



McLaren Technology Centre, Working, England

ICELAND
SCANDINAVIA
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
2018

ARCHITECTURE TOUR 2018

Architecture
Tour Guide of Iceland,
Scandinavia,
England and Scotland

Malcolm Carver

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Limited Edition Tour Guide
produced for the Travelrite
Architecture Tour 2018

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Jim Webber, Simon Carver, Doug Southwell
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architectural pilgrimages.

Particular thanks must also include the many
volunteers & tour guides in virtually every
building we visit, whose local knowledge of
the buildings becomes so invaluable that
inevitably enrich our appreciation and
understanding of everything we will be so
privileged to visit.

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This Tour Guide and Brochure seeks to provide an overview in printed form but also designed to best be read on a ipad you might travel with. The pdf formatted E-Guide can be downloaded

[website](#)

www.carverstudio.com.

The E-Guide can then provide a greater insight into specific buildings through links provided on the project list at the end of the E-Guide. which enable links to specific websites on all buildings and architects included on the tour+videos, some with drawings, sketches, photographs

Whilst there are many books on Modern & Contemporary Architecture we recommend you read " **50 ARCHITECTS YOU SHOULD KNOW**"-by Isabel Kuhl. \$34.99rrp . You may also enjoy watching a You Tube Video on '[Top 100 Modern Architects](#) '

ARCHITECTURE TOUR 2018



Riverside Museum of Transport, Glasgow, Zaha Hadid Architects



Welcome to our 15th Architecture tour by Travelrite International.

Travelrite has successfully led many contemporary architecture tours in Europe, Asia and America over the past decade.

Jim Webber Tour Director

Jim and I are delighted to join with you on our **2018 Architecture Tour of Iceland, Scandinavia, England and Scotland**. We will share with you some excellent modern classics and some recent contemporary works in the context of the journey through essentially northern Europe in Iceland, Scandinavia, Scotland and England.

The tour begins with recent architectural projects in London by **Foster + Partners**, and **Renzo Piano** both with iconic high rise buildings which have so dramatically changed the traditional skyline of this classical city.

The focus then continues through the north of **England and Scotland** to appreciate not only the countryside and grand historic buildings, but also modernist and recent contemporary buildings by architects such as **Daniel Libeskind**, **Kengo Kuma** and **Zaha Hadid**.

From **Glasgow to Iceland** we travel to discover and appreciate the landscape of this harsh environment and joys of this extraordinary country with recent contemporary architectural gems enlivening this capital city of Reykjavik. The grand tour of **Scandinavia** begins in Oslo, Norway then Aalborg, Denmark to begin the remarkable story of the life of **Jorn Utzon**, an architect known to most Australians for the Sydney Opera House. In this year, the centenary of his birth we begin a pilgrimage of his work alongside more recent contemporary work by various well known architects

architects, such as **Santiago Calatrava**. The order of buildings in this guide may differ from the itinerary to fit with more efficient travel times. The links to further information on each building and the architect is on the project list at the back of this guide.

We have also allowed adequate free time for participants to enjoy the many galleries, museums and other attractions in the places we visit. The tour provides a rare opportunity for everyone interested in modern building and contemporary architecture. Partners of aficionados in architecture can, as usual, also share the interests and camaraderie of the tour group.

Before you leave you may wish to check city 'whats on' websites in the itinerary for concerts, museums and your particular interests to further enrich your experience.

More than 95% of our guests, on this occasion have enjoyed our previous architectural tours, some enjoying multiple adventures. We are delighted to again welcome you back to share a unique pilgrimage and trust we will again endeavour to exceed your expectations

Jim and I hope you enjoy our tour, share great stories, capture memorable moments and trust that we may share those with each and everyone of you, to make this again a memorable expedition.



Malcolm Carver Tour Leader

Enjoy and Bon Voyage
Malcolm



TRAVELRITE
INTERNATIONAL

LONDON



1 Overview Architecture Tour of the City of London

London's downtown is remarkable for its harmonious coexistence of traditional and modern architecture: whilst street level remains much the same as the recent past, London's historic buildings and contemporary structures blend together to create an impressive, inimitable cityscape surrounding St Pauls Cathedral, with modern, glass-and-steel buildings. 'Our brief overview tour to such a large city seeks to locate well known heritage landmarks yet also appreciate the significant changes to the city skyline with stunning towers such as the 'Shard' and 'Gherkin' buildings. Tour includes lower scale interior glimpses into standouts such as the Grand Court in the British Museum and the more recent Kings Cross Railway concourse providing an insight into contemporary lower scale developments that are woven into the traditional historic city fabric. For those with more time in London see website for [walking tours](#).



2 LSE Saw Hock Student Centre 2013

Architect O'Donnell + Tuomey

London School of Economics is an award winning multifunctional building of 6000 sqm with a large music venue, pub, learning cafe, offices, dance studio, library and gym. The project is located at the convergence of narrow streets creating a public space. drawing pedestrian life into the building. The design creates an active venue with the character being contemporary, inviting, and welcoming . Inside an open stairway spirals around the central lift shaft that forms a pivotpoint at the centre of gravity of the plan. These wide stairs with slow steps make a flowing continuous ribbon of movement from street to roof garden, a vertical building working as a single organism.



3 British Museum, The Great Court 2001

Architect Foster + Partners

The courtyard was originally a garden, and in the mid 19thC it was filled by the round Reading Room. Without this space the Museum was like a city without a park. This project is about its reinvention.

With over six million visitors annually, the British Museum is as popular as the Louvre. However, it was difficult to circulate. The departure of the British Library was the catalyst for recapturing the courtyard as a new public focus. The Great Court connects all the surrounding galleries, a bookshop and café. At its heart is the exhibition space of the former Reading Room. The glazed canopy is a fusion of state-of-the-art engineering and designed to reduce solar gain. [Galinsky Architect](#)



4 30 St Mary Axe Office (The Gherkin) 2004

Architect Foster + Partners

London's first ecological tall building, has become an instantly recognisable addition to the city's skyline, technically, architecturally, socially and spatially. At 41-storeys high, it has 46,400 sqm of office space with shops around a piazza. The top floor has a 360-degree panorama. Generated by a circular plan, the building widens in profile as it rises and tapers towards its apex.

The building appears more slender than a rectangular block of equivalent size. Environmentally, its profile reduces wind deflections, helping to maintain a comfortable environment at ground level, and creates a unique system of natural ventilation that it uses only half the energy consumed by a conventionally air-conditioned office tower.

ENGLAND

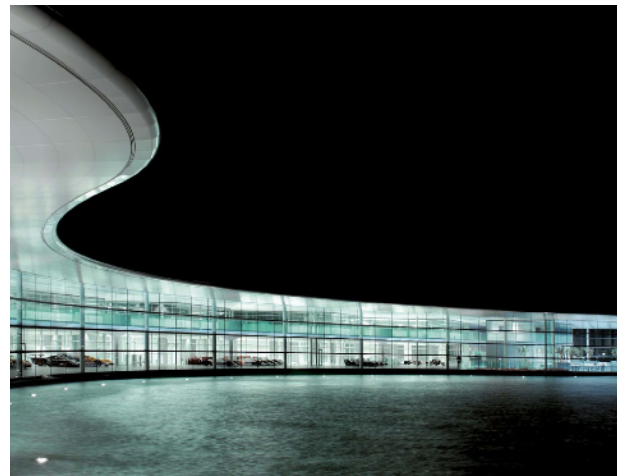
5 London Bridge Tower (The Shard) 2012
Architect Renzo Piano Workshop

The Shard, also known as the London Bridge Tower, is a 72-storey, mixed-use tower located beside London Bridge Station on the south bank of the River Thames. This project was a response to the urban vision of London Mayor Ken Livingstone and to his policy of encouraging high-density development at key transport nodes in London. This sort of sustainable urban extension relies on the proximity of public transportation, discourages car use and helps to reduce traffic congestion in the city.



6 McLaren Technology Centre 2004
Architect Foster + Partners

The building is designed to reflect the company's design and engineering expertise. It includes design studios, laboratories and production facilities for high-performance sports cars. The building is semi-circular with the circle being completed by a lake, which forms an integral part of the building's cooling system. Shaded by a cantilevered roof, the lakeside facade is a continuous curved glass wall. Internally, the building's circulation is organised around double-height linear 'streets' which articulate 'fingers' of flexible floor space; these house production and parts storage areas on the lower levels, with top-lit design studios, offices and meeting rooms above.



7 The Savill Building Visitor Centre 2008
Architect Glen Howells Architects

Rather than aim for an intrusive 'iconic' building within the listed Savill Garden at Windsor Great Park, GHA pursued the pure form and natural materials of a timber shell roof for its innovative visitors centre that beds into the landscape.

The larch and oak structure combines a unique complex of engineering and craft skills. This much-awarded project is a highly rational structure creating a column-free space of 120m by 30m containing a shop, greenhouse and nursery, restaurant, lecture rooms and other facilities. Designed for 200,000 visitors per year, it now welcomes over 700,000 each year.



8 Coventry Cathedral 1962
Architect Sir Basil Spence

The old cathedral in the historic centre of Coventry was destroyed in the Second World War. Spence won a competition to design a new cathedral to replace it.

Spence chose to keep the ruins of the old cathedral intact, the only competition entrant to do so and link them to the new cathedral with a high porch. The main body is constructed of red sandstone. Projecting chapel walls let angled windows to direct light down the nave towards the altar. Large artworks commissioned by Spence include the baptism window stained glass by John Piper and Patrick Reyntiens, a bronze sculpture of St Michael by Jacob Epstein, and the tapestry behind the main altar by Graham Sutherland.



MANCHESTER



9 **1 New York Street** **2009**
Architect **Denton Corker Marshall**

This 13 storey development in Manchester City provides over 10,000 sqm of high quality office space. The building design sets out to create a dynamic impact at cityscape level. The architectural form consists of double storey glass and metal boxes which are visually separated and offer the illusion of 'sliding' in and out of the main building envelope which also turns the corner in a city context. The two storey over scaling of horizontal elements emphasises the simplicity of the building block aesthetic and also provides a powerful focal point when viewed from Piccadilly Gardens. The building has become a landmark in the city centre and the project achieved an Excellent BREEAM rating for sustainability.



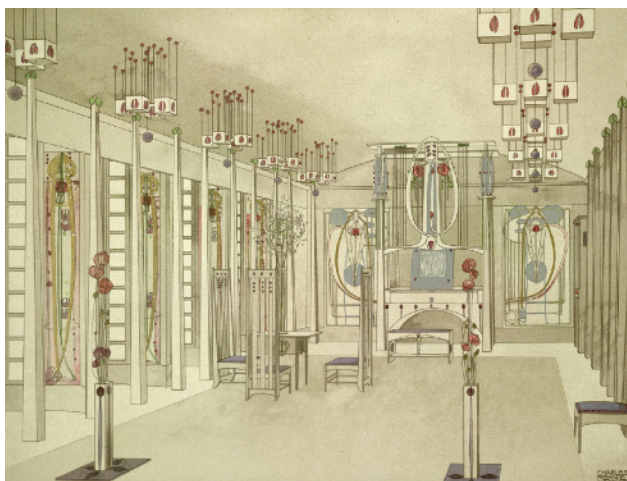
10 **Civil Justice Centre** **2007**
Architect **Denton Corker Marshall**

The largest court building in the UK contains 47 courtrooms and a spectacular 11 storey atrium along its western edge, enclosed by Europe's largest suspended glass wall. The building's massing has three vertical components of varying heights. Firstly a 13 storey 'finger' block, contains the courtrooms and office space, the second is a solid billet of steel circulation spine and the third is the fully glazed atrium. The architectural language reinforces the clients aspiration that courts should not be forbidding or concealed, but open and accessible. "The building has made a significant contribution to this part of Manchester. The architectural expression and resolution of the environmental design sets this building apart." Award Citation



11 **Imperial War Museum North** **2002**
Architect **Daniel Libeskind**

The design concept is a globe shattered into fragments and then reassembled which tells the story of how war has affected the lives of British and the Commonwealth citizens since 1914. The interlocking of three of these fragments—representing earth, air, and water—comprise the building's form. The Earth Shard forms the museum space, signifying the open, earthly realm of conflict and war; the Air Shard serves as a dramatic entry into the museum, with its projected images, observatories and education spaces; and the Water Shard forms the platform for viewing the canal, complete with a restaurant, cafe, deck and performance space. The IWMN has been named one of the top ten buildings of the last century.



12 **Willow Tea Rooms** **1929**
Architect **Charles Rennie Mackintosh**

The interiors designed by Mackintosh for the Ingram Street Tearoom (1907), included an Oak Room. Considered one of his key projects, it shaped his ideas for the Glasgow School Art (1909). The GSA regrettably has been again damaged by fire last month and closed. The Oak Room however was saved by the Glasgow Museums when the Ingram St building was demolished in 1971, and now reconstructed to its former glory inside the new V&A Dundee museum. Despite our bitter disappointment we will be able to see an example of Mackintosh in the Willow Tea Room 217 Sauchiehall St and share commiserations over tea.

GLASGOW

13 **The Glasgow School of Art** **1929**
Architect **Charles Rennie Mackintosh**

The GSA was destroyed in 2014, restored, and was again destroyed by fire last month. The GSA was an amazing building. To Glasgow it was a symbol of progress and of world standing, of art and industry. This year celebrates the 150th anniversary of Glasgow's greatest architect. Debate will now rage as to whether to restore or build a new modern GSA. The modernist approach by Steve Holl (USA) with neighbouring construction in 2014 of the Reid Building, has already enlivened the debate, politely referred to as a 'frosty icebox'. This difficult dichotomy is often confronted by architects to match or contrast. The Holl Building shows one approach yet the future of the GSA site might have led to a whole new idea. Only in the past week has a decision been taken to rebuild the building.



14 **V&A Dundee Design Museum, Dundee** **2018**
Architect **Kengo Kuma**

Out of the demise of GSA came a new opportunity for us to visit the new spectacular Museum in Dundee albeit from the outside as it is not open till 15 September. A sibling of London's V&A, its development is part of a regeneration of the harbour (sounds like Bilbao all over) "Our museum is conceptually the bridge between nature and the city," Kuma says, explaining that he endeavours to be respectful of his "neighbours" in this case the River Tay and RRS Discovery. "By using water, we tried to create a harmonious relationship between the ship, the museum and the River Tay... This is very complicated, three types of geometry but finally we found a solution. The architecture is like a cliff."



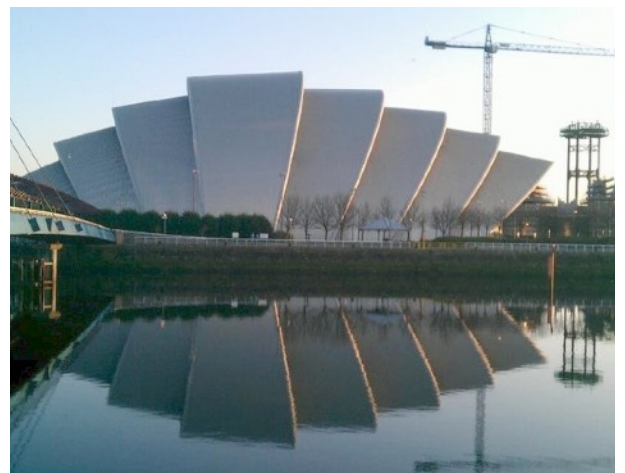
15 **Maggie's Centre Kirkcaldy** **2006**
Architect **Zaha Hadid Architects**

The centre is within the grounds of Victoria Hospital in Kirkcaldy, providing a resource and counselling centre for people with cancer, Maggie's Fife is domestic in scale but unique in execution. It's located on the edge of a hollow, which in combination with the natural foliage, creates a very distinctive protected environment in stark contrast to Victoria Hospital. The centre has been designed as a transition between the two different types of spaces, the natural landscape and the hospital. Zaha Hadid Architects explored how an edge to the hollow could be developed which transforms itself into a building envelope, becoming a gateway to the natural landscape.



16 **Glasgow Armadillo** **1997**
Architect **Foster + Partners**

The building seating 3000 people is a multi purpose facility comprising an auditorium, exhibition halls, concourses, which form the setting for what might be thought of as industrial theatre. The solution is in the spirit of the shipbuilding traditions of the Clyde and the conference centres site on Glasgow's Queens Dock. It takes a flat sheet material and employs it to clad a series of framed hulls, which wrap around the disparate elements, including the auditorium fly tower. These overlapping, aluminium clad shells reflective by day and floodlit at night, create a distinctive profile on the skyline providing a symbolic form which brings a focus to its location and represents the city.



ICELAND

Riverside Museum
Glasgow, United Kingdom
2004 – 2011
©Alan McAteer



- 17 **Riverside Museum of Transport** 2011
Architect **Zaha Hadid Architects**

The museum, a sectional extrusion open at both ends, its outline encapsulating a wave or pleat, flows from city to waterfront, symbolising the dynamic relationship between Glasgow and the ship-building, seafaring and industrial legacy of the River Clyde. Clear glass facades allow light to flood through the main exhibition space. The form and shape echo the profile of historic industrial waterscape offering spectacular reflections on water.



- 18 **Reykjavik Orientation Tour**

We explore Iceland's biggest city, Reykjavik bears the distinction of being the world's northernmost capital, and for virtually every Icelandic visitor it serves as a gateway, just to the city itself or to the rugged adventure options beyond. Founded in the country's southwest at the end of the 18th century, It's home to the National and Saga museums, tracing Iceland's Viking history. The striking concrete Hallgrimskirkja church and rotating Perlan glass dome offer sweeping views of the sea and nearby hills.

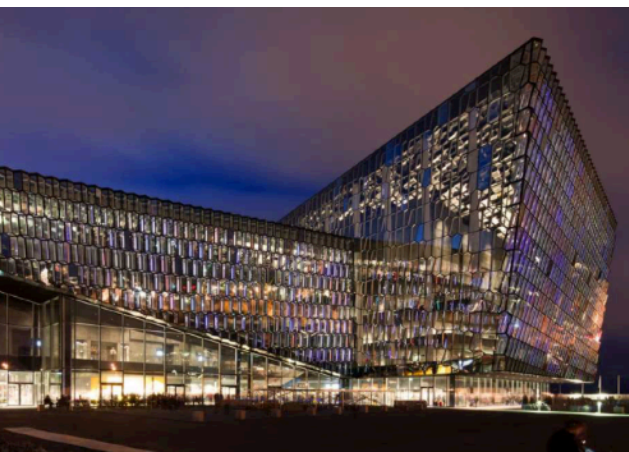
Reykjavik has been Iceland's cultural hub ever since. These days, that culture includes a hip and internationally recognised music and arts scene, not to mention supposedly a notoriously wild nightlife!



- 19 **Hallgrimskirkja Church** 1974
Architect **Guðjón Samúelsson**

The Church of Hallgrimur, also known as Hallgrimskirkja, is a Lutheran church. It sits on top of a hill located within the centre of the city. It is also considered as one of city's most striking landmarks and the country's largest church.

The design of the church was intended to resemble the natural landscape of Iceland with its volcanoes, ice caps and basalt columns. Construction of the structure began in 1945, took 38 years to build and was completed in 1974. Its nave was consecrated in 1986. The church tower stands 74.5 meters or 244 feet high, making it the tallest building not only in Reykjavik but in the whole of Iceland.



- 20 **Harpa Concert Hall and Conference Centre** 2011
Architect **Larsen Architects & Batteriid**

Situated on the border between land and sea, the Centre stands out as a large, radiant sculpture reflecting both sky and harbour space as well as the vibrant life of the city. The spectacular facades have been designed in close collaboration between Architects, the Danish-Icelandic artist Olafur Eliasson and the Engineers. The building of 28,000 sqm is situated in a solitary spot with a clear view of the enormous sea and the mountains surrounding Reykjavik. Seen from the foyer, the halls form a mountain-like massif, a stark contrast to the expressive and open facade. At the core of the rock, the largest hall of the Centre, the main concert hall, reveals its interior as a red-hot centre of force.

ICELAND

21 Icelandic Institute of Natural History 2010
Architect Arkis Architects

The Institute of Natural History is a public institution, carrying out diverse research and monitoring of nature. Research is especially focused on botany, ecology, taxonomy geology and zoology. The new building houses research facilities and offices for 50 scientists and other employees. Furthermore, the building houses the Institute's research specimen collections and scientific library.

The master plan for Urridaholt development has received numerous international recognitions and awards for planning and advanced sustainability measures; including the Award of the Boston Society of Architects and the Nordegrio Award.



22 Golden Circle

The Golden Circle is a popular tourist route in southern Iceland, covering about 300 kilometres (190 mi) looping from Reykjavík into the southern uplands of Iceland and back. It is the area that contains most tours and travel-related activities in Iceland.

The three primary stops on the route are the Þingvellir National Park, the Gullfoss waterfall, and the geothermal area in Haukadalur, which contains the geysers Geysir and Strokkur. Though Geysir has been mostly dormant for many years, Strokkur continues to erupt every 5–10 minutes. Other stops may include the Kerið volcanic crater, the town of Hveragerði, Skálholt cathedral, and the Nesjavellir and Hellisheiðarvirkjun geothermal power plants.



23 Blue Lagoon

The Blue Lagoon is one of Iceland's most popular attractions. The beautiful milky-blue opaque water makes a stark contrast to the surrounding black lava field covered with dark green moss.

The Blue Lagoon is a large lake that has the perfect temperature to bathe in, on average it's 39°C. It is situated on the Reykjanes peninsula in southwest Iceland. It is only a 30-minute drive from the capital city of Iceland, Reykjavík.

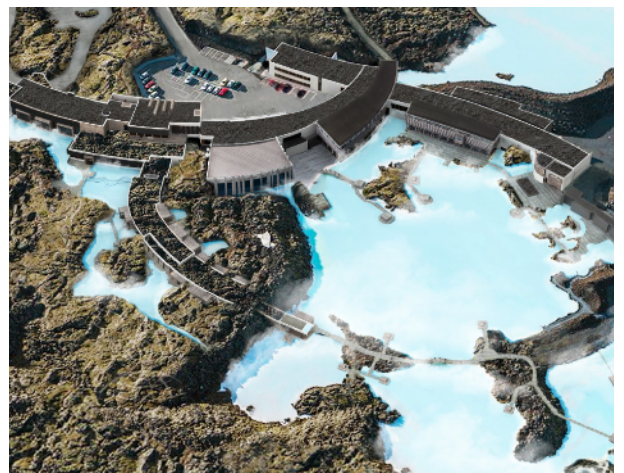
Combined with its excellent location and its soothing waters and rich skin nourishment, the Blue Lagoon has become Iceland's most visited attraction, rivalled only by the Golden Circle sightseeing tour.



24 Blue Lagoon Retreat Hotel 2018
Architect Basalt Architects

A new SPA and hotel has recently opened west of the existing Blue Lagoon SPA. The building connects the existing lagoon with the new one. The building sits deep in the lava, allowing the natural lava formations to form both the perimeter of the lagoon and the interior walls of the SPA. In the northern end of the SPA, a new restaurant on the top floor allows views of the whole complex.

West of the SPA there is a luxury hotel with 62 rooms, surrounded by the lagoon. Two wings come together in the hotel lobby, which connects to the new SPA and the existing Blue Lagoon buildings. The surrounding environment is held in high regard and great emphasis is placed on the balance between buildings and nature.



ICELAND /NORWAY/ DENMARK



25 **Guolaug Baths** **2018**
Architect **Basalt Architects**

Are located on Iceland's west coast and is nested in a rocky breakwater barrier that runs along the beach, and shelters sports grounds from the North Atlantic Ocean. The formal expression of the baths is inspired by the naturally occurring pools of seawater that form around rocks sitting on the beach as the tide flows in and out. It is composed of three platforms, the top as a viewing deck/roof, the middle as the Guolaug bath itself that flows into the bottom, a shallow pool at beach level. North of the baths is a soccer stadium with an exposed concrete structure facing the ocean. The "underbelly" of the stadium is re-purposed as changing rooms, café, and storage, serving the beach, and the pool.



26 **New Opera House** **2008**
Architects **Snohetta**

Oslo's new Opera House is located on the Bjørvika Peninsula overlooking Oslo Fjord. The marble clad roofscape forms a large public space in the landscape of the city and the fjord. The government wanted the Opera House to be a landmark for Norway as a cultural nation, highlighting the Norwegian Opera and Ballet, and also the foundation for the urban redevelopment of the area. The design by Snøhetta won the international competition in 2000. The conceptual basis of the competition and the final building is a combination of three elements, the "Wave Wall, the "Factory" and the "Carpet."



27 **Norwegian Museum of Architecture** **2008**
Architect **Sverre Fehn**

The National Museum – Architecture opened in 2008. The main building, designed by Christian Heinrich Grosch (1801–1865), was completed in 1830 as a division office for Norges Bank. It was adapted and extended by Sverre Fehn (1924–2009), who was awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 1997. The building is a juxtaposition of classicism and modernist architecture, an encounter between Grosch and Fehn, The museum's exhibitions explore both contemporary architecture and historical themes. The modern architecture collection includes drawings and photographic material, in addition to models and other objects opened in 2014.



28 **The Utzon Centre** **2008**
Architect **Kin & Jorn Utzon**

The buildings is the first of a number of cultural initiatives on Aalborg's new waterfront. The Utzon Centre functions as a venue for diffusion and innovation, where art, architecture and design interact with exhibition, education, conferences and culinary experiences, an apt tribute to the Danish architect Jørn Utzon (1918-2008). The building complex is generated out of individual buildings organised around a courtyard. Jørn Utzon's main inspiration for the design was Aalborg's industry and shipyards. With its highly reflective, dramatically curved rooftops, the centre cannot be missed. These roofs are emphasised by the buildings in between, the exhibition- and workshop spaces, where the roofs are lower, and yet characteristic. The rather tent-like spaces they enclose are reminiscent of Utzon's times in the Middle East and Mediterranean.

DENMARK

29 Danish Radio Concert Hall 2009
Architect Jean Nouvel

"Is a volume, that changes under the light of day and night whose interior can only be guessed at. At night the volume will come alive with images, colors, and lights expressing the life going on inside. The interior is a world in itself, complex and diversified. An interior street lined with shops follows the path of the urban canal; a restaurant and bar spill into it. The restaurant is dominated by a covered square, a large empty volume beneath the wooden "scales" cladding the concert hall above. The facades are filters permitting views of the city, the canal, and the neighboring architecture. At night these facades become screens for projecting images. "Architecture is like music; it is made to move and delight us." Jean Nouvel



30 Elephant House 2008
Architect Foster + Partners

The brief was to provide these magnificent animals with a healthy, stimulating environment and to create easily accessible spaces from which visitors can see and enjoy them. The tendency for bull elephants in the wild to roam away from the herd necessitated two separate enclosures. These enclosures are dug into the sloping site, to minimise the building's physical impact in the landscape and to optimise its passive thermal performance. Significantly, the building sets new zoological standards in terms of the elephants' physical well-being. With its mud holes, pools and shading objects, it is a place where the animals are able to play and interact freely.



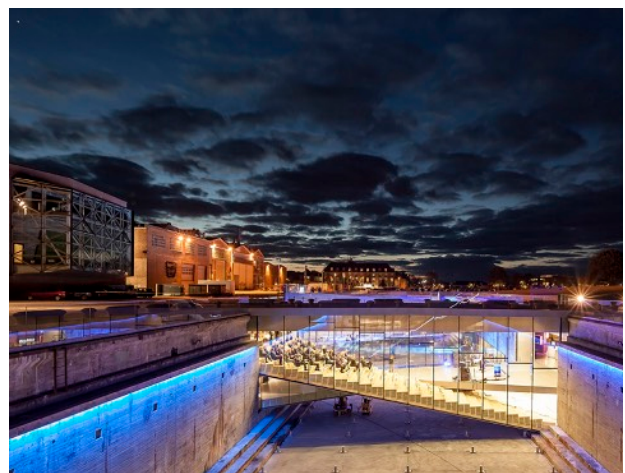
31 New Royal Theatre 2008
Architect Lundgaard & Tranberg

The new Royal Danish Playhouse is an effective 'theatre-machine' that takes form as a pronounced, yet respectful completion of the surrounding city. The building consists of three compositional elements: The oak-clad promenade, a public walk floating on thin columns over the water, The scene building, containing the auditorium and three scenes, echoes the material character of the harbour front. The expansive and unifying roof level contains personnel facilities and gives spectacular views in all directions. The dark, elongated brick used throughout the building is, like the red chairs of the auditorium, specially designed and developed for playhouse by the office.



32 Danish National Maritime Museum 2013
Architect BIG (Bjarke Ingels, David Zahle)

The museum had to find its place in a unique historic and spatial context between famous buildings and a new, ambitious cultural centre. Leaving old dock walls untouched, the galleries are placed below ground and arranged in a continuous loop around the dry dock walls - making the dock the centrepiece of the exhibition, an open, outdoor area where visitors experience the scale of ship building. A series of three double-level bridges span the dry dock, serving as urban connections to all floors connecting exhibition spaces with the auditorium, classroom, offices, café and the dock floor. The museum floors slope gently creating exciting and sculptural spaces.



DENMARK



33 Kingo Houses 1956
Architect **Jorn Utzon**

Comprises 60 courtyard houses resulting from a competition for low-cost housing. Each house is a square module in which the dwelling area constitutes the two sides of the angle while a screen wall forms the two opposing sides. This modular site plan has country and urban characteristics allowing the formation of typical urban features such as street spaces, squares, greens, and courtyards. The prototype patio-house imagined enabled private gardens. The system of state subsidies fixed by the low interest rates contributed to the development of the project. Each home has its own view overlooking the landscape, which gives the tenant an experience of being close to nature, but also part of a larger built-up area.



34 Fredensborg Houses 1962
Architect **Jorn Utzon**

This cluster of individual courtyard houses were created to cater for Danes who have spent most of their working life outside of their home country. The architecture of the buildings, that also house a common building with entertainment facilities and a restaurant, were inspired by a variety of sources, among which were the adobe cities of the Berbers in the Atlas Mountains of Northern Africa and courtyard houses in China. The concept of limited public access and distinct private space, efficient living spaces, orientation of house/garden for privacy together with private parkland between houses, is very commendable.



35 Fredensborg House 2010
Architect **Norm Architects**

On a sloping property, the "Fredensborg House" is built on five small plateaus connected by steps, reflecting the shape of its surrounding terrain. The house aesthetic is derived from inspirations brought about by the labyrinthine mountain village architecture, those that you may find familiar in Southern Europe, the architecture of Chinese temples, and in the works of modernist Danish architecture Jørn Utzon. The many yellow tile roofs of the Fredensborg House rhythmically overlaps each other, resonating the movements of the slopes in design. The roofs colour palette consists of four different yellow and brownish tones in a mix, to achieve a natural imperfection.



36 Bagsværd Church 1976
Architect **Jorn Utzon**

The Bagsværd Church by Jørn Utzon was completed in 1976 and was his first work after returning to Denmark from Australia and the Sydney Opera House. The church is an example of the architect's inventive work at a different scale. Utzon designed the church with an unassuming exterior that merely hints at the stirring forms he created inside. The church stands almost unassuming as a simple, modern structure amidst birch trees, with its back to a local street. It is with knowledge of the interior that the exterior becomes more intriguing. The orthogonal form is clad in white precast concrete panels and glazed white tiles attached to a frame.

SWEDEN / DENMARK

37 Fuglsang Art Museum 2008
Architect Tony Fretton

Is a purpose built regional art museum to house the Storstrøm Art Museum's permanent collection of Danish fine art dating from the period 1780-1980. The 2,500 sqm building also houses new galleries for temporary exhibitions, a shop, a café, a learning centre, administration spaces and storage for the museum's large collection of painting and sculpture. The new museum is a low-rise building, which sits discreetly within a loose assembly of rural buildings. Like the red barn and the forge in the surrounding countryside, the Museum extends into the fields while having a strange axial but offset relation to the most significant of the buildings, the Manor House and its formal surroundings.



38 Turning Torso Tower 2005
Architect Santiago Calatrava

Calatrava completed a fine arts degree prior to an engineering the architecture degree. The form of the tower is based on one of his sculptures, the Turning Torso, where he abstracts the form of human movement into a stack of cubes, positioned elegantly around a core. In the original sculpture, seven cubes are set around a steel support to produce a spiralling structural effect. In the HSB Turning Torso, the building's form is composed of nine box units, shaped like cubes with triangular tips. Each unit houses five floors of about 2,000 square meters (21,500 square feet) and are in fact the 'sub-buildings' of the tower. The tower's nucleus containing the internal elevators and stairs, through which the units communicate is the equivalent of the sculpture's steel support.



39 Grundtvigs Church 1940
Architect Peder Vilhelm Jensen Klint

Six million yellow bricks on a hilltop just outside Copenhagen form one of the world's foremost, if not perhaps comparatively unknown, Expressionist monuments. Grundtvigs Kirke ("Grundtvig's Church"), designed by architect Peder Vilhelm Jensen Klint, was built between 1921 and 1940 as a memorial to N.F.S. Grundtvig – a famed Danish pastor, philosopher, historian, hymnist, and politician of the 19th century.[1] Jensen Klint, inspired by Grundtvig's humanist interpretation of Christianity, merged the scale and stylings of a Gothic cathedral with the aesthetics of a Danish country church to create a landmark worthy of its namesake.



40 National Bank of Denmark 1970
Architect Arne Jacobsen

The Nationalbank building in the middle of Copenhagen is a distinctive presence in the street scene. It was designed by the internationally renowned Danish architect Arne Jacobsen and is considered one of Arne Jacobsen's finest works. The extensive building was constructed in stages, commencing in 1965. The first stage comprised the construction of a new note printing works. After Arne Jacobsen's death in March 1971 the architectural firm Dissing + Weiting took over the building project. The Nationalbank's new building stood completed at the end of 1978.

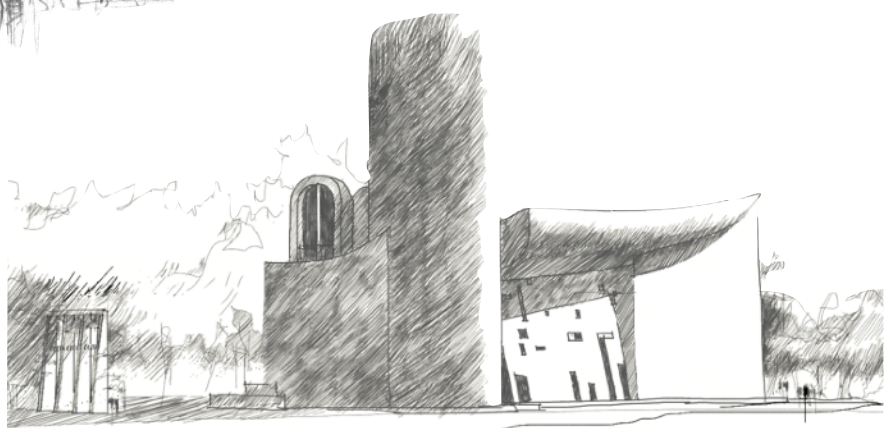




Cathedral, Helsinki

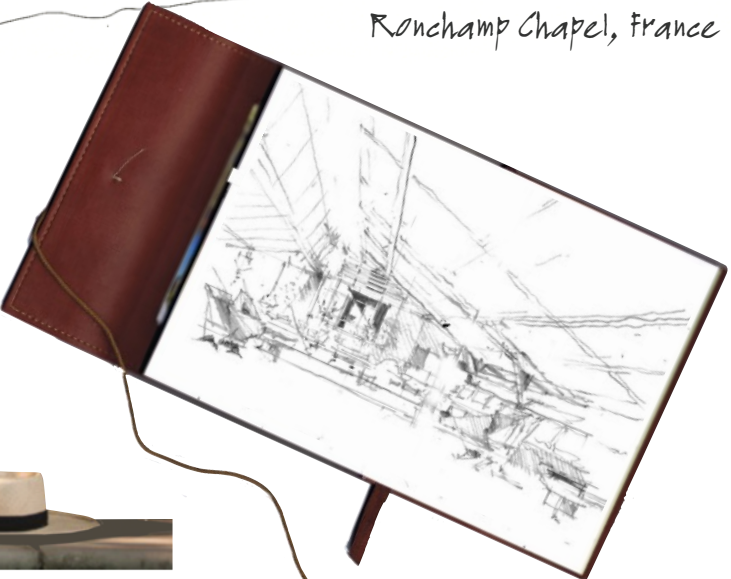


Fishing Huts, Porvoo



Ronchamp Chapel, France

Sketches Europe
© Malcolm Carver



Bring a small sketch book and try sketching along the way. Malcolm's fascination with architecture is only matched by an absolute passion for sketching. With an eye for simplification of detail and an obsession with light, he draws constantly in sketchbooks during his world of painting, teaching and travelling. He is always seeking to capture moments by taking a line for a walk, always with discrete care to suggest rather than state. His article in 'International Artist' June 2012 on 'The Art of Seeing' can be downloaded from his [website](#) and may help anyone, to learn how to sketch along the way. Picasso said "Sketching is another way of keeping a diary" (Picasso)

PROJECT LIST

	Year	Country	Near City	Building	Architect	Links	
1	2017	England	London	Overview Tour of London	Various Architects	Website	1
2	2013	England	London	LSE Saw Hock Student Centre	O'Donnell + Tuomey	Website	2
3	2001	England	London	British Museum Great Court	Foster + Partners	Website	3
4	2004	England	London	30 St Mary Axe Office	Foster + Partners	Website	4
5	2012	England	London	London Bridge Tower	Renzo Piano	Website	5
6	2004	England	Working	McLaren Technology Centre	Foster + Partners	Website	6
7	2006	England	Windsor	Savill Building Visitor Centre	Glenn Howells	Website	7
8	1962	England	Coventry	Coventry Cathedral	Basil Spence	Website	8
9	2009	England	Manchester	1 New York Street	Denton Corker Marshall	Website	9
10	2007	England	Manchester	Civil Justice Centre	Denton Corker Marshall	Website	10
11	2002	England	Manchester	Imperial War Museum North	Studio Daniel Libeskind	Website	11
12	1929	Scotland	Glasgow	Willow Tea Rooms	Charles Rennie Mackintosh	Website	12
13	2014	Scotland	Glasgow	Glasgow School of Art	CRM + Stephen Holl	Website	13
14	2018	Scotland	Dundee	V&A Dundee Design Museum	Kengo Kuma	Website	14
15	2006	Scotland	Kirkcaldy	Maggie's Centre Kirkcaldy	Zaha Hadid Architects	Website	15
16	1997	Scotland	Glasgow	Glasgow Armadillo	Foster & Partners	Website	16
17	2011	Scotland	Glasgow	Riverside Museum of Transport	Zaha Hadid Architects	Website	17
18	1986	Iceland	Reykjavik	Reykjavik Orientation Tour	Architecture of Iceland	Website	18
19	1974	Iceland	Reykjavik	Hallgrímskirkja Church	Guðjón Samúelsson	Website	19
20	2011	Iceland	Reykjavik	Harpa Concert Hall	Henning Larsen +	Website	20
21	2010	Iceland	Garðabær,	Institute of Natural History	Arkis Architects	Website	21
22	-	Iceland	Reykjavik	Golden Circle	Landscape	Website	22
23	-	Iceland	Grindavík	Blue Lagoon	Landscape	Website	23
24	2018	Iceland	Grindavík	Blue Lagoon Retreat Hotel	Basalt Architects	Website	24
25		Iceland	Grindavík	Guolaug Baths	Basalt Architects	Website	25
26	2008	Norway	Oslo	New Opera House	Snohetta	Website	26
27	2008	Norway	Oslo	Museum of Architecture	Sverre Fehn	Website	27
28	2008	Denmark	Aalborg	Utzon Center	Kin and Jorn Utzon	Website	28
29	2009	Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Radio Concert Hall	Jean Nouvel	Website	29
30	2008	Denmark	Copenhagen	Elephant House	Foster Partners	Website	30
31	2008	Denmark	Copenhagen	New Royal Theatre	Lundgaard & Tranber	Website	31
32	2013	Denmark	Copenhagen	National Maritime Museum	BIG	Website	32
33	1956	Denmark	Helsingor	Kingo Houses	Jorn Utzon	Website	33
34	1962	Denmark	Fredensborg	Fredensborg Houses Utzon	Jorn Utzon	Website	34
35	2010	Denmark	Fredensborg	Fredensborg House Norm	Norm Architects	Website	35
36	1976	Denmark	Bagsværd	Bagsvaerd Church,	Jorn Utzon	Website	36
37	2008	Denmark	Fuglsang	Fuglsang Art Museum	Tony Fretton	Website	37
38	2005	Sweden	Malmö	Turning Torso Tower	Santiago Calatrava	Website	38
39	1940	Denmark	Copenhagen	Grundtvigs Church	Peder Vilhelm Jensen	Website	39
40	1972	Denmark	Copenhagen	National Bank of Denmark	Arne Jacobson	Website	40

ARCHITECTURE TOUR DETAILS



Travelrite International Pty Ltd
423 Whitehorse Road Balwyn
Victoria Australia 3103

Toll Free 1800 630 343

E balwyn@travelrite.com.au

W www.travelrite.com.au/arc.shtml

E Jim Webber jimwebber@optusnet.com.au

E Malcolm Carver mcarver@me.com

W carverstudio.com

Jim Webber Tour Director +61412 064 527

Malcolm Carver Tour Leader +61412 329 987

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