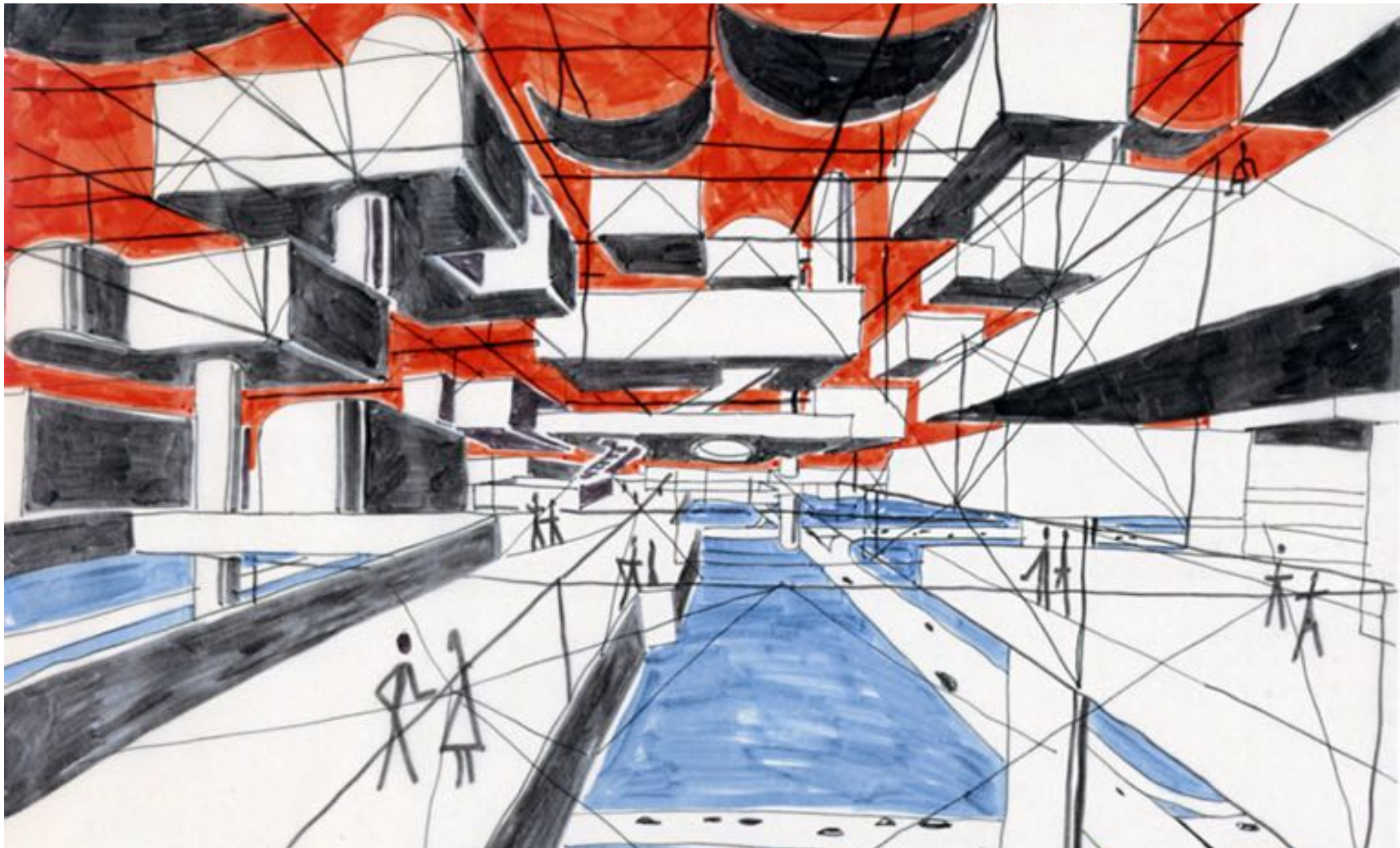


Throughout the history, technology has always been one of the dominant factor of architecture development, but since the industrial revolution, the importance of technology in the architectural world went beyond its traditional role in architectural design and construction, and deeply changed the way and dynamic of living and even the human perception of the surrounding.



Le Corbusier, Plan Vision 1925

For Le Corbusier, urbanism was a physical and functional unity, whose significance is to be sought in its total setting, rather than in the separate parts.



Yona Friedman, Spacial city 1958

Interview:

“We are over building, we are over constructing. It has no sense. We are blowing up cities.”

“The important person is the inhabitant and the decision essentially is not technical.”

“Architects today think that mediocre sculpture is good architecture, I find absurd. I am coming back all the time to the inhabitant. ”

“It’s interesting, or it starts to be interesting, when the inhabitants can use them in a certain way”

“I’m not interested in shapes”

“City spacial is not a shape, the shape is unimportant, it is the way how it works. The process is important and not the end product.”

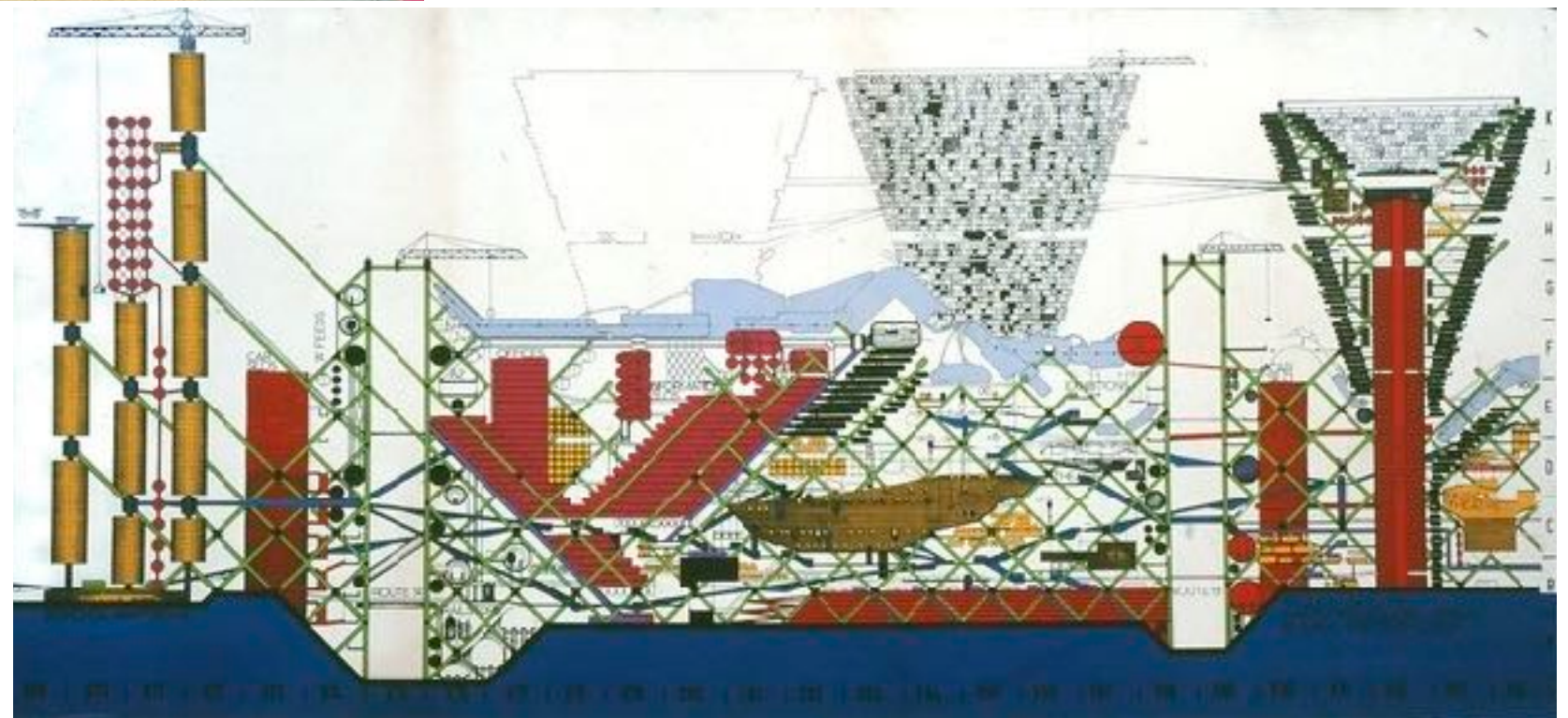
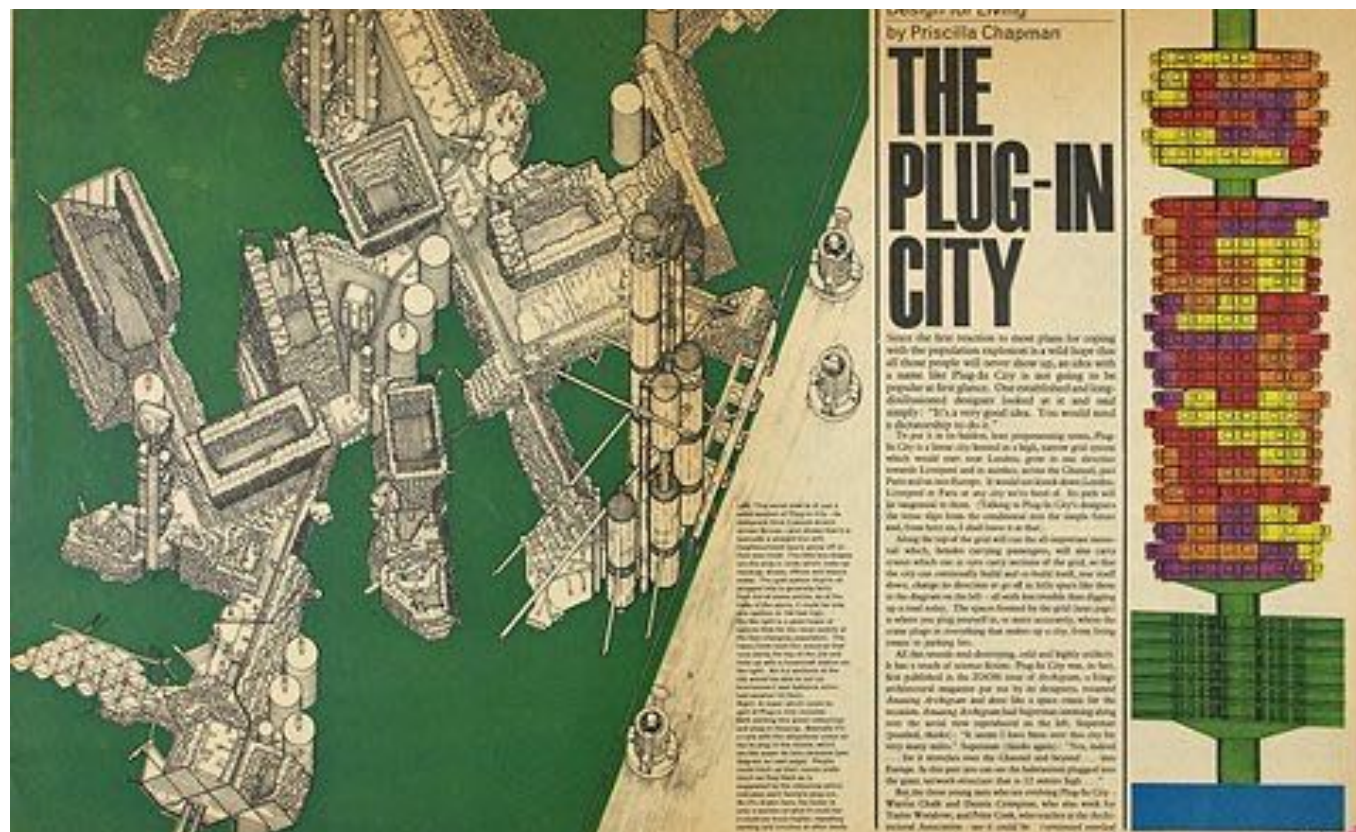
“Advanced technology is a sort of dictatorship. ”



Kisho Kurokawa, Capsule Tower 1972

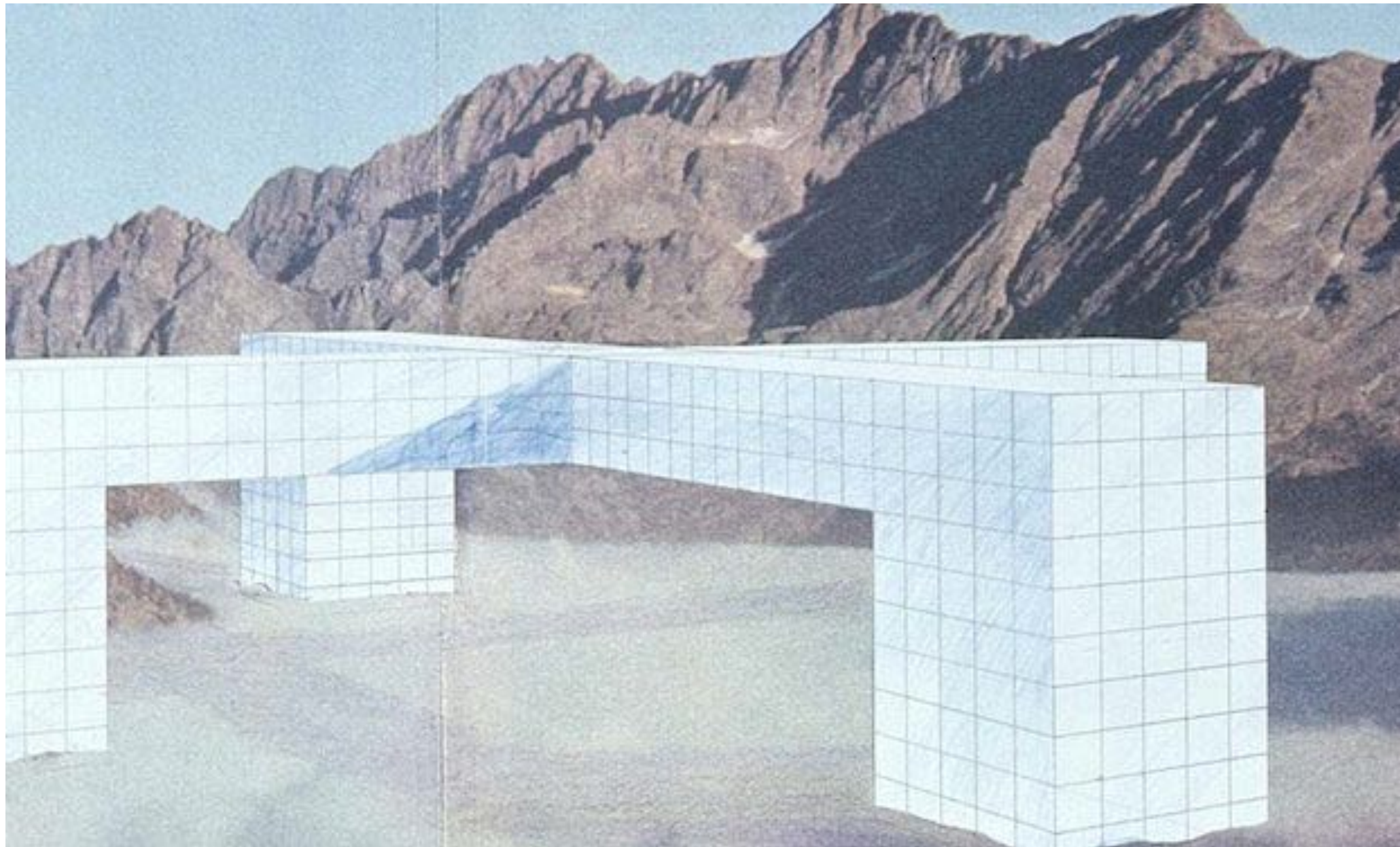
“if you look at the work of kurokawa for instance, he seems to read metabolism not as a linear push for ever bigger and larger projects, but more as an ability to transform at the biological level. I think that he put forward many ideas that are very subtle in terms of how nature could be used or how architecture could be sustainable, ideas which are major issues in architecture now.” —Rem Koolhaas

The technology developed by Kurokawa allowed each unit to be installed to the concrete core with only 4 high-tension bolts, which keeps the units replaceable. Each capsule measures 4 x 2.5 meters, permitting enough room for one person to live comfortably. The interior space of each module can be manipulated by connecting the capsule to other capsules.



Archigram - Peter Cook, Plug in City, 1960s

This provocative project suggests a hypothetical fantasy city, containing modular residential units that “plug in” to a central infrastructural mega machine. The Plug-in City is in fact not a city, but a constantly evolving megastructure that incorporates residences, transportation and other essential services--all movable by giant cranes. Persistent precedents and concerns of modernism lay at the heart of Plug-In City’s theoretical impulse, not limited to the concept of collective living, integration of transportation and the accommodation of rapid change in the urban environment.



Radical architecture movement, Superstudio, 'Continuous Monument- An Architectural Model for Total Urbanization', 1969

“...if design is merely an inducement to consume, then we must reject design; if architecture is merely the codifying of bourgeois model of ownership and society, then we must reject architecture; if architecture and town planning is merely the formalization of present unjust social divisions, then we must reject town planning and its cities...until all design activities are aimed towards meeting primary needs. Until then, design must disappear. We can live without architecture...”

References show a series of architectural thoughts and movements that emphasise the function and dynamic of architecture and urban planning. The common understanding of associating the architecture to forms, construction and permanent physical existence is degenerating. Although being influential to many contemporary architects and playing a huge part in the architectural history, none of these concepts are fully successfully realised. (an ironic example, the work of Superstudio was highly influential for architects like Zaha Hadid and Rem Koolhaas, who took the style of Superstudio to create exactly what Superstudio stood against: monumental architecture designed to glorify its owners.)

Concept: (Analog Photography)

The corporality of architecture and the engagement of organism(Humans, other organisms and natural environment) - as the “soul” of architecture - are two crucial aspects that affecting and coexisting, and together composing an architecture.

Detail: Decompose the image of **architectural forms** (which are transformed onto film through **chemical reaction**) through **biochemical reaction**