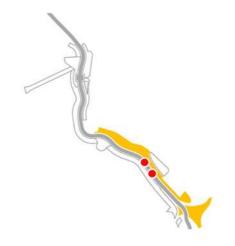


CAS-MRIO

SHELL FOOTBRIDGE IN MANZANARES RIVER PARK MADRID, SPAIN



Situation Madrid, Spain
Client Madrid City Council

Tipology Bridge Size S I 49 m

Architects Francisco Burgos Ruiz (23/05/1959).

Colegiado COAM 7816

Ginés Garrido Colmenero (31/07/1962).

Colegiado COAM 9103

Designers Burgos & Garrido Arquitectos, Porras LaCasta

Arquitectos, Rubio Álvarez-Sala Arquitectos & West 8.

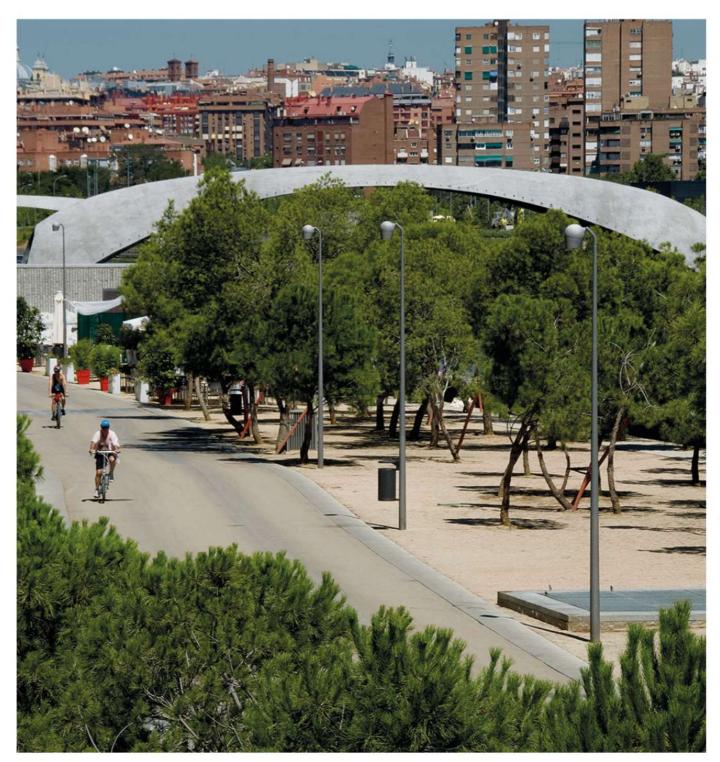
Engineering Fhecor

Date Contest 2004 | Project + Construction 2005 - 2025

Photography Imagen Subliminal (Rocío R. Rivas + Miguel de

Guzmán) Ana Muller Jerome Musch





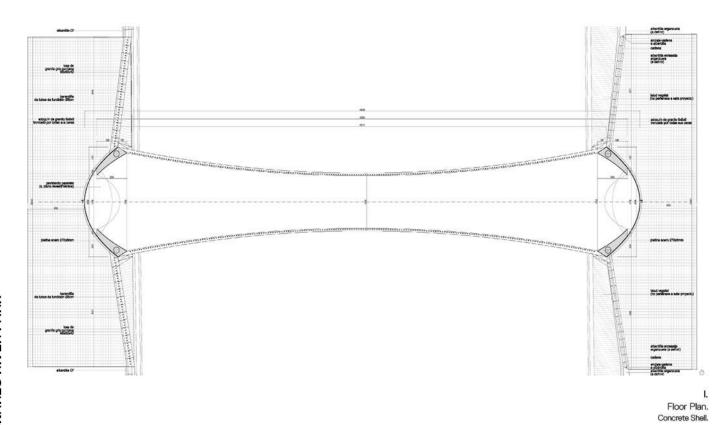
Descriptive text

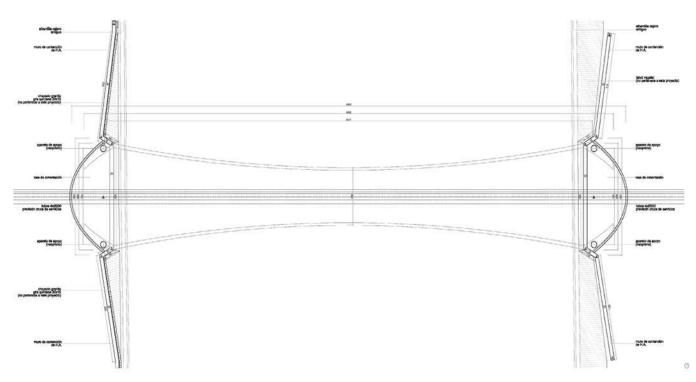
The twin bridges of Matadero are part of the Madrid Río project. They are located in front of the formidable industrial buildings of the former Matadero de Madrid, restored 15 years ago and transformed into the 'Centre for Contemporary Creation', and form two entrance spaces giving access to the Art Centre from the opposite bank of the river.

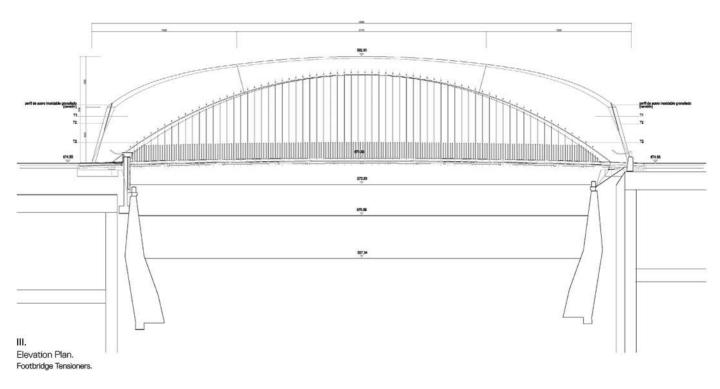
The bridges are built with a reinforced concrete shell poured in situ that spans 49 metres. From this shell hangs a very dense set of very thin post-tensioned cables - only 8.1 mm in diameter - the bridge deck, the structure of which is made of metal profiles. The shell at the top and the suspension cables on the sides of the bridge form an urban 'room' to be in, not only for crossing the river. A mosaic of coloured glass tesserae designed by Daniel Canogar was installed inside the shells. The mosaic represents the weightless bodies of re-

sidents of the Arganzuela neighbourhood photographed by Canogar as if they were the angels and cherubs on the ceilings of a baroque church, transmuting the sacred into the profane; and which are linked to the frescoes painted by Goya in 1798 in the nearby chapel of San Antonio de la Florida.

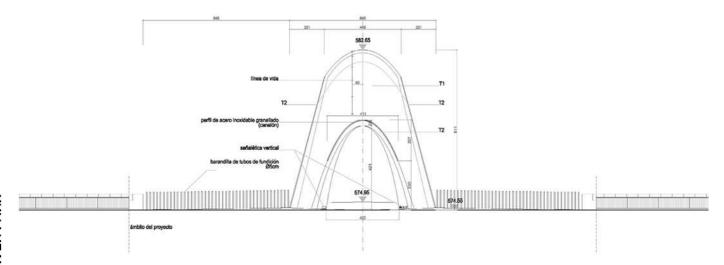
The bridges establish an ambiguous relationship with mass and weight. On the one hand, the shell becomes extraordinarily thin - no more than 7 cm at the centre of the span - as its double-curved shape makes it very efficient structurally, and the thinness of the suspension cables, which will be almost invisible from the outside of the bridge, makes the deck appear to float with an impossible slenderness flirting with gravity. On the other hand, however, the shell starts are thick and heavy, creating 'spans' that give access to the bridge and formalise its status as an enclosure.



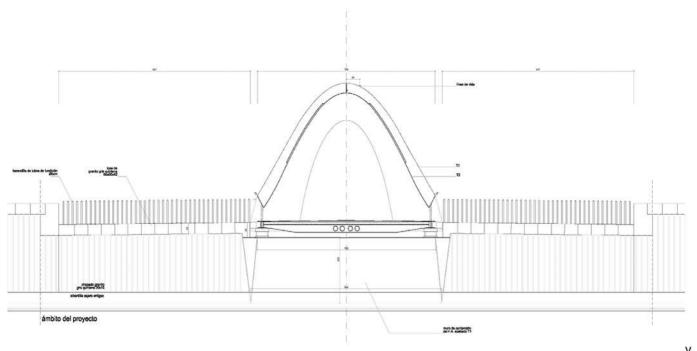








IV. Elevation Plan. Section.



V. Elevation Plan. Section.

