Will Alsop, the British architect who set the stage for a generation of new designers in the 1990s, died Monday. He was 70. His death was announced by the Bauhaus Foundation, which he had been a visiting professor since 2010. The cause of death was not immediately available.

Alsop, who was born in Northampton, in central England, in 1947, studied at the University of Cambridge before attending Yale University, where he earned his master's degree in 1971. He worked for a number of prominent architects, including Rem Koolhaas and Richard Meier, before launching his practice in 1980. He later founded six different firms over 40 years, including London's Allies & Morrison, which he led until 2018, and the New York-based Prosky Alsop Wachman & Dinkeloo, which he co-founded with Ben Prosky in 2008. Alsop was also a professor at the London School of Economics, where he taught from 1972 to 1983, and at the Royal College of Art, where he taught from 1991 to 2003. He was also a visiting professor at the University of Cambridge, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Toronto, the University of Michigan, and the University of Texas at Austin.

Alsop was known for his colorful, dramatic, and often provocative designs. He was a leading figure in the postmodern movement, which sought to break with the formalism of modernist architecture and incorporate elements of pop culture and historicism. He was also a proponent of the idea of architecture as a form of entertainment, and he often used bright colors and playful forms to create buildings that were both visually striking and conceptually provocative. His work included the 1993 Trellick Tower in London, which featured a bright orange tongue atop a large speckled box lifted by spindly purple, blue, and yellow legs; the 1998 Cubes in London, which was a combination of a comic-strip version of a Tuscan hill town and a futuristic tube station; the 2004 Sea Containers House in London, which was a sea-green volume topped by a bright orange tongue; and the 2007 I360 viewing tower in Brighton, which was a giant observation wheel that rose from the sea.

Alsop was also known for his advocacy of the use of design in the public realm. He believed that architecture had the power to change the way people lived and thought, and he was a vocal advocate for the use of design to improve the quality of life in urban areas. He was a strong proponent of the idea that cities would be “happier places” if more buildings were lifted up like his. Alsop said he liked the idea of buildings standing on legs, like tabletops, which added height and provided a sense of separation from the ground. He believed that architecture had the power to create a sense of place and belonging, and he was a strong advocate for the use of design to create a sense of identity in urban areas.

Alsop was a prolific writer, and he published many articles and books on architecture and design. He was a regular contributor to the New York Times and the Guardian, and he was the author of several books, including “The Auditorium” (2007) and “The Architecture of Wildness” (2011).

Alsop was a controversial figure, and his designs were often met with both praise and criticism. He was known for his bold, often unconventional designs, which were sometimes described as “wild” or “crazy.” He was also a vocal critic of the academic establishment in architecture, and he was known for his frank and sometimes brash manner. Despite his controversies, Alsop was widely respected for his influence on the field of architecture and his role in shaping the direction of modern design.

Alsop is survived by his wife, Pan, and their three children, Alex, Will, and Freya. A memorial service will be held at a later date. More information will be announced when it becomes available.