THE PRITZKER PRIZE | AN ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE INTENTION

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INTRODUCTION

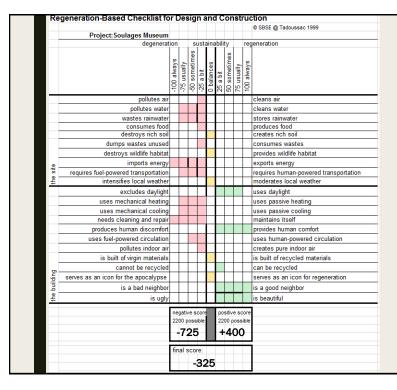
- The Pritzker Prize is often called the Nobel Prize of Architecture. Its prestige and importance is often lauded, and the annual winner garners incredible amount of attention and acclaim merely by winning. As an enormously high-profile architectural award, a question of its intentionality and consideration is begging to be asked: does the Pritzker Prize support and further an agenda of sustainability?
- This study's purpose is not to make any value-claim about what it finds, but merely to answer, as simply as possible, yes, or no.

SITE: The Soulages Museum (2014) | RCR Arquitectes

The most recent (2017) winner of the Pritzker are the Spain based, trio firm RCR Arquitectes. The Pritzker did not highlight any individual work of theirs as prize winning, but instead recognized their full body of work. Because of this, we decided to take their most recent, high-profile architectural work and analyze that for its sustainable merits.



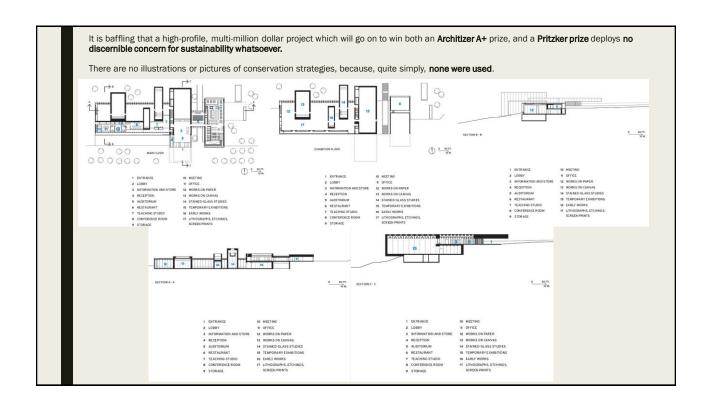




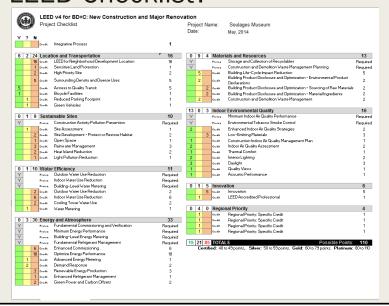
The Regenerative Score

The Museum ultimately has a negative score. Even in receiving perfect positive scores on all the subjective categories such as beauty, neighborliness, and human comfort, the fact is that the museum deploys **no design sustainability strategies whatsoever**.

- The building has no rainwater catchment or treatment features, and because the entire exterior is made of Cor-Ten, the rainwater becomes polluted merely from making contact with the building.
- The building deploys no passive heating or cooling strategies. The building is a museum, requiring high levels of interior temperature regulation year-round.
- In addition to the lack of passive heating or cooling, the building has no on-site energy generation.
- The building is built on a former park, displacing plant and wildlife with its construction.
- For the most part, the only sustainability this building considers is through its beautiful use of daylight, and its use of recyclable material use occasionally.



Does the design fair better with the LEED Checklist?



Answer:

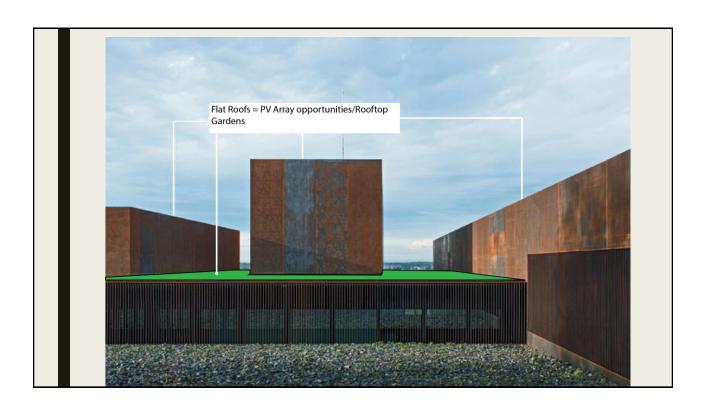
NOPE.

Even in being charitable filling out the v4 LEED checklist, the building receives 19 points; a minimum of 40 is required to receive their lowest certification.

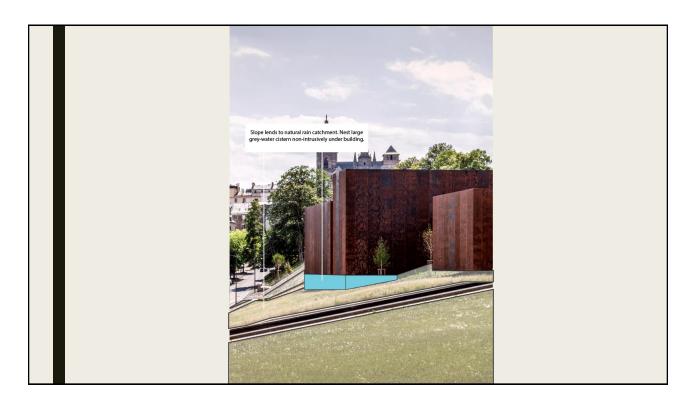
Verdict

■ If a cursory examination of one project from the most recent Pritzker Prize winner RCR Arquitectes is even the slightest indication of the overall priorities that the award implicitly (and explicitly) contains, then it is clear that **sustainability is not one of those concerns.**

So what can improve? Let's get a stupid amount of sustainability up in here.









Additional Features

- Low-flow toilets/sinks.
- Automatic blind-systems.
- Grounds implement wildlife friendly habitat zones.
- Protected garden spaces for food generation.
- Institute robust recycling program within shops and café.
- One note: not much can be done about the heating and cooling without a massive re-design, which is unfortunate.

Re-Assessment

With the addition of the suggested systems, there is a drastic change; from a score of **-325** to **+**550, which is a total difference in score of **875 points.**

The bulk of the changes are **site implementations**, not requiring building redesigns in any intensive fashion. These systems could be added today, if deemed suitable.

The difficulty in the redesign comes from the interior environments of the building itself, particularly with its heating and cooling use for the gallery program.

Re	Regeneration-Based Checklist for Design and Construction												
											© SBSE @ Tadoussac 1999		
	Project: Soulages Museum												
	degenerat	ion	on sustai				nability				generation		
		-100 always	-75 usually	-50 sometimes	-25 a bit	0 balances	25 a bit	50 sometimes	75 usually	100 always			
	pollutes air										cleans air		
	pollutes water										cleans water		
	wastes rainwater										stores rainwater		
	consumes food				Г	П		Г	П		produces food		
	destroys rich soil										creates rich soil		
	dumps wastes unused										consumes wastes		
	destroys wildlife habitat										provides wildlife habitat		
o o	imports energy										exports energy		
Site.	requires fuel-powered transportation										requires human-powered transportation		
the.	intensifies local weather										moderates local weather		
	excludes daylight										uses daylight		
	uses mechanical heating								П		uses passive heating		
	uses mechanical cooling							П	Г		uses passive cooling		
	needs cleaning and repair						Г		Г		maintains itself		
	produces human discomfort										provides human comfort		
	uses fuel-powered circulation							Г	Г		uses human-powered circulation		
	pollutes indoor air						Π.				creates pure indoor air		
	is built of virgin materials						Г				is built of recycled materials		
	cannot be recycled										can be recycled		
- E	serves as an icon for the apocalypse						Г		Г		serves as an icon for regeneration		
the building	is a bad neighbor										is a good neighbor		
e e	is ugly						Т				is beautiful		
		22	negative score 2200 possible -275 final score: +55				22	positive sco 2200 possit +825					

Conclusion

To answer the original question of whether the Pritzker Prize supports and furthers an agenda of sustainability, the answer is No; not if this project is any indication.

However, the site does have the potential to have a positive effect on its surrounding site and sustainable behavior.

With a few thought-out additions to the project, it could stand as a positive symbol of (if not regenerative) **sustainable architecture**.