

BELOW Tres Aguas, Toledo, 2014. The water be<::ones a minOT" reflec::ting the tOlNh hall



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WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT to us - physically, emotionally, memorially, psychically - as we walk through a town, a city or countryside? Do we prefer to look at a hand-held, high-res image of Venice's Piazza Sam Marco as we walk through Piazza Sam Marco? How many architects talk at sincere length about designing buildings that respond sensitively to what's around them, and then deliver blockhead architecture? How many public artworks are, as the acerbic American designer James Wines put it, merely arbitrary 'turds in the plaza'?

Wherever we are, we are immersed in fonns, sounds, smells, movement, people, thoughts, hopes, fears, the elements. The work of Cristina Iglesias, the Spanish artist who was recently awarded the 2020 Royal Academy Architecture Prize, meets the chaos of the phenomena by creating concentrations of specific manifestations of light, surface, depth, movement and shadow in her water-based, hanging, and room-like installations. They are beautifully strange, or vice versa, and acutely place-sensitive.

Iglesias initially studied chemical science, but was always drawn to literature and art. Eventually, she studied sculpture at the Chelsea College of Art, while remaining immersed in the ideas of writers as diverse as jorge Luis Borges and philosopher Emmanuel Levinas. No surprise, then, that her hanging, cage-like pavilions and canopies are subtly scripted with quotes from science fiction novels such as Arthur C Clarke's The Fountains of Paradise and Stanislaw Lem's Solaris.

I was attracted to physics and geology and science, investigating chat idea of studying something without knowing where it will end,' she explained, a few hours befare receiving the RA prize from Noml an Foster. 'But J didn't see where I could really dig in. Maybe I was sea red. But the abstraction of science was easier to understand. My first move to are was because I wanted to find a way to construct my own language - for example, by creating illusion.'

The prize was awarded for her public realm installations, of which the most notable are fusions of sculpture and moving or tidal water. 'It's an extraordinary challenge to creare a piece in a city that can be a gathering space where you can share time with friends, or be anonymous. How do you change a place with meaning? Ifind that extraordinarily attractive for the issues Ideal with.' These issues, such as che way we experience time in particular places, our perceptions of movement and perspective, and her creation of 'thresholds to another world', can influence our behaviour and imagination.

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BELOW Iglesias in her studio she sculpts her water installation surfaces by hand



"It's that relation with what you don't expect, a different discovery of places. People look more carefully and give time to it" The Guardian's art critic, Adrian Searle, knows Iglesias's work (and that of her late husband, Juan Muñoz) particularly well. 'She's a singular figure and was always much more interested in spaces than objects,' he tells me. Her work is always a subtle disruption rather than a grand gesture, a sea rch far a sense of magic. Rather than looking at her work, you are enveloped by it' He adds that those who have influenced her have been wideranging, including che architect Alvaro Siza and artists such as Thomas Schütter.

Iglesias's description of the huge multihinged, vegetally cast bronze doors that she installed at the Prado Museum in Madrid gives an idea of her approach. The doors are in a part of the city that is so dry; she explains. They are something that moves bue doesn't belong to the world. The poetic perception distinguishes what is functional and what is another state of being. You don't expect something different to happen here. I didlift want it to be just a door.'

The visionary portal painted by William Blake far che frontispiece of his last epic poem, Milton, springs to mind. 'It's the threshold to a temple of the museum on one sirle, and the botanical gardens on the orher,' says Iglesias. The elements ofthe doors move every two hours, between toam and 8pm. so ifyou re passing or entering or leaving, it's always different. It's that relation with what you don't expect, a different discovery of places. People look more carefully and give time to it, and no the lines of movement. You're passing by something and maybe coming back to it to see if something repeats, or not.'

To which we might attach a remark by the celebrated philosopher of poetics and science. Gaston Bachelard: 'How concrete everything becomes in the world of the spirit when an object, a mere door, can give images ofhesitation, temptation, desire. security, welcome and respect.'

Iglesias speaks of 'the comfart of a space that you don't control', as if uncertainty was an emotional virtue. States of strangeness, disturbance and expectancy also matter greatly to her. Tm very interested in making you move in a different way, or turn your shoulders. One can construct something that affects this. or even goes away from being yourself.' Speaking of construction, Iglesias sculpts her water installation surfaces by hand, typically in a lost-wax process. She farms a series of different vegetal fragments which are then welded together randomly to haze any sense of pattern. 1 never make a maquette,' she says. 'It's approximate.'

It's intriguing that she seeks to evoke feelings of solitude or intimacy in which individual passers-by conunune with the installations. There is another layer to this - 'the anonymity of the piece oucdoors, which accepts the risk of not being seen. The diythm of what happens around it has nothing to do with it.' We might wonder if a public artwork can radiate solitude, while attracting penumbras of human solitudes.

States of solirude are regularly mentioned by her. We also encounter these conditions in her hanging pavilions, screens and outdoor installations. In the case ofthe pavilions, 'these are pieces where you have shadows and intentional physical presence. You are hidden and walking (through them) but your feet are exposed. You don't see the rexts easily. It's dreamlike. It's a place and a journey. It's time. The slowness of looking in a place with no apparant function.

Her room installations, which have appeared in places including Barcelona, Madrid and Polto, take the farm of

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BELOW The branze surface of Forgotten Streams, Bloomberg he odquarters, London, 2017





ABOVE Orawing for Threshold-Entronc. The of inents of the doas move every two hours

RIGHT Char. dor Suspendific land I, wrought inn haid, ables and shadow, with text from JG Ballard's lhe Crystal World, Reina Safio Museum, Madrid, 2006



BELOW Growth 1, cast aluminum and solid glass with pigments, Centro Botín, Santander, 2018



Her water installations invariably suggest the presence of much greater occult depths just beyond your sight and reach sizeable, highly polished metal cuboids with internal, vegetally sculpted fissures or corridors. From inside, you get a restricted view of the sky or nearby buildings and crees, and the key effect is of confinement, of being alone - yet another of the physical paradoxes that Ielesias seeks to create.

But her most compelling - one might also say eerie -works involve water passing over the incredibly complex and counterfactually soft-looking compactions ofvegetal surfaces sculpted onto polychromed cement, bronze or stainless steel - 'fictions that bting nature to the constructed world', as she puts it.

That, of course, is far too simple because there is something deeply primal in our reactions to tableaux like Desde lo Subterráneo at the Centro Botín in Santander, or Forgotten Streams oucside the Bloomberg headquarters in London, and, most spectacularly, Deep Fountain in front of Antwerp's Royal Museum of Fine Art. Their surfaces and the reflections on the always moving water are not unlike the branching, electrochemical dendrites of brain nerve cells.

With their complex sculpted surfaces and brindles of light and murk, her water installations invariably suggest the presence of much greater occult depths just beyond your sight and reach. A line from JG Ballard's novel The Drowned World seems to resonate: Justas psychoanalysis reconstructs the original traumatic situation in order to release the repressed material, so we are now being plunged back into the archaeopsychic past, uncovering che ancient taboos and drives chat have been dormant for epochs.'

And chis, from Borges Labyrinths, which conneces Ballard's atavistic neural obsessions with Jglesias's are 'Music, states of happiness, mythology, faces belaboured by time. cereain twilights and cereain places try to tell us something, or have said something we should have missed, orare about to say something; this imminence of a revelation which does not occur is, perhaps, the aesthetic phenomenon.'

It's ulcimately the almost- but noc quitesureal, archaic and memorial qualities of lglesias's installations that generare cheir earthly-cum-unearthly gravities, most obviously in the water instaUations. Encountering them. it's impossible to know ifyou're wicnessing a mecaphorical past, an environmentally degraded present or the shimmering, lusciously mulched onset of new fertilities. These ambiguicies in her work continue to produce uniquely haunting spaces in which a highly distinct here and now seems also to be a mysterious elsewhere. 4

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