high performance sports center and hotel in Jerez de la Fra.

Jerez, Spain



Publication's title: Xerez Deportivo Football Stadium in Jerez de la Fra. Jerez, Cádiz  
Typology: Sport and Leisure, Hotels, Mixed uses, Transformation  
Client: Comité Organizador Jerez 2002  
Surface: 44.272 m<sup>2</sup>  
Spectators: 17.500  
Year: 2003  
Status: Built



REPORT

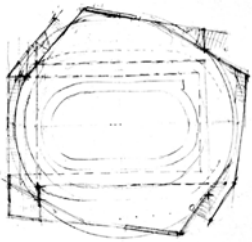
With a rectangular floor topped by two semicircles that are not connected to each other, the existing building directly reproduced the geometry of the sports track. Without substantially altering its layout, the expansion project provides a roof that will protect all the spectators from the sun and rain, supported on a perimeter corridor of services that concentrates the stairs and access walkways to the higher tiers, and is open towards the exterior as a blind square.

The new surroundings of great metal slats are separated from this base by a horizontal slit which allows for views over the city. The original symmetry of the whole is broken at two points by two volumes that host, respectively, a sports centre-gym, a swimming pool and a hotel, in this way introducing other functions that guarantee permanent activity in the centre beyond just the hosting of sports competitions.





'La Cartuja' athletics stadium, offices and hotel



Seville, Spain



Publication's title: "La Cartuja" athletics stadium, Seville  
Typology: Sport and leisure, Offices, Hotel, Mixed uses  
Client: Sociedad Estadio Olímpico de Sevilla  
Surface: 109.670 m<sup>2</sup>  
Spectators: 60.000  
Year: 1999  
Status: Built

REPORT

La Cartuja Track and Field Stadium, which has a capacity for 60,000 spectators and was used for the 1999 World Athletics Championships, is situated by the river on a very horizontal landscape, which called for a building with minimum visual impact.

Sinking the level of the sports track in relation to the natural level of the land, the access to the stadium is situated at an intermediate level, resulting in a minor difference between levels for spectators and reducing problems of evacuation. Thus, a building both silhouette-style and horizontal was designed, which incorporating several other purposes such as a hotel and offices, adopts an external perimeter marked by a series of angles and protrusions. This strongly contrasts to the obligatory continuous and oval lines of the seating area and roof.

On the one hand, the building has been generated by the contrast -the marked difference between the exterior and the interior- and on the other by the efforts to unify several functions of varying sizes and natures in one single building.





‘La Peineta’ County of Madrid athletics stadium



Madrid, Spain



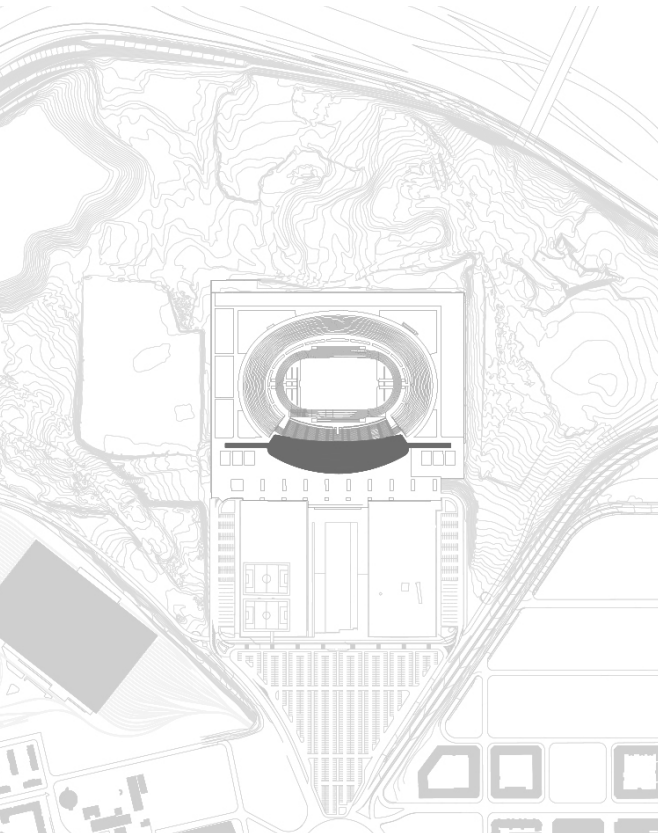
Publication's title:	‘La Peineta’ County of Madrid athletics stadium, Madrid
Typology:	Sports and Leisure, Landscape
Client:	Dir. General de Deportes Consejería Educación y Cultura Comunidad de Madrid
Surface:	242.000 m <sup>2</sup>
Spectators:	20.000
Year:	1994
Status:	Built

REPORT

The Madrid track and field Stadium will be the keystone for a set of sports facilities. The area is located at the East of Madrid, bordered by the city's outer ringroad, the M-40, and the end of the Avenida de los Arcentales.

The project established a unitary solution, where the stadium is situated on a central square platform that will connect other sports facilities in the future. Underneath it, before arriving at the stadium, are the general services. These receive natural light and ventilation from open shaft-wells. The grandstand rises from the platform, which, being an autonomous part, makes it the dominant architectural shape in the whole structure. Its position, next to the home stretch, is where the largest number of spectators gather to witness the culminating moments of track races. It is also suitable for holding music concerts or other activities required to provide additional income for this type of installation.

From the outside, the grandstand appears to be supported by several differently curved concrete walls. A large part of it juts out over the upper terrace, from which spectators may enjoy the views of Madrid. The walls are interspersed with a grid of narrow windows that provide illumination and ventilation, and produce an unexpected play of light that changes throughout the day.

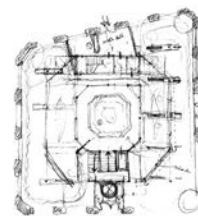






Offices for Banco Santander on Hernán Cortés St.

Santander, Spain



Publication's title: Offices for Banco Santander on Hernán Cortés St., Santander  
Typology: Offices, Transformation  
Client: Banco Santander  
Surface: 4.026 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2019  
Status: In process

REPORT

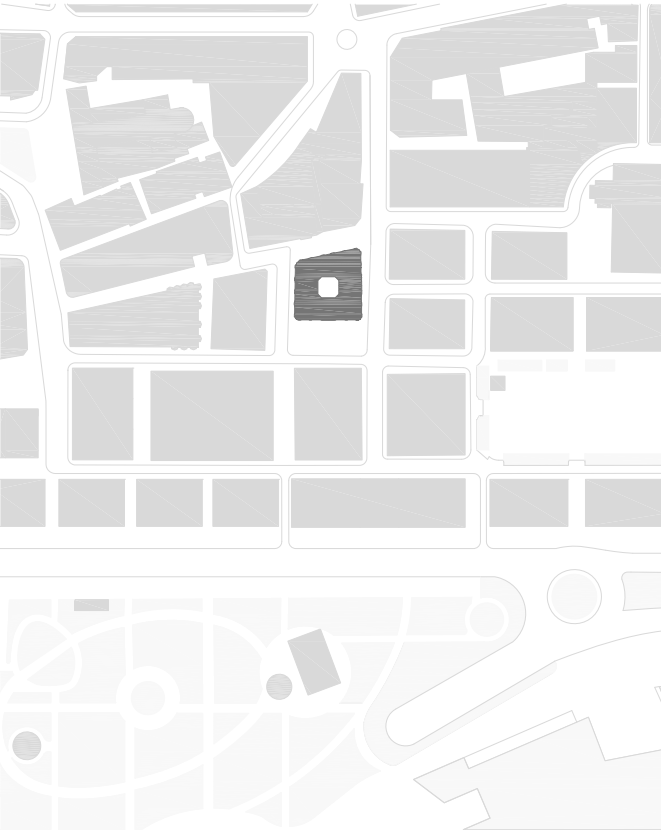
The former headquarters of the Merchant Bank is a 1900 project by the architect Casimiro Pérez de la Riva. The building has suffered different transformations but has maintained the clarity of its structure of cast iron pillars around the courtyard.

It is intended to provide the building with a new, more unitary destination. The building is connected vertically by an atrium that extends from the basement floor, through the rest of the floors, to a multifunctional space on deck. Thus, the verticality of the patio and the structural clarity are reinforced. Maximum transparency will allow the understanding of the whole building at once through the vertical patio.

On the lower floors, Banco Santander will install a show office offering a wide range of services and activities far from conventional offices ones. Areas for coffee, coworking, meeting rooms, will be available to those who request it.

The first, second and third floors will house offices of Banco Santander. They will mostly be open offices and only a series of offices are planned next to the south facade.

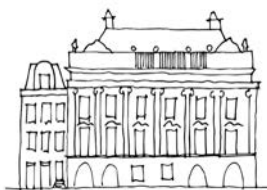
The building is topped off with a multipurpose space, which will be used as a relaxation area, talks, presentations, etc.





‘Herenstaete’ coworking offices at Herengracht

Amsterdam, Netherlands



REPORT

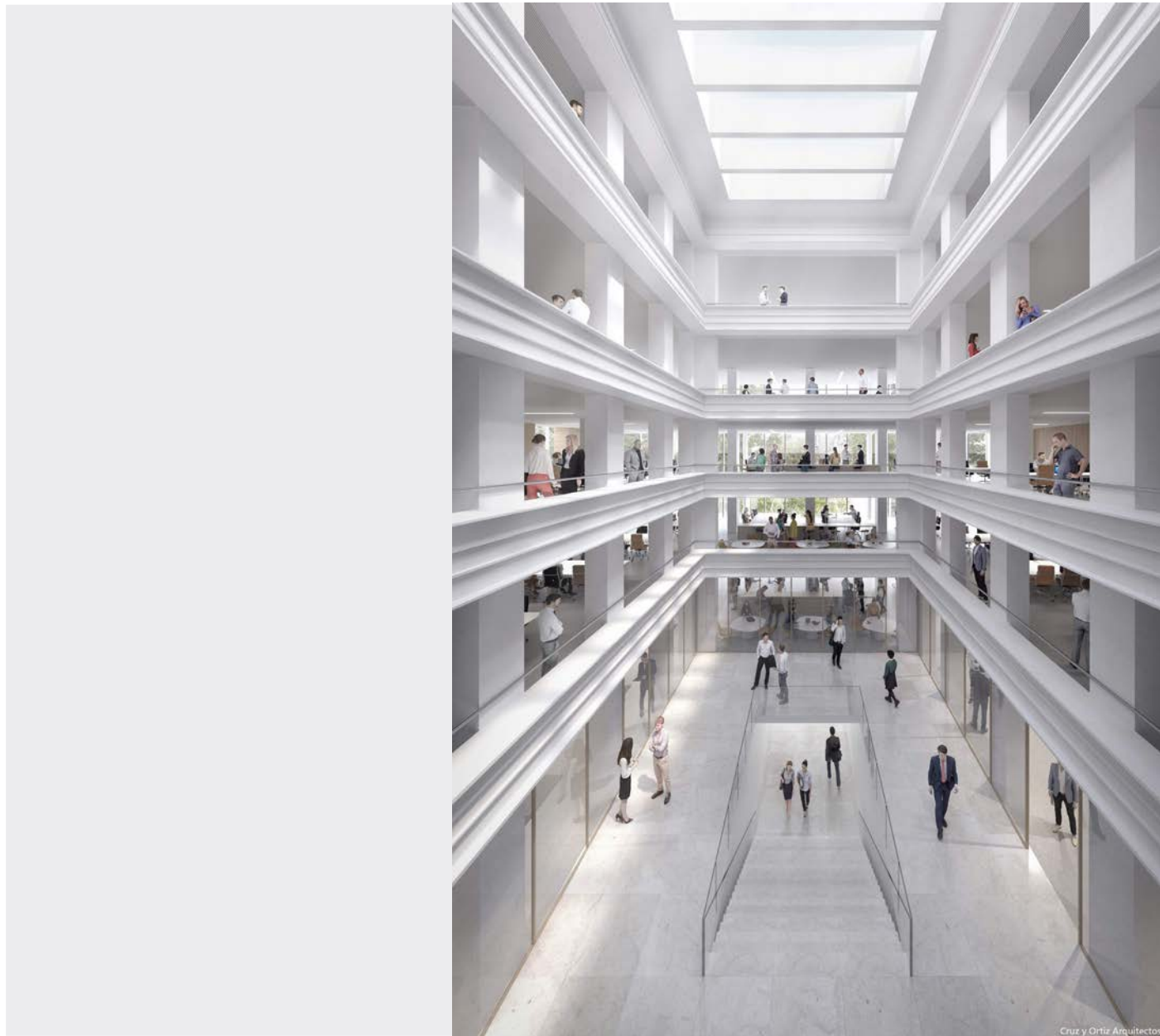
The ‘Herenstaete’ is a combined canal house, constructed in 1616, along the Herengracht 206-216 in Amsterdam. Diverse renovations have resulted in an ambiguous, neglected building with a mute courtyard. Cruz y Ortiz Architects will convert the property into a contemporary open office space, in which the courtyard plays the main role.

The renovation will bring high quality, unity and diversity. The existing monumental values are the incentive for the interventions and will harmoniously merge with modern, open and flexible workspaces. The combination will be done stylish and elegantly, unifying diverse working atmospheres in a singular coherent way.

The design proposal enhances to open the atrium and create interaction and visibility amongst employees. It generates views, orientation and comfort. The atrium is the chain between the classic front part and the contemporary offices on the rear of the lot. The working areas are diverse, dynamic and transparent. Light will flush the entire space, making the work and meeting areas appealing. The new rear façade will optimize the invading daylight. Both components demonstrate the uniqueness of this location. In addition, a reorganization of the garden and its constructions, will lead to a more monument worthy exterior space. A font, with glass bottom, enables light to enter the existing basement and will convert this formerly useless area in a space to meet and greet.

The new installation units will be placed semi in-house -as in an open attic- in a carefully designed roofscape, best fitting in typical scenery of the UNESCO Heritage Canal Zone.

Publication’s title:	Herenstaete coworking offices at Herengracht, Amsterdam
Typology:	Office, Interior, Transformation
Client:	APF International
Surface:	7.550 m <sup>2</sup>
Year:	2018
Status:	In progress





## Offices for Oracle headquarters in the old warehouse 'Nieuwevaart'

Amsterdam, Netherlands



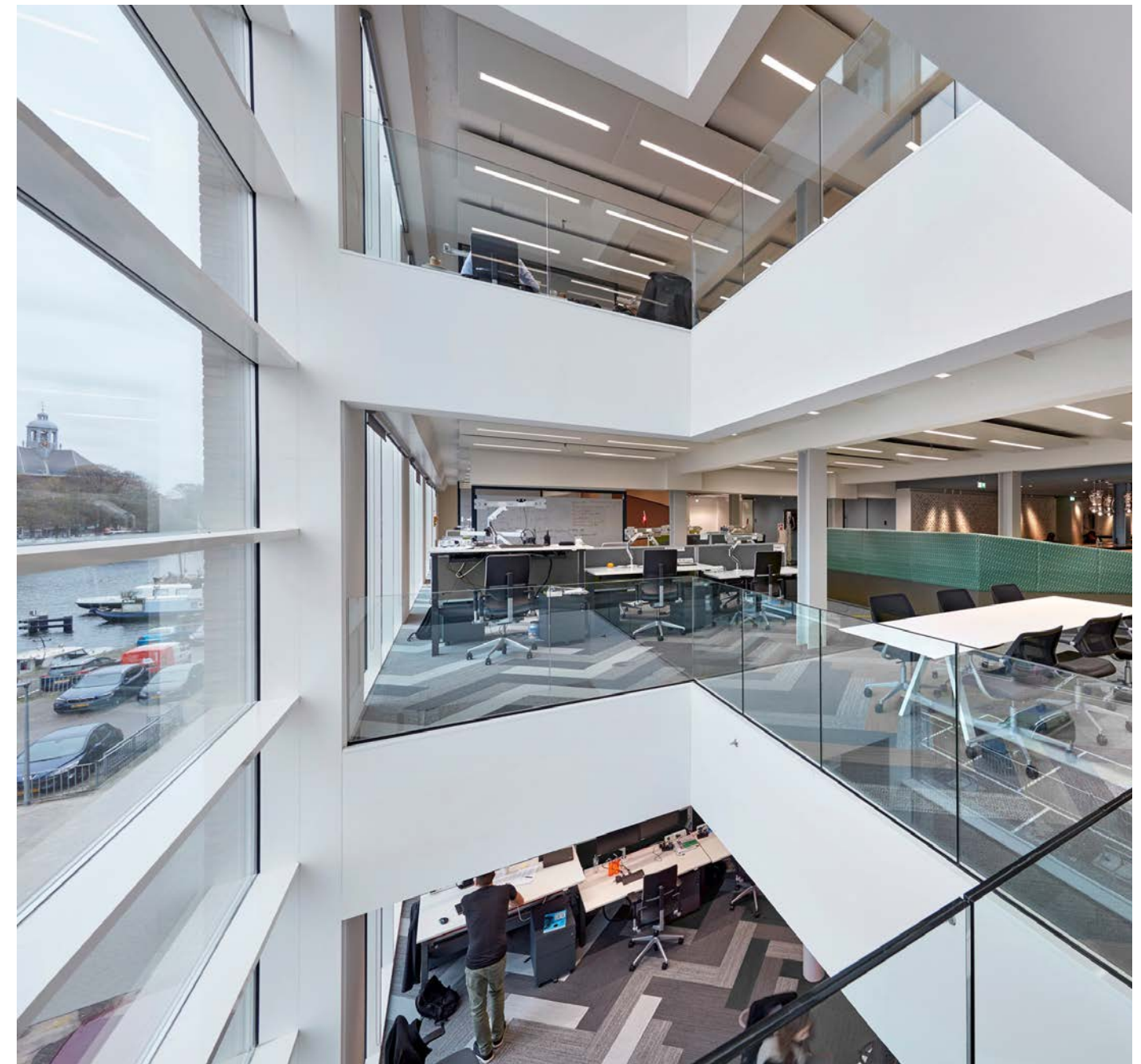
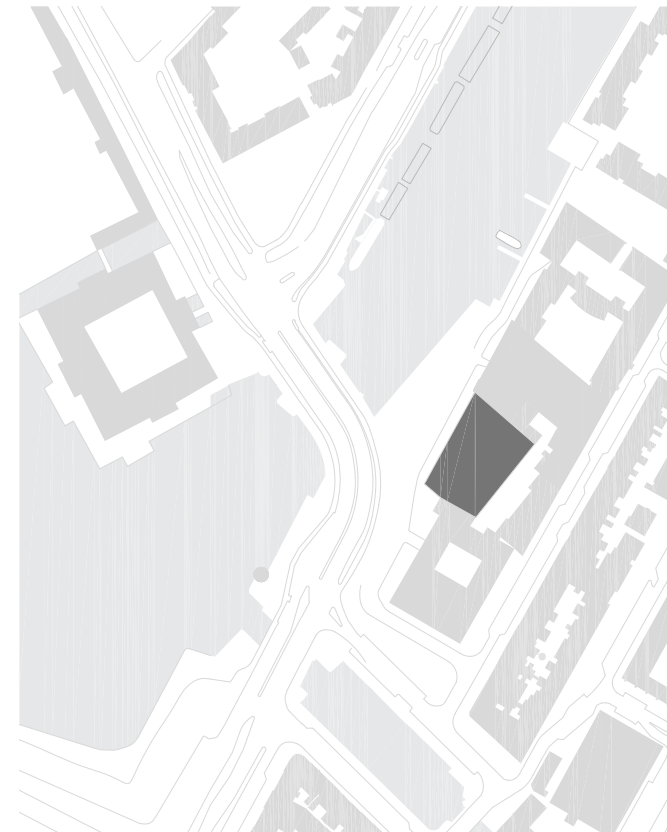
### REPORT

The Cloud Sales Centre of Oracle is located on a prominent position at de Nieuwe Vaart 5-9, close to the IJ. Cruz y Ortiz was asked to design a new façade for the property that used to be a warehouse. The building got partially destroyed by a fire that took place in the 60's. Its original façade was characterized by the alternation of surfaces with transport openings and surfaces with small windows. On the roof a huge advertisement's sign was placed over the full width of the lot. After the fire, the building was converted into a school with subsequent new façade. In the 90s the building was given a third façade, once housing a department of the municipality of Amsterdam by which the relationship with its industrial past completely disappeared. The façade as we met, once starting the project, was rather monotonous and proportion-less and above all: closed, beyond which most areas showed evident remnants of its industrial past: cast iron pillars are a clear example.

The source of inspiration for the new façade stems from the original warehouse 'Blaauwhoedenveem Vriesseveem' typified by vertical articulation in closed and open façade parts. On the other hand, the tradition of Amsterdam's building typology of allotments, plinth, center motif and cornice is also leading.

With the new façade we merge two historical typologies into a new contextual architecture. The proposed façade reflects - as literal as possible - the rhythm of the construction, like we know Behrens' did for the AEG warehouses: honest façades that do not hide anything. The pilasters divide the appearance of the building in nine building-high windows, with slender off-white profiles. The middle motif shows a slight deviation marking the central entrance. Both decisions result in an elegant and exalted façade bringing back scale. The plinth and cornice reflect the Amsterdam character. The façade design is a balanced design in 'the city of stone', with an 'optimal interaction between inside-and-outside', where comfort, light and visibility for the employees is guaranteed.

**Publication's title:** Offices for Oracle headquarters in the old warehouse 'Nieuwevaart', Amsterdam  
**Typology:** Offices, Transformation  
**Client:** APF International, Oracle  
**Surface:** 7.273 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Year:** 2017  
**Status:** Built





## Offices for Regional Government Andalucía on Picasso Street

Seville, Spain



## REPORT

At first glance, the building appears as a series of bars that intersect with a certain geometric freedom until reaching the rectangular perimeter of the block. The structure of the building above ground is concentrated on the facades giving the office spaces great flexibility.

The building has eight floors above ground level and four basements. The ground floor has pedestrian access through a large porch preceded by a large plaza in the central part of the building. It contains the three entrances of the building: that of the general public and two sides for the auditorium.

The playground for the nursery is located in the patio opposite the entrance. With the landscaping of the areas of the unbuilt plot, improvements are achieved in the urban conditions of the environment.

The areas reserved for offices are spread out along the arms of the floors offering different surfaces according to the different services. At the two intersection points are the common uses and communication nuclei. On the top floor, the bars of the building are raised serving as a finish and to accommodate the installation machines.

The building is designed with a single type of hole that is systematically repeated and includes a meteorological station to manage the awnings of each hole according to the meteorological conditions of each day, to improve the passive performance of the building.

Publication's title:      Offices for the Ministry of Promotion  
and Housing Department on Picasso Street, Seville

Typology: **Offices**  
Client: **Dirección General de Patrimonio**

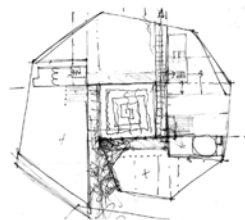
Surface:	41.393 m <sup>2</sup>
Year:	2015
Status:	Built





## Offices for Regional Government Andalucía in Almanjáyar

Granada, Spain



Publication's title:	Offices for Regional Government Andalucía in Almanjáyar, Granada
Typology:	Offices, Ladscape
Client:	Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Andalusian Government
Surface:	46.893 m <sup>2</sup>
Year:	2010
Status:	Built

## REPORT

The area chosen for the construction of the administrative headquarters of the Andalusian Regional Government in the Almanjáyar zone of Granada, was quite anonymous and desolated.

The precise aim of the Public Service was to rebrand the area through the construction of this new building; undoubtedly positive approach in terms of urban development, but one that also presented a serious challenge to the design of the building, as it did not have any nearby reference points or positive urban information to draw on.

This led to the design of a building whose unique exterior facade avoids replicating any of the lines of the nearby buildings. In fact, the building takes its shape from a new space, a precisely geometrical courtyard that occupies the centre of the building and around which the entire structure is organised. The complex is accessed from the south, where visitors come upon the courtyard, an unexpected discovery. From the courtyard they can reach the various vertical circulation areas. The influence of this central space and its organizational importance extends even to the arrangement of the offices on the various floors; individual offices are grouped around the courtyard, while the external-facing areas, which have a more irregular geometry, are reserved for open-plan offices.





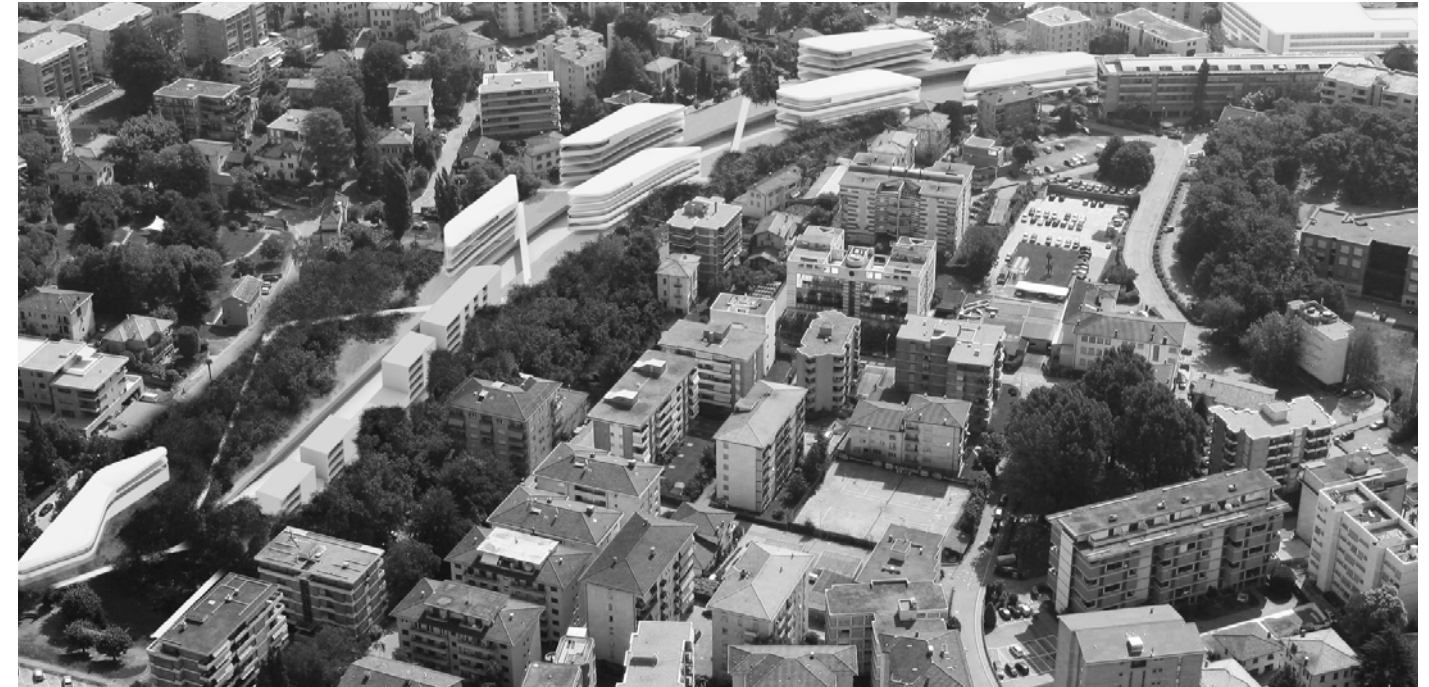
# EDUCATION & CULTURE



## Faculties for University Campus 'Scuola universitaria professionale' SUPSI - SBB

Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos + Giraudi Radczuweit

Lugano, Switzerland



### REPORT

The site where the different schools of the SUPSI Campus are located is right after the main Campus building, currently occupied by the railway tracks and the trench. This site, so small and complicated, is going to accommodate a large and complex academic project.

The first decision proposed is to juxtapose the SUPSI campus-trench cover and the station itself, avoiding an undefined, intermediate area that the initial subdivision of the plot seemed to encourage.

Once such propositions are in place, the different proposals explained below will be discussed.

- To enable the use of the buildable wall base, which only occupies the lateral embankments of the trench. On both sides of this path the largest spaces, or more specific areas the university may need, will be adapted.

- A series of pedestrian walkways, modest in width, allow the urban layout on both sides of the trench to be consolidated and given continuity. These walkways often connect the two sides at points where we can predict certain levels of traffic.

- On the sides of the trench a series of independent buildings -small and varying in height- can be built, taking into consideration the nearest constraints. These buildings will house other uses of the SUPSI which do not require as much space.

- The needs of the SUPSI do not require all of the possible buildable space. In the northern area there are residential buildings which face the park planned for the east side in the current "masterplan".

Publication's title: Universities. Campus of SUPSI in Lugano, Switzerland  
Typology: Education and Culture, Offices, Urban Design, Landscape, Research, Residential  
Client: SBB CFF FFS  
Surface: 78.640 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2012  
Status: In process

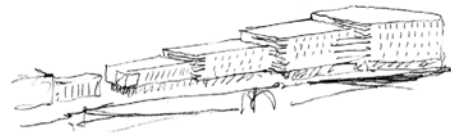




## Learning center for University Campus 'Scuola universitaria professionale' SUPSI - SBB

Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos + Giraudi Radczuweit

Lugano, Switzerland



### REPORT

The plot next to Lugano Station is long, narrow and full of constraints: the proximity of the train tracks, the wall base of the station, a tunnel that crosses underneath, the obligation to allow for the passage of several bus lines and the future connection with the SUPSI campus over the trench. And it is this site, so small and complicated, which is going to accommodate a large and complex academic project.

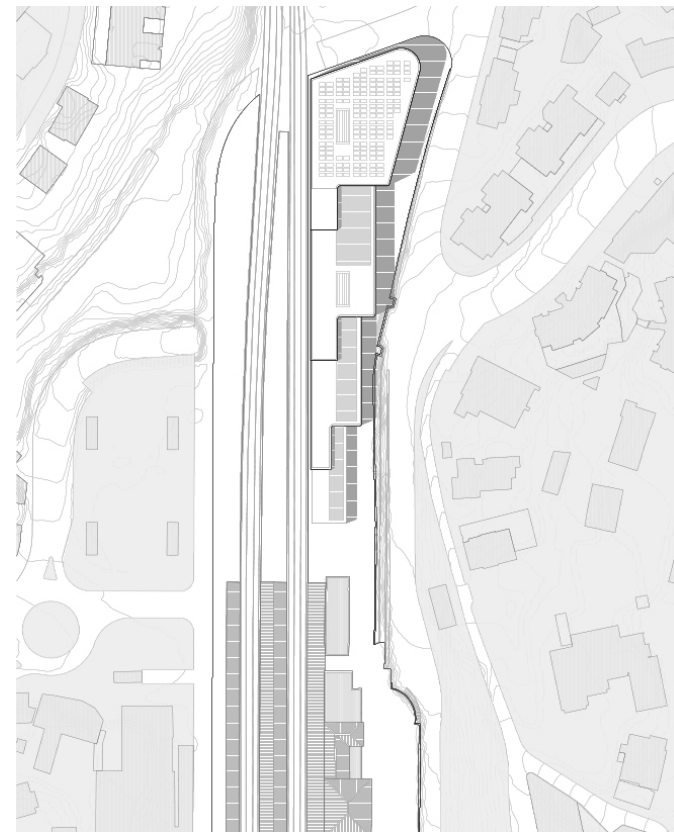
Our purpose was to find an idea to develop the entire project. This is achieved through a dual staggering, both in floor and elevation, which allows us to split the volume and naturally incorporate the various uses.

On the ground, the uneven line follows and adapts to the incline created by the edge of the wall base, creating different entrances to the building at each level. The building is also staggered vertically, gradually ascending, generating a new volume where the program required by SUPSI is located.

A lengthwise internal spine runs through the entire building, providing it with an inner continuity that allows for a very flexible adaptation to changes in the design over time. In it are included vertical communication cores, restrooms, service spaces and horizontal areas to move around.

Parallel to the cluster of tracks, the building is located on platform one, practically incorporating it and making it climb, generating a round divide in the volume. This route will naturally meet up with the future SUPSI campus which will be built over the trench, presently a true urban wound.

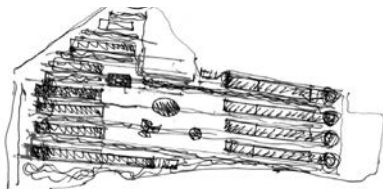
Publication's title: Learning center for University Campus  
SUPSI - SBB, Lugano  
Typology: Education and Culture, Offices, Research  
Client: SBB CFF FFS  
Surface: 31.934 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2012  
Status: In process





Faculty of Medicine at Campus of Health  
Sciences of University UGR at PTS

Granada, Spain



Publication's title: Faculty of Medicine at Campus of Health  
Sciences of University UGR, Granada  
Typology: Education and Culture, Offices, Research  
Client: Universidad de Granada  
Surface: 35.722 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2015  
Status: Built

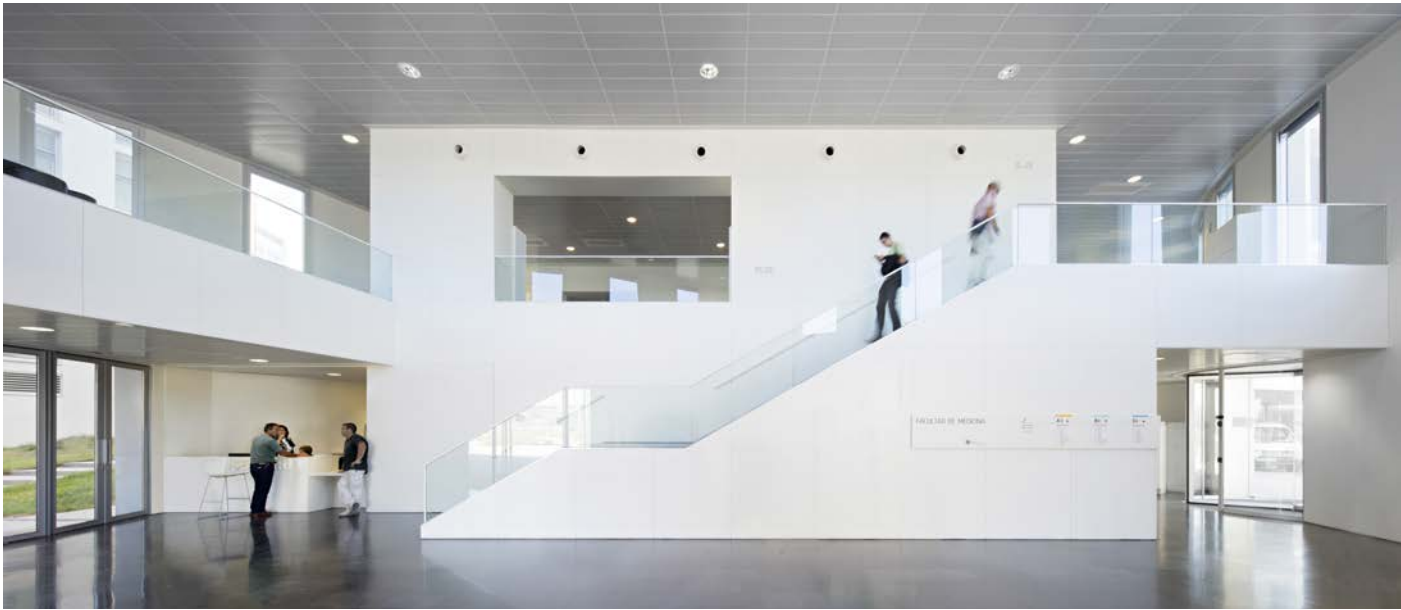
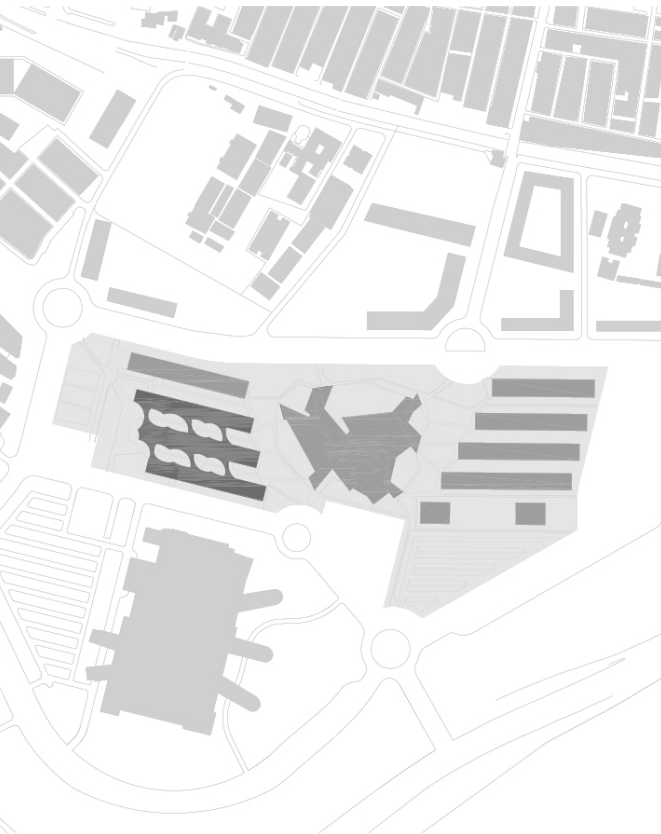


REPORT

Complying with the organization outlined in the campus plan, the teaching tasks of the Faculty of Medicine will be carried out on two floors, which minimises vertical movement.

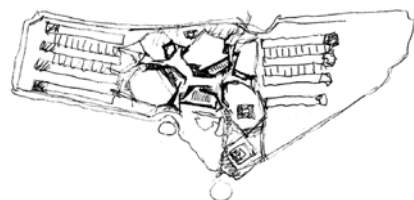
The research areas and departments will occupy the highest section of the building, the towers, whose presence will be felt from the traffic ways that surround the sector. The Faculty of Medicine that is presented here must be definitive evidence of the possibilities that the proposed general organization offers.

In this way, from an orthogonal external perimeter, the longitudinal buildings interconnect with each other and, in the areas where there is movement, they become distorted until they end up reaching the greatest formal singularity in the towers for the departments, which will be ultimately responsible for the final image of each centre.





Learning center at Campus of Health Sciences  
of University UGR at PTS



Granada, Spain



Publication's title:

Central building at Campus  
of Health Sciences of the  
University UGR, Granada  
Education and Culture,  
Mixed Uses, Research

Typology:

Client: Universidad de Granada  
Surface: 20.590 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2015  
Status: Built



REPORT

Flowing with the natural inclination of the terrain, general movement on the campus finds access to the array of services that are offered in the General Services Building. There can be found the Auditorium, Library and Nursery, as well as restaurants and exhibition rooms.

The expressive will that appears in the ways connecting the main courses on the campus with the General Services Building generates a facility that has a singular, organic shape in consonance with its uses. Such uses -library, museum, cafeteria, and so on- open to free open spaces that are at a lower level than the general height of the site and are delimited by elm plantations.

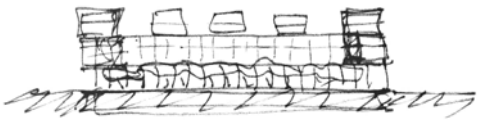
The most significant volume in the building corresponds to the Auditorium. The Auditorium has a capacity of 1,000 people and is appropriately equipped to host any kind of event that the Universidad de Granada might programme (lectures, plays, auditions, etc.), thus having a multi-functional nature.



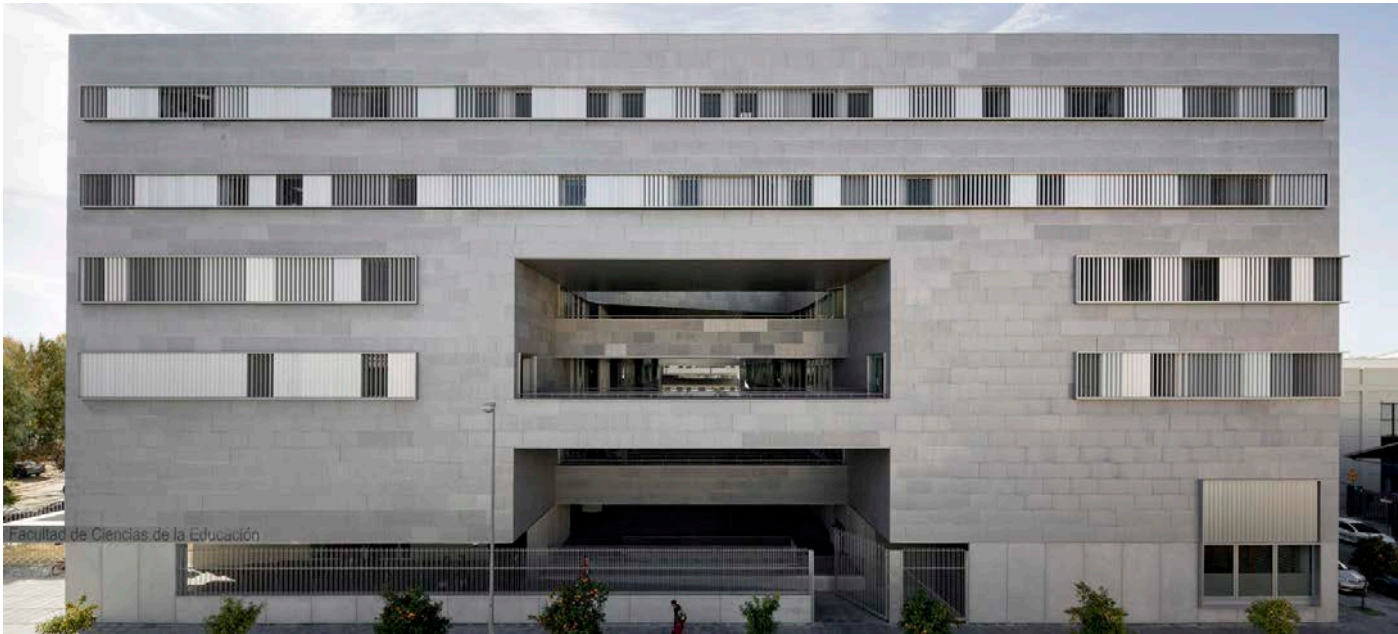


Faculty of Sciences of Education for US  
University

Seville, Spain



Publication's title: Faculty of Sciences of Education for US  
University, Seville  
Typology: Education and Culture  
Client: Seville University  
Surface: 29.017 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2010  
Status: Built



REPORT

The need to host a multi-purpose program and to offer the most appropriate specificity and dimension to each of the uses, has generated the two superimposed layouts that organize the structure of the new building. On one hand, two four-storied buildings that have a cross-span of 19,50 metres spread along the longest side of the building site. The most representative uses are carried out there, the disposition of the classrooms creating a landscaped patio. Superimposed on this structure, there is a more arbitrary, two-storied structure with a 10-metres cross-span. The departments are situated in this other structure, which generates a shading element above the patio. The façade is continuous and is covered with a single material, thus providing unity to the whole.

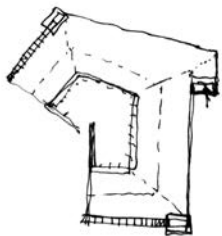
An easily-recognizable cross section and varied, volumetric features endow the building with a very singular character in consonance with its function as a public building and differentiate it from the neighbouring residential buildings.

Besides allowing a differentiated use, the contrasting disposition of the accesses generates a sort of diagonal tension among them that favours inside movement through the garden. Thus, the central patio turns into the bonding nexus and "heart" of the building.

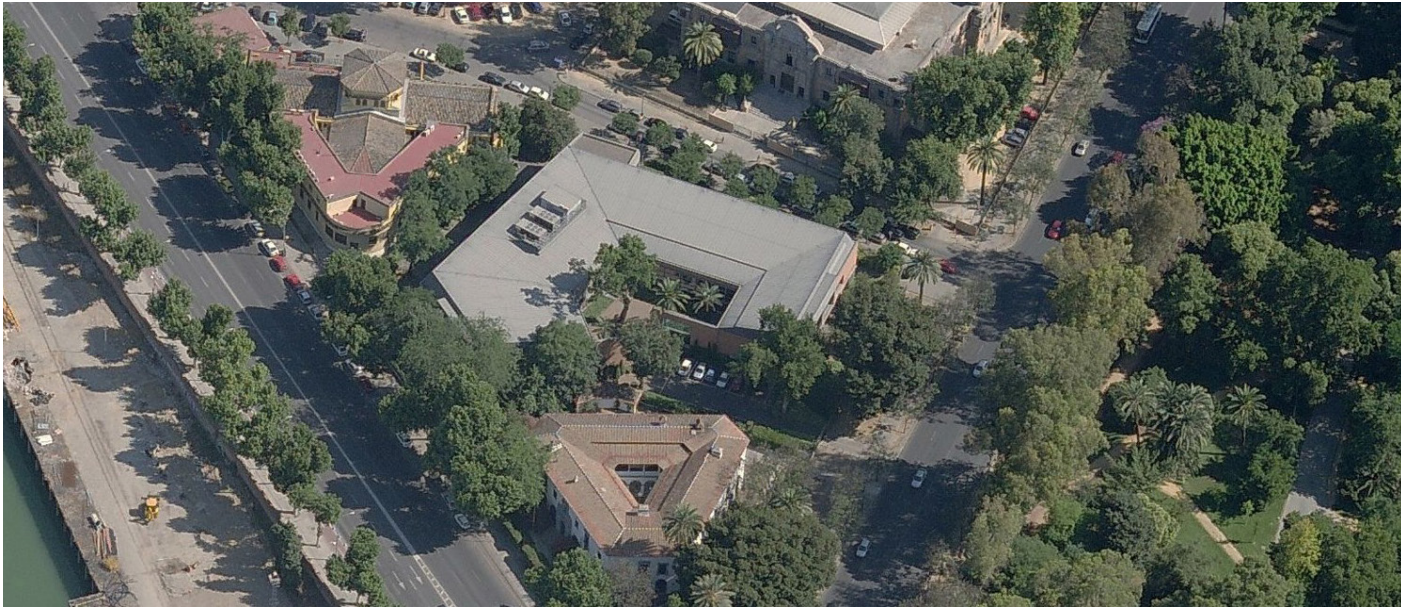




Library 'Infanta Elena' for Central State in Maria Luisa Park



Seville, Spain



Publication's title: Library 'Infanta Elena' in Maria Luisa Park, Seville  
Typology: Education and Culture, Landscape  
Client: Ministry of Culture of Spain  
Surface: 5.496 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 1998  
Status: Built



REPORT

'Infanta Elena' Public Library is located at the site of the 1929 Ibero-American Exhibition, at Parque de María Luisa. This magnificent and challenging setting allowed the new library to appear both unique and isolated like the other pavilions in the area, each presenting different solutions to a diverse urban landscape.

The building is built on two storeys and along a centreline, which adapts to the shape of the perimeter of the plot and conceals an interior courtyard that provides a second source of natural light for the reading rooms. This unexpected space, a courtyard within a park, can be used all year round as an open-air reading area. Everything from the zinc roof to the structure of the inner garden emphasises the building's centripetal design. Since the inner courtyard cannot be seen from the outside, visitors who reach the centre of the library will be surprised by this enclosed outdoor space.





**RESIDENTIAL**





## REPORT

Holland Park is an example of low-rise high density sub-urb based on the client's ambitions to create: "A sustainable neighbourhood on a human scale" and "a design as total concept with various consumers choices and possibilities".

The neighbourhood is located at the Bergwijpark in Diemen-Zuid, easily accessible from the centre of Amsterdam. The area is undergoing a daring transformation from a former office location into a lively sustainable residential area with more than 3.000 housing. The urban plan for Holland Park is from Sjoerd Soeters and is "the next generation" of his former urban plans, after Java Island in Amsterdam and Sluseholmen district in Copenhagen.

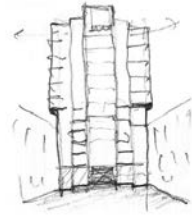
The common drive is to use, intensify and enliven public space as much as possible. Though the urbanization is mostly defined by "parcellation" façades and mid-rise buildings, the five towers along the tracks of metro line 53 Gaasperplas, seem to escape the rules of the building blocks. Cruz y Ortiz designs the third tower in a row: Toren Sevilla.

Toren Sevilla is 50 meters high and the volume is divided into partial slender volumes with different heights, leading into a stepped façade that literally lifts the tower into the sky. The apparent symmetry differs subtly, by optimally orienting the balconies to the sun. A clear floor plan of three apartments per floor of approximately 93 m<sup>2</sup> matches the appearance of the building.

The back of the building, on the side of the metro, is sensitive for sound and shows a similar stepped façade and plain floor-to-ceiling windows. The corner apartments have the luxury of a bedroom with two-sided orientation, which gives a great sense of freedom. The client's wish is a high level of comfort. The façade is designed to be 'deaf'. In total, Toren Sevilla has fifteen layers, of which thirteen floors with 37 luxury homes. On the ground floor comes a bicycle passage and a gallery.

The tower is elegant and exalted, but also modest with traditional Dutch finish: light-metallic bricks of large format, stacked in vertical tracks, emphasizing the verticality of the building. The bricks were manufactured specifically for this project in consultation with the supplier Hagemeister. Furthermore, all connections are detailed as accurately as possible, to an understandable simplicity and readability of the building.

## Residential tower 'Sevilla' at Holland Park



Diemen, Netherlands

### Publication's title:

Residential tower 'Sevilla'  
at Holland Park, Diemen

### Typology:

Client:

Residential

Surface:

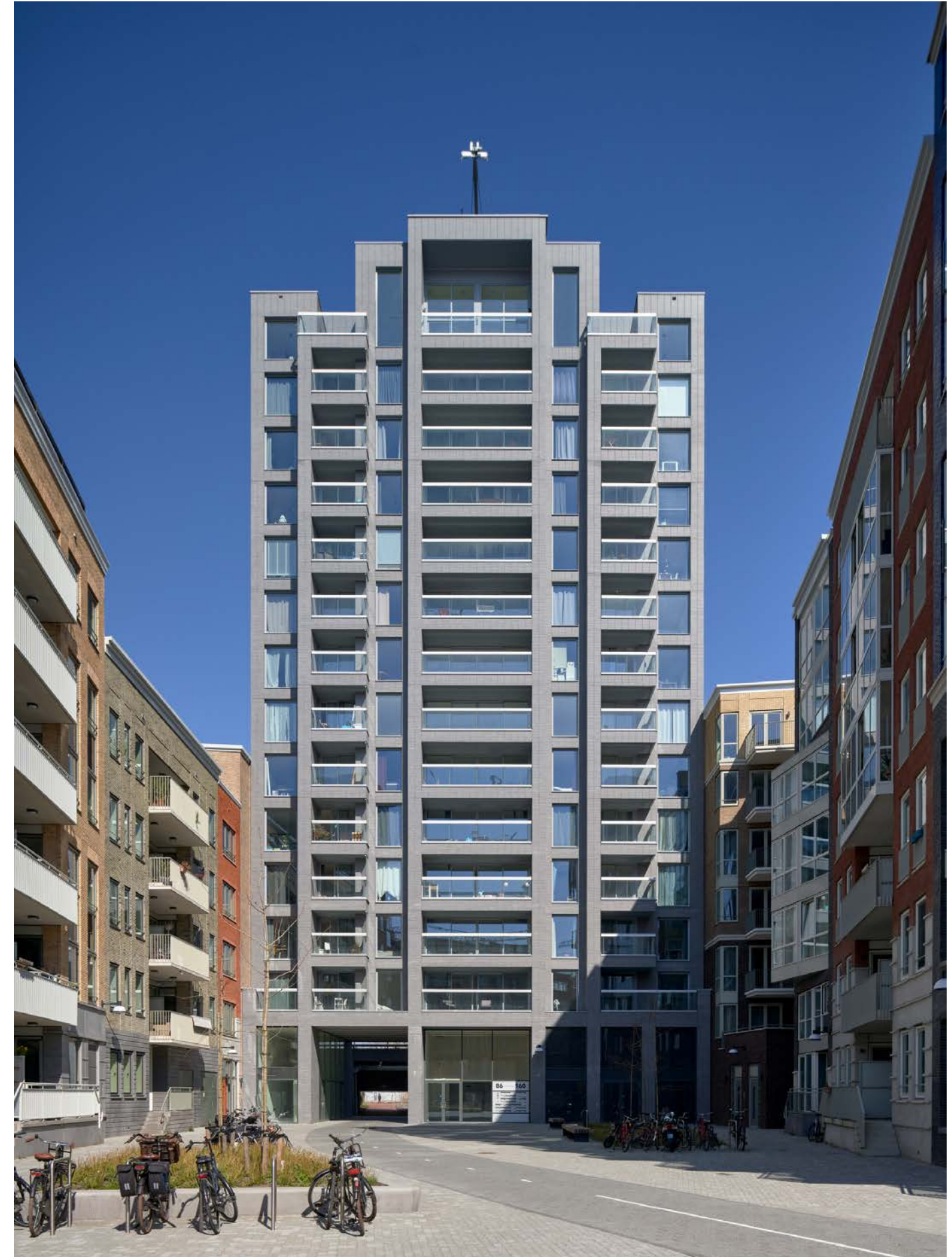
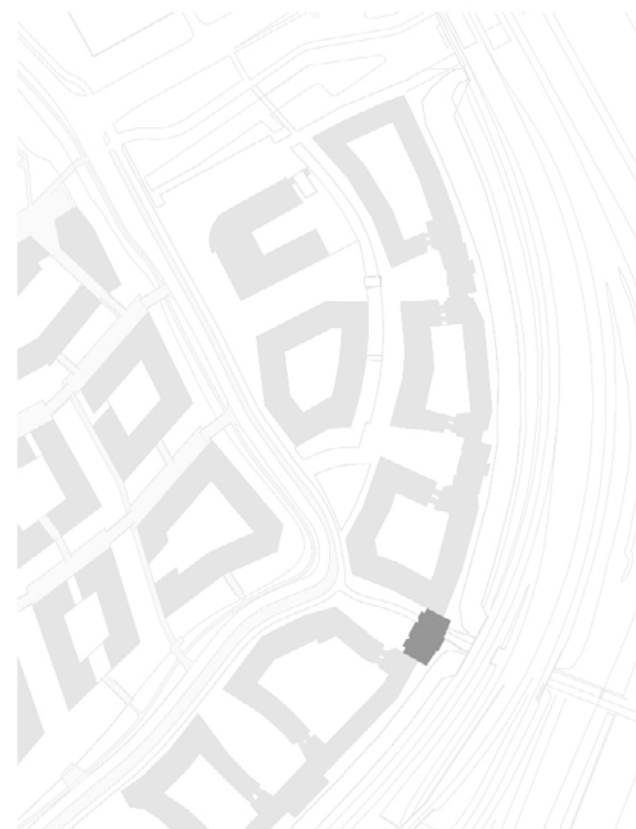
5.500 m<sup>2</sup>

Year:

2019

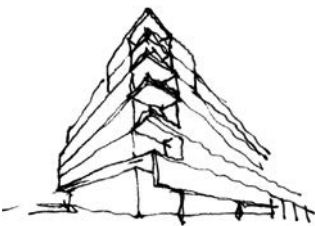
Status:

Built





Residential block 'Rossfeld' in Leidsche Rijn  
Centrum



Utrecht, Netherlands



REPORT

Leidsche Rijn Centrum is a rather unique project and currently in development which, once completed, will provide the Netherlands with an active center in the heart of the country. The ordination stresses the need to provide a modernized, high-quality service center to the newly built suburban area around the historic city center of Utrecht. Around 130 stores, more than 15 restaurants and offices will be combined with 482 homes for sale and 252 rental apartments, of all types and sizes, to which are added leisure areas, social assistance, health, cultural and educational services.

The situation of the Leidsche Rijn Centrum will exceed the physical barrier of one of the main arteries of the Netherlands: the highway that connects Amsterdam with Maastricht. Consequently, a roof is created that connects the East and West areas and will be developed in the future. The urban design is inspired by the central European cities, being the result a mixture of wide boulevards and intimate streets on the sides, lived squares and green patios within the residential blocks. Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos carries out the design of two of the housing projects.

On the D3 plot, the Rossfeld housing building is projected, formed by a singular volume, which receives its main characteristics due to the intersection of the roads and which consists of 5 floors with 66 homes and 4000 m<sup>2</sup> of commercial area. The building stands out for its height, which gives it a prominent position both on the boulevard and in the intimate adjacent plaza.

In order to follow the client's wishes, the building is provided with a flexible program on each floor, a wide range of sizes and typologies for above-average apartments, bicycle lifts and outdoor domestic spaces. The relevance of the project includes the generation of energy in a sustainable way through the storage of cold and heat.

Publication's title:

Residential block 'Rossfeld'  
in Leidsche Rijn

Typology:

Client:

Surface:

Year:

Status:

Liedsche Rijn Centrumplan BV

14.038 m<sup>2</sup>

2019

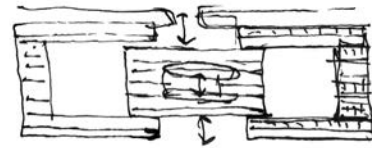
Built





## Residential block 'Richmond & Phoenix' in Leidshe Rijn Centrum

Utrecht, Netherlands



### REPORT

Leidsche Rijn Centrum is a rather unique project and currently in development which, once completed, will provide the Netherlands with an active center in the heart of the country. The ordination stresses the need to provide a modernized, high-quality service center to the newly built suburban area around the historic city center of Utrecht. Around 130 stores, more than 15 restaurants and offices will be combined with 482 homes for sale and 252 rental apartments, of all types and sizes, to which are added leisure areas, social assistance, health, cultural and educational services. .

The situation of the Leidsche Rijn Centrum will exceed the physical barrier of one of the main arteries of the Netherlands: the highway that connects Amsterdam with Maastricht. Consequently, a roof is created that connects the East and West areas and will be developed in the future. The urban design is inspired by the central European cities, being the result a mixture of wide boulevards and intimate streets on the sides, lived squares and green patios within the residential blocks. Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos carries out the design of two of the housing projects.

One of them is the Richmond & Phoenix housing building, located on plot C1. It is a significant block, composed of two U-shaped bodies, through which a bicycle lane crosses, which embrace an elevated landscaped courtyard. This five-storey block has 150 apartments and 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> of commercial area. Architecture can be defined as timeless, solemn and unitary: achieving a good presence both towards the Singel and towards the Plaza area.

In order to follow the client's wishes, the building is provided with a flexible program on each floor, a wide range of sizes and typologies for above-average apartments, bicycle lifts and outdoor domestic spaces. The relevance of the project includes the generation of energy in a sustainable way through the storage of cold and heat.

**Publication's title:** Residential block 'Richmond & Phoenix' in Leidsche Rijn, Utrecht  
**Typology:** Residential  
**Client:** Liedsche Rijn Centrumplan BV  
**Surface:** 66.473 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Year:** 2018  
**Status:** Built





REPORT

The intervention involved the rehabilitation of a small industrial building and its expansion with the construction of a new volume, all designed for residential use.

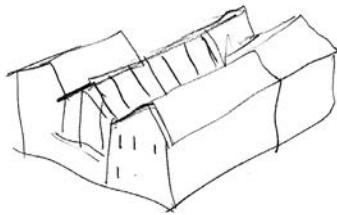
The former Planell factory was built in the early nineteenth century, and is situated on the corner of Turull and Riego. It was our intention to maintain and preserve the existing building and, as well, to transfer its character to the construction of the new volume that completes the building. Faced with dual tasks -restore the industrial building and construct new residential construction- it was decided to improve all of it, combining the new with the old in a strong and confident way.

The common access to the group is through a covered open space and adjacent to the existing industrial building. It forms a courtyard or atrium access that provides the backbone of the common space. The vertical and horizontal communications are concentrated in this space. Once in the interior of the block, a new patio garden for the use of the residents appears. This sequence of spaces contributes to the sense of discovery or surprise that the building reserves for the visitor.

All the homes of the project are developed on two floors, with double orientation, since the facades open to both the exterior and interior free spaces. In general, the housing contains one room of double height overlooked by the remaining rooms. The kitchens are integrated into the living room.

Materials similar to those used in the construction of the existing building have been used -ceramics, lime plaster, woodwork- thus ensuring a consistent and unified image.

Conversion Industrial hall in loft apartments  
in Sabadell



Barcelona Spain

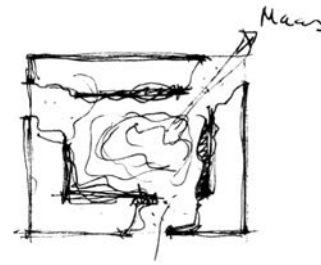
Publication's title: Residential block on Tres Creus  
Street in Sabadell, Barcelona  
Typology: Housing, Rehabilitation, Landscape,  
Interior Design  
Client: Taliesin 1 Inmobiliaria  
Surface: 6.212 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2007  
Status: Built





## Residential block 'Patio Sevilla' garden in Ceramique district

Maastricht, Netherlands



Publication's title: Residential block 'Patio Sevilla' garden in  
Ceramique district, Maastricht  
Typology: Residential, Landscape  
Client: Ruijters Vastgoed Ontwikkeling, 3W Vastgoed B.V.  
Surface: 23.072 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2004  
Status: Built



### REPORT

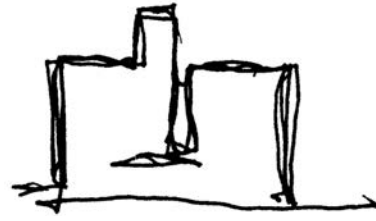
Ceramique Avenue is the central axis of the recent extension along the river that is being carried out in Maastricht in an old industrial area close to the center of the city. Following the guidelines of the urban plan –which imposed some stone plinths, ceramic enclosures and courtyards for public use– the 98 apartments are grouped in a rectangular block that share alignment with the Bonnefanten Museum, located in the adjacent plot.

The differences between exterior and interior, that is, exterior flat façades that strictly adapt to the street alignments and creased inner walls that define the organic geometry of the courtyard. The interior meets the evenness of the street by means of three accesses where randomly set poplars serve as thresholds which hold up the exposure of the central void. The uniform and open garden which fills the block's courtyard –traditionally a private domain– is incorporated in this way to the urban sequence of public spaces providing alternative pedestrian paths midway between the city fabric and the tree-lined promenades which run along the course of the Maas River.





## Residential blocks in Java-Eiland



Amsterdam, Netherlands



Publication's title: Residential block in Java Eiland, Amsterdam  
 Typology: Residential  
 Client: SFB/BPF-BOUW  
 Surface: 15.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Year: 1996  
 Status: Built



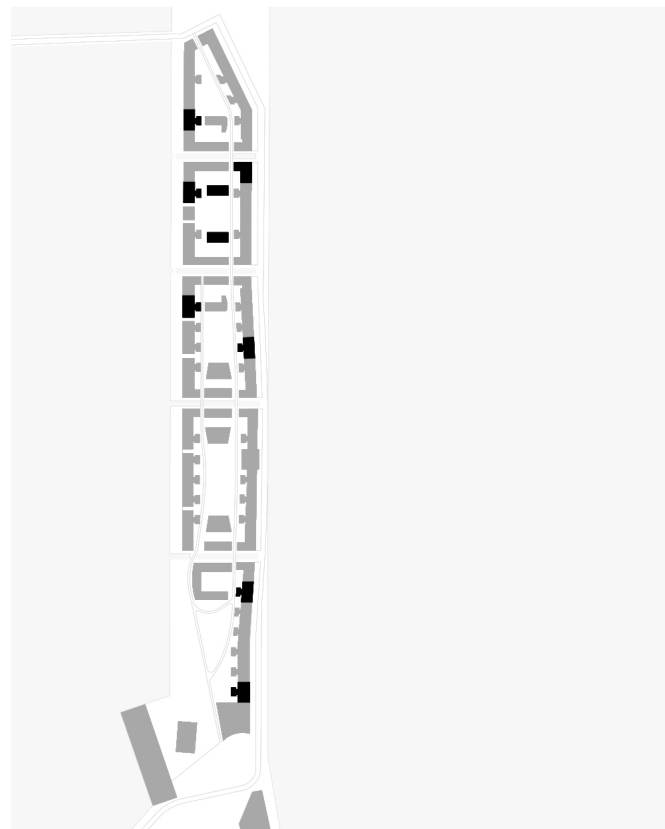
### REPORT

The master plan for Java-Eiland lied in a relatively traditional design of streets and the division of building areas in lots of medium size, 27 m of façades and 13.50 m depth.

Each architect was in charge of 9 different buildings in different situations and with different housing programs. The idea was the discontinuity of the whole and the trust in collage as a way of composition.

In this situation, we understood that, given this foreseeable lack of order, we should project buildings with strong and simple series of design, easily identifiable by its neighbours. The main decisions of the project are taken following this concept: a strong and recognisable skyline, vertical and dark crack and stress on the horizontal rhythm, where windows and terraces are included.

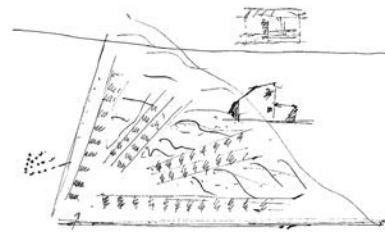
The second decision was to repeat the same façade in the different designed buildings. That way, when passing along the front part of the island, either by land or water, the ruled appearance of the same topic should give the whole a certain cadence or rhythm.





## Mining village in Tharsis

Huelva, Spain



Publication's title: Mining village in Tharsis, Huelva  
 Typology: Residential, Urban design  
 Client: Andalusian Autonomous Government  
 Surface: 50.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Year: 1992  
 Status: Built



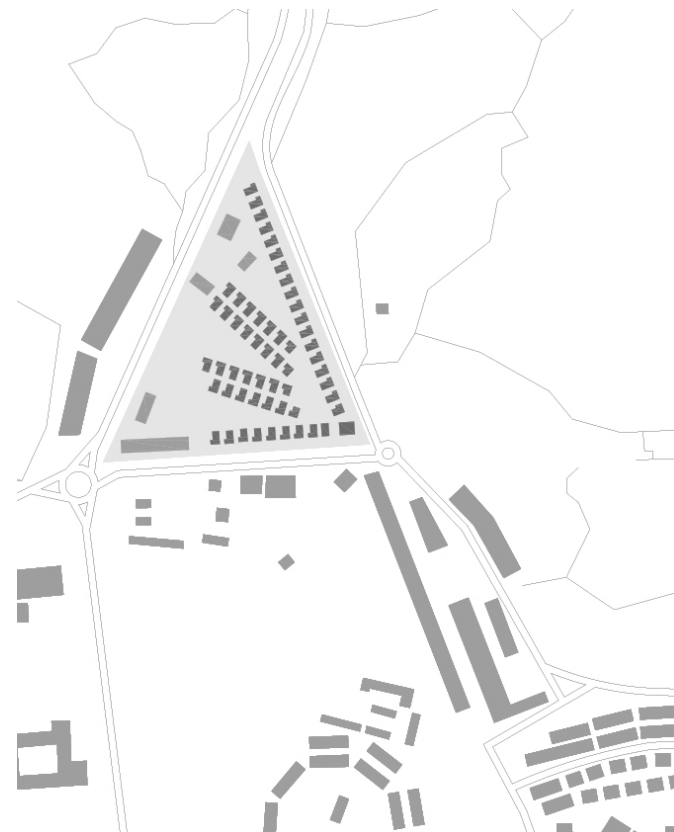
### REPORT

The mining settlement of Tharsis is the location of a project originally consisting of 50 single-family housing units.

The plot is situated on the edge of the existing village, which has grown to its current size following the successive expansions of the over two-thousand-year-old mining exploitation, with parts being added to the settlement on different occasions. This all led to a very independent solution for the project, which primarily obeyed its own laws.

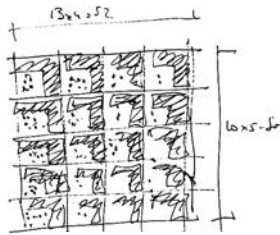
The connection between the center of the village and the proposal is made through a square from which the rows of houses fan out in radial lines. As the terrain of the site gradually rises uphill, the level of each house is maintained in a slightly elevated position with respect to the natural ground lying between them.

The housing units were built on lots of 14 x 12 meters, surrounded by low stone walls typical of the region. Each lot has its own driveway, providing access for cars.





Residential 'Augusta Golf' at Novo Sancti Petri  
in Chiclana de la Fra.



Cádiz, Spain

Publication's title: Residential at Novo Sancti Petri in Chiclana de la Fra., Cádiz  
Typology: Residential, Urban design, Landscape  
Client: Royal Resort, S.A.  
Surface: 33.773 m²  
Year: 1991  
Status: Built

REPORT

Situated in a large residential area by the beach, this complex comprises 68 holiday homes.

The project is based on two fundamental objectives: to provide both comfort and privacy for each of the dwellings, and to find a configuration embracing the houses in larger units for the entire complex. The result is two very compact and approximately square-shaped groups of houses, each slightly shifted in relation to one another.

Regardless of their different programs, each house is set within an identical 16 x 13.5 metre plot and is based on an L-shaped floor plan to ensure the best orientation and to generate a private courtyard or garden onto which all the rooms open. As a result, each house has its own specific space, thereby achieving both privacy as well as a shelter from the strong winds of the area.





Residential block Doña Maria Coronel

Seville, Spain



Publication's title: Residential on Doña Maria Coronel St.,  
Seville  
Typology: Residential  
Client: Panur  
Surface: 1.701 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 1976  
Status: Built

REPORT

The commission was to build a 12-apartment building in the old city center of Seville on an irregular-shaped lot. The project concentrated the unconstructed space in a courtyard whose shape solved the geometrical problems the site posed, while also providing a focal point that drew attention from the many different lines of building hidden behind it. The courtyard provides the key to the organization of the entire building, marking off the areas to be occupied by housing and positioning the stairways. Vehicles gain access to the basement through the ground floor, which the inhabitants also pass through to reach the stairs to their homes.

The use of traditional Sevillian materials and construction techniques add significance to the final character of the building, making it relatively timeless and thus allow it to fit into the backdrop of the city center, so densely packed with history.





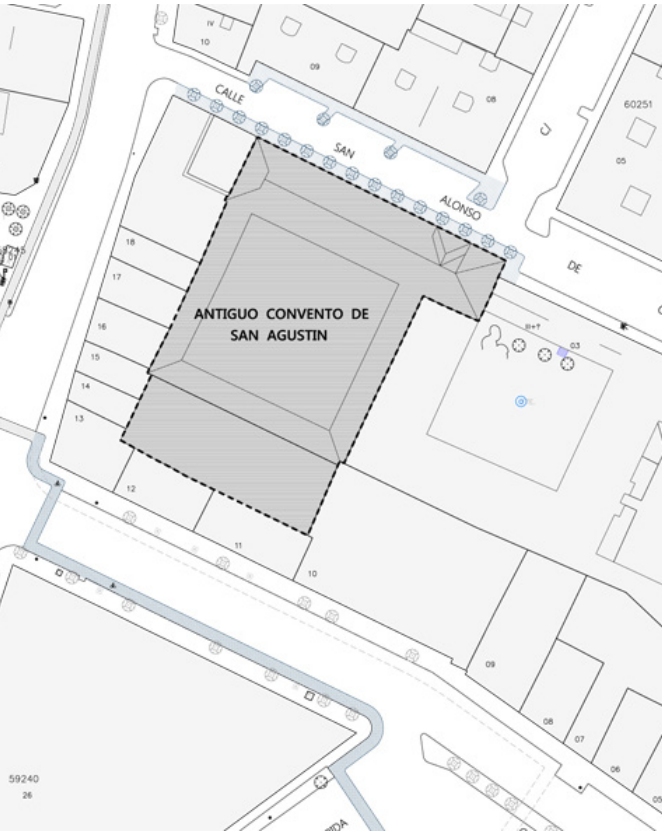
# HOTELS & HOSPITALITY



Hotel at San Agustín convent. Transformation

Seville, Spain

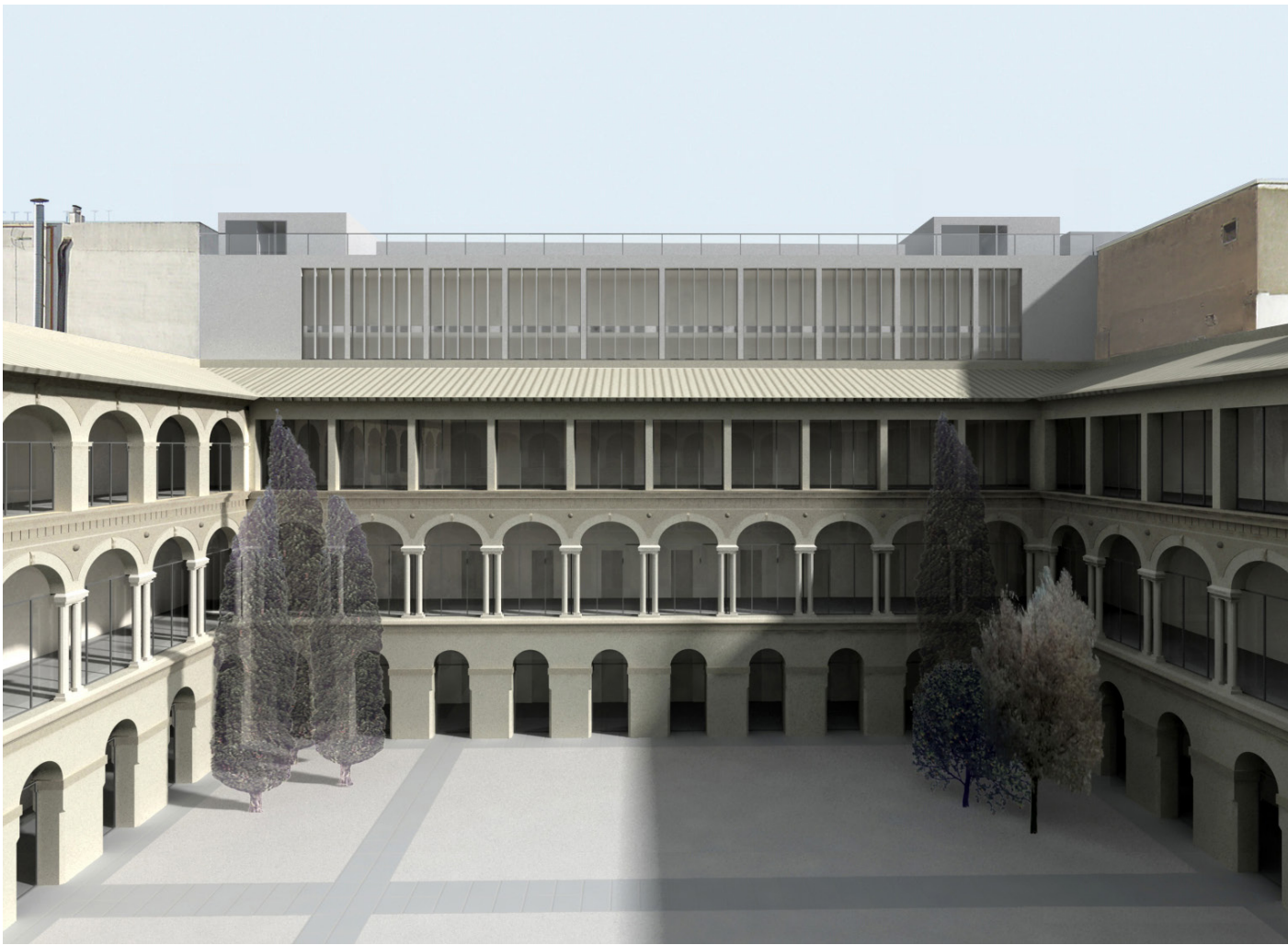
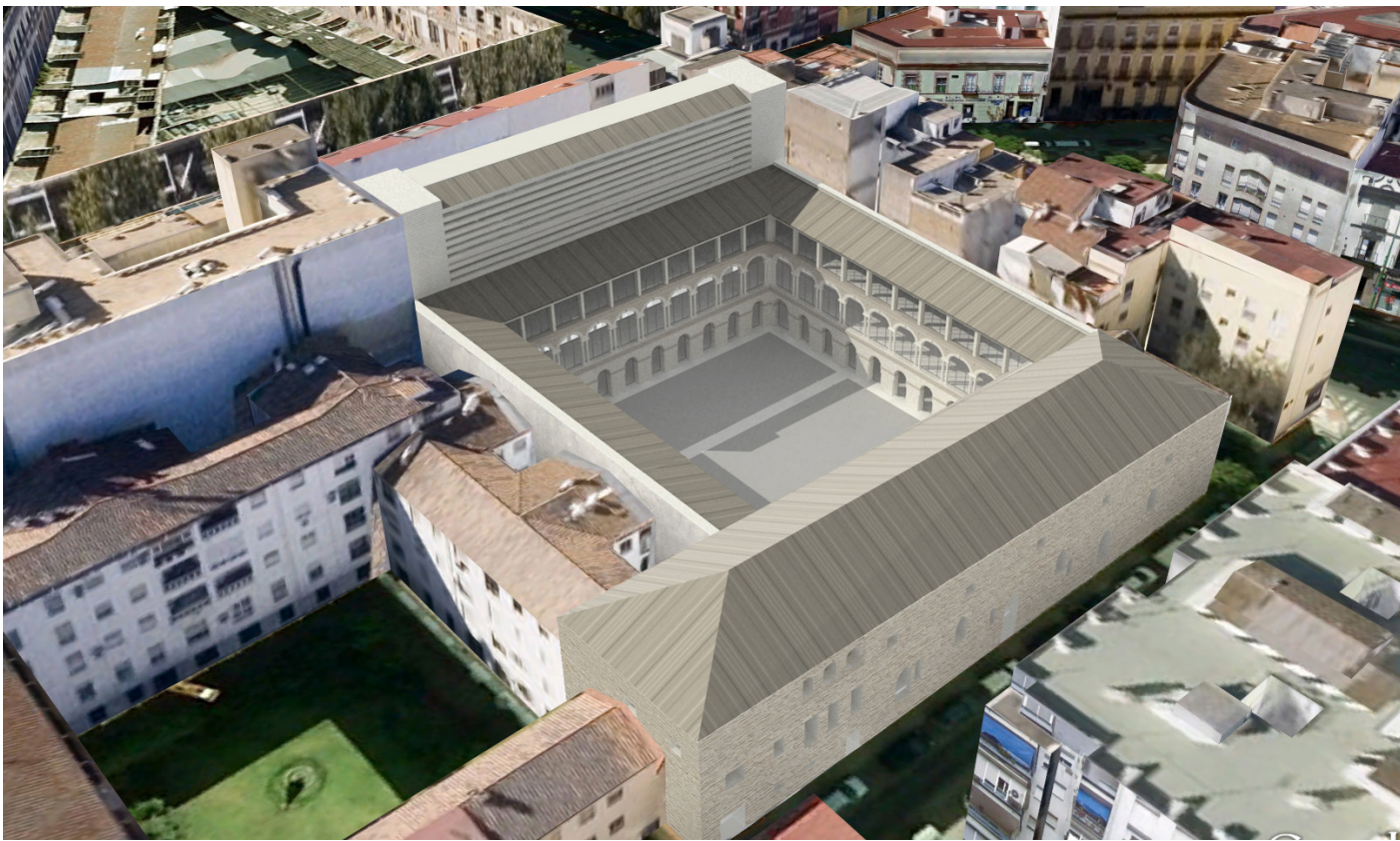
Publication's title: Hotel at Saint Agustín Convent, Seville  
Typology: Hotel, Rehabilitation  
Client: Convento San Agustín S.L.P.  
Surface: 13.850 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2017  
Status: In Progress



REPORT

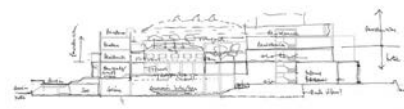
This proposal aims at adapting the former convent of San Agustín to house a 5\* hotel complex. This building counts with a historical and architectural value.

Therefore, we have opted for a double strategy intervention: considering acting on the existing elements of the old convent and the restrictions imposed by the building that conform the site perimeter.





## Hotel 'Thermae Palace'



Ostend, Belgium

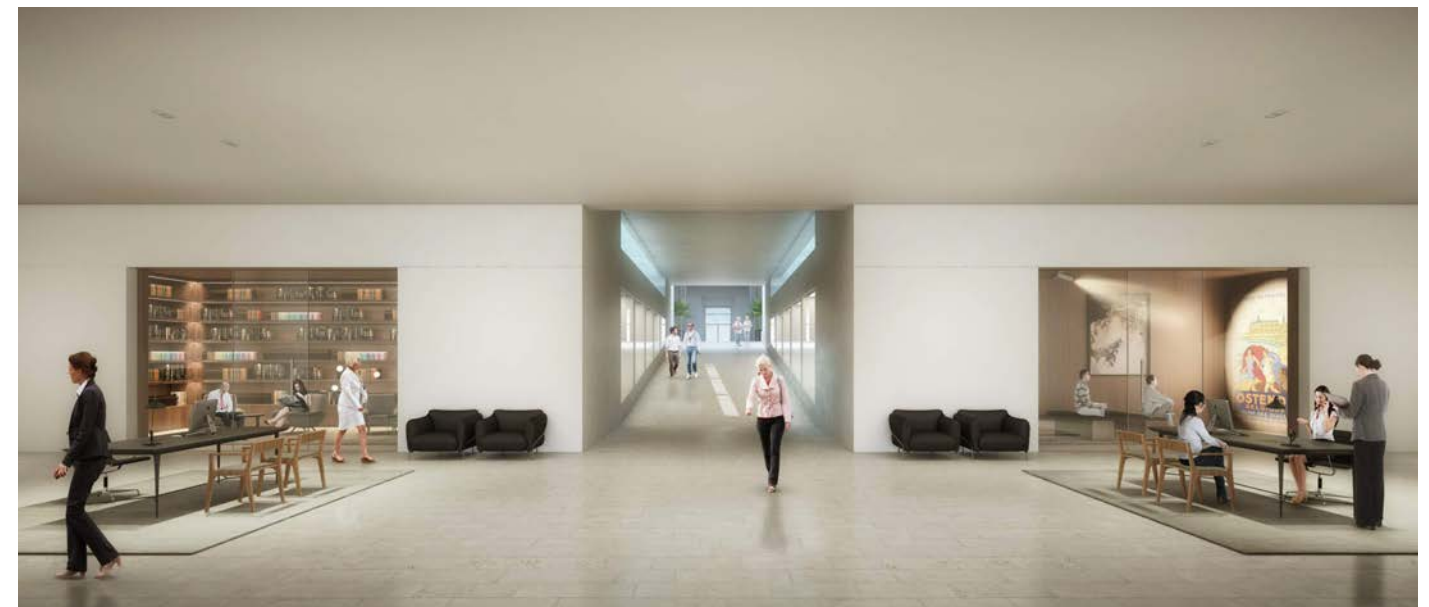
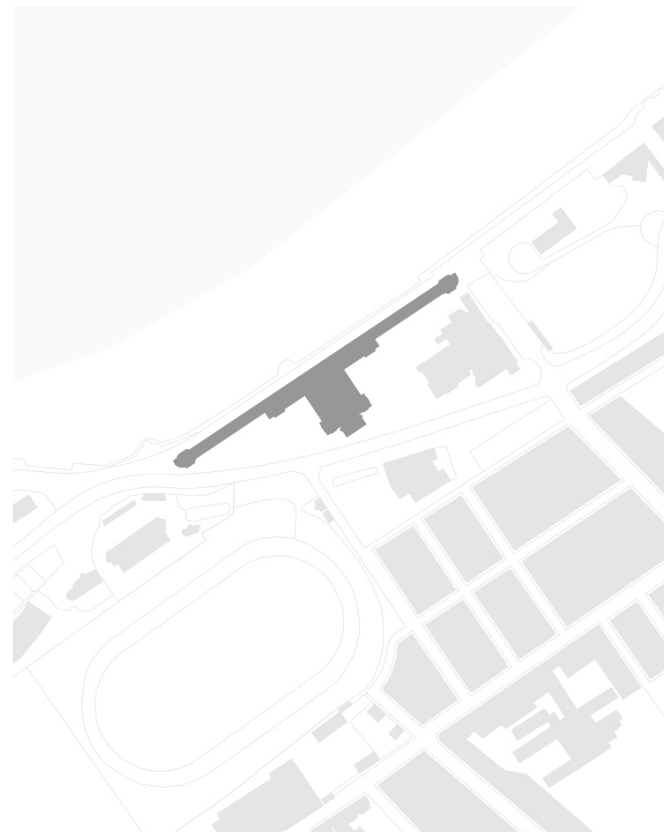
### REPORT

The Thermae Palace of Oostende is a unique spot along the European coast and one of the most remarkable remnants of the big ambitions of King Albert II. Simultaneously it represents a long forgotten bathing culture, representative for what is often seen in sanitary resorts of the 20th century. Sadly enough the building has never proven to be profitable in its exploitation, despite its series of interventions along the decades. The site appears desolated and neglected.

We first decided to give back sense & meaning to the hardly used - but quite monumental and inviting entrance - along the Koniging Astridlaan. With a minor effort in the set of stairs and landings we propose to incorporate an entrance on a new floor level as main access to the reborn Palace Hotel. Underneath the former access for particularly the swimming pool, the new lobby will be allocated. From here a central passage will reveal a hidden connection between city and ocean; one that in our perspective seems so apparent at first sight, though non-existent before. Herewith a logic backbone is given to the building serving as main intervention for its improved and durable exploitation: all functions are linked.

On this same semi-souterrain level the former wellness area will be recovered and given new life. The swimming pool on the intermediate level above will be split in two, complemented with relax areas. The space will bath in day light by the reconstructed sky lights. In the badly treated and randomly shaped courtyard above the pool a secluded treasure is formed by the semi-covered Wintergarden. In and on top the wings around this Orangerie a diverse program of housing and lodging will be developed. Volumetric additions on the rooftops will reinforce the typical silhouette of The Thermae Palace and make the whole intervention rentable. The peculiar and typical royal galleries – the original walking corridor of the king between is villa and hippodrome- will be revitalised with appropriate new public programming.

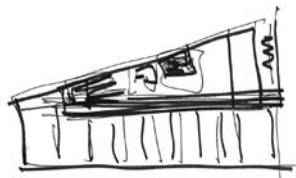
Publication's title: 'Hotel 'Thermae Palace', Ostend  
Typology: Hotel, Transformation  
Client: Familia Vanmoerkerke  
Surface: 25.876 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2016  
Status: In Progress





Hotel Kivir on Paseo de Cristóbal Colón

Seville, Spain



Publication's title: Hotel Kivir on Paseo de Cristóbal Colón  
Typology: Hotels, Transformation, Interior Design  
Client: Amadora Hoteles SL  
Surface: 1.897 m2  
Year: 2019  
Status: Built



REPORT

The hotel is located in a narrow building of the early twentieth century on Paseo de Cristóbal Colón, one of the city's most important streets facing the Guadalquivir river. Its location allows the guests to easily reach both the hotel and the city's main points of interest.

The ground floor is occupied by the reception and a restaurant, whereas the rooms are placed on the two upper floors with sixteen of them in each one. Rooms' simple design allows to meet the guests' needs of comfort and rest. The rooftop features the breakfast room and a cocktail-bar, as well as a riverfront terrace with a small swimming pool.

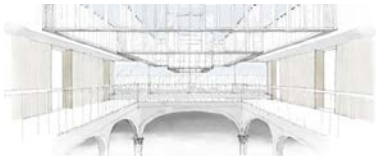
Cruz y Ortiz Arquitectos designed the architectural and interiorism project directing the works with special attention to details. Just a few months after its opening, the hotel is already ranked on Tripadvisor as the second best hotel in the city and distinguished with five stars on other websites related to hospitality.





Hotel Mercer boutique \*\*\*\*\* G.L. 'Casa Palacio  
Castelar'

Seville, Spain



Publication's title: Hotel Mercer boutique \*\*\*\*\* G.L. 'Casa  
Palacio Castelar', Seville  
Typology: Hotel, Rehabilitation  
Client: Mercer Sevilla  
Surface: 1.324 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2016  
Status: Built

REPORT

The purpose of the project is to transform a 19th century palace into a 12 room exclusive hotel where the monumental conditions of both the property and the urban context are delicate conditions to deal with.

The two main interventions needed for the transition to its new, more public use, are located in the ground and rooftop. To encourage proper access through the ground floor, the former neglected backyard was moved to a new, more prominent place in the main axis of the building. All direct public services are in and around the courtyards on the ground floor, of which the main one remains classical in style while the new adopts a more contemporary style. The main courtyard is embellished by a sculptural "chandelier" that hangs under its skylight.

In the intermediate floors of the palace, the gallery around the courtyard offers easy access to the hotel rooms on the top floor which it has been integrated to respect the unique character of the building. On the top floor is the more private and secluded areas, the swimming pool and terrace, which have been integrated meticulously and with care for heritage.

The Hotel Mercer Seville has been classified as the best luxury hotel in Spain 2018





## Hotel Ambassade. Public areas design

Amsterdam, Netherlands



### REPORT

Since 1953 the Ambassade Hotel resides in Amsterdam, on the Herengracht and Singel, occupying an ensemble of 17th century canal houses. In the sequence of time the hotel implemented several improvements, always being faithful to the concept of an intimate and comfortable hotel: a place where guests feel at home.

In 2014 the owners of the hotel decided to commission Cruz y Ortiz Architects the renovation and increase of its public areas. Both Antonio Cruz and Antonio Ortiz have been – and still are – guests of the hotel for more than 20 years.

The scope of works was based on three main starting points: First of all, the important Cobra collection that the hotel owns should gain a more public and visible character.

Secondly, the Ambassade Hotel is highly visited by many authors who leave a signed copy of their books at the very same hotel. The library that the hotel houses, is a result of this unique collection and contains over 4000 books.

And last, a lounge bar, small enough to meet the homey atmosphere and a new brasserie on the first floor were also part of the commission.

Taken into account the previous situation, one of the first statements made was to reorganize the spaces. Due to the building modifications introduced before, some special qualities of the houses got lost. The result – a somehow amorphous space – seemed a sum of several decisions taken over time, resulting in a loss of coherency and hiding of the canal houses original structure.

So, first priority was to provide geometry and legibility to the spaces. The succession of aligned pass ways that were introduced in the design proposal enables the transit from one house to another, as a stroll through a sequence of spaces in which the original houses are again identifiable. Recovering the spatial orientation gives a natural calm in the perception of the hotel's public areas.

**Publication's title:** Hotel Ambassade.Brasserie, bar, library, salons and reception design, Amsterdam  
**Typology:** Hotel, Transformation, Interior Design  
**Client:** Ambassade Hotel  
**Surface:** 407,35 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Year:** 2015  
**Status:** Built









REPORT

The Atelier Building, the building that houses the restoration workshops, is an important piece of the overall renovation project of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Since the main museum building will be devoted exclusively to exhibiting the collection, it was necessary to find another location for all other uses that were formerly housed there. From this need derived the construction of the Atelier Building, a structure with a very specialized use that houses the various workshops involved in the museum’s restoration, from paint to furniture, from fabrics to ship models, from works on paper to objects of silver or porcelain.

As opposed to the direction that the building might have had, with the Atelier Building having the shape or character belonging to the complex of Museum buildings, a more proximate contextual vision won out, where the choice was made to integrate the building into its block, although at the cost of making it more anonymous. The building has been constructed on a neighboring site to the museum, on the other side of Hobbemastraat. The plot fronted two streets, to the north Hobbemastraat and to the south Honthorstraat, and appeared surrounded by other buildings, all of them autonomous and all built in brick: to the west the Manheimer Villa, a residential building that houses the management and administration of the Museum, and two more banal modern buildings for offices.

To the east lies a large building from the late nineteenth century, the Zuiderbad, the first public pool in Amsterdam and, even more, another building of the same period which houses an old fire station. Except for the office buildings, all the others have varying degrees of protection as monuments. This will be important when defining the volume of the new project. Half of the site on which we should build was occupied by the Veiligheidsinstituut (Institute of Work Safety) building, an institution from 1917, certainly a pioneer in its field. The building, a design of Cuijpers, the author of the Rijksmuseum, had a dual organization: first, it opened to Hobbemastraat with a body of a residential nature that housed the administrative part of the institution, and secondly, linked to this first built structure, the workshops for testing materials and elements used to improve safety at work.

Despite the fact that all the buildings enjoyed monumental protection, we sought –and achieved– permission to maintain only the Villa, much more accurate in its architecture, and demolish the workshops, the past of the building with the uncertain design. This is a complex and demanding design, requiring heavy security and a high specialization of the various departments, with diverse needs of climate or artificial lighting. Natural lighting, however, was necessary: light from the north in each and every one of the outbuildings was one of the main factors that contributed to the final shape of the building.

Dutch Institute for Culture Heritage at  
Ateliergebouw



Publication’s title: Dutch Institute for Culture Heritage at  
Ateliergebouw, Amsterdam  
Typology: Research, Museums and galleries,  
Education and Culture  
Client: Programmadirectie Het Nieuwe Rijksmuseum  
Surface: 9.370 m<sup>2</sup>  
Year: 2007  
Status: Built









MAIN WORKS AND PROJECTS

Stadiums

Sports and Events Center, Offices and Masterplan. Lugano, Switzerland. In development.

'Wanda Metropolitano' Football Stadium for Club Atlético de Madrid. Madrid, Spain 2010-2017

Athletic Stadium of Jerez, Sports Center and Hotel. Rehabilitation and Extension. Jerez, Cádiz, Spain 2000-2003

Athletics Stadium. Offices and Hotel. Seville, Spain 1997-2000

Madrid Track and Field Stadium (Peineta). Madrid, Spain 1989-1994

Museums

The New Rijksmuseum. Main Building. Rehabilitation, Adaptation and Extension. Amsterdam, Netherlands 2001-2013

The New Rijksmuseum. Asian Pavilion. Amsterdam, Netherlands 2001-2013

The New Rijksmuseum. Atelier Building. Amsterdam, Netherlands 2002-2007

Marine World Museum. Visitor and Investigation Center in Doñana National Park. Huelva, Spain 1999-2002

Spanish Pavilion at World fair- Expo 2000. Hannover, Germany 1999-2000

Sea Museum. Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Baluarte de la Candelaria. Cádiz, Spain 1986-1989

Stations

SBB Train Station and Department Store. Rehabilitation and Extension. Basel, Switzerland 1998-2004

Bus Terminal. Huelva, Spain 1990-1994

Santa Justa Central Train Station. Seville, Spain 1987-1991

Education and Culture

Masterplan and Buildings of the University Campus of SUPSI. Lugano, Switzerland. In development.

University of Groningen Library. Rehabilitation and Extension. Groningen, Netherlands. In development.

Learning Center at Health Sciences Campus of UGR University in Granada University. Granada, Spain 2009-2015

Faculty of Medicine at Health Sciences Campus of UGR University in Granada University. Granada, Spain 2010-2015

Faculty of Sciences of Education for US University. Seville, Spain 2006-2010

State Public Library. Sevilla, Spain 1995-1999

Offices

Offices for Banco Santander on Calle Hernán Cortés. Rehabilitation and Adaptation. Santander, Spain. In development.

'Herenstaete' Coworking Offices at Herengracht. Amsterdam, Netherlands. In development.

Offices for Oracle Headquarters in the Old Warehouse 'Nieuwevaart'. Amsterdam, Netherlands 2016-2017

Offices for Regional Government of Andalucía. Promotion and Housing Department on Calle Picasso. Seville, Spain 2009-2015

Offices for Regional Government of Andalucía. Economy and Innovation Department in Almanjayar. Granada, Spain 1999-2009

Regional Government of Andalucía Central Headquarters. Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Hytasa Factory. Seville, Spain 1998-2001

Provincial Government Headquarters. Rehabilitation, Adaptation and new Seat. Seville, Spain 1991-1995

Government of Andalucía Cultural Bureau on San Jose Street. Seville, Spain 1989-1992

Residential

Residential Tower 'Sevilla' at Holland Park. Diemen, Netherlands 2015-2019

'Rossfeld' Housing Block in New Leidscherijn. Utrecht, Netherlands 2007-2019

'Richmond & Phoenix' Housing Block in New Leidscherijn. Utrecht, Netherlands 2007-2018

Housing Block at Tort factory in Can Planell. Sabadell, Spain 2003-2007

Housing Blocks and Garden. Block 29 'Patio Sevilla'. Ceramique, Maastricht, Netherlands 2000-2004

48 Social Housing units in La Pañoleta. Seville, Spain 1995-2001

Housing Blocks in Java Eiland. Amsterdam, Netherlands 1994-1996

Mining Village. Tharsis, Huelva, Spain 1990-1992

Residential at Novo Sancti Petri. Chiclana de la Frontera, Cádiz, Spain 1990-1991

Housing Blocks in Carabanchel. Madrid, Spain 1986-1989

Housing Block on Hombre de Piedra Street. Seville, Spain 1983-1985

Housing Block on Lumbreras Street. Seville, Spain 1978-1980

Housing Block on Doña Maria Coronel Street. Seville, Spain 1974-1976

Hotels

Hotel Convent of Saint Augustine. Rehabilitation and Adaptation. Seville, Spain. In development.

Hotel Kivir at Paseo Cristobal Colon. Rehabilitation and Adaptation. Seville, Spain 2014-2019

Hotel Mercer 5\* on Calle Castelar. Rehabilitation and Adaptation. Seville, Spain 2007-2016

Hotel Ambassade. Public areas design. Amsterdam, Netherlands 2013-2015

**Masterplan**



Masterplan for Santa Justa Railway Station Perimetral Surroundings. Residential, Offices and Comercial. Seville, Spain. Project in writing.

Masterplan for the Campus of Health and Sciences of UGR University. Granada, Spain 2006-2014

Urbanization of Madrid 2012 Olympic Park area. Madrid, Spain 2004-2007

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Cruz y Ortiz, Architecture 2000-2013, TC Papers No. 107, Valencia, 2013
- 2. Cruz y Ortiz Architects: The New Rijksmuseum, Jaap Huisman, NAI010, Amsterdam, 2013
- 3. Rijksmuseum, Wim Pijbes (Introduction), Wijnanda Deroo (pictures), NAI010, Amsterdam, 2013
- 4. Cruz y Ortiz, Architecture Synthesis, Sevilla, 2003
- 5. Cruz y Ortiz, Synthese der Architektur, Berlin, 2002
- 6. Cruz / Ortiz, 1975-2000 AV Monographs, Madrid, 2001.
- 7. Cruz / Ortiz, Rafael Moneo (Introduction), Tanais Ediciones, Madrid, 2000.
- 8. Cruz / Ortiz, Rafael Moneo (Introduzione), Logos, Modena, 1996
- 9. Cruz / Ortiz, Rafael Moneo (Einführung), Birkhäuser, Berlin, 1996.
- 10. Cruz / Ortiz, Rafael Moneo (Introduction), Princeton Architectural Press, 1996.
- 11. Cruz / Ortiz, Rafael Moneo (Introduction), Tanais Ediciones, Madrid, 1996.
- 12. Documents of Architecture, Almería, 1991, No. 18.
- 13. Cruz / Ortiz, Rafael Moneo (Introduction), Gustavo Gili, Barcelona, 1988.

SOLO EXHIBITIONS

- 2018 Cruz y Ortiz 1/200... 1/2000, Colegio de Arquitectos de Cádiz, España
- 2016 Cruz y Ortiz 1/200... 1/2000, Fundación ICO. Museo ICO, Madrid. España.
- 2013 The Rijksmuseum and others, OBA Amsterdam Central Library, The Netherlands.
- 2005 Cruz y Ortiz. Arquitectura de Síntesis. Logroño, La Rioja, Spain.
- 2003 Cruz y Ortiz. Arquitectura de Síntesis, Seville and Granada.
- 2002 Rijksmuseum. Info Centre. Amsterdam.  
  
Cruz y Ortiz buildings. Harvard Graduate School of Design. Boston, United States.  
  
Cruz y Ortiz buildings. Aedes East Gallery. Berlin.
- 1996 Cruz/Ortiz Architetti 1975-1996, Ordine degli Architetti di Bolzano, Italy.  
  
Cruz/Ortiz Architetti 1975-1996, Ordine degli Architetti di Cantanzaro, Italy.  
  
Cruz/Ortiz Architetti 1975-1996, Ordine di Architettura di Reggio Emilia, Italy.  
  
Cruz/Ortiz Architetti 1975-1996, Ordine degli Architetti di Siena, Italy.
- 1989 A. Cruz/A. Ortiz, Architekten, Seville, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich.  
  
A. Cruz/A. Ortiz, Architekten, Seville, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Amthaus, Bern, Switzerland.  
  
A. Cruz/A. Ortiz, Architekten, Seville, École Polytechnique Fédérale, Lausanne.



AWARDS

2020

***IX Awards “Manuel Clavero”.*** Award to Cruz y Ortiz life’s achievements and professional careers.

· Granted by Persán Foundation, Joly Group

· Seville, Spain

***Sixth edition of the Mitsubishi Three Diamond Awards.*** Innovation and energy efficiency award for the Hotel Kivir

· Granted by Mitsubishi Electric

· Seville, Spain

2019

***WFS Industry Awards 2018 Award*** in *Best Venue* category for 'Wanda Metropolitano' Football Stadium of Club Atlético de Madrid

· Synopsis: aimed at stadiums and sports facilities, considering aspects such as user experience, technological advances, catering or security

· Granted at the World Football Summit Congress (WFS)

· Madrid, Spain

***García de Paredes obra nueva Award*** for Learning Center at Campus of Health Sciences of UGR University

· Granted by Colegio Oficial Arquitectos de Granada (COAG)

· Granada, Spain

***Architecture Prize Award*** for 'Wanda Metropolitano' Football Stadium of Club Atlético de Madrid

· Granted by Born Awards

· Milan, Italy

2018

***Personaje del Año Award*** in Architecture category

· Granted by Fuera de Serie Editorial

· Madrid, Spain

***Panorama de Obras Award*** for the Offices for Regional Government of Andalusia

· Granted at the XIV Bienal Española de Arquitectura y Urbanismo (BEAU)

· Santander, Spain

2017

***Demarcación de Madrid 2017 Award*** for 'Wanda Metropolitano' Football Stadium of Club Atlético de Madrid in the best public work category

· Granted by Colegio de Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos (CICCP)

· Madrid, Spain

***Best Trajectory Award***

· Granted by Sociedad de Arquitectura Española (SAS)

· Shanghai, China

2016

***10º Premios revista NAN Honour Award***

· Synopsis: aimed at great figures of the Spanish architectural picture in recognition of their long and fruitful career

· Granted by Grupo TPI

· Madrid, Spain

2015

***AD 2015 Arquitectos del Año Award***

· Granted by Architectural Digest (AD)

· Madrid, Spain

2014

***Iniciativa Sevilla Abierta 2014 Award*** in the *International Projection* category

· Granted by Asociación Iniciativa Sevilla Abierta (ISA)

· Sevilla, Spain

2014

***Harrie Tillieprijs Award*** in the Public's Choice category for the New Rijksmuseum

· Synopsis: awarded by Cuypershuis, a museum that receives the name of the architect Pierre Cuypers, architect of the Rijksmuseum and Central Station Amsterdam, rewards the work in architecture

· Granted by The Cuypershuis

· Amsterdam, Netherlands

***British Guild of Travel Writers Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum

· London, United Kingdom

***Daylight Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum (Finalists)

· Granted by Fundación Velux in collaboration with the ETH Zurich Architectural Department and the Swiss Council of Architecture

· Paris, France

***FAD Internacional 2014 Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum

· Synopsis: annual award for the best works of Barcelona, Catalan and Iberian architecture, and in this edition for the first time, worldwide

· Granted by ArquinFAD

· Barcelona, Spain

***Gouden AAP (Amsterdamse Architectuur Prijs) 2014 Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum

· Asmsterdam, Netherlands

***Architizer A+ Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum (Finalists)

· New York, USA

2013

***Arquitectura Española Internacional Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum

· Granted by Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España (CSCAE)

***Palmarés Architecture Aluminium Award*** for the Department of Sciences of Education of the Universidad de Sevilla,

· Granted by Technal

· Madrid, Spain

***I Premio Europeo AADIPA Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum

· Granted by Agrupación de Arquitectos para la Defensa del Patrimonio Arquitectónico (AADIPA) and Colegio de Arquitectos de Cataluña (COAC)

· Barcelona, Spain

***Abe Bonnema Architecture Award*** for the New Rijksmuseum

· Amsterdam, Netherlands



	<p><b>Interior Architecture of the Year Award</b> for the New Rijksmuseum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by The Icon Awards</li> <li>· London, United Kingdom</li> </ul> <p><b>Worldwide Brick Award</b> for the New Rijksmuseum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Brick Development Association</li> <li>· London, United Kingdom</li> </ul>
2009	<p><b>X Bienal Española de Arquitectura y Urbanismo</b> for the Atelierbuilding Rijksmuseum (Finalists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Venice, Italy</li> </ul>
2008	<p><b>Andalucía de Arquitectura Award</b> in the ‘Obra o Trabajo’ category for the SBB Train Station in Basel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Consejería de Vivienda y Ordenación del territorio de la Junta de Andalucía</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul>
2006	<p><b>Daylight Award</b> for the SBB Train Station in Basel (Special Mention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Fundación Velux in collaboration with the ETH Zurich Architectural Department and the Swiss Council of Architecture</li> <li>· Paris, France</li> </ul>
2004	<p><b>Premio de las Artes Plásticas Award</b> for their body of work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Premios de Cultura de la Fundación José Manuel Lara</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul> <p><b>ATEG de Galvanización 2004 Award</b> for Xerez FC Football Stadium (Special Mention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Asociación Técnica Española de Galvanización (ATEG)</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul> <p><b>FEPM de la Federación Española de Pavimentos de Madera Award</b> for the Marine World Museum at Doñana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Federación Española de Pavimentos de Madera (FEPM)</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
2001	<p><b>Heimatschutz Award</b> for the SBB Train Station in Basel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by the National Conservation Association Basler Heimatschutz</li> <li>· Basel, Switzerland</li> </ul> <p><b>Die Besten Award</b> for the SBB Train Station in Basel (Second Prize)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Die Kultursendung 'B. Magazin' of SF DRS and Hochparterre magazine</li> <li>· Zurich, Switzerland</li> </ul>
1999	<p><b>Eduardo Torroja Award</b> for the joint work of engineers and architects on the Olympic Stadium of Sevilla</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Ministerio de Fomento</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul> <p><b>El Público Award</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Canal Sur Radio</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul>

1998	<p><b>Premio Nacional de Deporte 1998. Premio Nacional de Arquitectura Deportiva Award</b> for the Stadium of the Sports Centre of the Community of Madrid and the Olympic Stadium of Sevilla</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Consejo Superior de Deporte</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul> <p><b>I Bienal Iberoamericana de Arquitectura e Ingeniería Civil</b> for the Bus Station in Huelva (Finalists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Ministerio de Fomento, CEDEX, Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectura de España (CSCAE), Colegio de Ingenieros de CCP, Universidades de Alcalá, A Coruña y Sevilla y Universidades politécnicas de Cataluña, Madrid y Valencia</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1997	<p><b>Premio de Arquitectura Award</b> for the Stadium of the Sports Centre of the Community of Madrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales (CEOE)</li> <li>· Spain</li> </ul>
1996	<p><b>X Premio Dragados y Construcciones de Arquitectura Award</b> for the Stadium of the Sports Centre of the Community of Madrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Dragados</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1995	<p><b>Construmat Award</b> for the Stadium of the Sports Centre of the Community of Madrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted at the Construction Fair</li> <li>· Barcelona, Spain</li> </ul> <p><b>Manuel de la Dehesa Award</b> for the Stadium of the Sports Centre of the Community of Madrid (Finalists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by III Bienal de Arquitectura Española 1993/94</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1994	<p><b>IV Premio de Arquitectura Award</b> for the construction of housing in Tharsis, Huelva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Colegio de Arquitectos de Andalucía Occidental/Demarcación de Huelva</li> <li>· Huelva, Spain</li> </ul> <p><b>Premios de Arquitectura 1994 Award</b> in the new construction category for the Bus Station in Huelva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Andalucía Occidental (COAAO)</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul>
1993	<p><b>Premio Nacional de Arquitectura Española Award</b> for the Santa Justa Train Station in Sevilla</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España and Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Transportes y Medio Ambiente</li> <li>· Spain</li> </ul>
1992	<p><b>Brunel 92 International Award for Railway Design</b> for the Santa Justa Train Station in Sevilla</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by The Watford Group</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>



	<p><b>Premio Europa de Arquitectura Pabellón Mies van der Rohe 1992 Award</b> for the Santa Justa Train Station in Sevilla (Finalists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Fundació Mies van der Rohe Barcelona</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul>
1991	<p><b>Premio Europa de Arquitectura Pabellón Mies van der Rohe 1990 Award</b> for housing in Carabanchel (Finalists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Fundació Mies van der Rohe Barcelona</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1990	<p><b>Premio de Urbanismo, Arquitectura y Obra Pública del Ayuntamiento de Madrid 1988-1989 Award</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Ayuntamiento de Madrid</li> <li>· Madrid, España</li> </ul> <p><b>Premis Delta ADIFAD Award</b> for the Mayo bench</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Associació de Dissenyadors Industrials del Foment de les Arts Decoratives (ADI+FAD)</li> <li>· Barcelona, Spain</li> </ul>
1989	<p><b>Prize to the Best Newly Planned Work</b> for the construction of housing in Carabanchel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Ayuntamiento de Madrid</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1982	<p><b>Ciudad de Sevilla Award</b> for newly planned works for the construction of housing in Calle Lumbreras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Ayuntamiento de Sevilla</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul>
1981	<p><b>Premio Nacional de Urbanismo Award</b> for the planning of the Pino Montano district in Seville (Consolation Award)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Ministerio de Obras Públicas</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1980	<p><b>Pérez Carasa Award</b> for the construction of detached houses in Punta Umbría</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Granted by Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Andalucía Occidental/Demarcación de Huelva</li> <li>· Huelva, Spain</li> </ul>

DISTINCTIONS AND HONORS

2019	<p><b>Elite Stadium Distinction</b> to the Wanda Metropolitano Stadium</p> <p>The highest distinction recognized by the European football organizations in terms of sports venues, referring to the highest quality standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by Union of European Football Associations (UEFA)</li> <li>· Geneva, Switzerland</li> </ul>
2018	<p><b>Distinction as <i>Honorary Collegiate of the Official College of Architects of Cadiz</i></b></p> <p>Tribute and recognition for the contribution to contemporary architecture and its commitment to the province of Cadiz and the collective of the professional granting corporation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by <i>Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Cádiz</i> (COAC)</li> <li>· Cadiz, Spain</li> </ul>
2014	<p><b>Honorary Members of the American Institute of Architects (AIA)</b></p> <p>Recognized for the contribution to the architecture and society of the United States of America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by the American Institute of Architects (AIA)</li> <li>· Washington DC, USA</li> </ul> <p><b>Distinction as <i>Knights of the Royal Order of the Netherlands Lion</i></b></p> <p>The oldest and most prestigious civil order of the Netherlands that is awarded to people who distinguish themselves for their extraordinary contribution to Dutch Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by the King William I of Netherlands</li> <li>· Amsterdam, Netherlands</li> </ul> <p><b>Gold medal of Architecture</b></p> <p>Public recognition of the efforts of people and institutions, which in their trajectory, extol and ennoble architectural work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by the Superior Council of College of Architects of Spain (CSCAE)</li> <li>· Madrid, Spain</li> </ul>
1997	<p><b>Gold medal of Andalucía</b> for their body of work</p> <p>Recognizes the exceptional actions, services, and merits carried out in peacetime that they represent the exercise of individual or collective virtues with solidarity as a reference and work for the benefit of other citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Awarded by the Andalusian Board and Andalusian Parliament</li> <li>· Sevilla, Spain</li> </ul>



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