



Figure 10.20 Expo '92, Seville. (a) The plan as developed and (b) general view of the fair.

Calatrava. The riverfront had a promenade along it but there was little to be viewed from it. The site was divided into three zones. The first was for Spanish regional pavilions. They created a dense cluster around a lake, the Lago de España. The second was for the international pavilions. They were located on the side of five parallel avenues (named after Edison, Newton, Curie, Einstein and Darwin) set at right angles to the main road, Camino de los Descubrimientos, connecting the Lago de España to the river. The third zone consisted of the permanent buildings. Here the fifteenth century Carthusian Monasterio Santa María de las Cuevas was restored especially for the Expo as a central exhibit. New buildings were added nearby: the Triana Tower (designed by Francisco Javier Sáenz de Oíza), the Pabellón de Descubrimientos (Pavilion of Discoveries

designed by Javier Feduchi and Eduardo Arroyo) and others including the Pabellón de Andalucía, the province in which Seville is located.

The site plan showed little ingenuity but functioned effectively. To deal with the summer heat 32,000 trees were planted to give shade and some visual unity to the scheme. The pavilions were simply plugged into the infrastructure provided. They were considerably more colourful than those at the previous World's Fair (in Osaka) and were built mainly out of natural stone and metal sheeting. Some had especially interesting features. The Kuwati Pavilion (designed by Santiago Calatrava) had a roof of wooden 'claws' that closed to keep out the midday sun. The other pavilions were also designed by architectural luminaries such as Tadao Ando (the Japanese Pavilion).