

The idea of progress as we have traditionally known it based strictly on development, undergoes a profound reconsideration. The recent and not yet overcome health crisis is the expression of a far-reaching mutation such as man's bond with his environment, a fragile balance that questions from our relationship with natural resources to our ways of life, work and even relationships. In this unprecedented shakeup, science, as a set of objective knowledge, shows itself not only as a safe haven in which to protect itself from uncertainty, even from the false, but as an inescapable lever for our survival.

In this context and deliberately omitting the most visible aspects of the health crisis, widely and unequally treated in various spaces, we would like to recover from our sphere the focus on the relationship between the discipline of architecture and its own reason, far from being strictly rational. This exploration will not so much point to the discovery of an antidote against the superfluous, the lime of the arbitrary, but rather to avoid the threat of its own collapse. As has happened at other times in its history, architecture needs to be firmly supported by knowledge. It is almost an oxymoron, a rational creative act, where collective and solidary action implies inescapable collaboration with other branches of knowledge, especially through the ingenuity of other technicians

This is how in other issues of Palimpsesto the engineers have had a presence through interviews, theoretical contributions, projects. After the only direct reference to the pandemic through Francesc Pernas' reflection on the necessary reformulation of the healthcare architecture, the contributions of this issue aim to renew the thread of the best of this shared conversation. In this renewed framework of collaboration between architects and engineers, far from the concerns of the 19th century, sterile admiration or reciprocal indifference, Eduard Gascón presents us with the one he maintained with Leslie Robertson, one of the last great engineers of the 20th century, as part of your personal research. It best illustrates the gloss of collaborations between architects and engineers that Palimpsesto remembered a few pages later. From this cast of the 20th century Robertson casts some shadows, even shaking some of our convictions as architects with critical analysis of the New York Seagram. On this shared dialogue table we present a sequence of projects that start in a little-known GO-DB Church in Jávea, and run through a sensitive footbridge by Pere Riera and Josep Maria Gutierrez in Terrassa of Swiss reminiscences (Jung Conzett) up to two projects more contemporary such as the Olmeda de Paredes Pedrosa roof conceived and developed with four hands by Cogaite Ingenieros or the dialogue for the diagonal tower 00 by Enric Massip with Julio Martínez Calzón

The paradox of architecture is also the multiplicity of its reasons. Palimpsesto has paid attention to them through its different sections as we reflected on the spot at ETSAB on the occasion of the 20th anniversary with Oriol Bohigas and Federico Correa as witnesses and protagonists. 20 micro-stories emerged from a melting pot of contributions throughout the history of the magazine that photograph the present and future of the Barcelona School of Architecture. In this number 21 we introduce another type of dialogue, that of the architect with the natural and the landscape, through the review of Joan Casals' doctoral thesis that reflects on the project mechanisms in the landscape.

In another turbulent period, at the beginning of the 19th century, the historical figure of the engineer Agustín de Betancourt, father of engineering in Spain, embodies this fusion between science and humanism, between reason and culture, if they could ever be separated, which he gives us in detail Javier Rui Wamba. The commitment of this author both in his professional practice and in the cultural work of his foundation constitute today a paradigmatic example to face the challenges of the future of architecture in solidarity and for new reasons.

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### Entrevista a Leslie Robertson

Eduard Gascón  
DOI: 10.5821/palimpsesto.21.9506

EDUARD GASCÓN. Doctor in Architecture (U.P.C.) and Professor at the Department of Architectural Design of the E.T.S.A.Barcelona.

### The "architecture" of COVID-19

Francesc Pernas Galí  
DOI: 10.5821/palimpsesto.21.9494

The COVID-19 pandemic, which affects a large part of the world, promotes reflection in all areas. Architecture and Planning are undoubtedly among them. The public health emergency placed a strong pressure on the healthcare system and infrastructures. Hospitals responded well due to the effort and creativity of the healthcare professionals. Healthcare personnel is the only resource that cannot be manufactured or built. The reuse of buildings and the addition of new facilities of all kinds was used to support and provide more space to hospitals. Some media use the term "architecture" to define these actions. During critical situations, it is essential to activate emergency solutions for survival. However, these solutions do not meet any of the qualities of today's healthcare architecture, neither for patients nor for those who work there. These solutions are, as Nikolaus Pevsner would say, "bicycle sheds". The emergency must be the exception. We must work to improve our ability to respond in critical situations and use these experiences to advance, even faster, in the current lines of research of the healthcare architecture. The COVID-19 "architecture" is not here to stay. You cannot even have a building for every disease. That is something of past centuries. Architecture, including healthcare architecture, is part of a country's culture. It must be preserved and, in times like these, it should not be forgotten when building health facilities.

Key words: health architecture; covid-19; emergency; planification; innovation.

FRANCESC PERNAS GALÍ. Architect (ETSAB).

### The church of Santa Maria del Mar de Jávea

Rafael Rueda Arriete, Julio Gómez-Perretta de Mateo, Dionis Henarejos Cardona, José Moragues Puga  
DOI: 10.5821/palimpsesto.21.9507

The church of Santa María del Mar is located on the neighborhood of Duanes del Mar, old fishing village in the coastal town of Jávea, in Alicante. Unveiled in June, 1967, it is a notable example of religious architecture on the leading edge. It was designed by the architect's firm GO-DB, which is led by the architects Fernando Martínez García-Ordóñez and Juan María Dexeus Beatty, in partnership with the civil engineer Claudio Gómez-Perretta, who is the author of the structural calculus.

The structure, which is made of reinforced concrete executed in situ, consists of 12 weight bearing walls and 12 external pilasters. These pilasters support the weight bearing walls as well as the roof, which seen from below, reminds of the hull of a ship. The same concrete that defines the structure, also shapes the building itself, as well as the enclosure, without any additional elements, standing out because of its beauty and the finishing of the wall coverings, achieved by the combination of different textures.

Key words: Santa Maria de Jávea; GO-DB; concrete.

RAFAEL RUEDA ARRIETE. Civil engineer (U.P.V.).

### Diagonal ZeroZero: form and technique

Enric Massip-Bosch  
DOI: 10.5821/palimpsesto.21.9502

The conceptual foundation of form has been a recurring theme in the history of architecture. Beyond the aspect that at each moment and from each position one wants to give to this foundation, there is the unavoidable need to build architecture so that it can display its qualities. The tradition of polytechnic schools combines project reflection with technical reflection as one of the key elements to define the architectural form. The complexity of our time leads the architect to define this form in dialogue or negotiation with other agents. A case study is the Diagonal ZeroZero Tower in Barcelona which, based on a comprehensive prior conception of the shape and technique of the building, was developed in close architecture-engineering collaboration.

Key words: project; structure; architecture; construction; collaboration; type; city.

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### Pedestrian walkway

Pere Riera, Josep Maria Gutierrez  
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The project consists of a pedestrian walkway in Terrassa (Barcelona) that connects the old town of Sant Pere with the Vallparadis neighborhood, making the connection between the Monumental Ensemble of the Churches of Sant Pere de Terrassa and the Museum, which acts as a center of interpretation of the same, located on the other bank of the Parque de Vallparadis.

Key words: walkway; pedestrian; Terrassa.

PERE RIERA was a Doctor in Architecture (U.P.C.) and Professor at the Department of Architectural Design of the E.T.S.A.Vallès.

### On how different project mechanisms are capable of building the landscape

Joan Casals Pañella  
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Our profession maintains an agreement with the law of gravity, which, even the possible structural challenges that engineering advances allow today, cannot save the dependence of the project on the ground. This condition of architecture can be assumed, and when this occurs, a projective exercise begins, in which, on the one hand, it is possible to observe a multitude of variables that emanate from the abundant socio-physical aspects that define each specific place and how these they are interpreted by the experience lived by each architect. As, on the other hand, it is also possible to detect certain constants, which are often repeated, such as those that allow us to talk about how some projective mechanisms are aimed at founding the ground level of architecture by taking more or less distance from a line of horizon that when observed really emanates complexity. Sverre Fehn, on the subject of these questions, became aware, for example, of its thickness, of its layers and of the relationship that exists between its ends, and in fact, in its famous drawing of the fish and the bird, defined this horizon as a state limit. Years later, Steven Holl would further explain what possible positional relationships architecture could take when dialoguing with this border support. Now accepting this possible dialogue around the borders of our inescapable foundations, this article proposes to take some examples here, to further demonstrate how some of these strategies contemplated by Holl under the idea of Fehn, may also hide an interest in building the landscape. Something that can easily be noticed in the Casa Ugalde and La Ricarda on the one hand, and the Parc Cementiri de Igualada and the Parc de Pedra Tosca on the other hand. Projects that around the zero level propose us to take advantage of existing strata, build elevated podiums or even generate new elevated topographies through exceptional degrees of fiction [6], which define the individual character of each intervention, in its interest in constructing the landscape; in his interest in relating architecture to landscape and landscape to architecture.

Key words: mechanisms; project; ground; limit; architecture; landscape; fiction.

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## Architecture and engineering

Carlos Ferrater, Alberto Peñín  
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The history of technology accounts for how engineers and architects have shaped their working relationship through a long process that after the original conflict of the 19th century and the period of idealization of the modern movement tended to an inevitable confluence. Since the second half of the 20th century, there are many examples of this fruitful relationship that leads us to underline the collective aspect of construction that it will not be possible to conceive individually from then on. The appearance of profiles of engineers close to design, or of architects with sufficient technical solvency help to blur that limit that a visionary like Le Corbusier anticipated in his famous drawing published in the preface of the book "Precisions regarding a current state of architecture and urbanism" in 1960. The cases of Rice and Piano, Utzon and Waschmann, Kommendant and Kahn or even as late as the end of the 19th century, Adler and Sullivan are examples of these couples that cannot be separated to understand their work.

Key words: architecture; engineering; technology.

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## The shadow of the La Olmeda

Ángela García de Paredes  
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In 1968, a casual discovery brought to light the remains of a late Roman country-villa that dates back to the 4th century. Its mosaics are among the most complete and rich to be found in Roman Empire. Toward the mid 90's started the more thorough work on preservation and valorisation of the site that required a roof for the excavations, the protection of the mosaics in situ, and building an exhibition and study centre for visitors and archaeologists. The villa now is protected by a wide metallic structure of four vaulted modules and one lowered plane module. Four freestanding pillars and 110 pilasters situated outside the facade in polycarbonate support all the structure and permit a homogenous lighting of the interior as an uneven shadow. The rhomboidal roof structure is situated in light contact with the upper part of the translucent facade while on the visitor's level a white concrete plinth encloses the perimeter of the Villa.

The desire to find an integrated solution between the exterior and the landscape and between the interior and the archaeological area is extensive in La Olmeda to architecture and structure. The conceptual difficulty that represents the reconstruction of an unknown architecture that existed more than 1,600 years ago leads either to an exercise in constructive invention and historical fabulation or to build an architectural solution capable to evoke an architectural space that shelters time. With this premise, architecture and engineering must necessarily go beyond a mere collaboration but rather work together, each discipline with its own tools, in the common goal of building that great shadow.

Key words: roman villa; olmeda; structure; mosaics.

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## Twenty micro-stories

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The paradox of architecture is also the multiplicity of its reasons. Palimpsesto has paid attention to them through its different sections, as reflected in the event held at the ETSAB on December 17, 2019 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary, with Oriol Bohigas and Federico Correa as witnesses and protagonists.

Key words: Betancourt; engineering; Illustration.

PALIMPSESTO EDITORIAL..

## Illustrated inventiveness: Agustin de Betancourt by Javier Rui Wamba

Javier Rui Wamba  
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Seldom can a single person be identified as the architect of relevant social initiatives. Agustin de Betancourt would be one of them. An exceptional and transcendent character, who still influences us today, because of the intellectual infrastructures that he created and his contribution to the configuration of a strong and competent, effective and honest Administration model are still felt. Its genes shape our present and have shaped our collective for more than 200 years, giving it personality and coherence.

Key words: Betancourt; engineering; Illustration.

JAVIER RUI WAMBA. Engineer. Premio Nacional de Ingeniería 2016.

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