About the Artists

1 & 10 Ben Langlands and Nikki Bell (born 1962)

Artists, Langlands and Bell, are two artists who together explore the complex web of relationships linking people and architecture. Based in London, they have been collaborating since 1978, and exhibiting internationally since the early 1980’s.

The sculptures of Langlands and Bell range from architectural ground-plans presented as immaculate models or monochrome reliefs, to full scale architecture, such as the bridge completed at Paddington Station in 2004.

In 2002 they were appointed as official British war artists for the invasion of Afghanistan. Their subsequent exhibition ‘The House of Osama bin Laden’ at Tate Britain was the opening event of the 2005 Tate Biennale.

www.langlandsandbell.com

2 Edward Hodges Baily (1791–1881)

Edward Hodges Baily was an English sculptor born in Bristol. His father was a celebrated carver of figureheads for ships, and although he tried a career in commerce, his artistic talents were such that in 1809 he was admitted to the Royal Academy. Although beset by financial worries all his life, he completed numerous busts and statues of public figures, including that of Nelson in Trafalgar Square and many now housed within Buckingham Palace. He died aged 79 and is buried in Highgate Cemetery.

www.langlandsandbell.com

3 Liam Gillick (born 1964)

Liam Gillick was born in Duluth, Minnesota. He lives and works in London. Together with Damian Hirst, Sarah Lucas, Angela Bulloch and Henry Bond he was the earliest of the ‘Young British Artists’ (YBA’s), who dominated British art during the 1990’s.

Gillick is a diverse artist, having exhibited in many European and US galleries with an array of different media and activities, including sculpture, writing, architecture, graphic design, film, and music. He has also been involved in a wide range of projects in the public arena, including housing estates, cafes and airports. Gillick has also been involved in a wide range of projects in the public arena, including housing estates, cafes and airports.

www.mauriapaley.com/artists/liam-gillick

4 Antony Gormley (born 1950)

Antony Gormley is one of the UK’s best known and most widely celebrated artists. Since the inauguration of his Angel of the North in Gateshead in 1998, he has established himself as a household name.

Born in North London as one of seven children, he studied at Cambridge, Central St Martins, Goldsmiths and finally the Slade School of Art.

In 2007 ‘Event Horizon’ consisted of 31 life-size casts of his body that were installed on top of prominent buildings along London’s South Bank, and later in 2010 in locations around New York City’s Madison Square.

In July 2009 Gormley presented ‘One & Other’, a Fourth Plinth Commission, which invited members of the public, chosen by lottery, to spend one hour on the vacant plinth in Trafalgar Square.

This ‘living art’ happening attracted much media attention.

www.antonygormley.com

5 Julian Opie (born 1958)

Opie was born in London but raised in Oxford. Once his studies were completed, he returned to the Chelsea College of Art and became a teacher there.

In his portrait, the human face is characterised by black outlines with flat areas of colour, and minimalised detail, portraying someone’s personality in as little detail as possible. In addition, Opie uses sculpture and light installations to present people, and items of everyday life.

Opie also uses computer technology to cut outlines and coloured shapes, sometimes on vinyl, as is shown on the large display burners at Tate Britain. His style was brought into the public eye when he was asked to design the album cover for The Best of Blur and for creating a walking man figure in LED’s, which formed part of the stage set for U2’s Vertigo world tour in 2006. In addition to 2008 Opie incorporated similar moving people within the set design of Wayne McGregor’s Infra for the Royal Ballet.

www.julianopie.com

6 Gary Webb (born 1972)

Gary Webb was born in Dorset, but now lives and works in London. He developed his work whilst studying at Goldsmiths in 1994 to 1997 for a BA in fine art. He is an abstract sculptor who unites both traditional and modern materials in unexpected combinations and configurations. Initially spontaneous drawings, they are then developed into three dimensional objects, which frequently bear only a tangential relationship to their starting point.

He has exhibited in many galleries within Europe, the US and the Far East and has some of his work permanently exhibited at the Tate.

www.garywebb.com

7 Siôn Parkinson (born 1978)

Siôn Parkinson studied at Central St Martin’s before continuing with his studies with an MA in Fine Art at the Slade.

www.sionparkinson.com

8 Sarah Morris (born 1967)

Morris was born in Britain but grew up in Providence, Rhode Island in the US and is now based in New York and London. Following her attendance of Brown University, Cambridge University, and the Whitney Museum of American Art Independent Study Programme, Morris has been making complex abstract paintings and films. These works, based on different cities, are derived from close inspection of architectural details, combined with a critical sensitivity to the psychology of a city and those within it.

Morris executes her city-based paintings in household gloss on square canvases, employing rigorous, all-over grids in vivid colours. She associates these colours and geometries with a city’s unique vocabulary and palette. The grids have become increasingly decontextualising, appearing as a two-dimensional object. In her film work, Morris both seduces and alienates the viewer, employing different kinds of cinematography, from documentary recording to seemingly set-up narrative scenarios.

www.antonygormley.com

9 Kevin Carmody (1947) and Andrew Groarke (1970)

Unlike the other artists described, Kevin and Andrew formed an architectural firm in 2006 after both working for the architect, David Chipperfield. Since then whilst many of their commissions have been for residential, commercial and public buildings, there has also been a concentration on public installations and exhibitions, often crossing over into the art world.

Since being awarded the UK Young Architect of the Year YAYA (Building Design) in 2007, the architectural practice’s success has continued, winning numerous commissions, including being asked to design the 7th July Memorial in Hyde Park, which was unveiled in 2009.

www.carmodygroarke.com

10 Sir Thomas Brock (1847 – 1922)

Brock was born in Worcester, attended the city’s School of Design and then undertook an apprenticeship in modelling at the Worcester Porcelain Works. In 1860 he became a pupil of the sculptor John Henry Foley. He married in 1866, and had eight children. After Foley’s death in 1874, Brock completed some of his commissions himself.

He first came to prominence when he was asked to complete the statue of Prince Albert for the Albert Memorial. In 1901 Brock was awarded the colonial equestrian statue of Edward the Black Prince, set up in Leeds City Square, and was also given perhaps his most significant commission, the vast multi-figure Imperial Memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace. Allegedly, at the unveiling in May 1911, George V so moved by the excellence of the memorial that he called for a sword and knighted Brock on the spot.

Brock was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1883 and full member in 1919, during which time his studio was based on the site of One Donaburgh Street, Regent’s Place.
This piece by Gary Webb, commissioned for the atrium of 20 Triton Square, Regent’s Place, uses plain, green, blue and gold rectangles of mirror, fixed at different angles over a large wall, with the different colours in no symmetrical order. This not only creates a beautiful, unregulated effect, particularly as they reflect the colour of the leather seating, but it comes to life when people move through the space and when the wall climbers, lifts, opposite, are in motion. This is a simple yet highly effective piece of art and movement.

The white marble frieze was created by Edward Hodges Baily and is one of two monumental relief carvings originally intended to form part of a triumph arch commissioned by George IV. The project was never completed, although a scaled down version became what we now know as Marble Arch. Of the sections that became surplus to requirement, some were used in the facades of Buckingham Palace and The National Gallery.

The pavilion literally appears to ‘hold’ light within its structure. The rods that shimmer in the sunlight reveal various densities of vertical rectangles of mirror, fixed at different sizes. The two figures, located opposite each other inside and outside 350 Euston Road, deliberately play with perception and trick our senses. ‘Reflection’ offers a quiet moment of peace and quiet, and is a poignant expression of Gormley’s quest for identity.

This piece by Sir Thomas Brock, was once displayed in The London Stock Exchange. However following bomb damage to the building in 1945 they were put into storage and have rarely been displayed since. Owing to the fact that Sir Thomas Brock had his studio on the site of One Osnaburgh Street, Regent’s Place, at the turn of the 19th/20th century, it is highly likely that these sculptures are now very close to the location where they were first created.

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