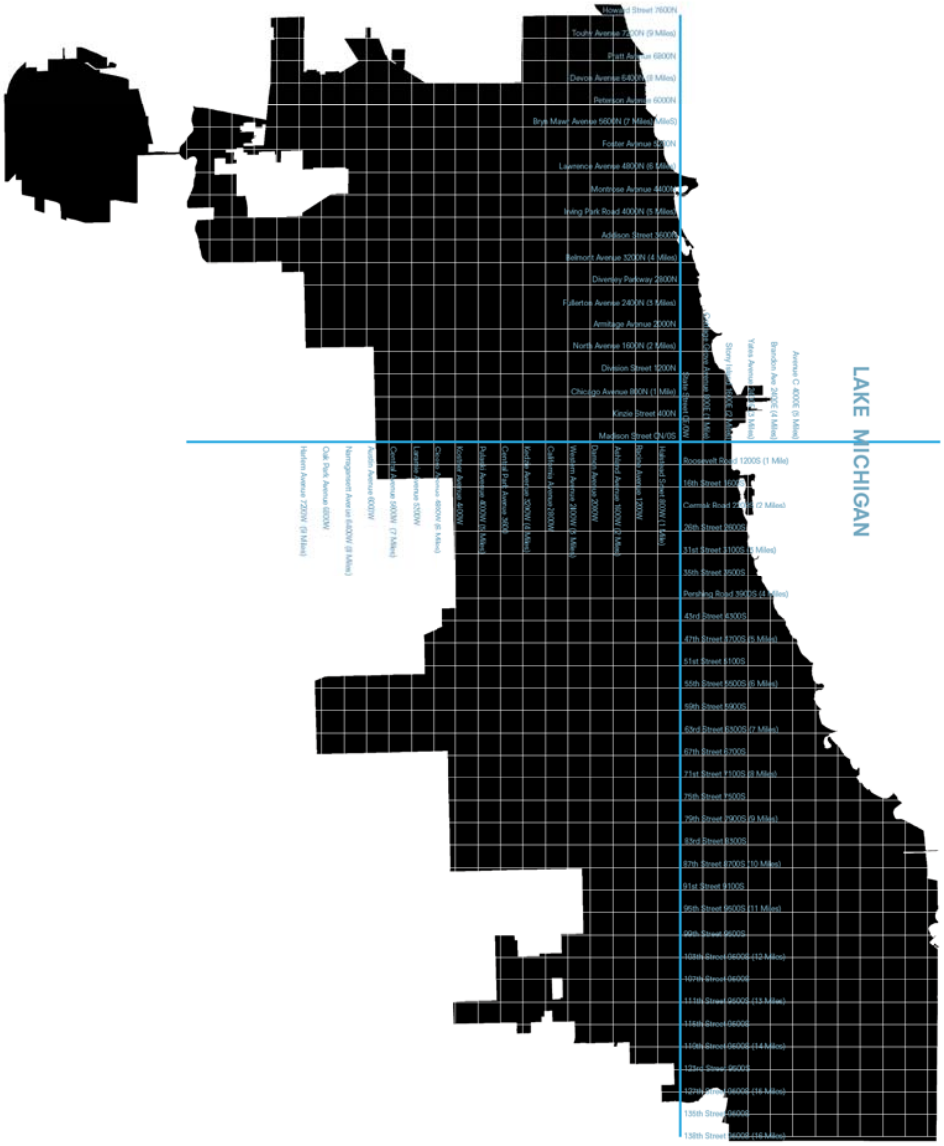
COMPLEX PROJECT CHICAGO GRADUATION STUDIO

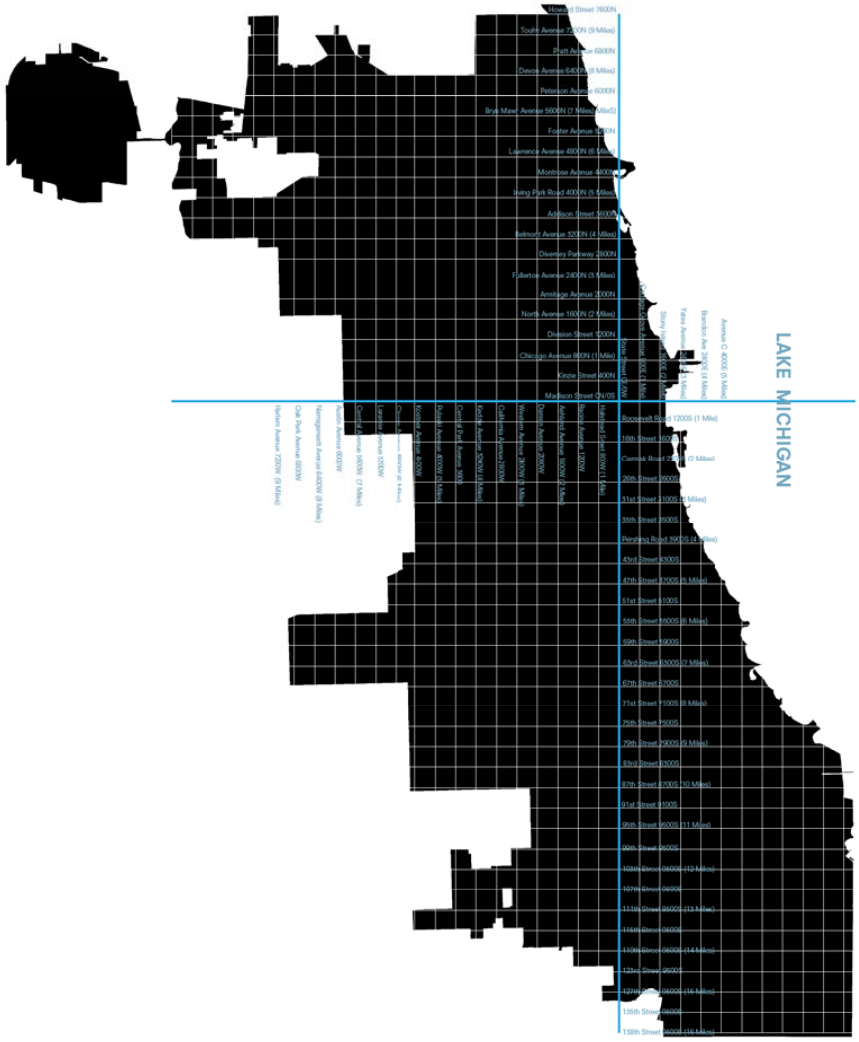


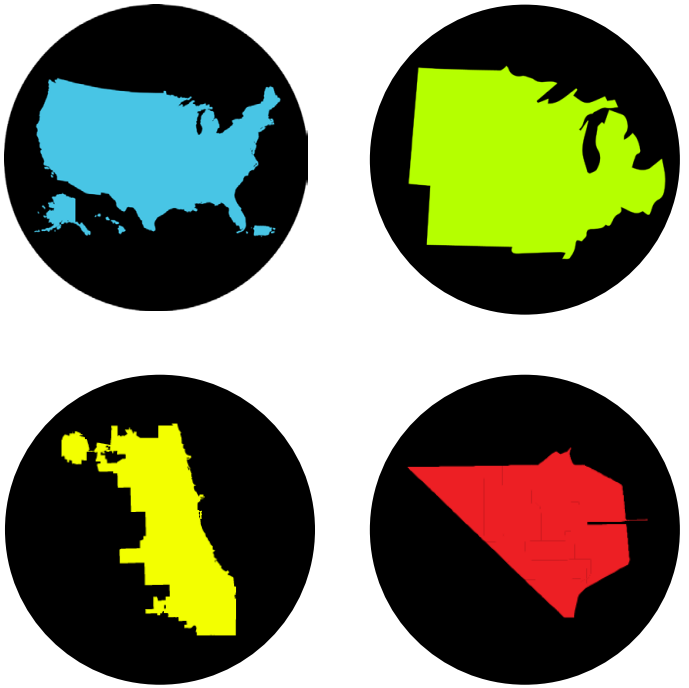
RESEARCH BOOKLET P2

Wenjia Wang 4244826

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

S M L XL Research





S M L XL Research

An Encyclopedia for Chicago Southwork

L

DEMOGRAPHY
Scale
GDP
Population
Racial Diversity
Changes
Education
Economy
Financial Statistics

POLITICS
Constitution
Corruption
Timeline
Largest Minority Group

ECONOMY
Downstate vs. Upstate
Unions
Largest Economic Group
Largest Landowner

CULTURE
Cultural Comparison
Musical Money
Downstate Culture

INFRASTRUCTURE
Rail
Road
Water
Air

ENVIRONMENT
Introduction
Landscape
General
Prairie
Forest
Rivers
Lakes
Production
Pollution
Climate
Energy Opportunities

M

DEMOGRAPHY
Population
Racial Diversity
Education
Economy
Financial Statistics
Social Security
Public Health

POLITICS
Government Structure
Public Safety
Public Health
Education

ECONOMY
The Chicago School
Key Industries
Working in Chicago
Chicago Housing
Social Tension

CULTURE
Architecture
Arts
Film and Music
Nightlife
Sports
Food an drinks
Religion
Immigration
Typical Chicagoan

INFRASTRUCTURE
City Growth 1850 - Present
Road System
Rail Network
Aviation
Water System
Lakefront Parks and Public Place
Social Infrastructure
Neighborhood Study
Future Challenges
Ongoing Efforts

S

DEMOGRAPHY
Population migration
Population in South-Chicago
neighborhood area
household structure

POLITICS
Political system
Segregation and integration

ECONOMY
Overview
Real estate
Vacant property
Foreclosure
Public-private investments

CULTURE
Walkthroughs in the area
Local perception
Leisure and activities
Family models
Beliefs
Tourism
Identity
American dream
Global Perception
Gang Culture
Transport related crime

INFRASTRUCTURE
within the city network
Routes and travel time
Accessability to the site
Public transportation
Street corridors and gateways
Water transport

LANDSCAPE
Soil analysis
Present state
Topography
Inventory of parks
Supply systems
Waterfront analysis
Calumet river analysis

ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM
Size comparison
Land-use and housing typology
Public amanities inventory
Features of the existing blocks
Workers cottage
Zoning regulations
Block density and height study
Proposed plan by SOM

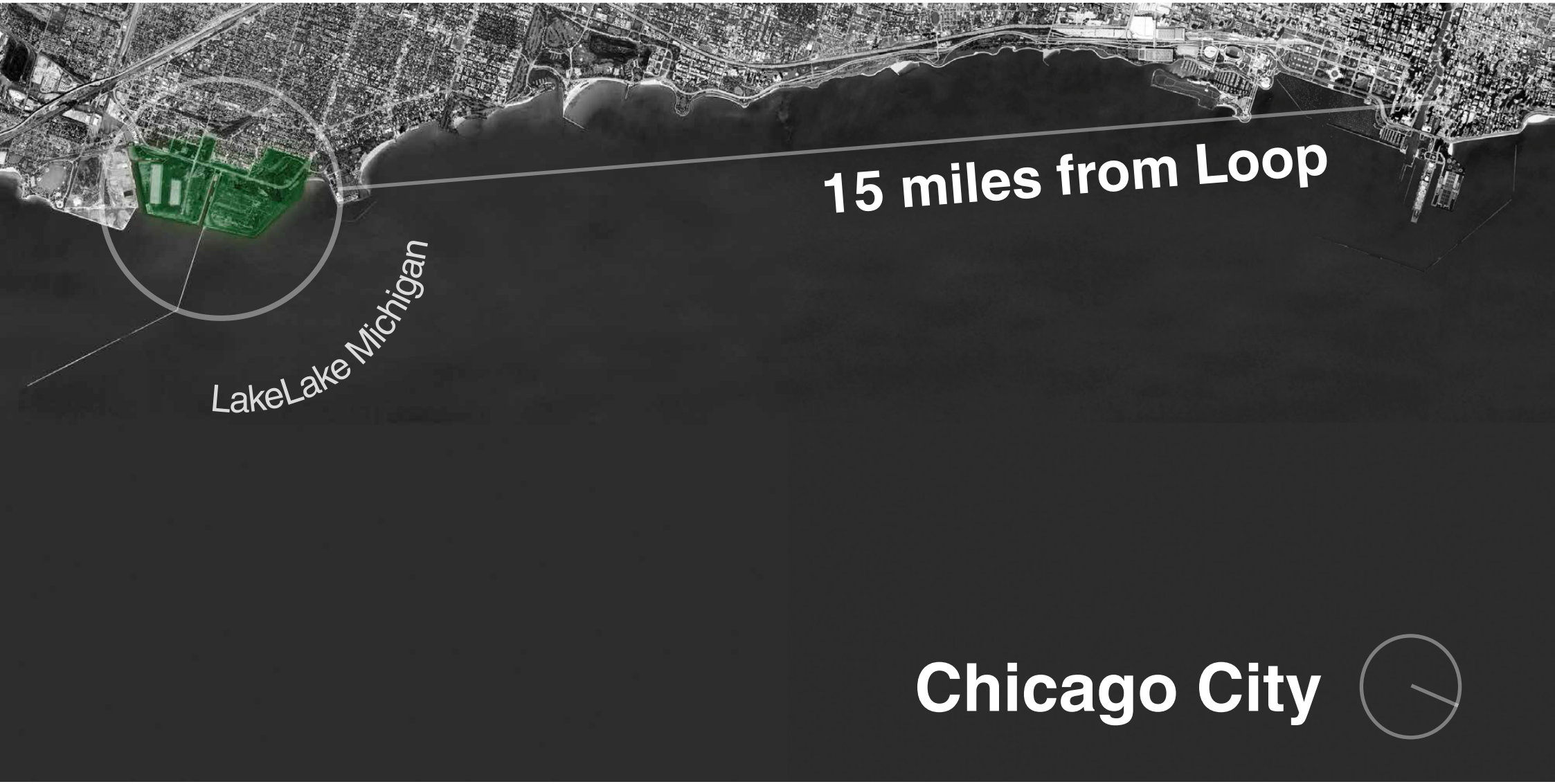
Week 6 Chicago Trip

CHICAGO

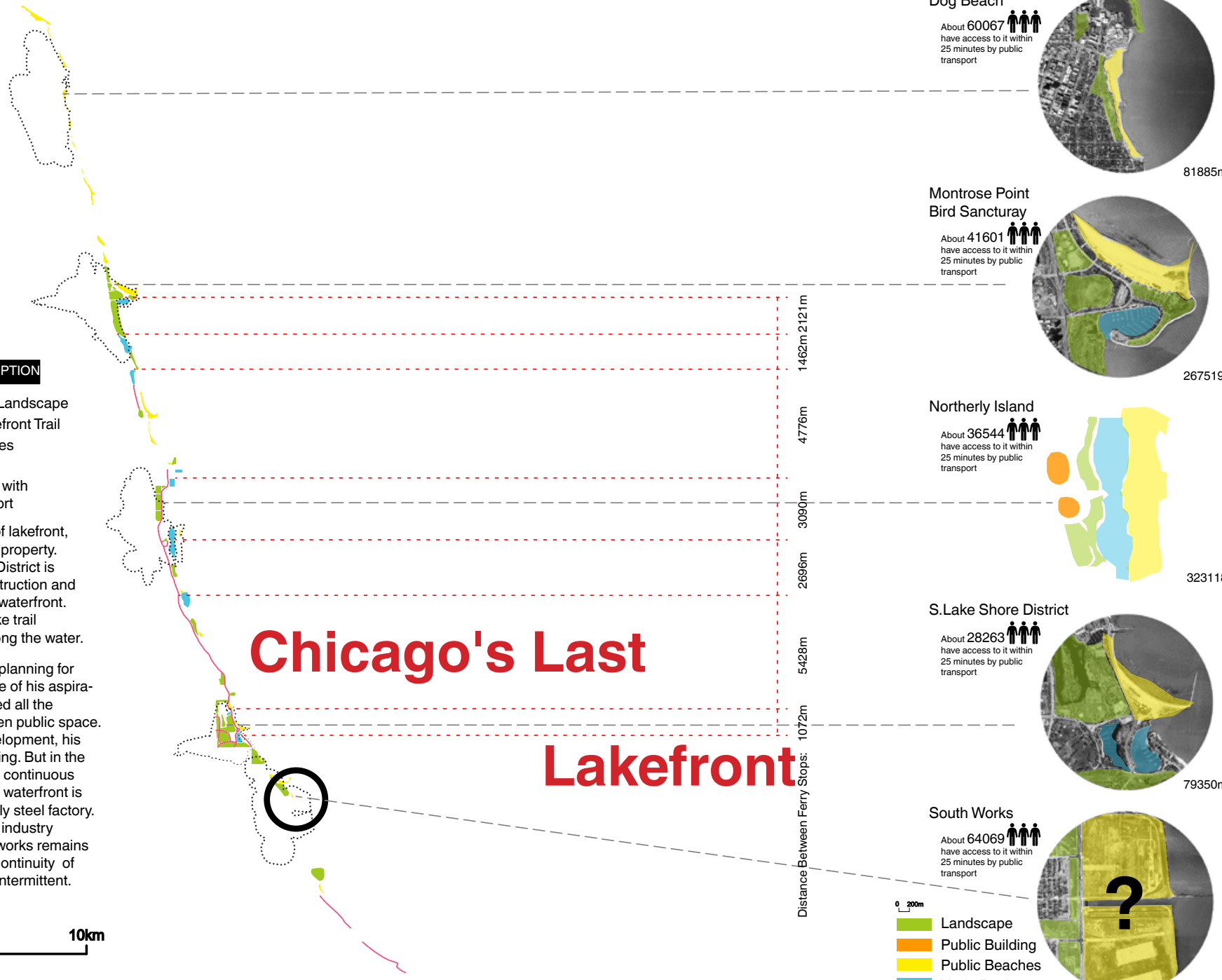
Trip Book for Complex Projects Graduation Studio 2013-3014

PROFILE

Profile



Profile



There are 26 miles of lakefront, all of which is public property. The Chicago Parks District is responsible for construction and management of the waterfront. A pedestrian and bike trail extends 18 miles along the water.

In Burnham's urban planning for Chicago in 1909, one of his aspirations is that preserved all the lakefront area as open public space. After 100 years development, his planning is still working. But in the south work area, the continuous landscape along the waterfront is disrupted by originally steel factory. After the Chicagoan industry shrinked, the south works remains desolate, while the continuity of landscape remains intermittent.

Profile

1881

North Chicago Rolling Mill Company opened a sister mill at the mouth of the Calumet River on Chicago's South Side—the famous South Works.

In 1889, most of the large Chicago-area mills—including North Chicago, South Works, Union, and Joliet—combined to form a huge new entity, the Illinois Steel Company.

In 1901, New York banker J. P. Morgan engineered the creation of U.S. Steel, the world's largest business enterprise, and Illinois Steel became part of this giant entity.

1975

Beginning in the 1970s, the facility began downsizing due to a shifting market for steel.

1992

On 10 April 1992, the plant permanently shut down with fewer than 700 people employed at the time of its closing.

Profile

In 1994, all the properties were demolished & sold, with foundations of buildings remain embeded in the ground.

Profile

LAKESIDE OPEN HOUSE

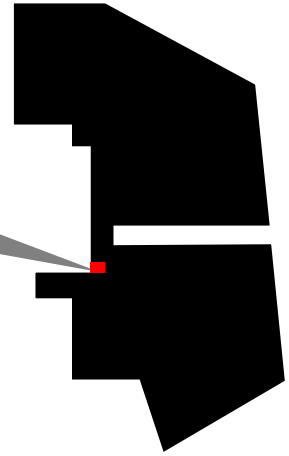
McCAFFERY Interests
THOUGHTFUL AND CREATIVE REAL ESTATE SOLUTIONS

Lakeside Marketing Center

Industrial History Museum

Retrofitted an 120 years old structure of South Works in 2011

Lakeside Open House



LAKESIDE OPEN HOUSE 2011
RECEIVES LEED-CI SILVER CERTIFICATION
Renovation of former credit union and the Foreign Inspectors Building for US Steel Southworks built in 1890

Visitor looking at Sebastian Rut's photographs of industrial landscapes taken around the site.

Shall we do something more than establishing a small informal museum for the industrial history ?

CONCEPT
anchor

Findings :

Downtown and Lakeside view in Chicago

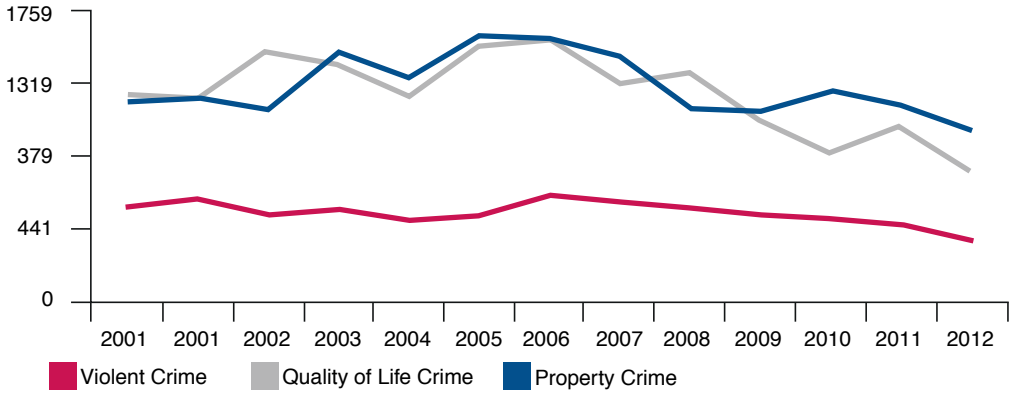
The site has a good lakeside view and even the downtown view which is the only vacancy area in Chicago.

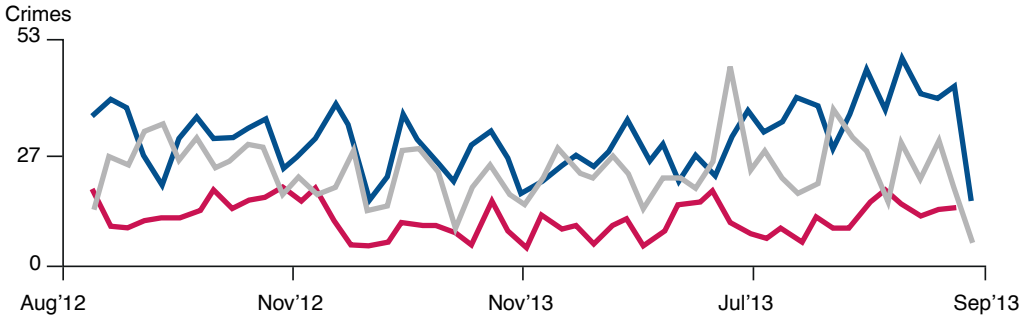
PRO:

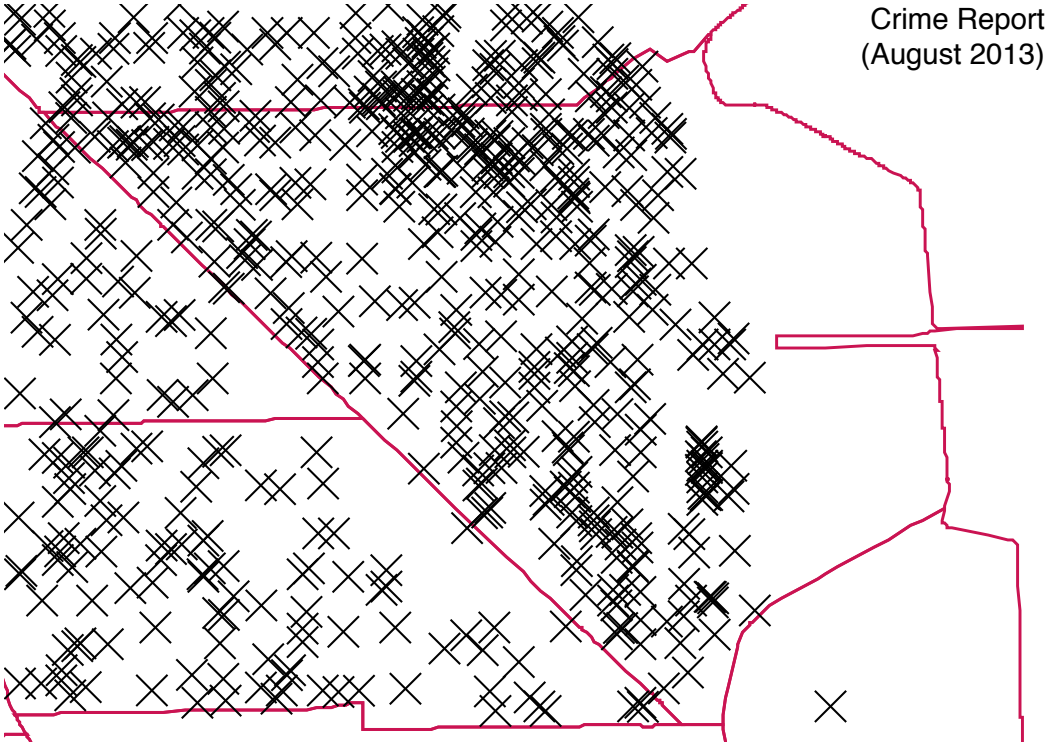
The unique breathtaking lakeside view vacancy area in Chicago.

Findings :

Crime Rate in Neighborhood







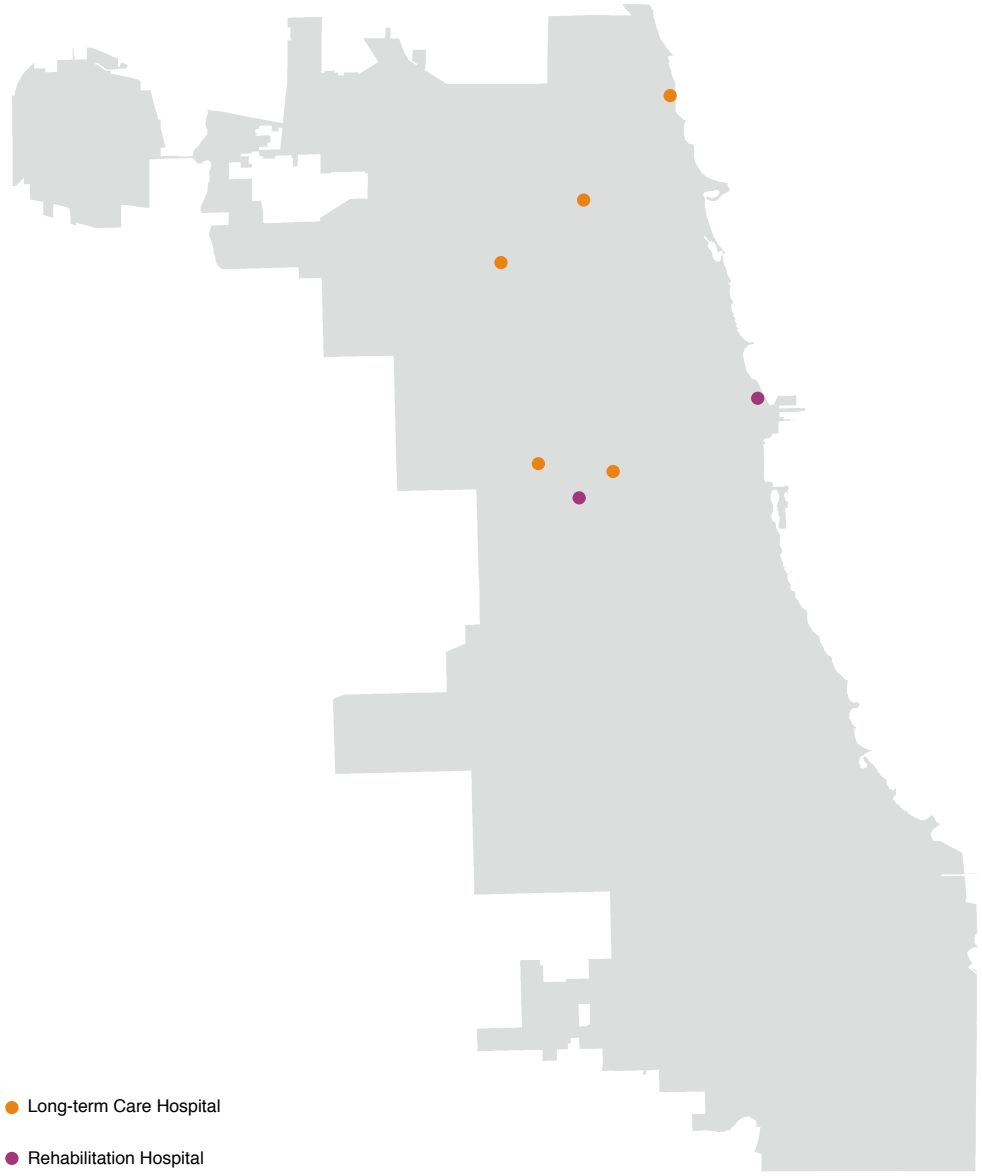
The crime rate around the site is really high.

CONS:

The site is an unsafe place with the high unemployent rate and crime rate where the outsider would not come.

Findings :

Rehabilitation and long term care hospitals distribution in Chicago



ONLY 2 "LONG TERM ACUTE CARE" HOSPITALS:

RML SPECIALTY HOSPITAL 201Beds
KINDRED HOSPITAL 124Beds

"Long term acute care": a specialty-care hospital designed for patients with serious medical problems that require intense, special treatment for an extended period of time—usually 20 to 30 days.

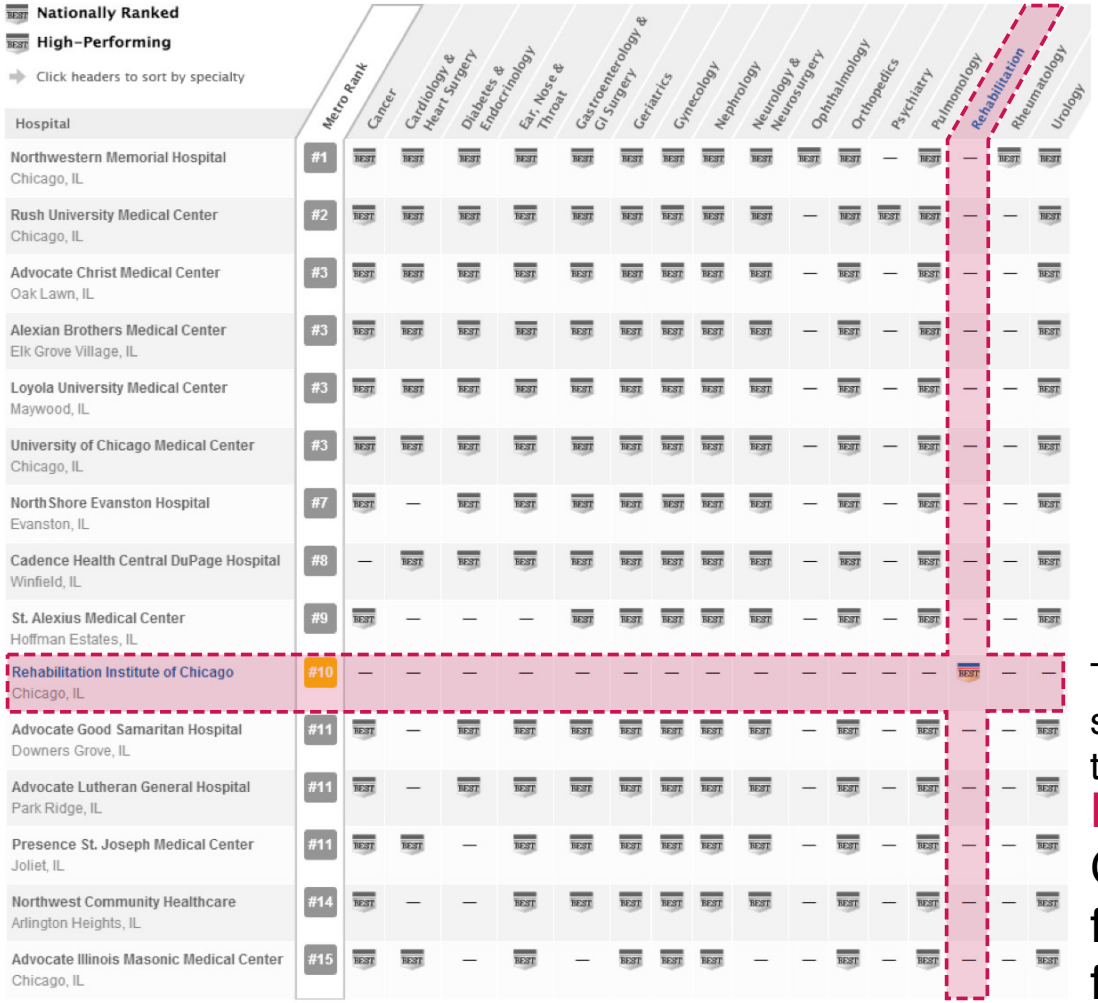
The long-term care hospital and rehabilitation hospital distribute all in the northern part of Chicago.

PRO:

Due to the longer life expectance, the need for the long-term (acute) care facilities will be bigger.

Findings : average wage

Hospital Ranking in Chicago

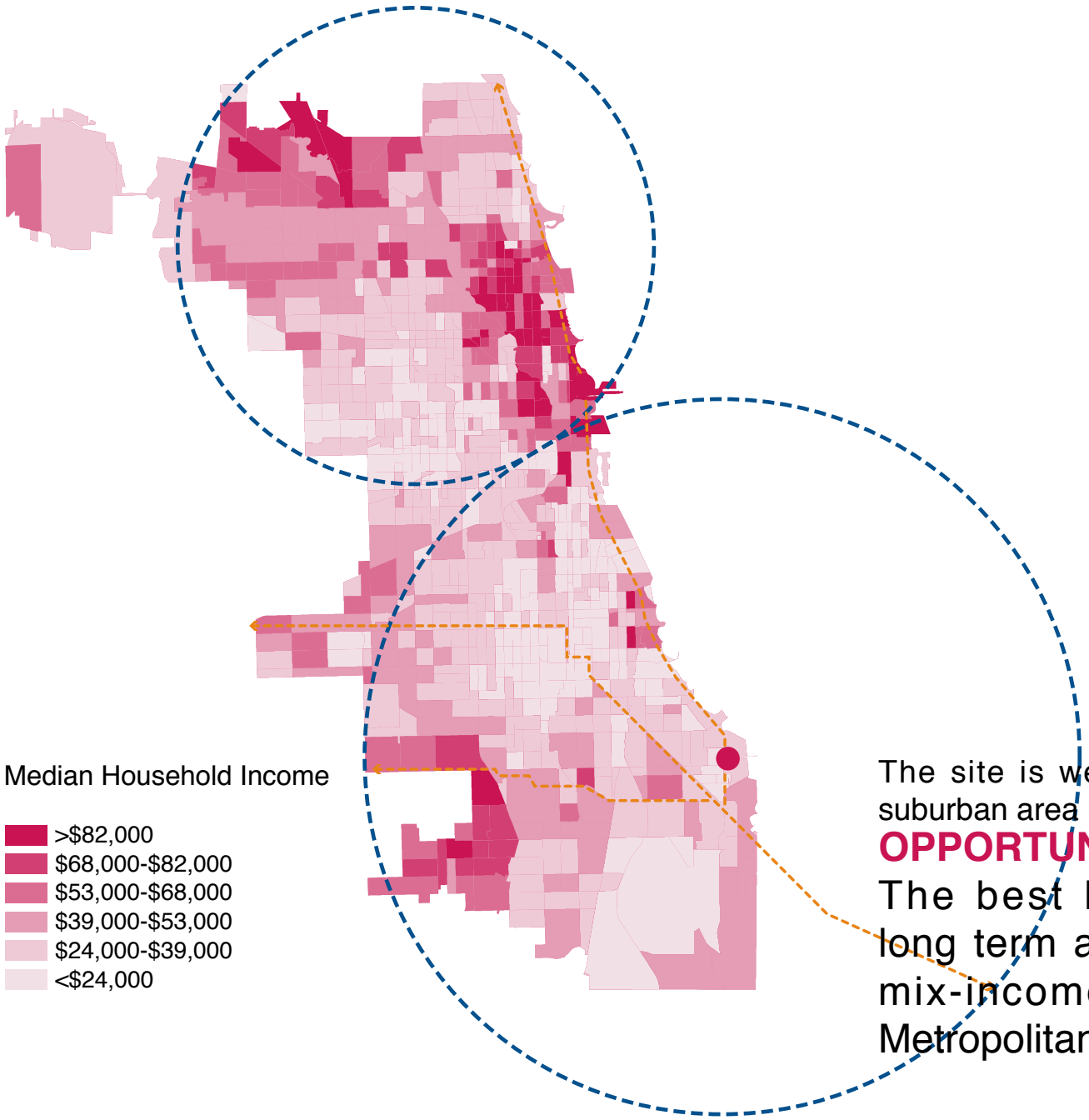


There is only one hospital provide good rehabilitation speciality in the TOP 15 hospitals of Chicago. Neither of the two long term acute care hospitals are in TOP 15.

PRO:

Good rehabilitation and long term acute care facilities could attract people from other place for special need.

Anchor: Rehabilitation&Longterm Care Center



SPECIFICS

250 beds acute care
60 units of Rehabilitation apartment
50 units of Rehabilitation house
1 wellness hotel
5,000 monthly visits
400 Physicians
1500 nurses and care workers

1000 local nursing job

The site is well connected to Chicago downtown and suburban area by the convenient transportation.

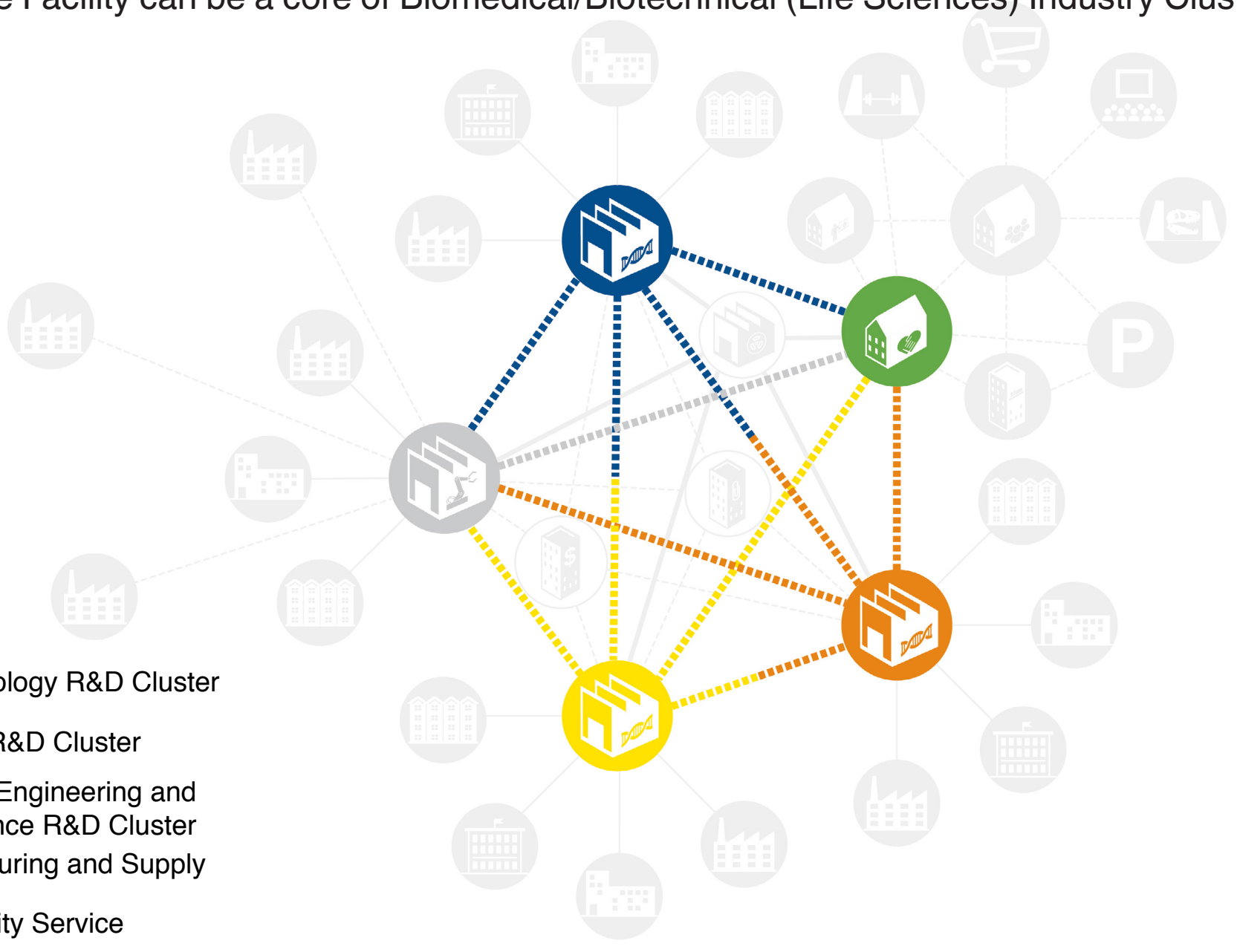
OPPORTUNITY:

The best hospital for rehabilitation and long term acute care to attract patients with mix-income, physicians and nurses from Metropolitan Chicago Area.

CONCEPT
program strategy

Findings :

Health Care Facility can be a core of Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Industry Cluster



- Hospital
- Biotechnology R&D Cluster
- Medical R&D Cluster
- Physical Engineering and Life Science R&D Cluster
- Manufacturing and Supply
- Community Service

Findings :

Health Care Facility provide the start up programs
- residence, hospitality, entertaining -
for inviting of other research companies

Hospital

Biotechnology R&D Cluster

Medical R&D Cluster

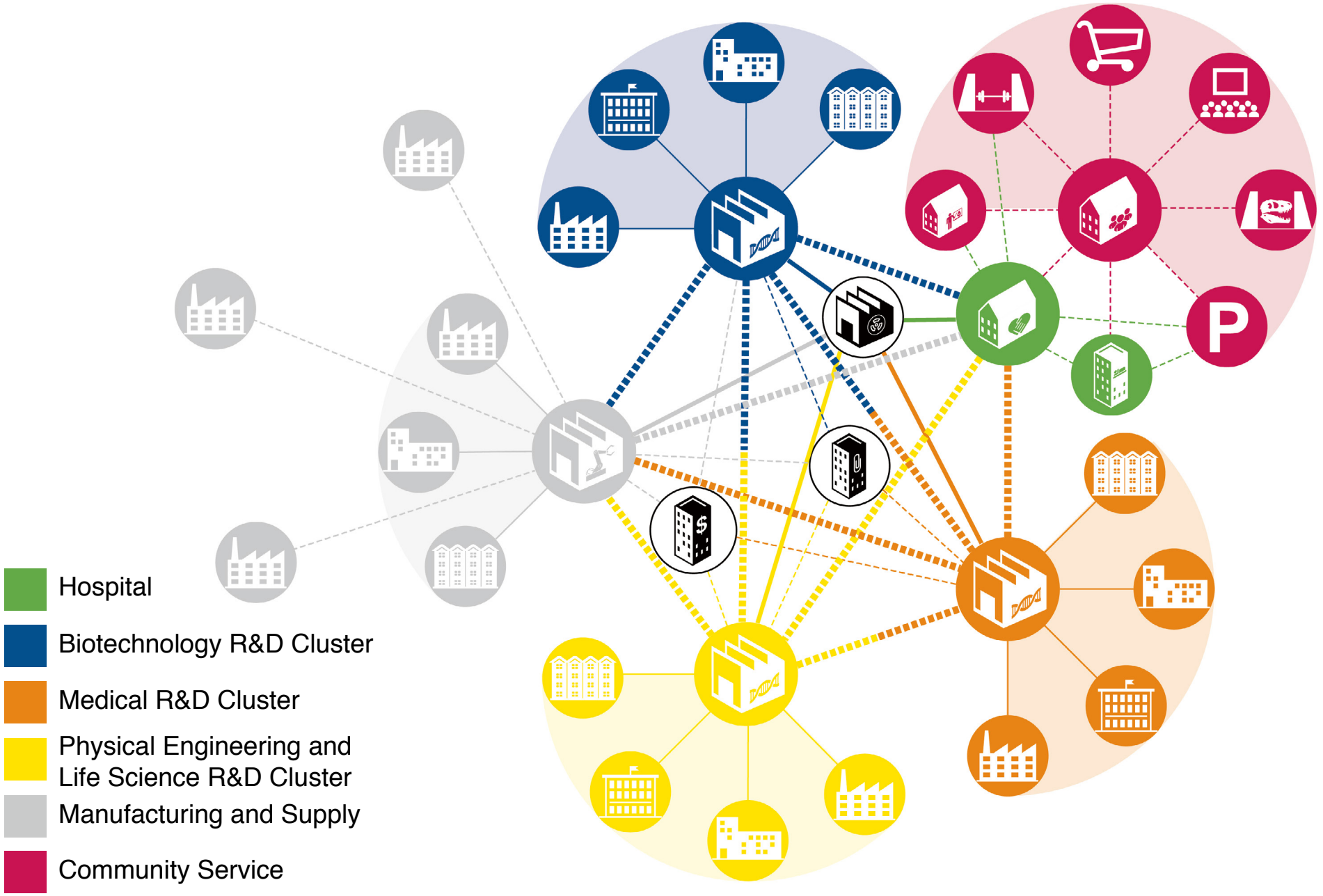
Physical Engineering and
Life Science R&D Cluster

Manufacturing and Supply

Community Service

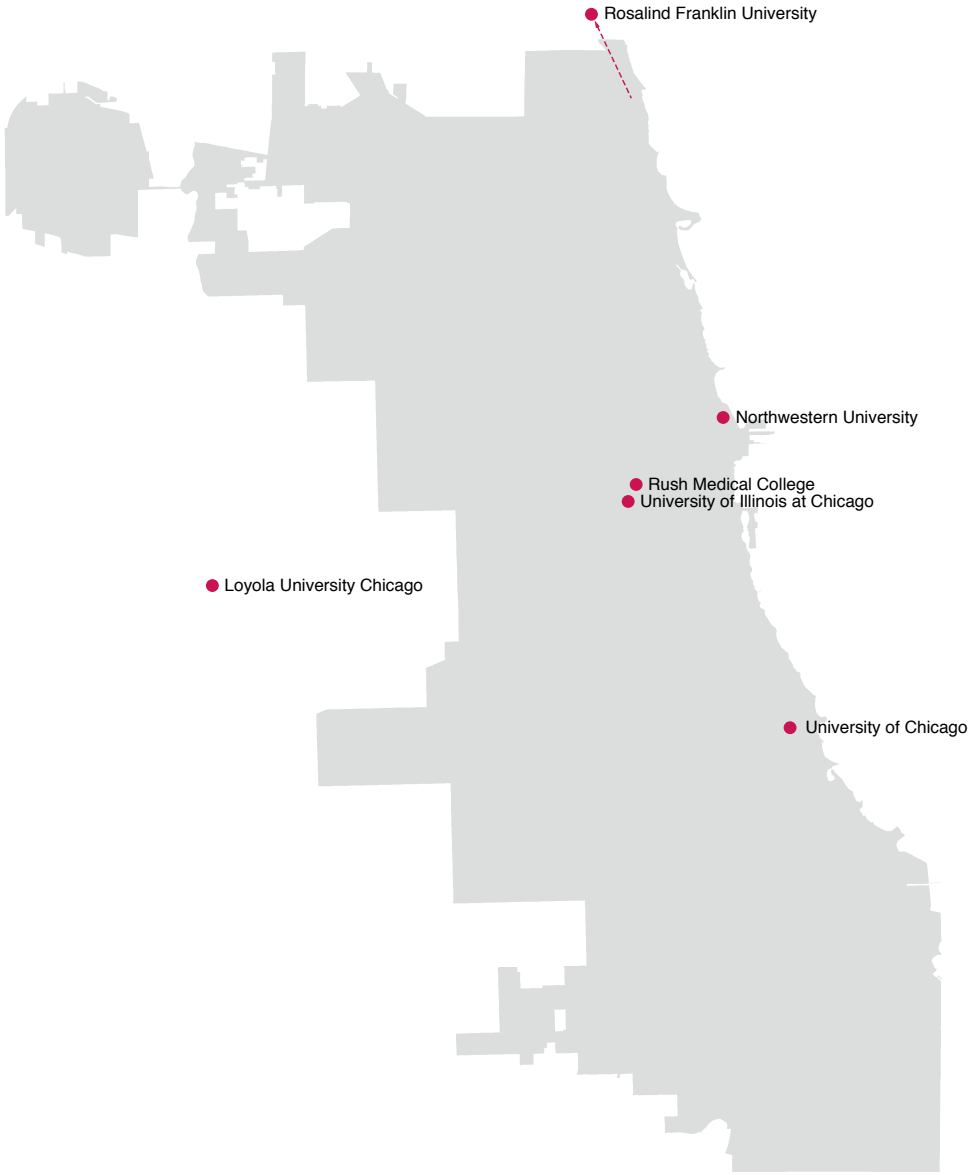
Program

Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Industry Cluster

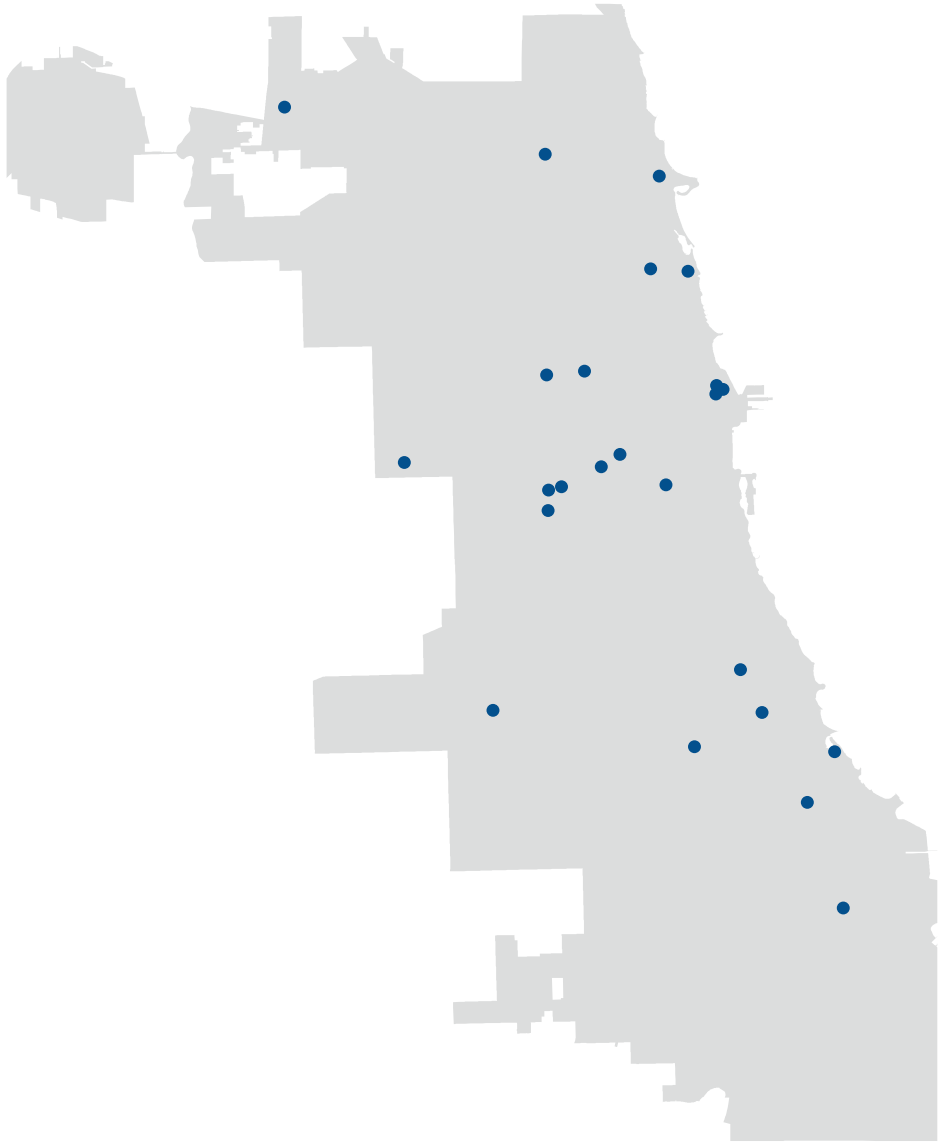


Findings : Research Ability
of Biomedical/Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences) cluster, Chicago

Medical schools in Chicago



Teaching Hospitals in Chicago



Sources:http://www.scienceparkillinois.com/resources_illinois_science_technology_park

Findings : Research Ability
of Biomedical/Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences) cluster, Chicago

Medical and pharmaceutical companies in Chicago

BioPharmGuy

Bio-Bridge Science

EGT Errant Gene Therapeutics, LLC

tpi TheraProteins

maroon biotech

DURATA THERAPEUTICS

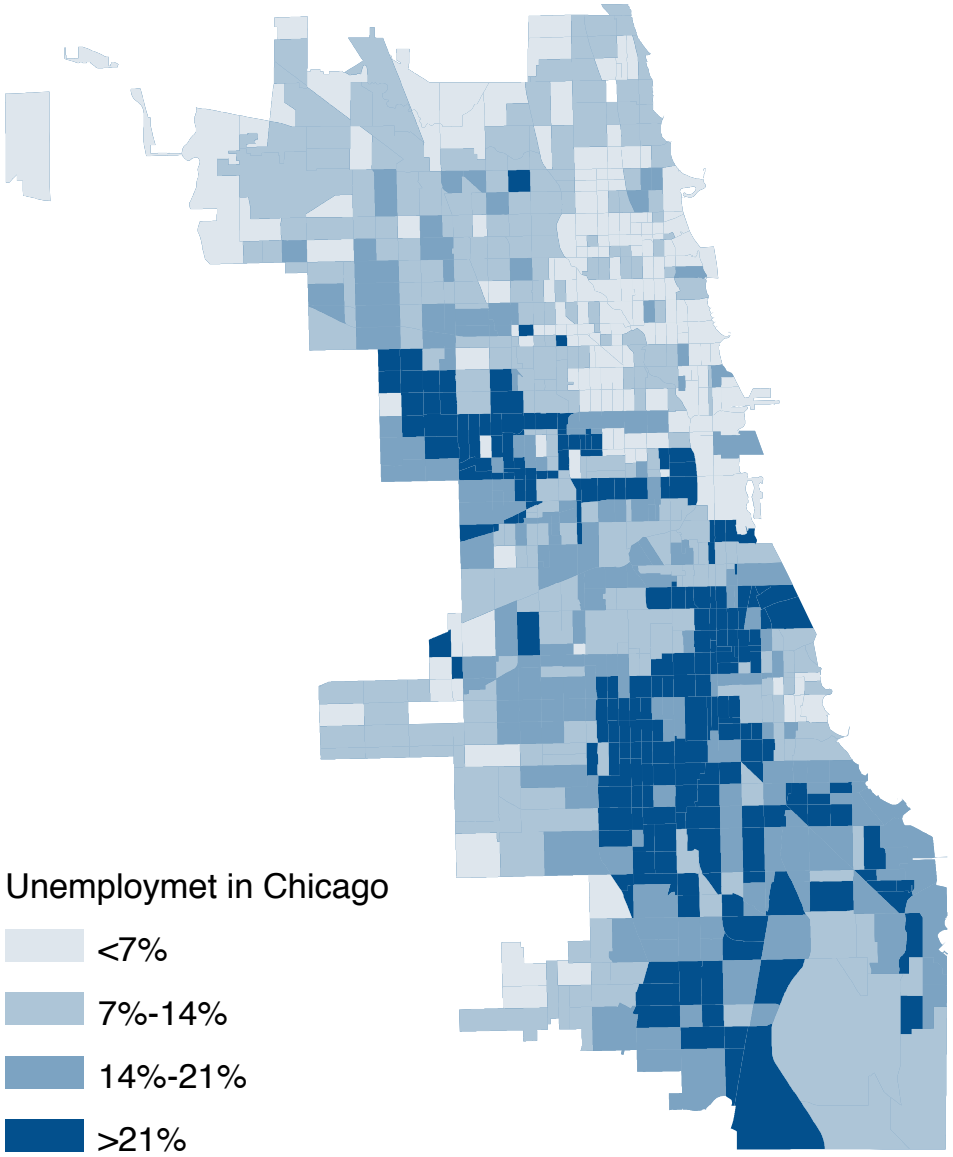
LabCorp Laboratory Corporation of America

Sources: http://biopharmguy.com/links/state-il.php

CONCEPT
bridge the local

Findings: unemployment in neighbourhood

Unemployment rate in Chicago



The unemployment rate in the site is relatively high in Chicago with a percentage of 14%-21%.

CONS:

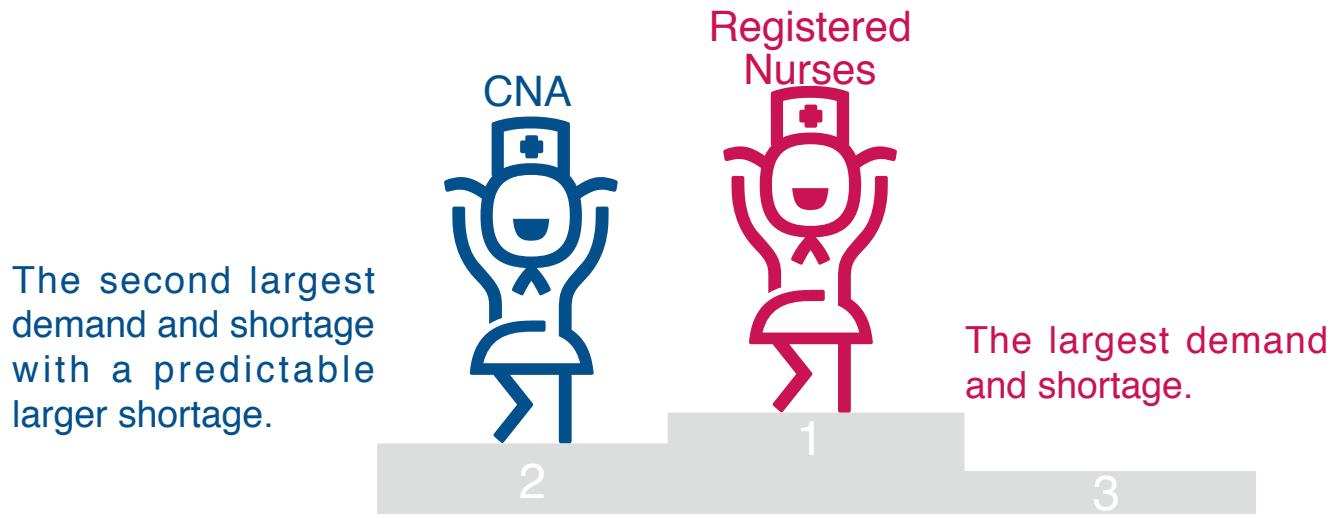
The site is an unsafe place with the high unemployent rate.

Findings: Workforce

of Biomedical/Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences) cluster, Chicago

Demand vs. Supply -- critical career shortages

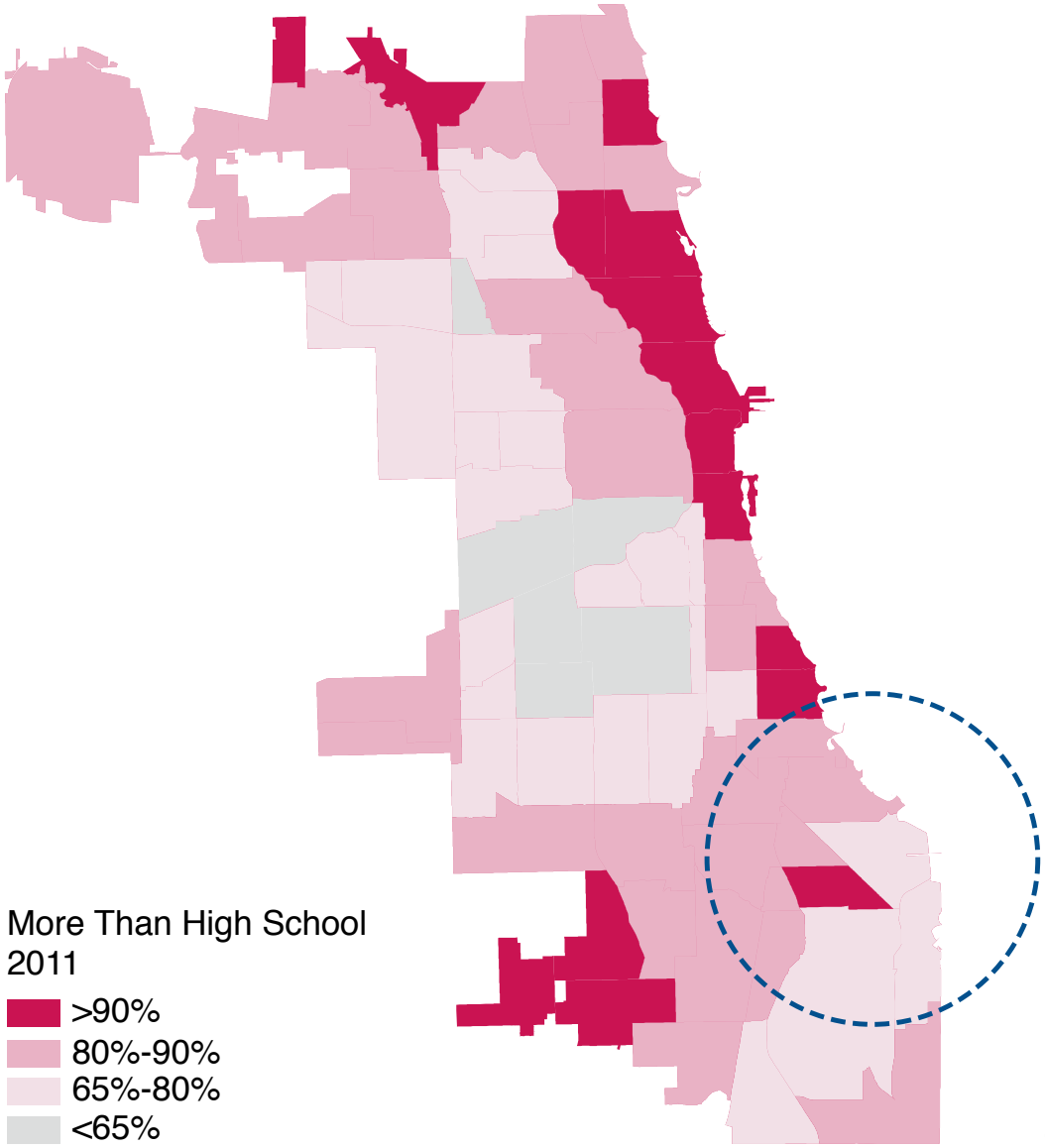
Occupation/ Occupational clusters	DEMAND	SUPPLY		SHORTAGE	
	2000-2010	2005	2013	2005	2013
Registered Nurses	6595	1600	1965	4995	4630
Licensed Practical Nurses	1385	380	518	1005	867
Technicians & Technologists	1390	583	847	807	543
Therapists	1847	267	590	1580	1257
Medical Records	2444	805	2228	1639	216
Certified Nursing Assistants	2778	2726	4891	52	2113



Sources: Healthcare workforce - turning crisis into opportunity, Workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago

Findings : current EFA

High school diploma holder Status in Chicago

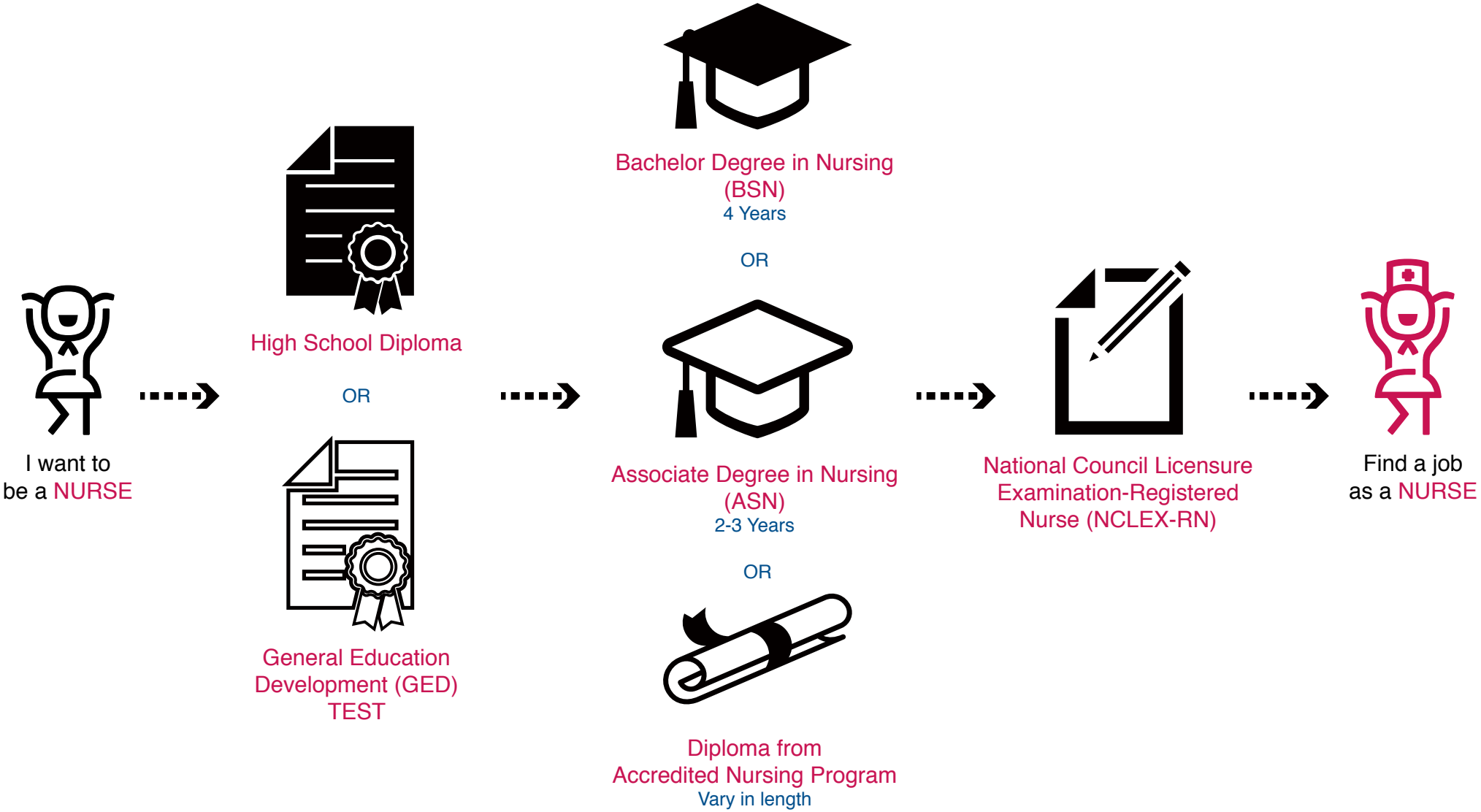


With the area of South Chicago neighborhood, 65%- 80% of people hold high school diploma.

OPPORTUNITY:

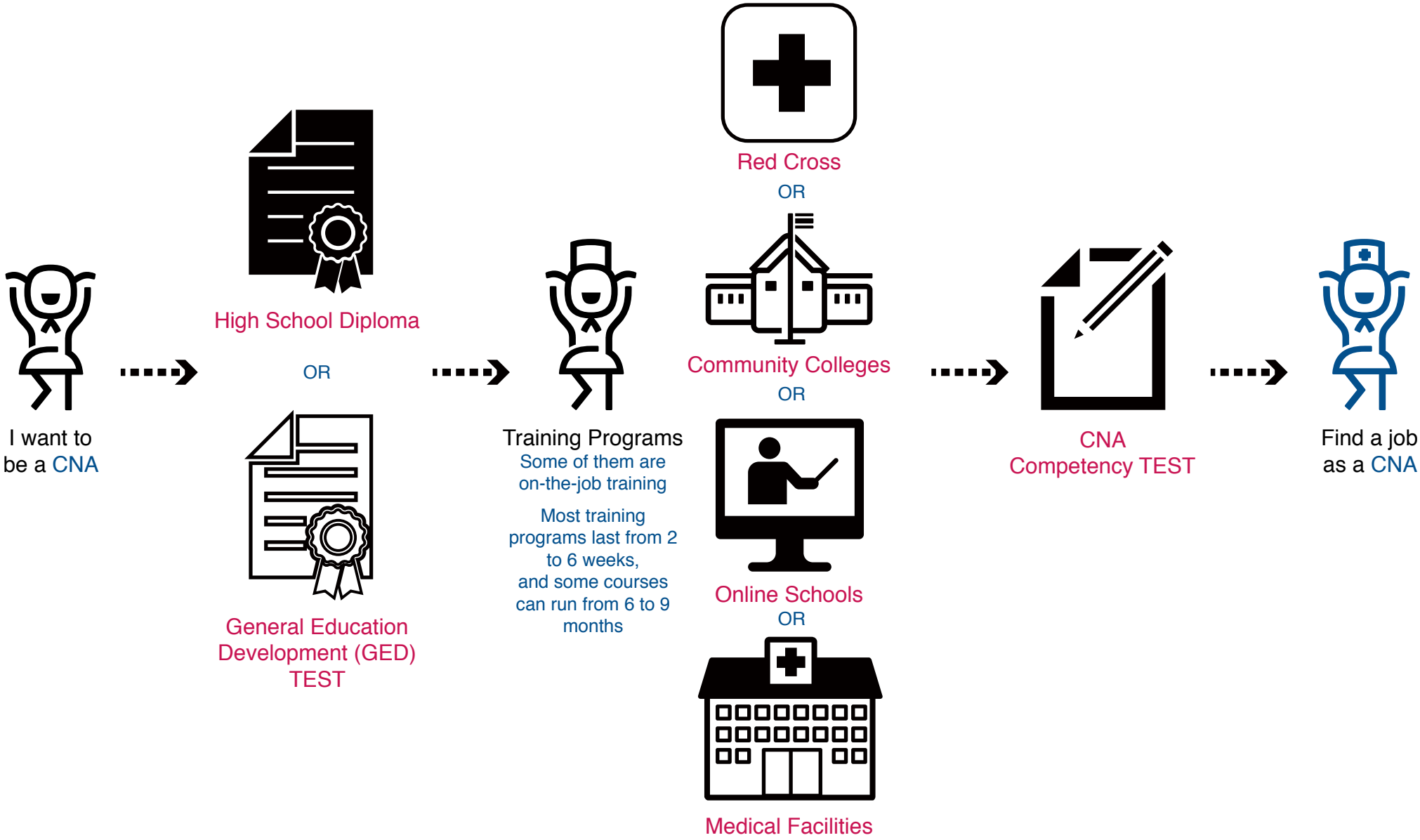
Unemployed people with high school diploma could find jobs like CNA and nurse to support their living cost.

Findings : possible education process
of Healthcare workforce, Chicago
The process to be a Nurse



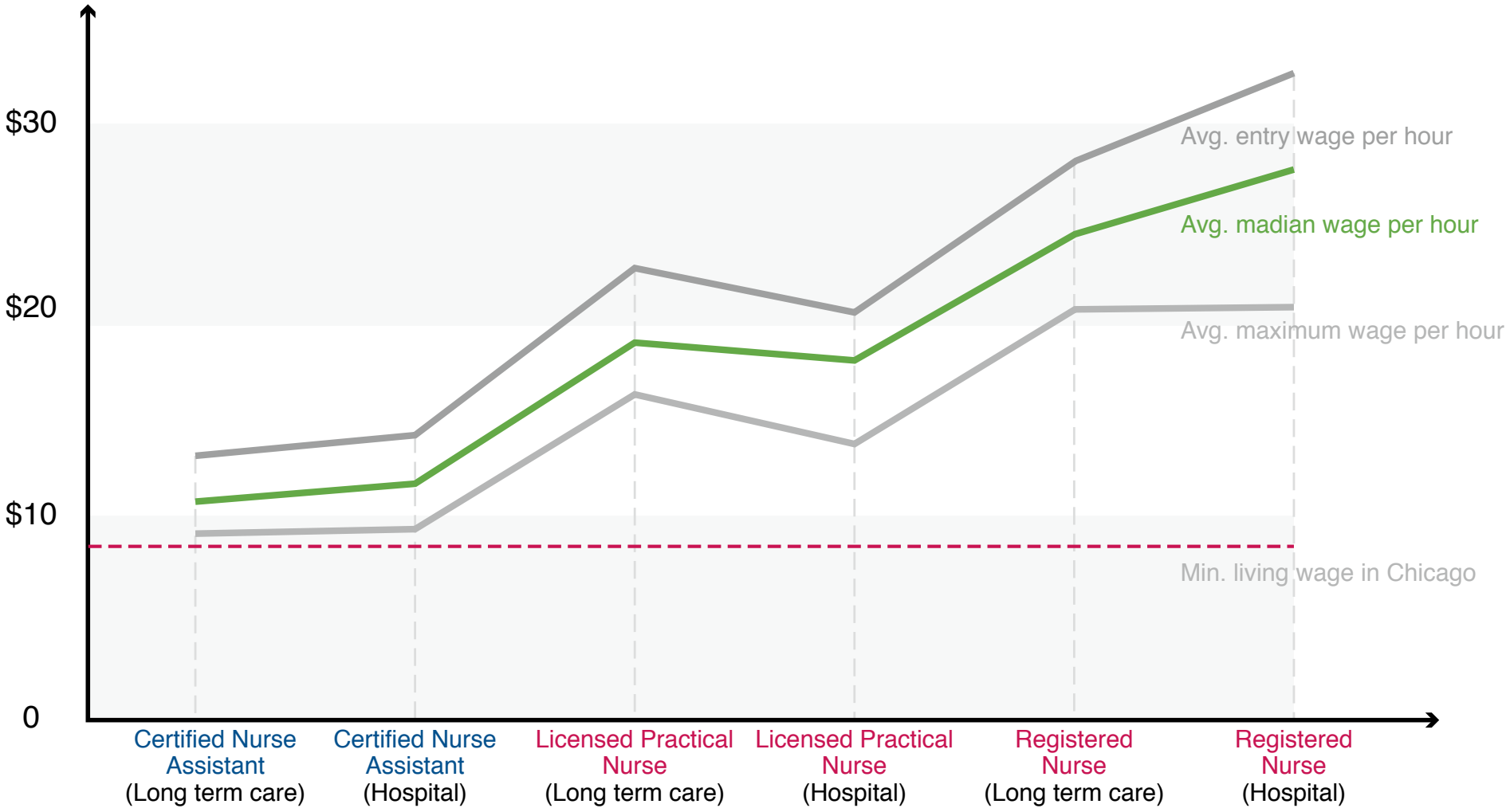
Sources: American Nurses Association

Findings : possible education process
of Healthcare workforce, Chicago
The process to be a Certified Nurse Assistant



Sources: American Nurses Association

Findings : average wage
of Healthcare workforce, Chicago

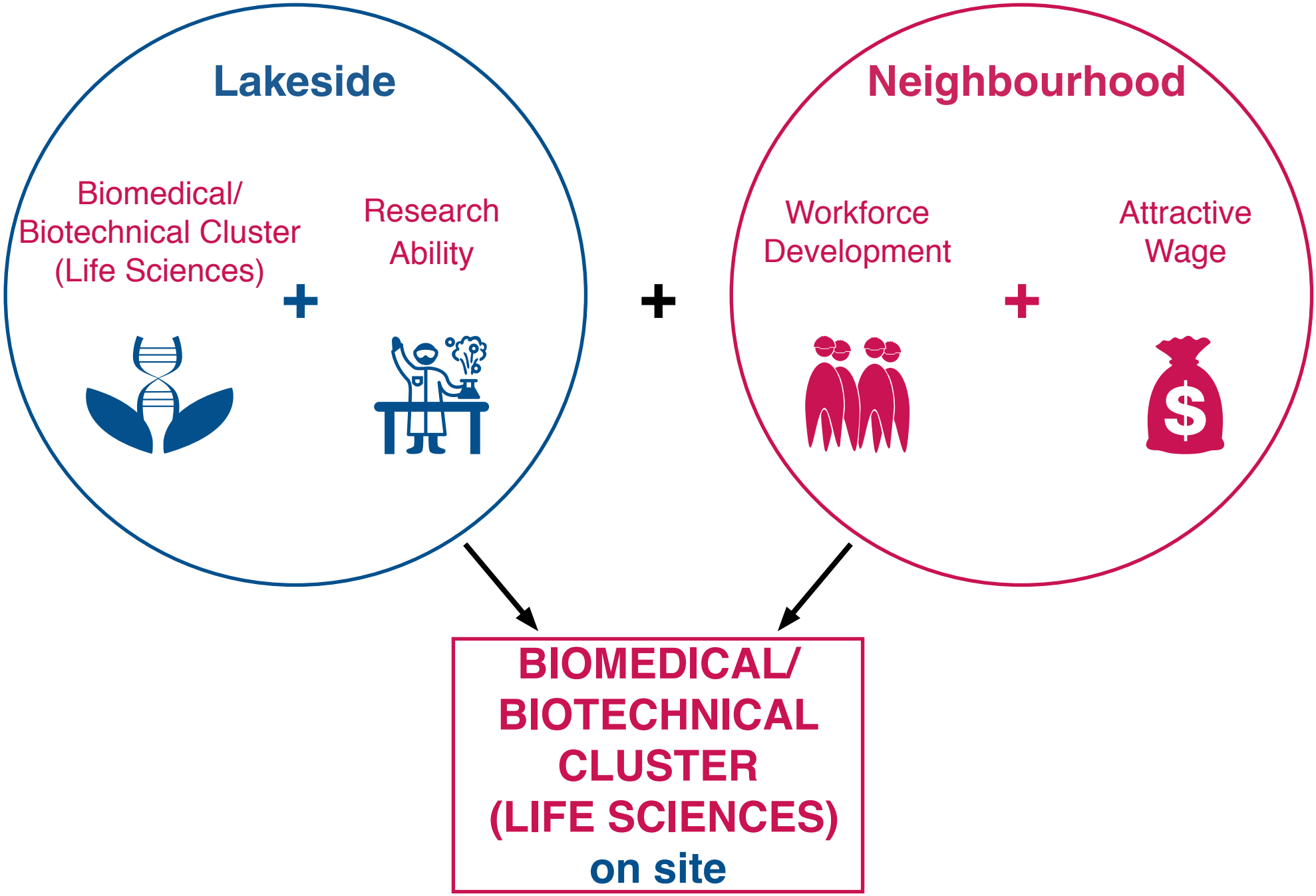


BENEFITS:

Medical and dental coverage, Life insurance, Pension/Retirement plan, Tuition reimbursement, Paid time off for vacation and sick time.

Sources: Healthcare workforce - turning crisis into opportunity, Workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago

AMBITION

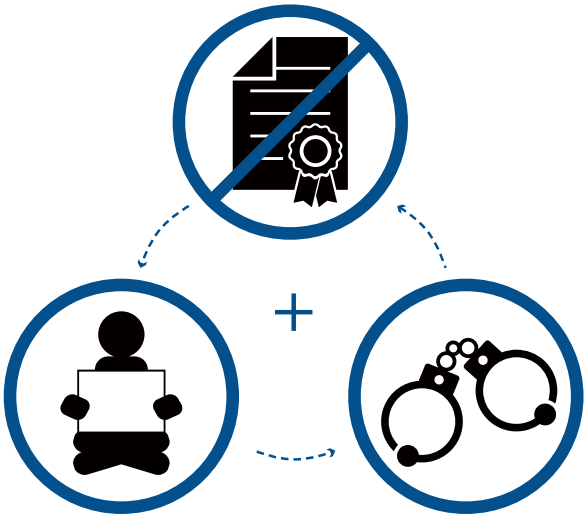

Lakeside
Biomedical/
Biotechnical Cluster
(Life Sciences)
+
Research
Ability
+
Neighbourhood
Workforce
Development
+
Attractive
Wage
BIOMEDICAL/
BIOTECHNICAL
CLUSTER
(LIFE SCIENCES)
on site

Southworks Transition

Low education

High unemployment

High crime rate



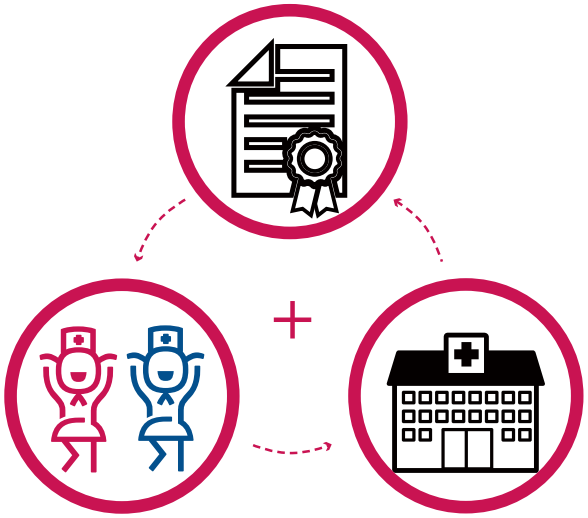
Poor Downtown Connection

Disconnection to Lakeside

Educa improvement

Professional training

Workforce development



Convenient Transportation

Downtown Lake View

CONCEPT
spatial strategy

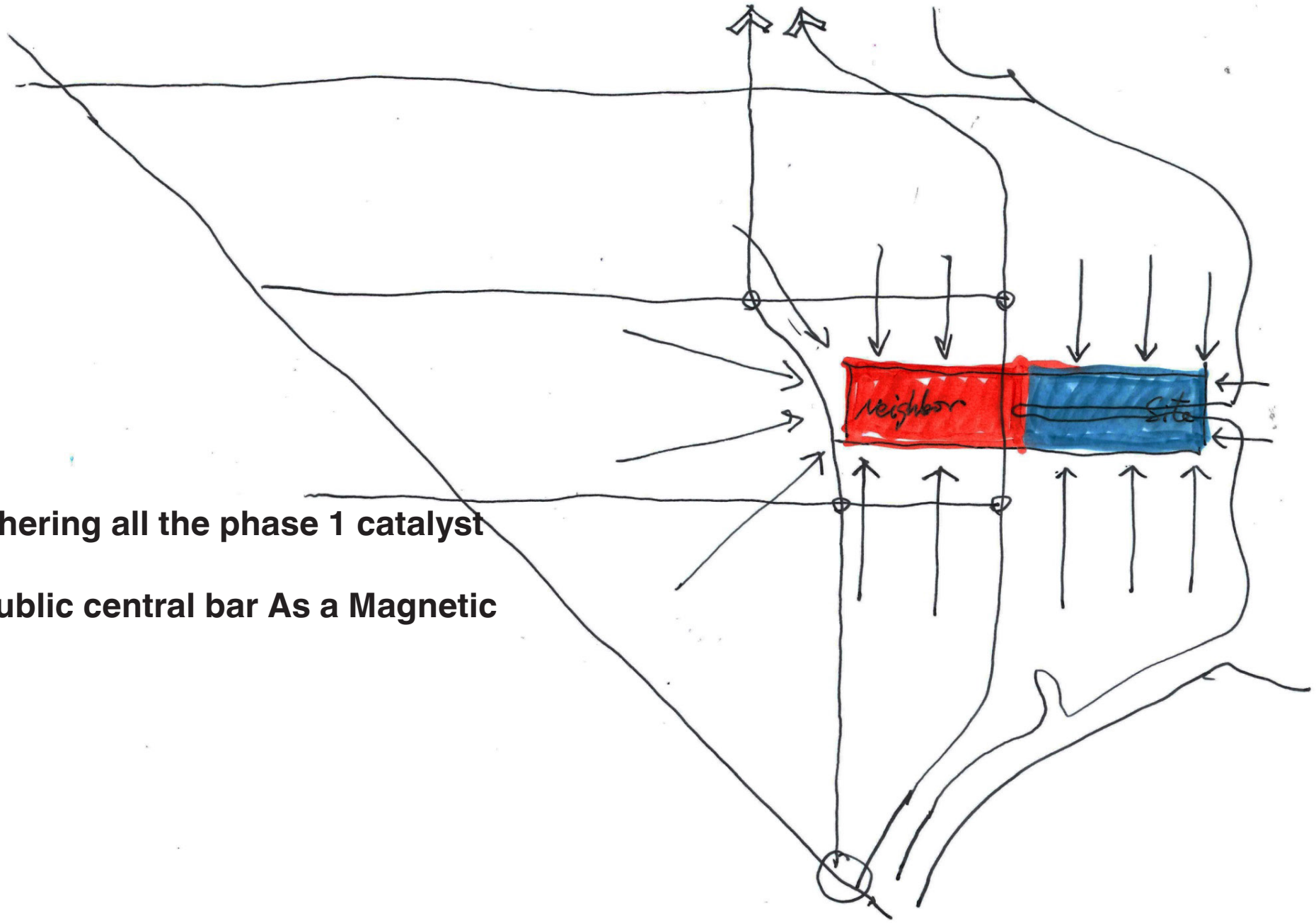
Previous planning / SOM

Previous planning / SOM

Enclosed public system
& Clear scale division
SOM's lakeside is designed to be an "island"

Existing Potential

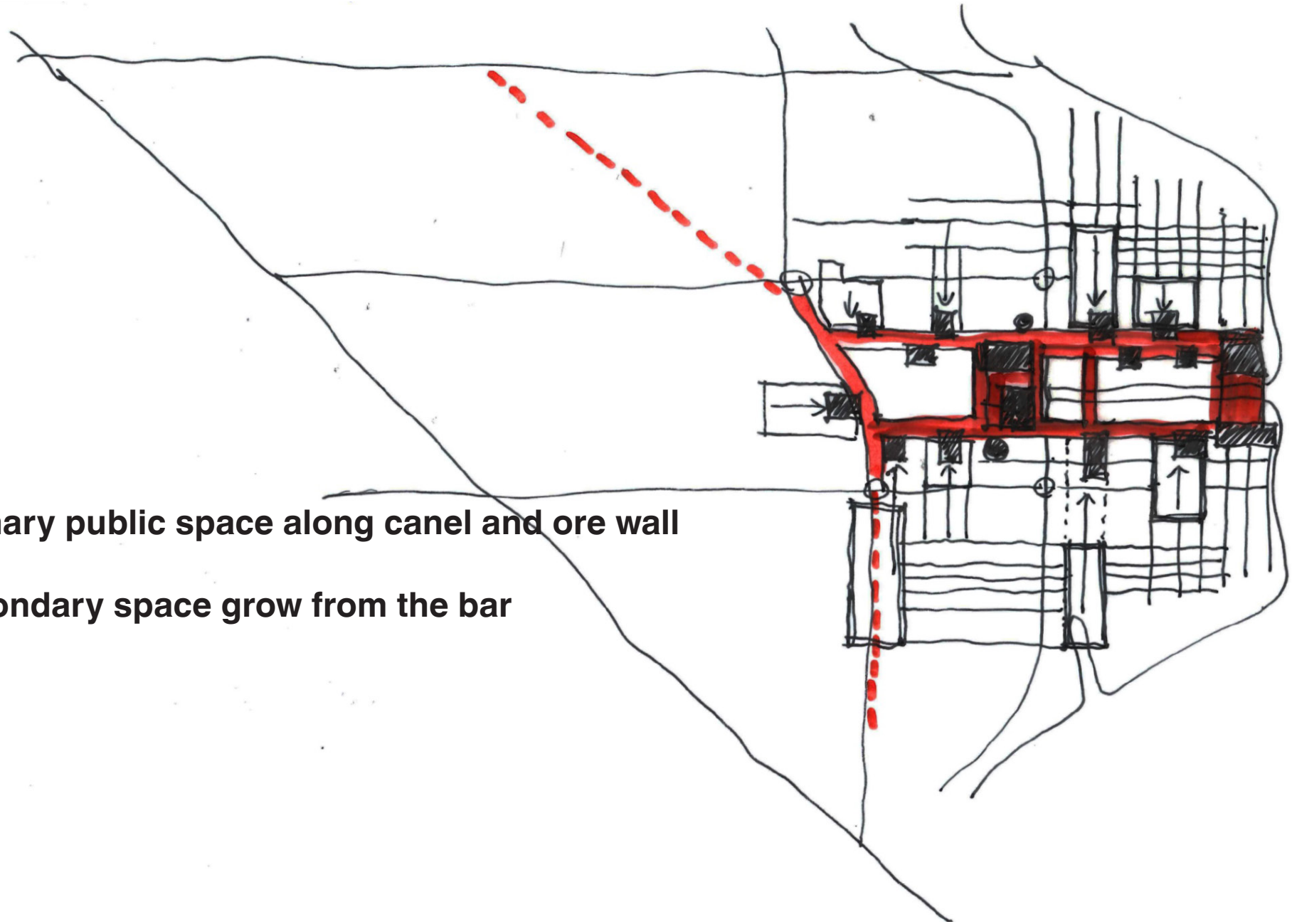
Spatial concept



Gathering all the phase 1 catalyst

A public central bar As a Magnetic

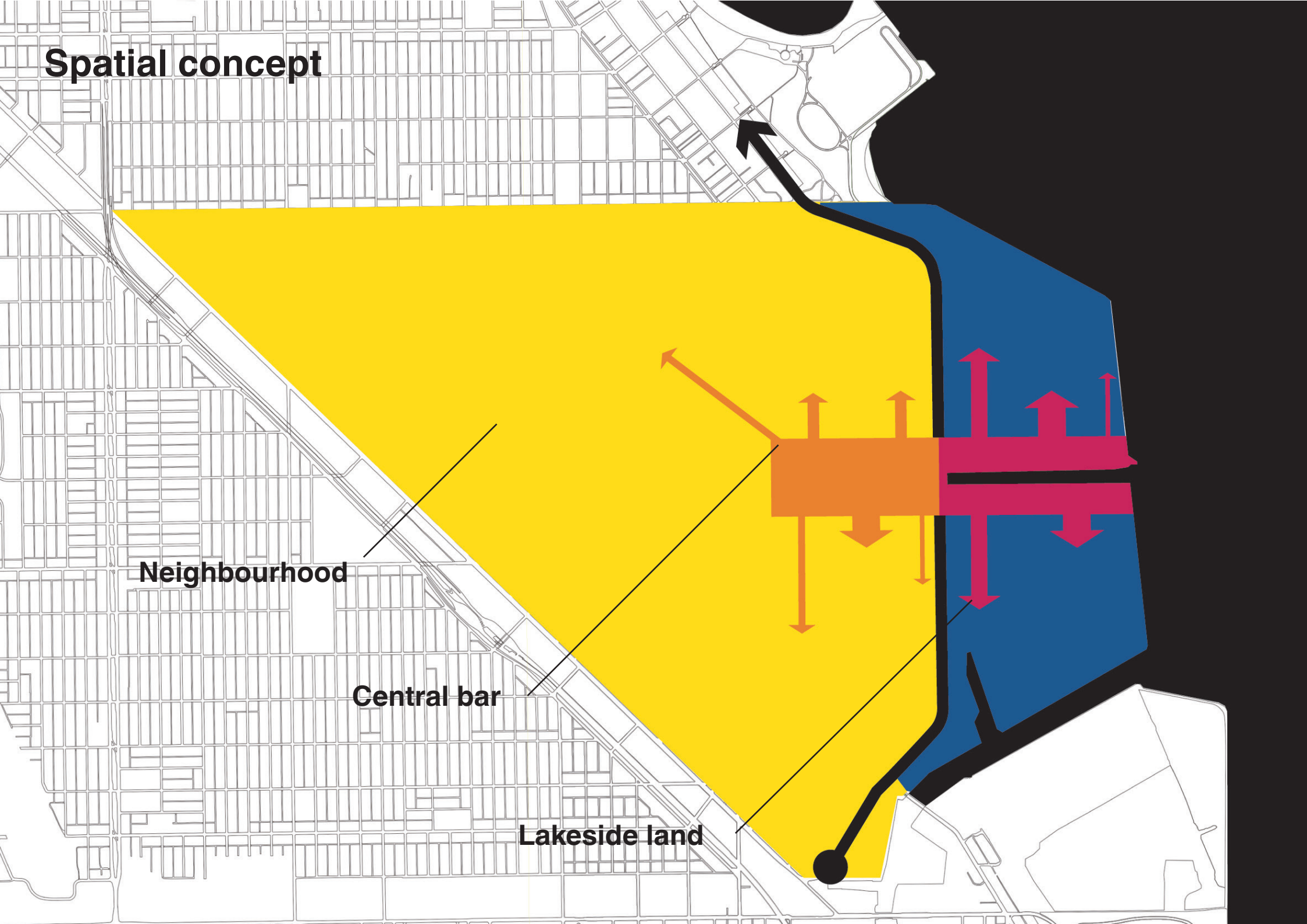
Spatial concept



Primary public space along canel and ore wall

Secondary space grow from the bar

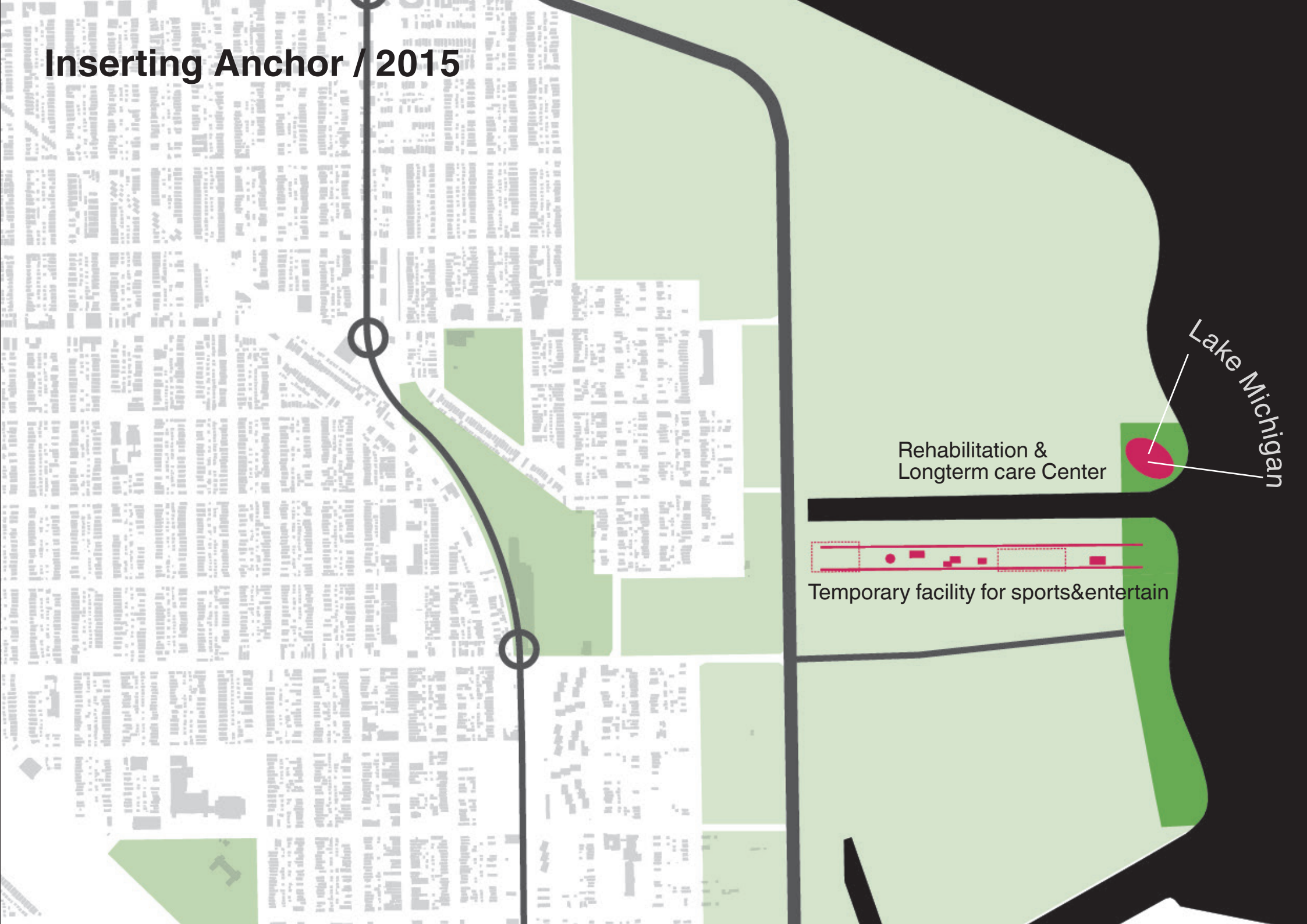
Spatial concept

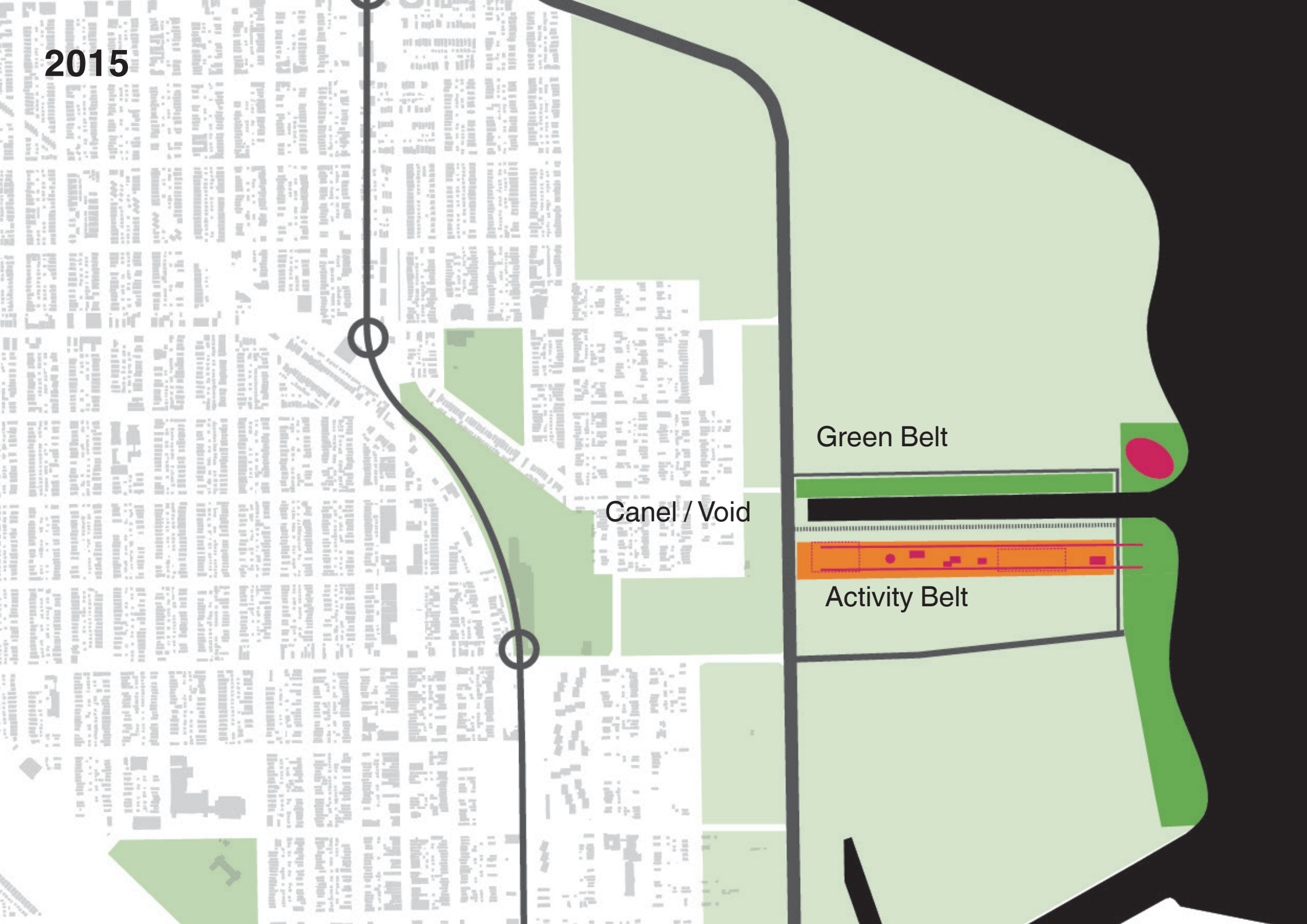


DEVELOPING

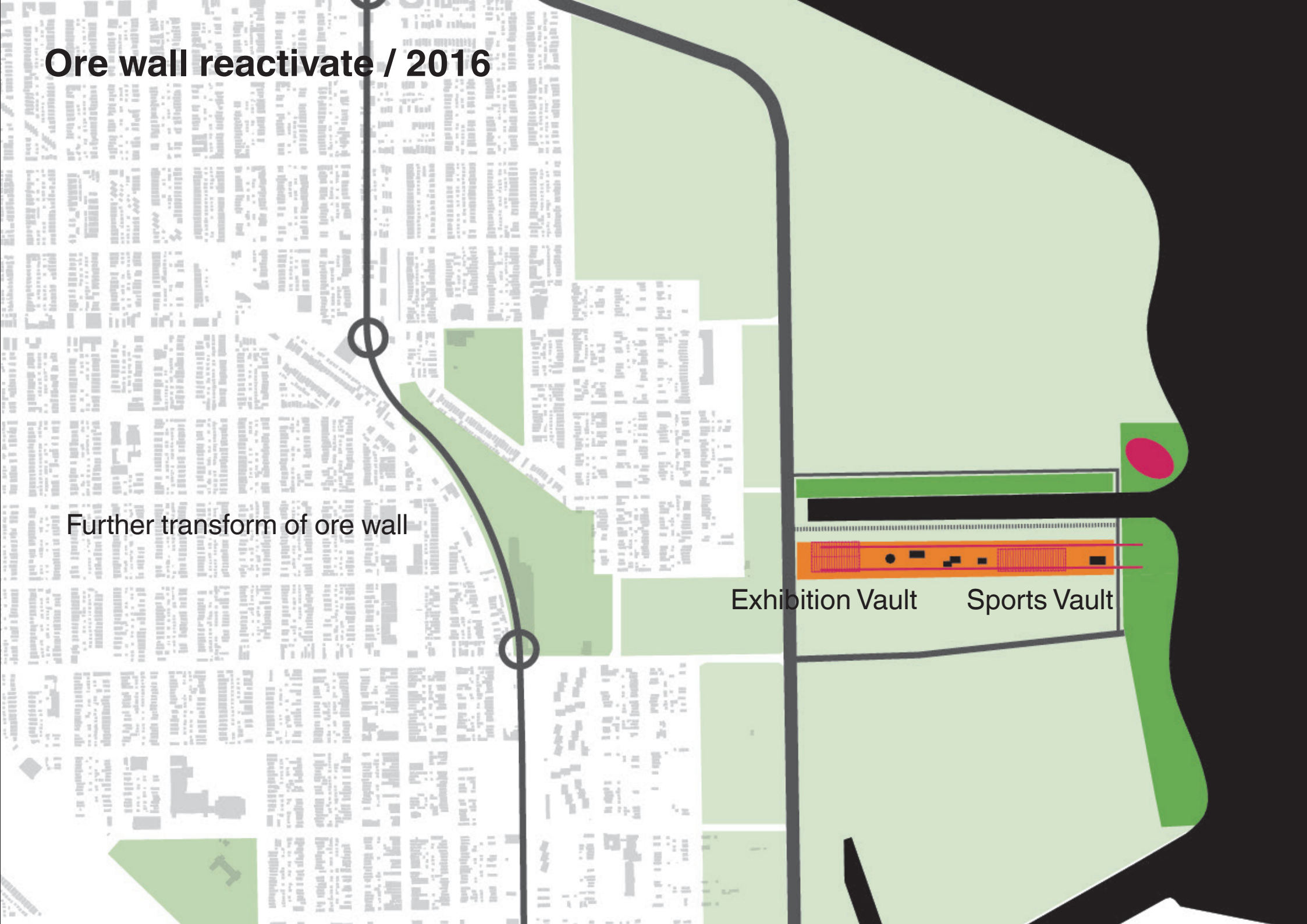
Existing Potential

Inserting Anchor / 2015

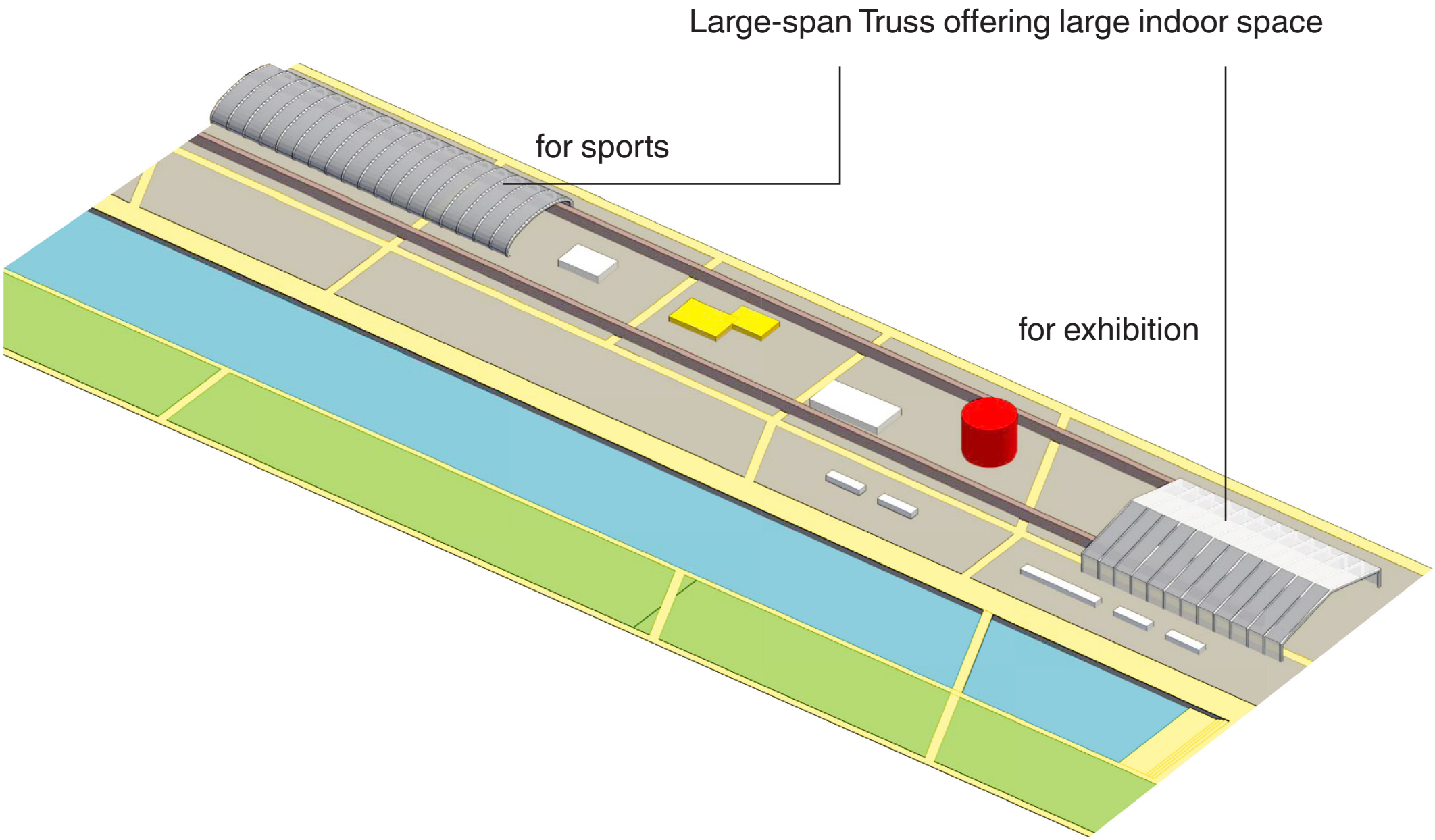



2015
Green Belt
Canel / Void
Activity Belt

Ore wall reactivate / 2016

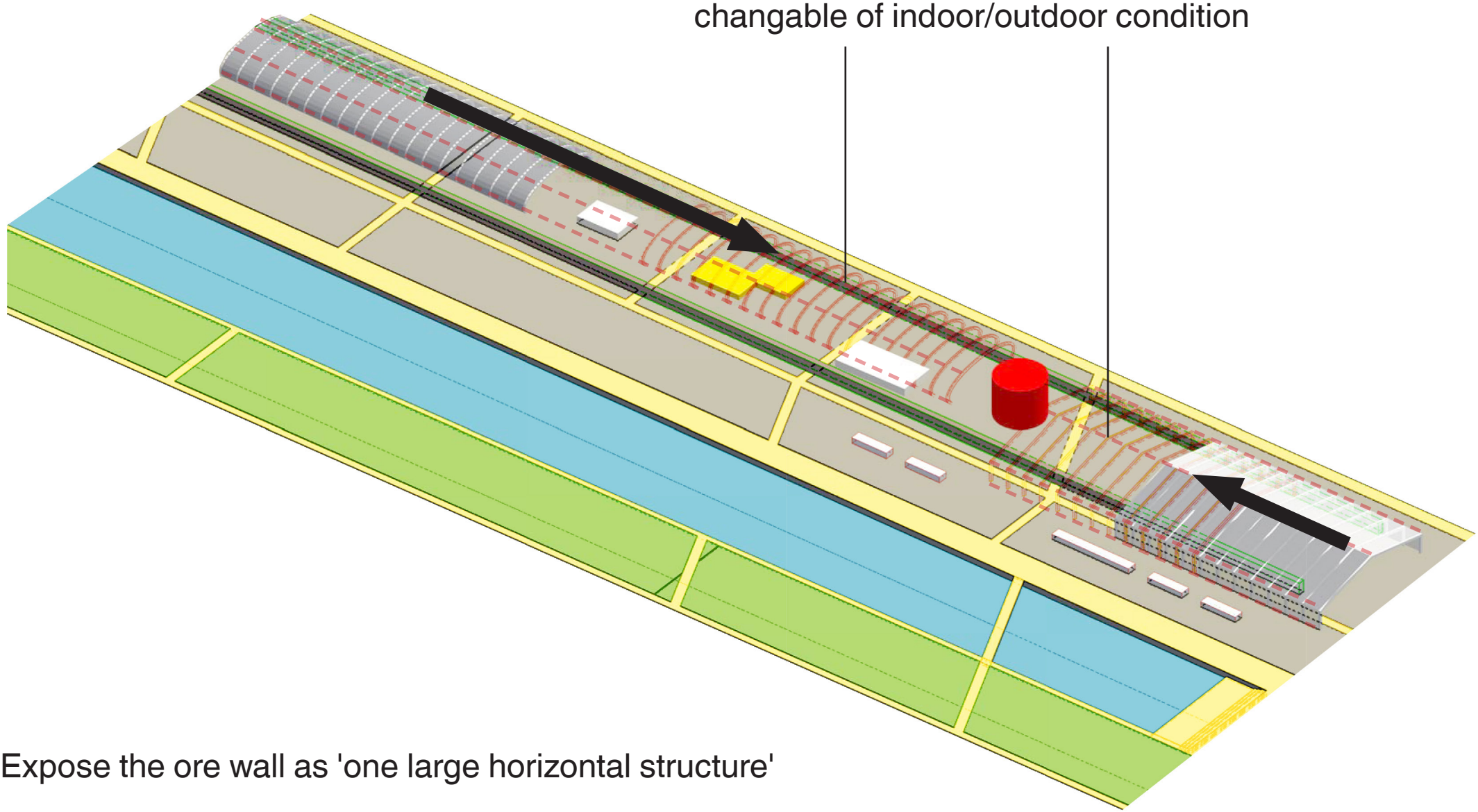


Ore wall reactivate / 2016



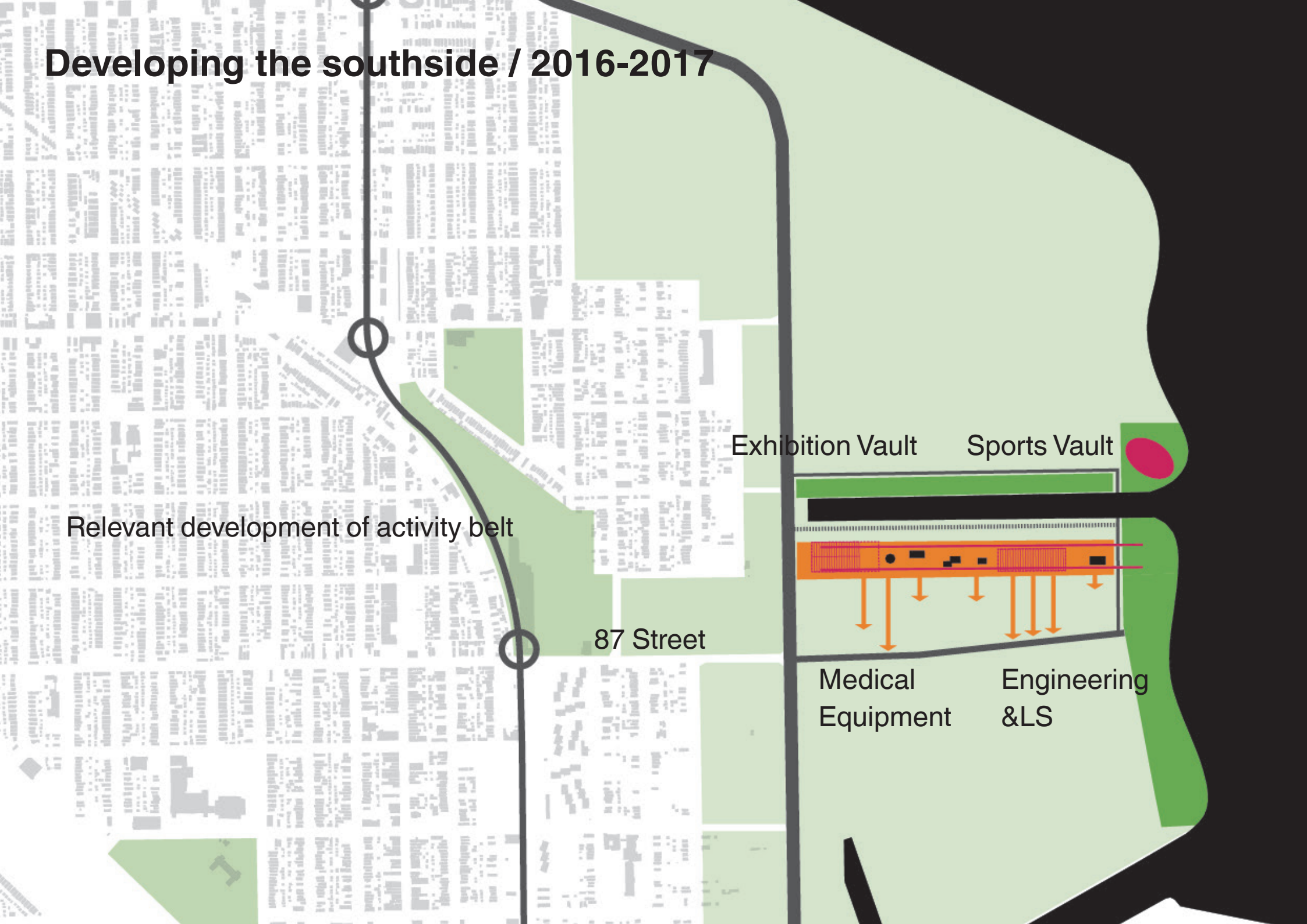
Ore wall reactivate / 2016

Moving Vault offering adapability
changable of indoor/outdoor condition

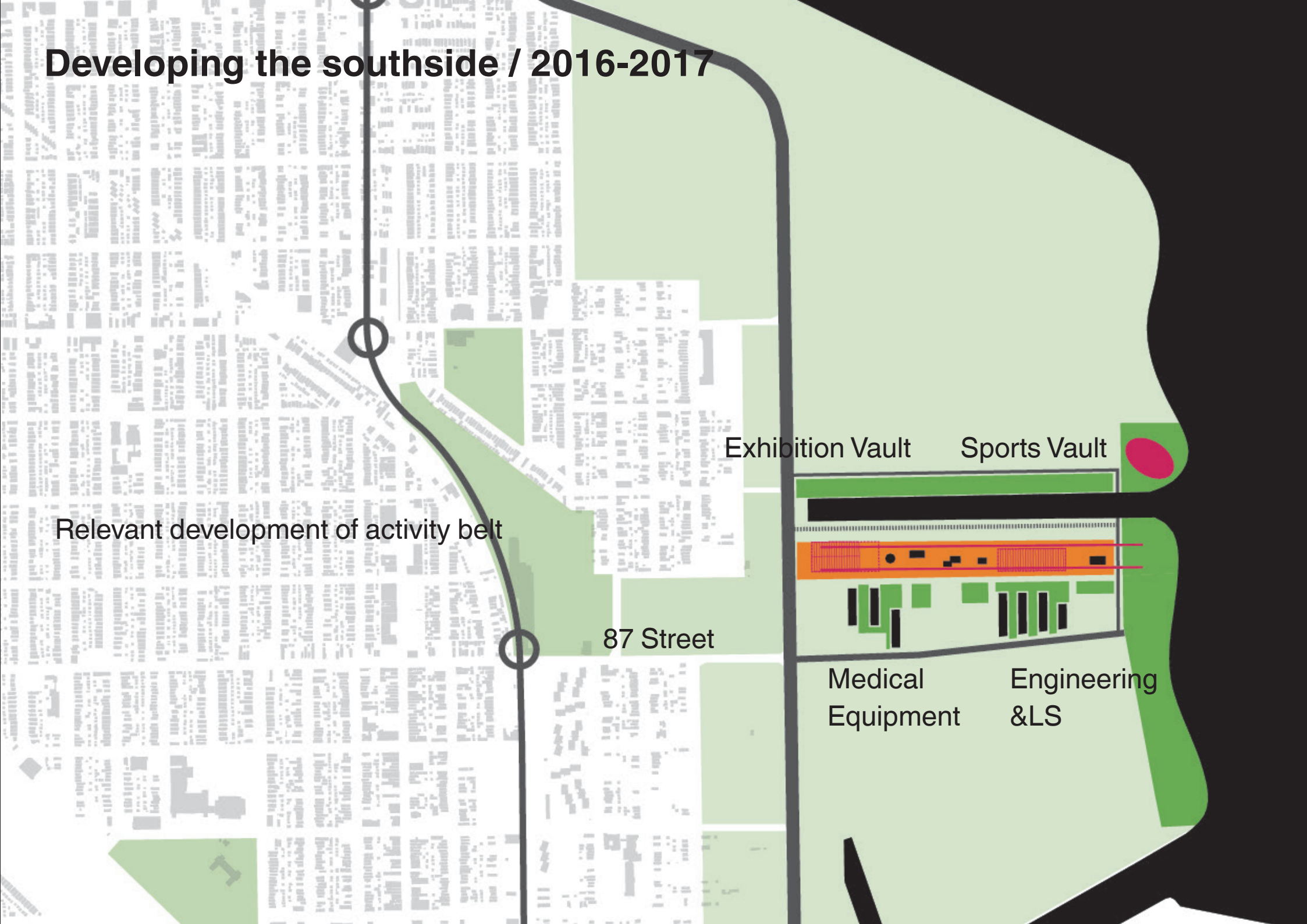


Expose the ore wall as 'one large horizontal structure'

Developing the southside / 2016-2017

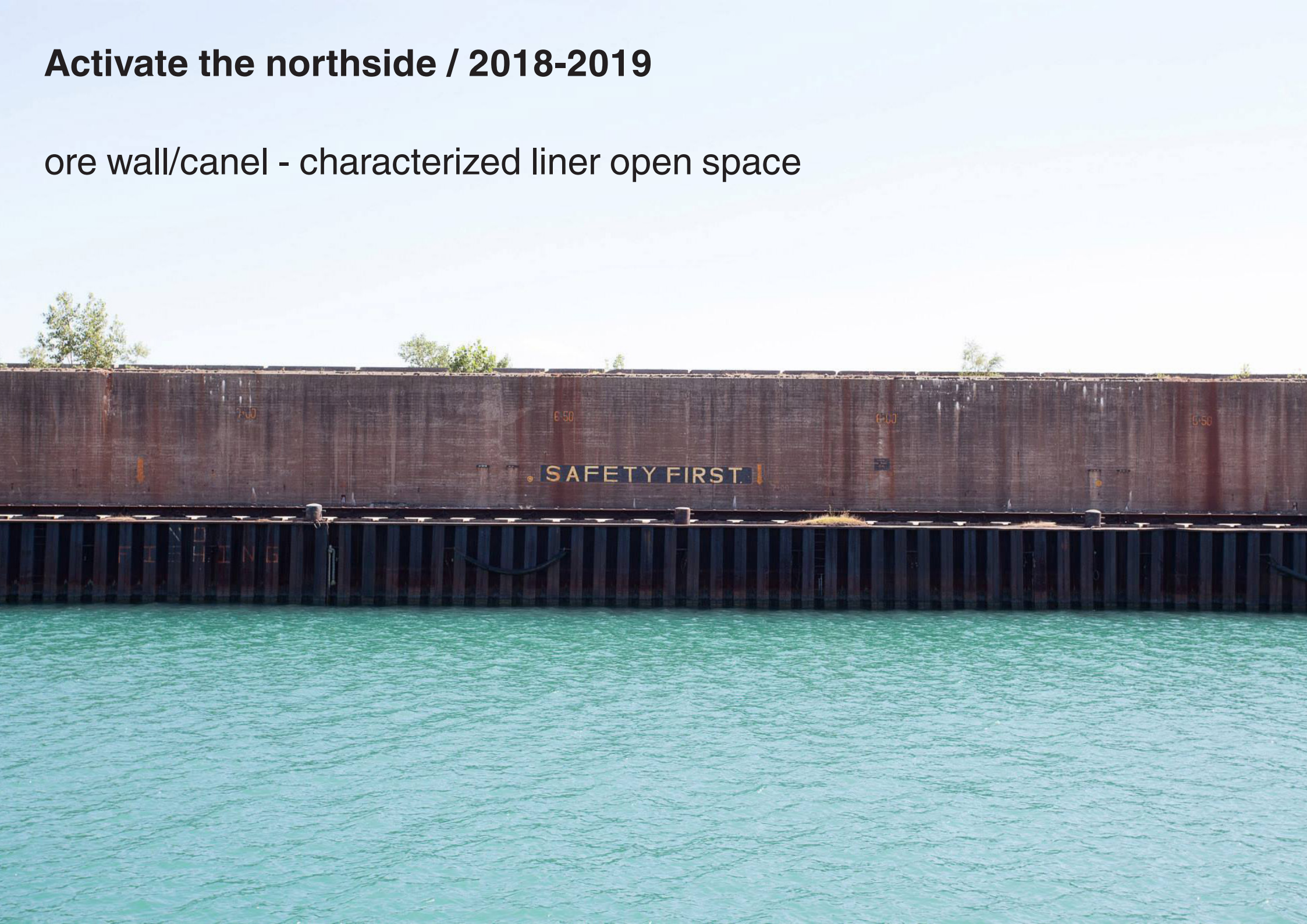


Developing the southside / 2016-2017



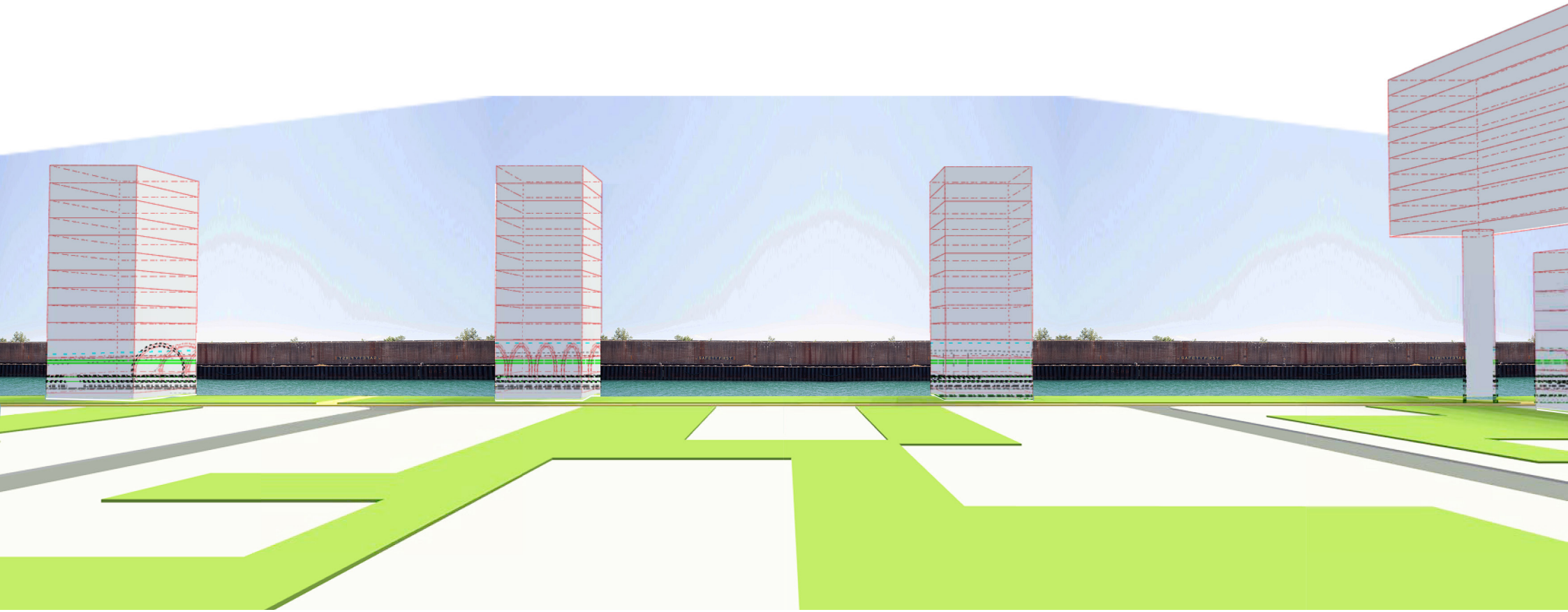
Activate the northside / 2018-2019

ore wall/canel - characterized liner open space

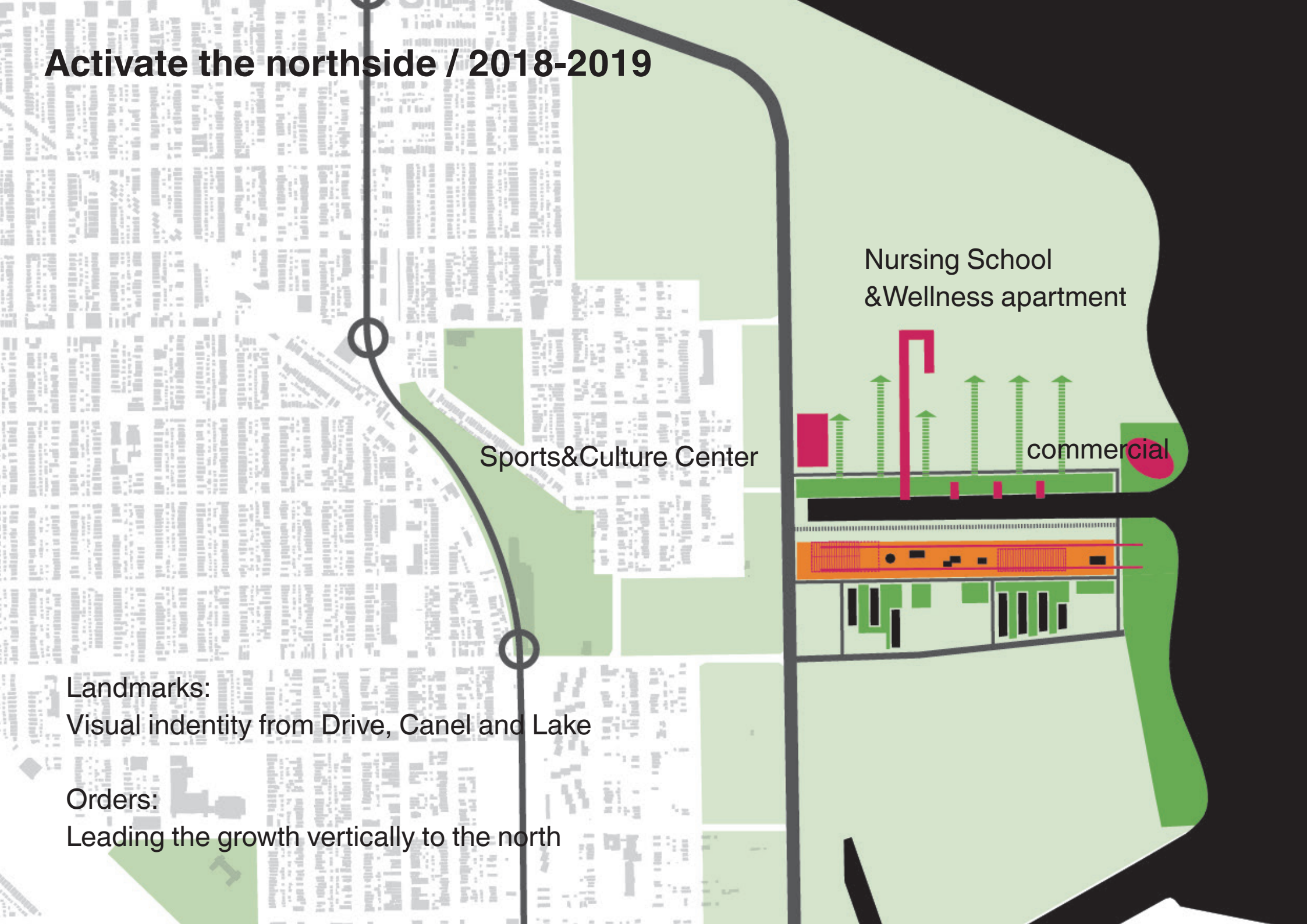


Activate the northside / 2018-2019

space on the north facing the ore wall



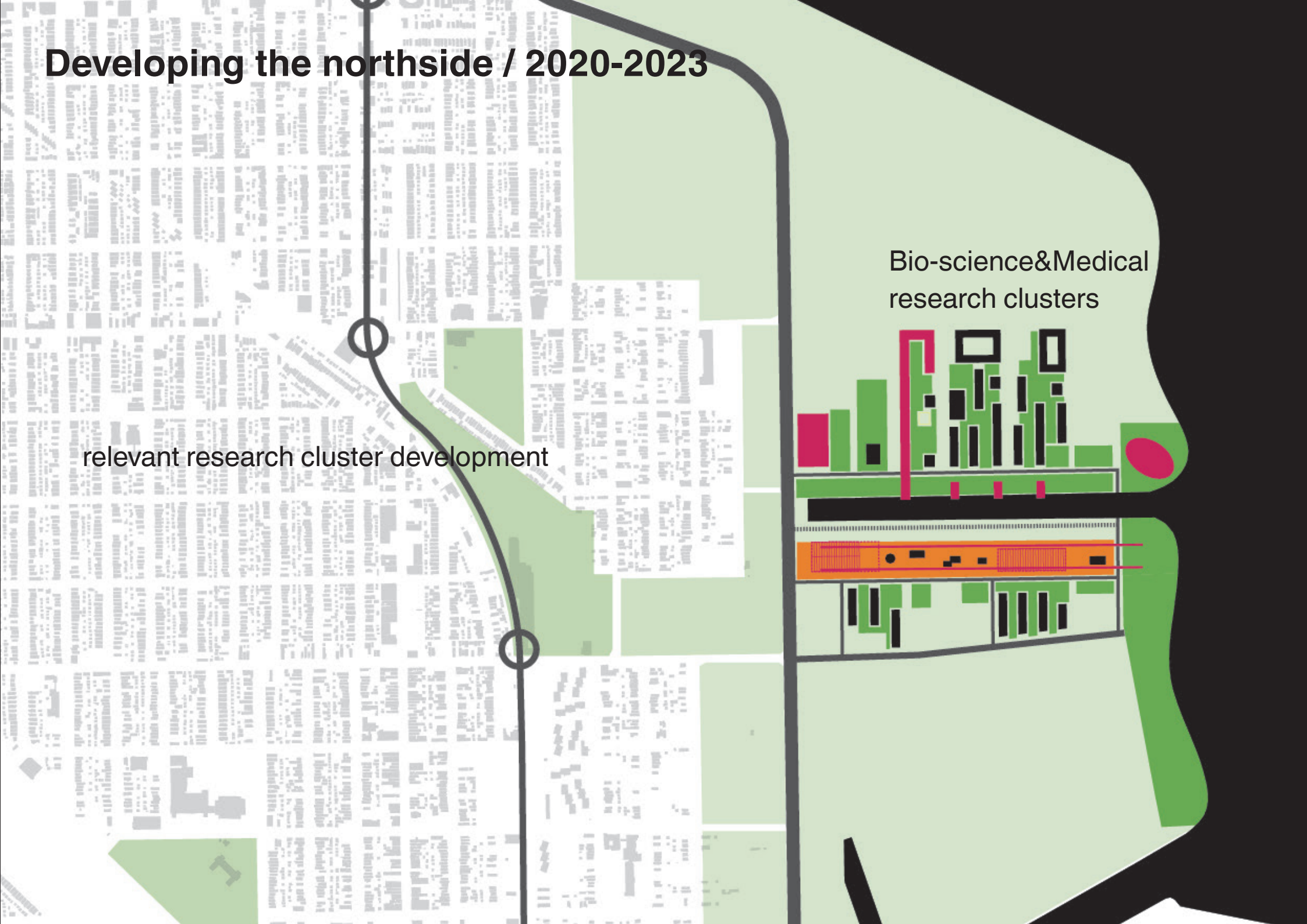
Activate the northside / 2018-2019



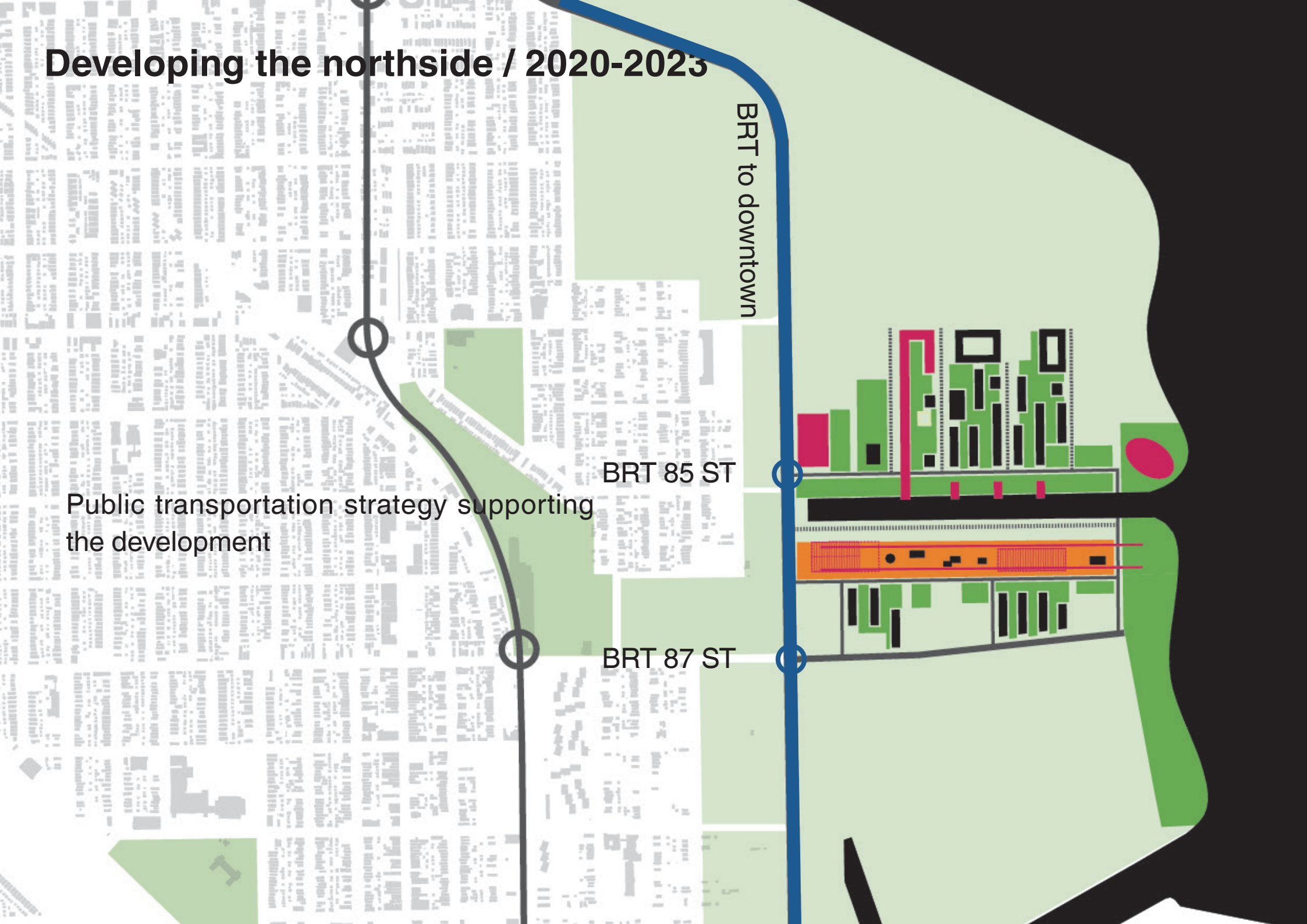
Landmarks:
Visual indentity from Drive, Canel and Lake

Orders:
Leading the growth vertically to the north

Developing the northside / 2020-2023



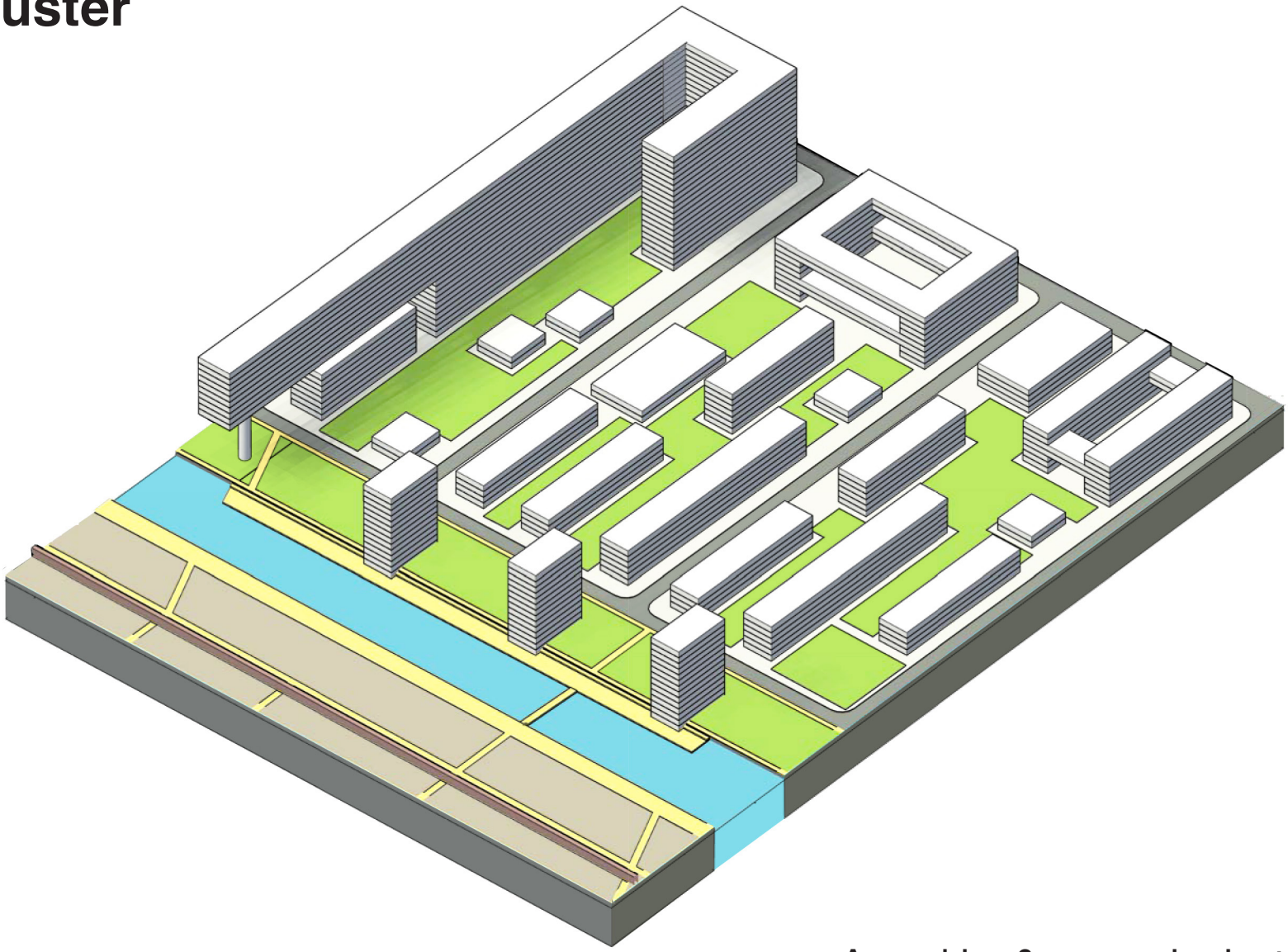
Developing the northside / 2020-2023



Public transportation strategy supporting the development

Zoom in study

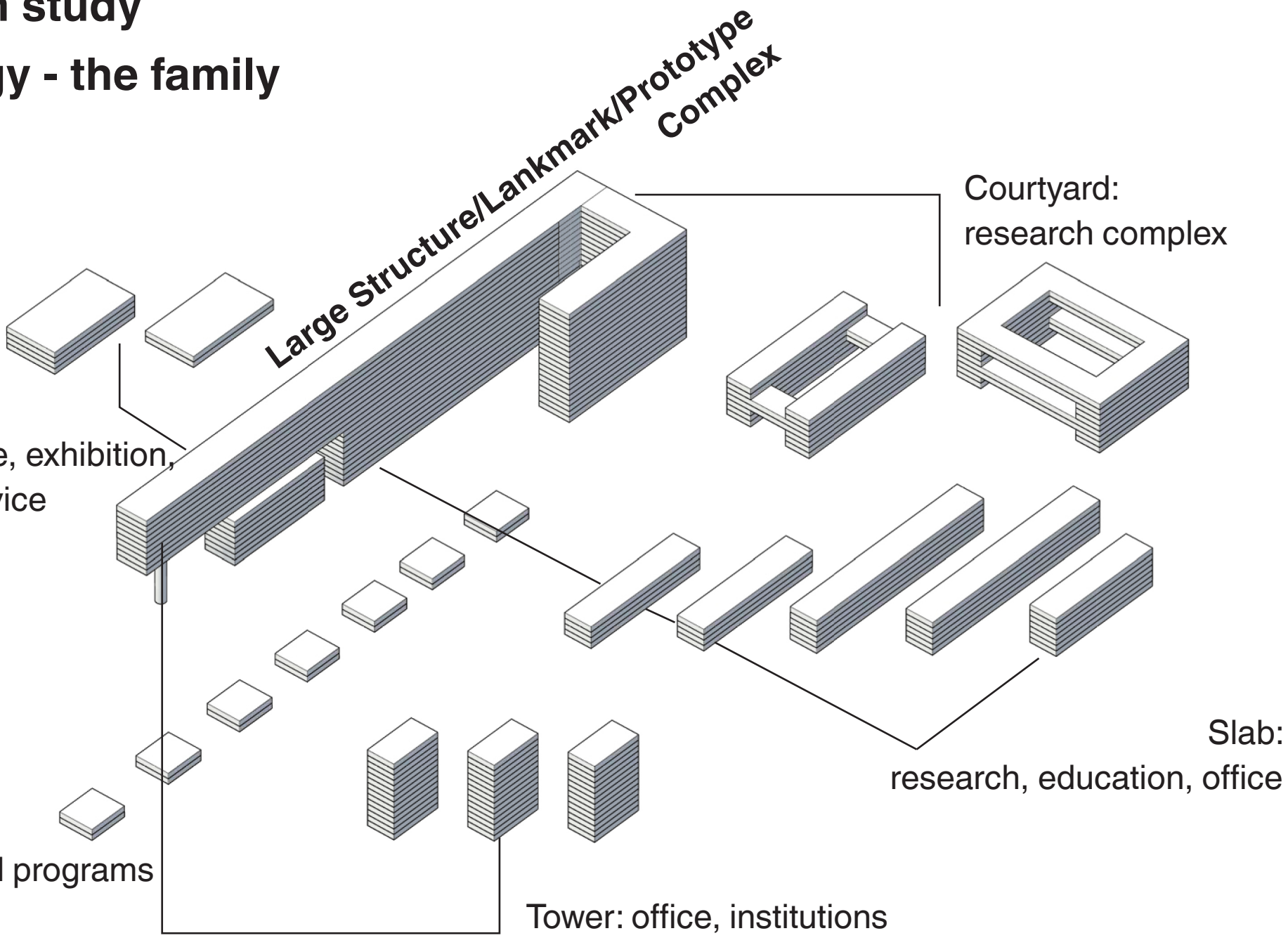
Typical cluster



A working&research cluster fronting the central bar

Zoom in study

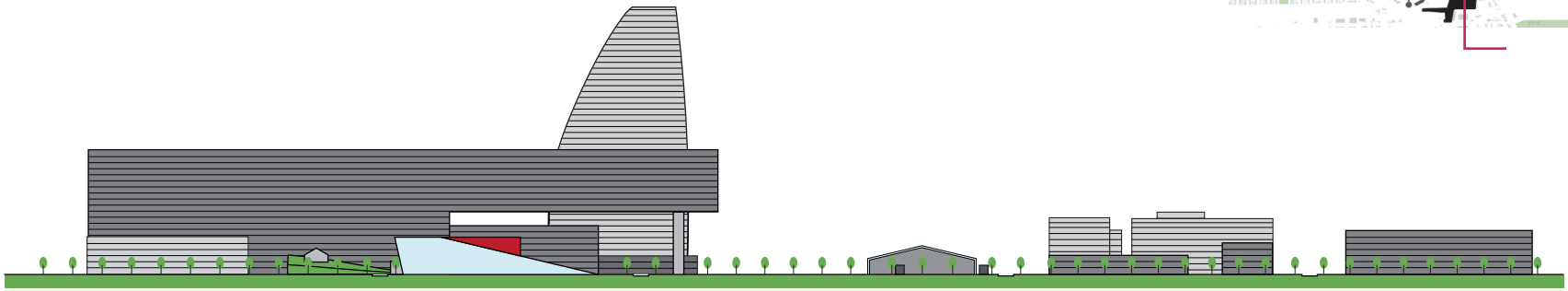
Typology - the family



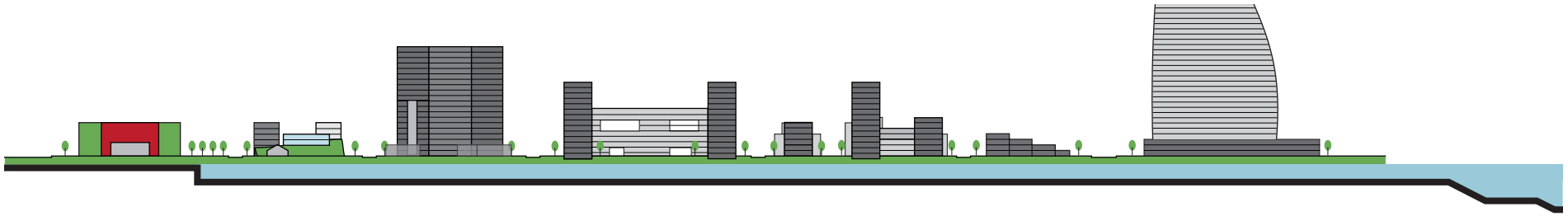
Zoom in study

Sections

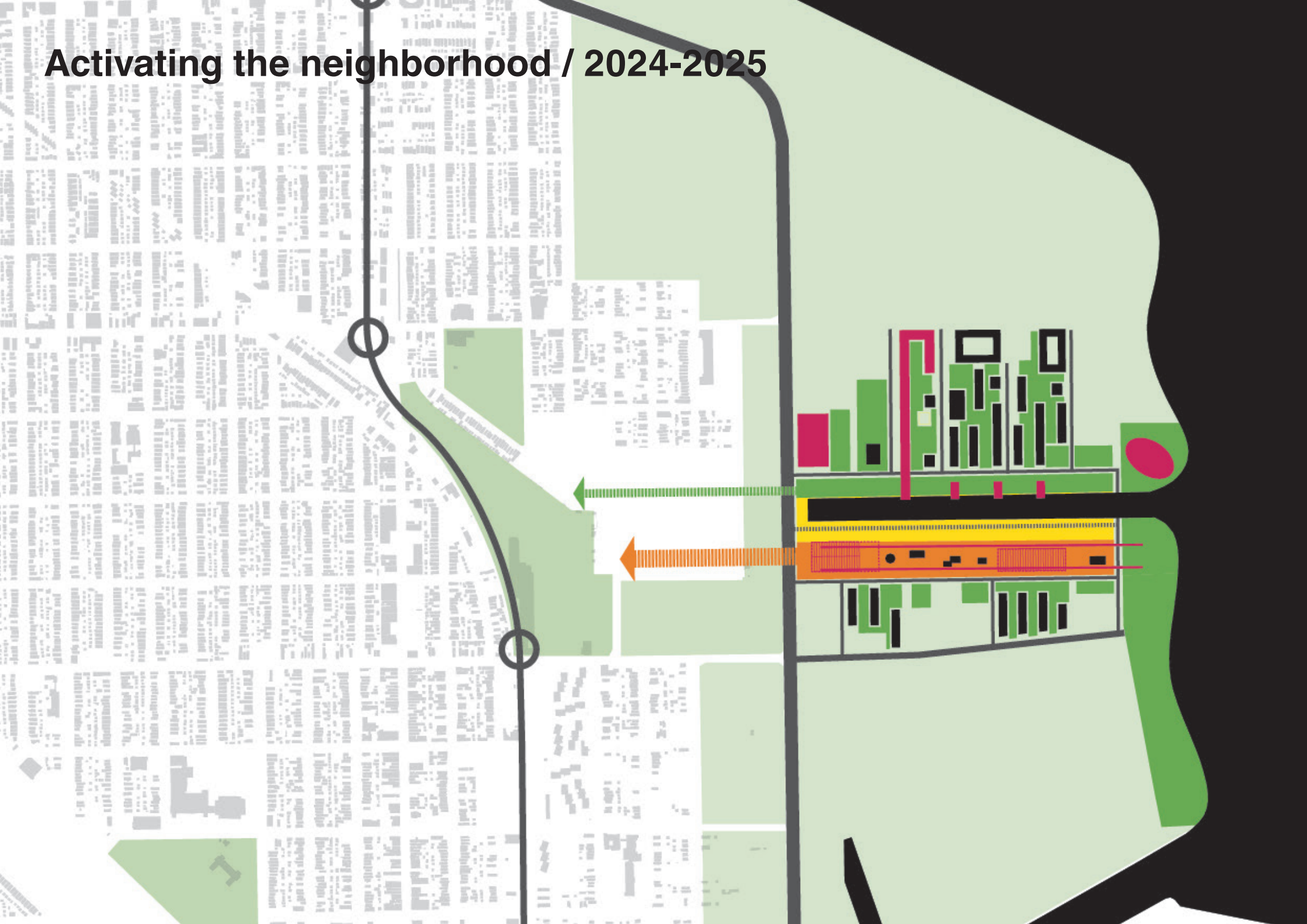
Visual identity from Lakeshore drive



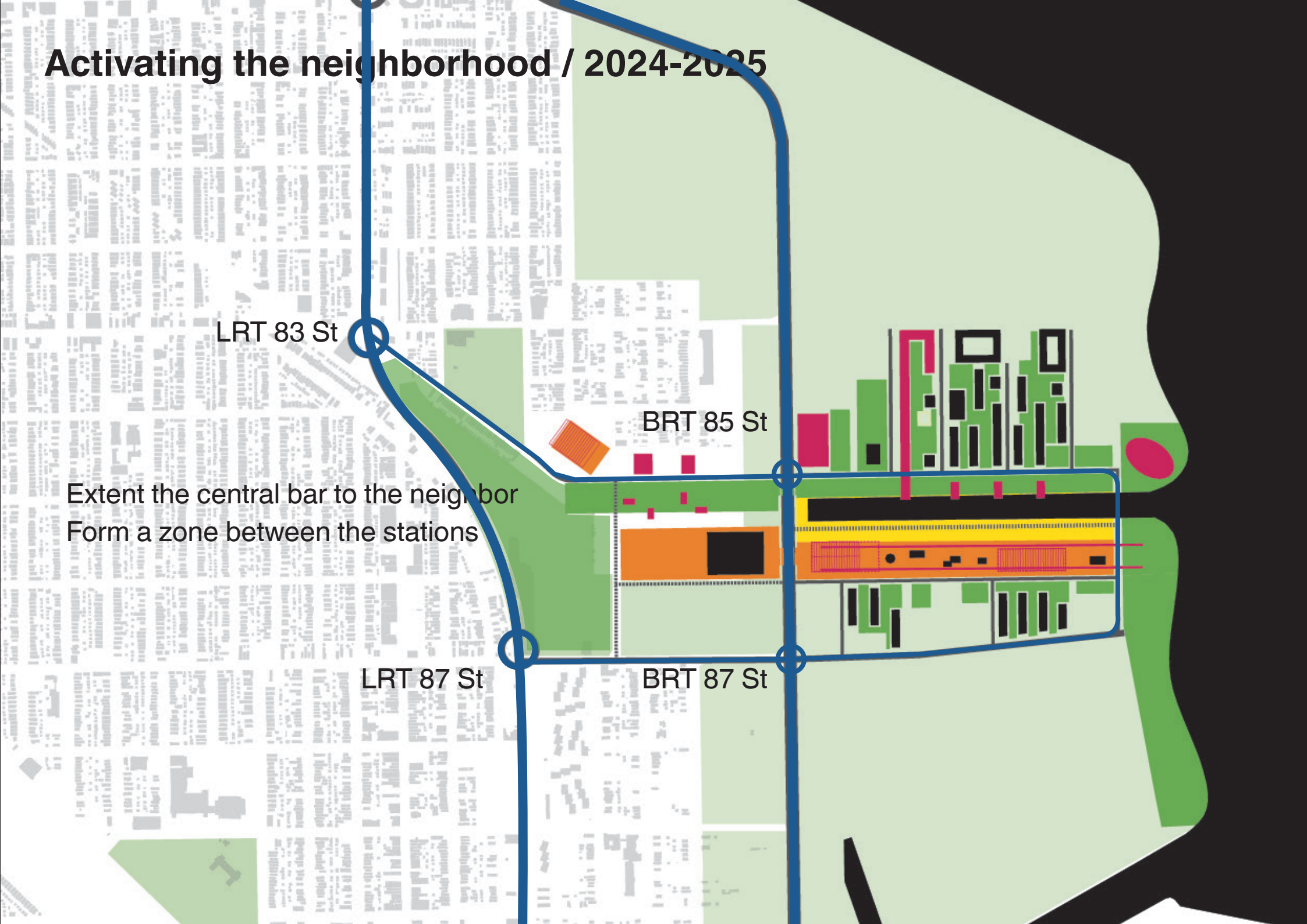
Open space fronting the central bar



Activating the neighborhood / 2024-2025

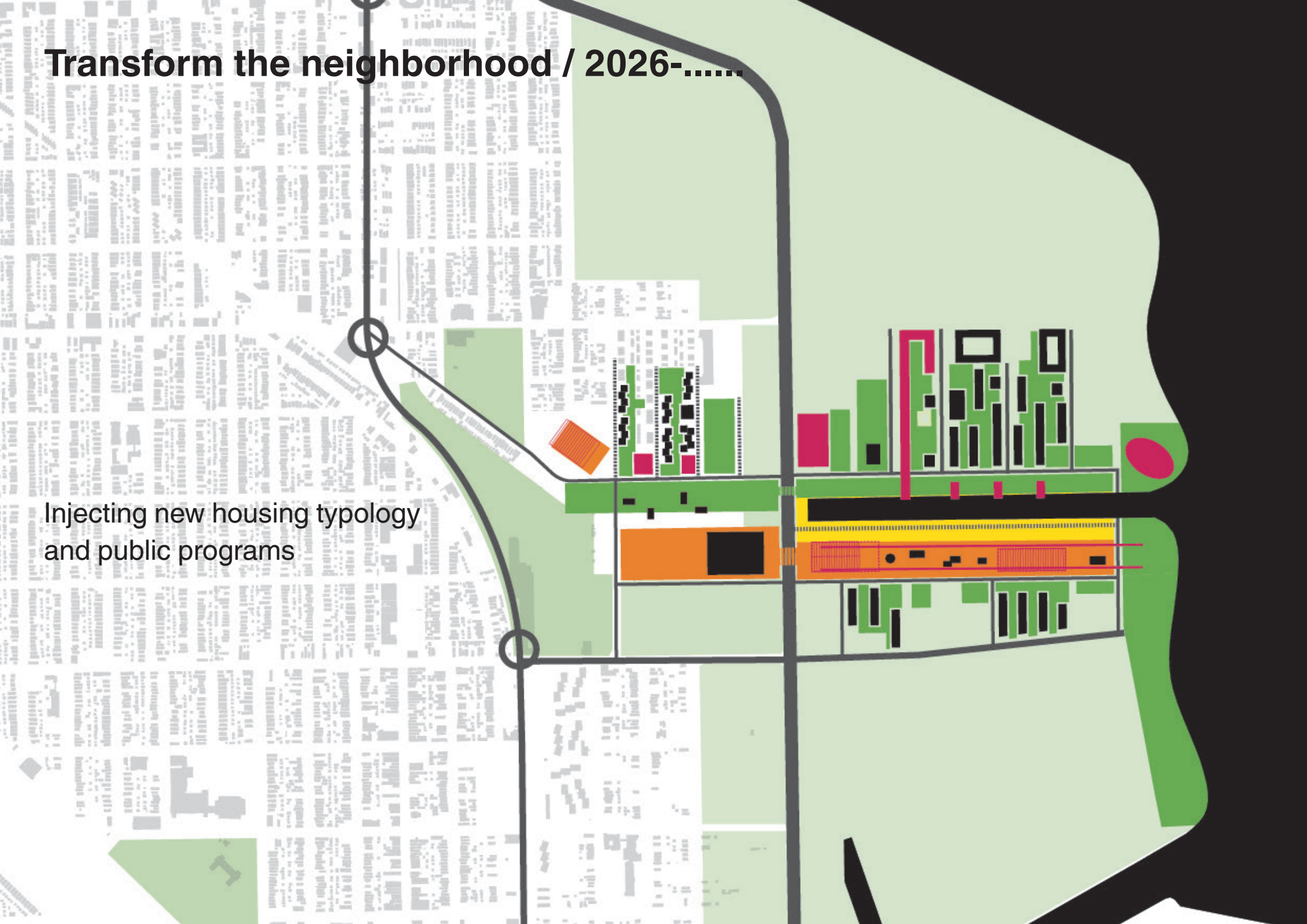


Activating the neighborhood / 2024-2025

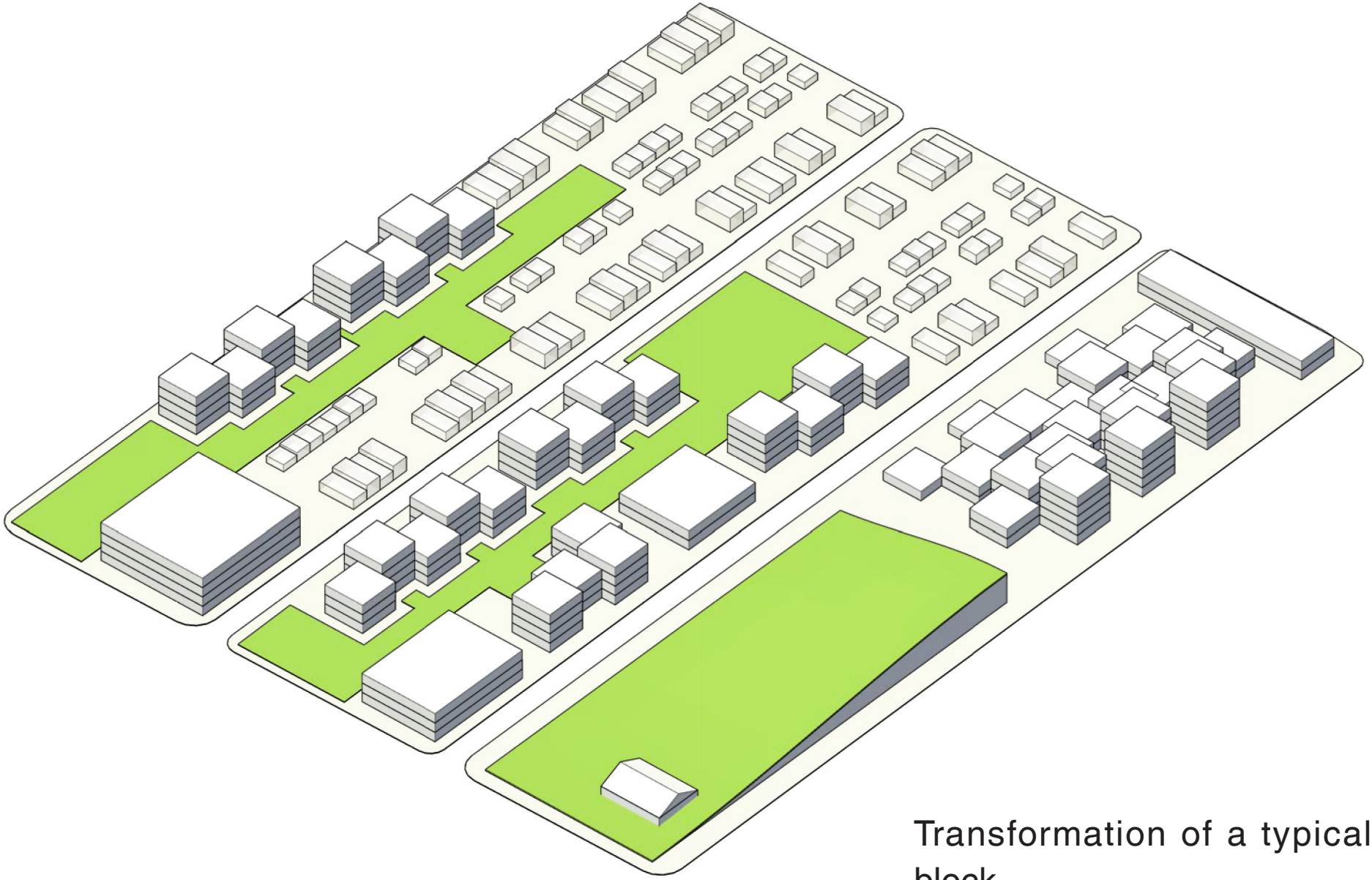


Transform the neighborhood / 2026-.....

Injecting new housing typology
and public programs



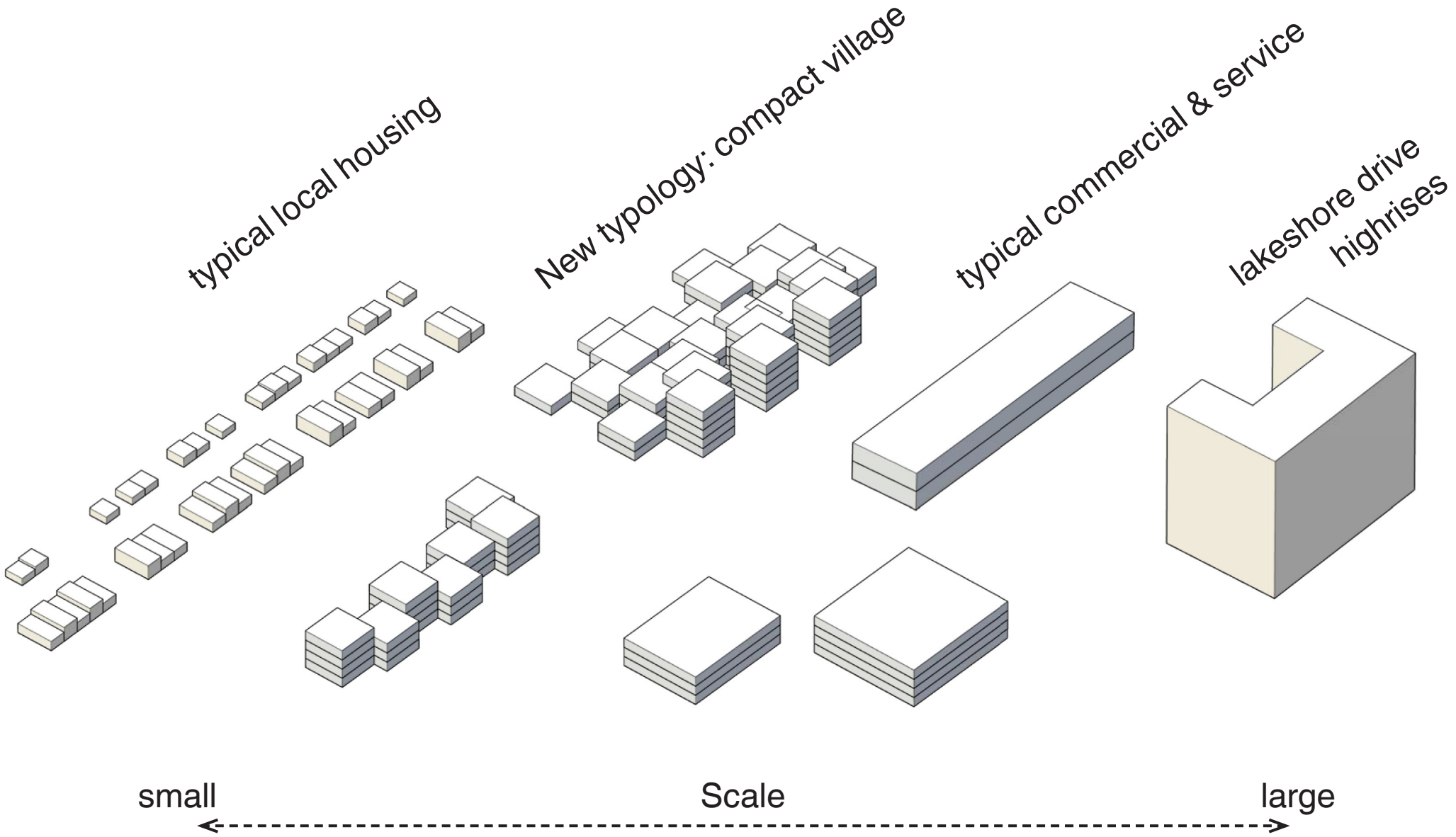
Zoom in study
Typical neighborhood



Transformation of a typical local block

Zoom in study

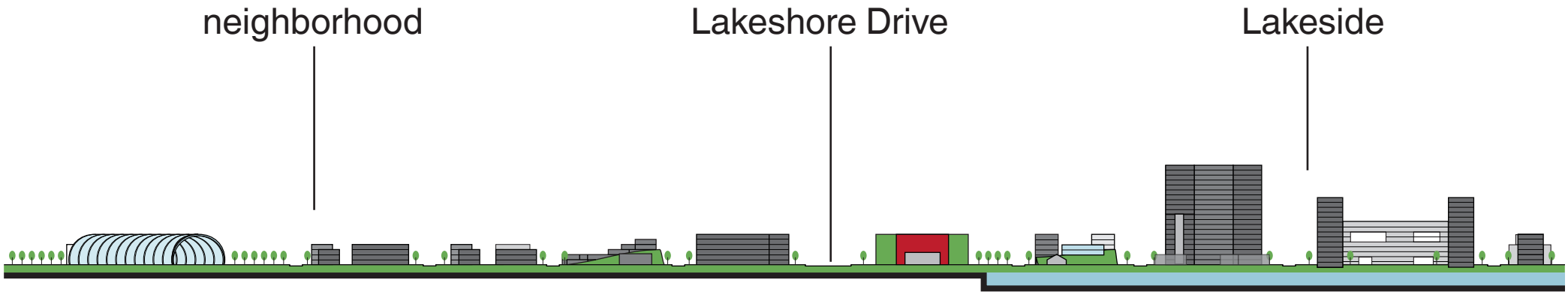
Typology - Intermediate scale



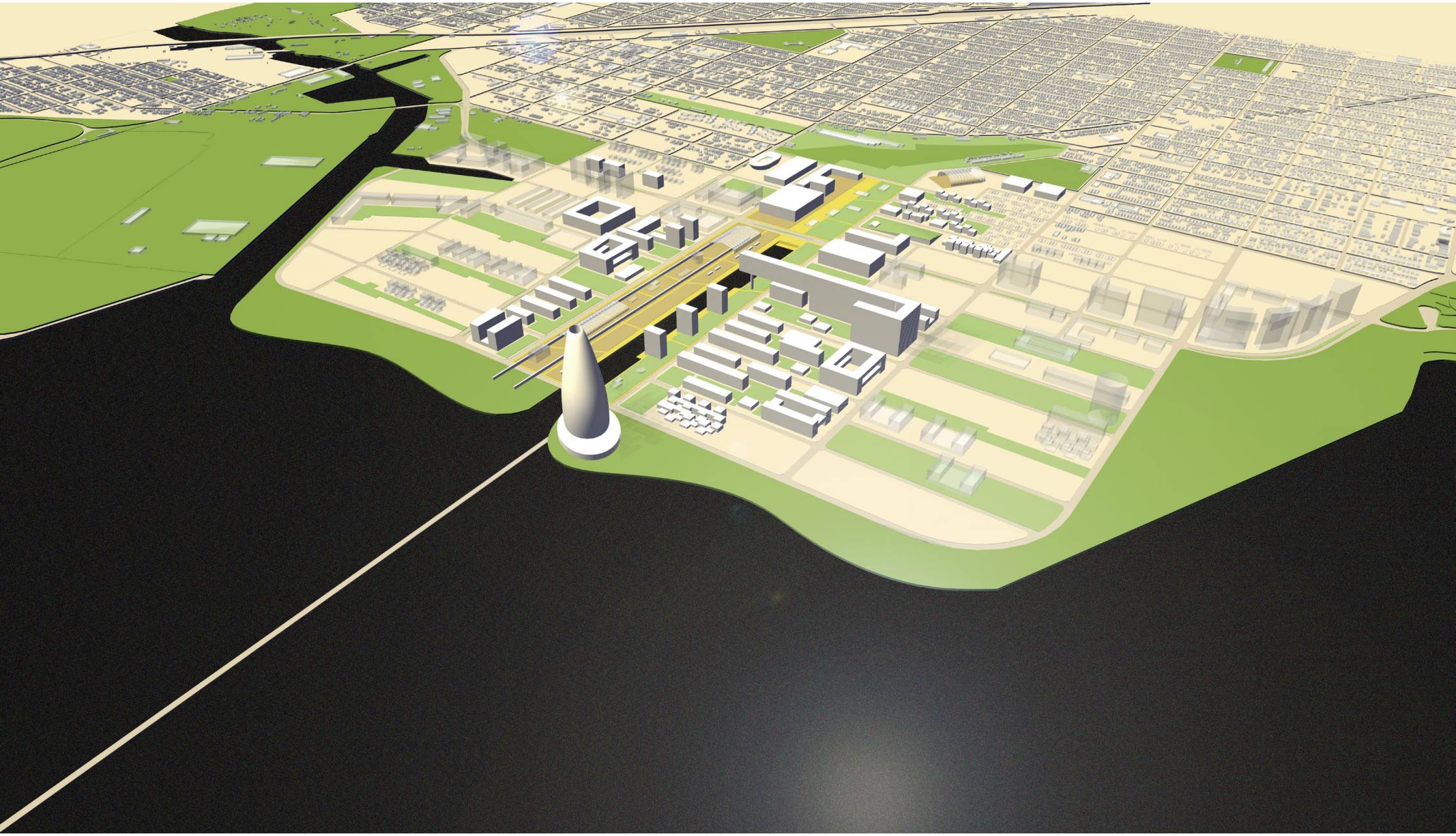
Zoom in study

Sections

Scale from neighborhood to lakeside



Central Area / 2027



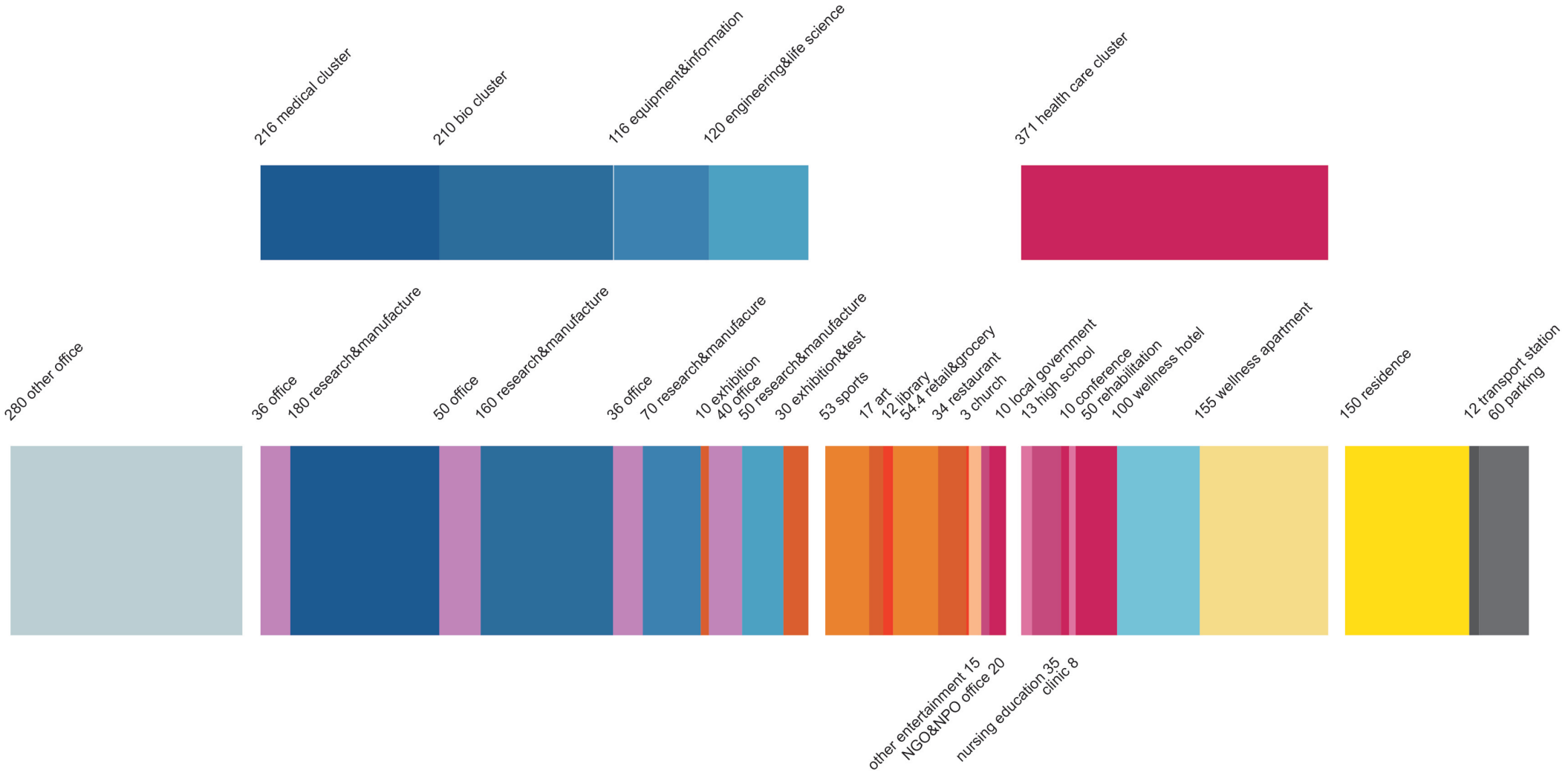
STATISTICS

Central Area Program Bar

Program Volume / Building Area

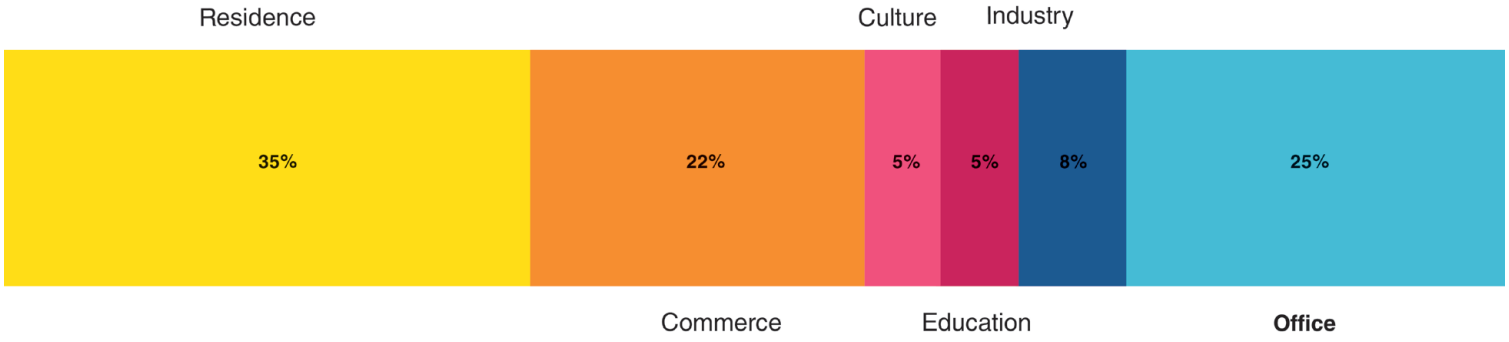
unit: 1000 m2 area sum: 1753.4x1000 m2

FAR: 2.5

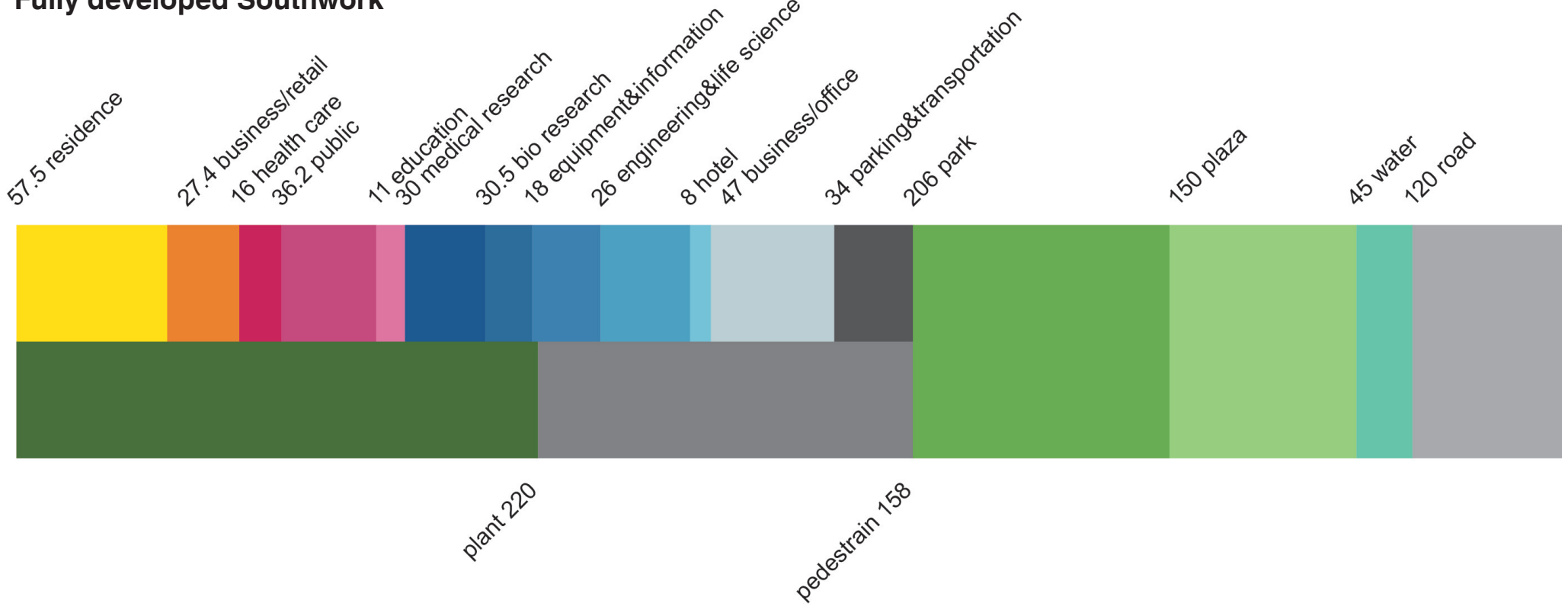


Entire Land Use

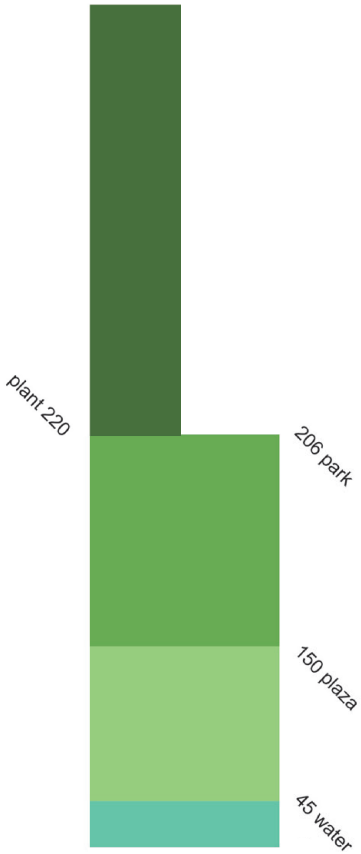
SOM Proposal



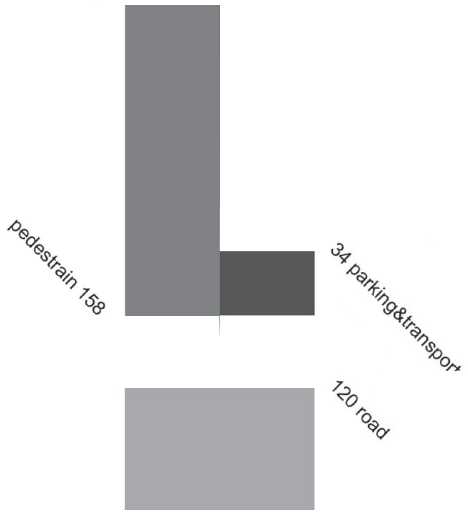
Fully developed Southwork

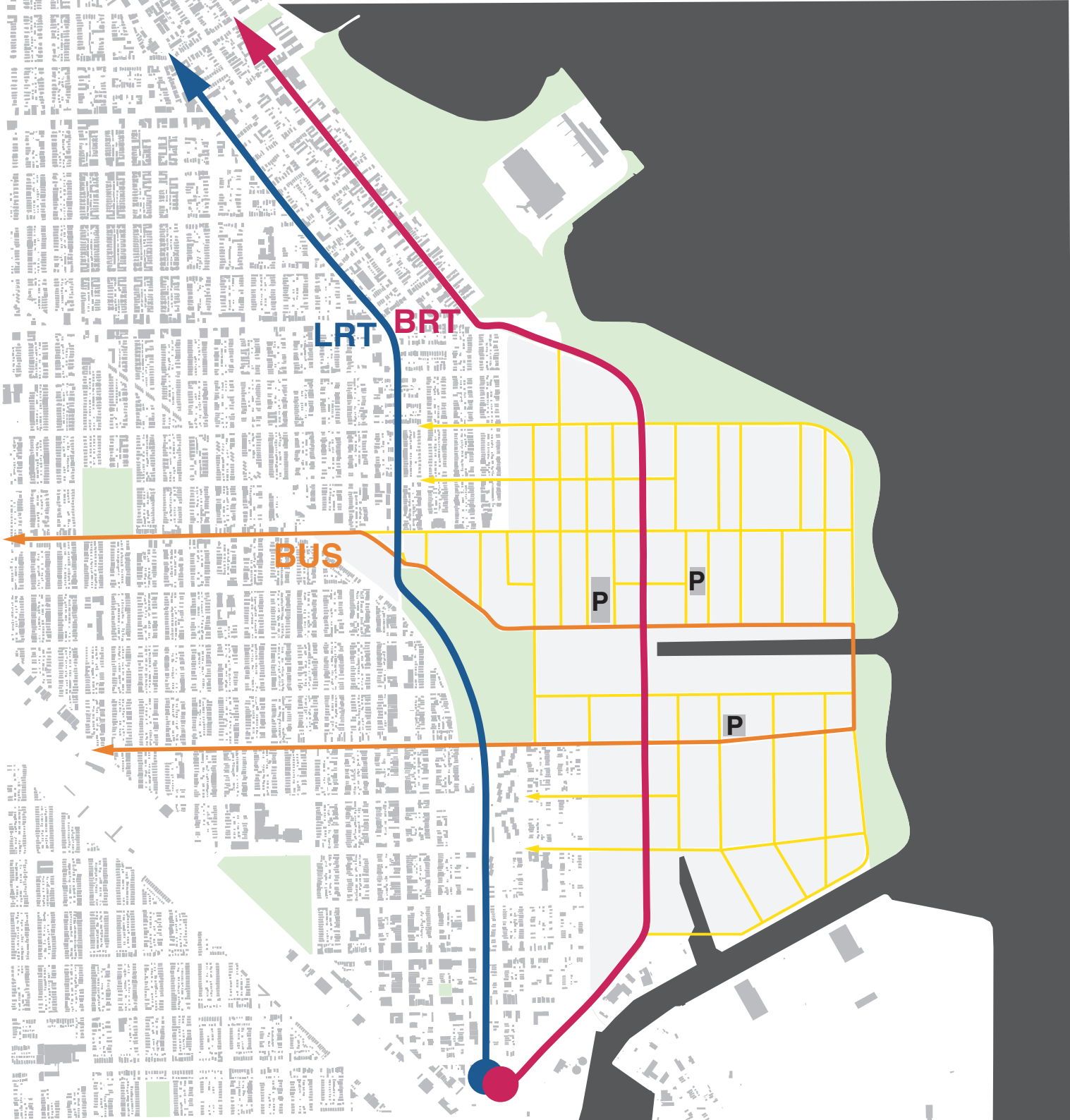


Open Space



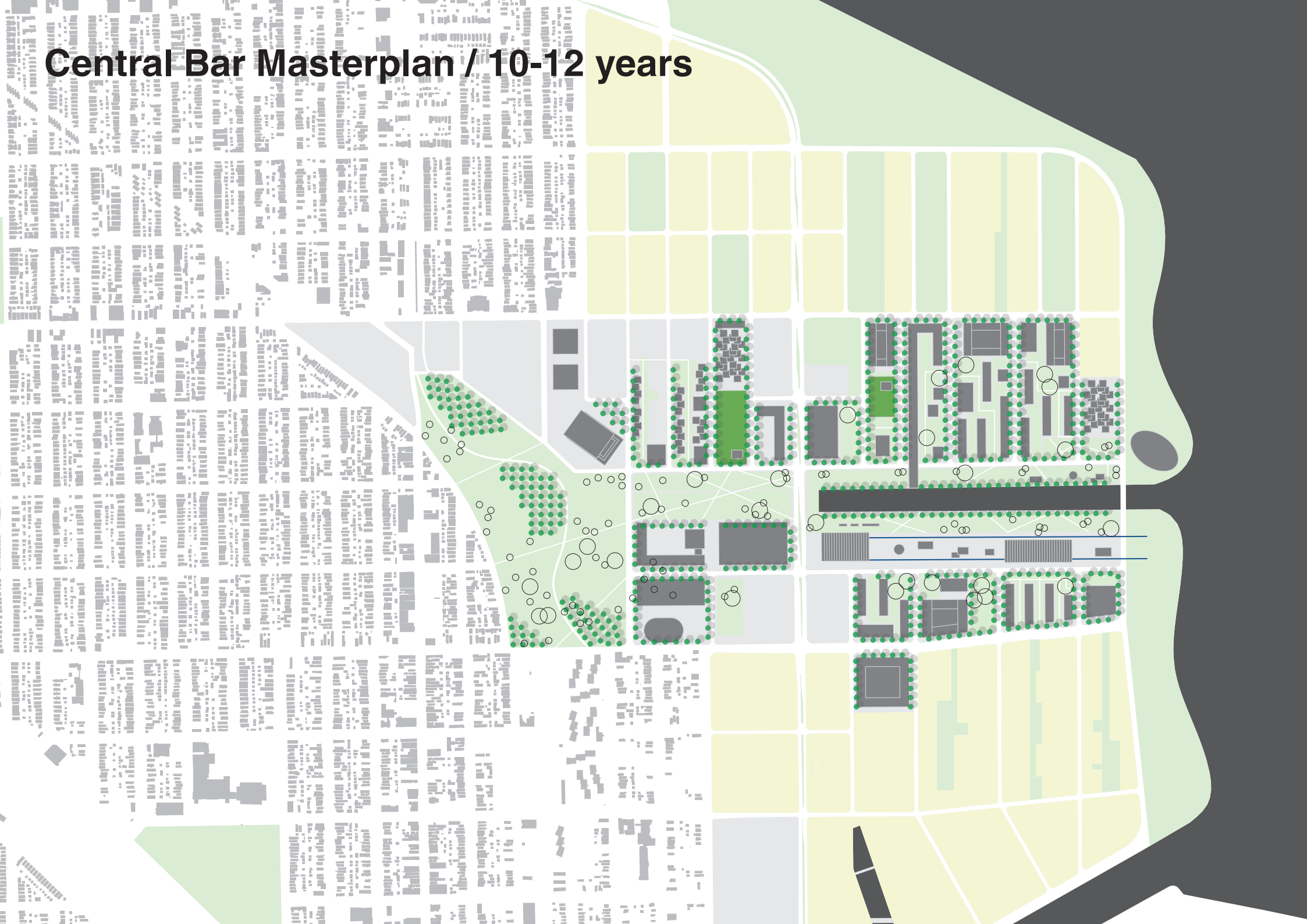
Mobility


pedestrain 158
34 parking&transport
120 road

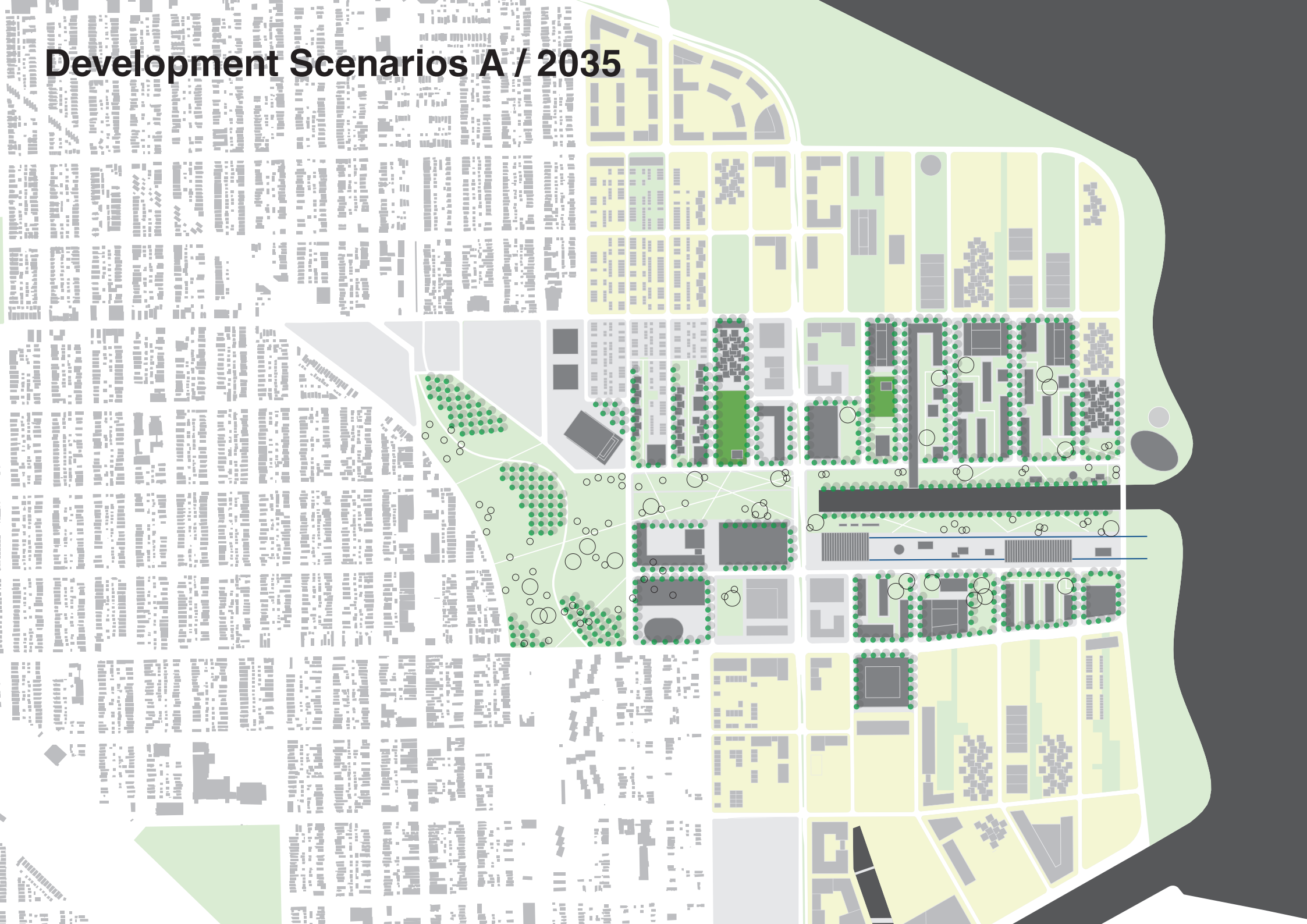

LRT
BRT
BUS
P
P
P

FUTURE PROSPECT

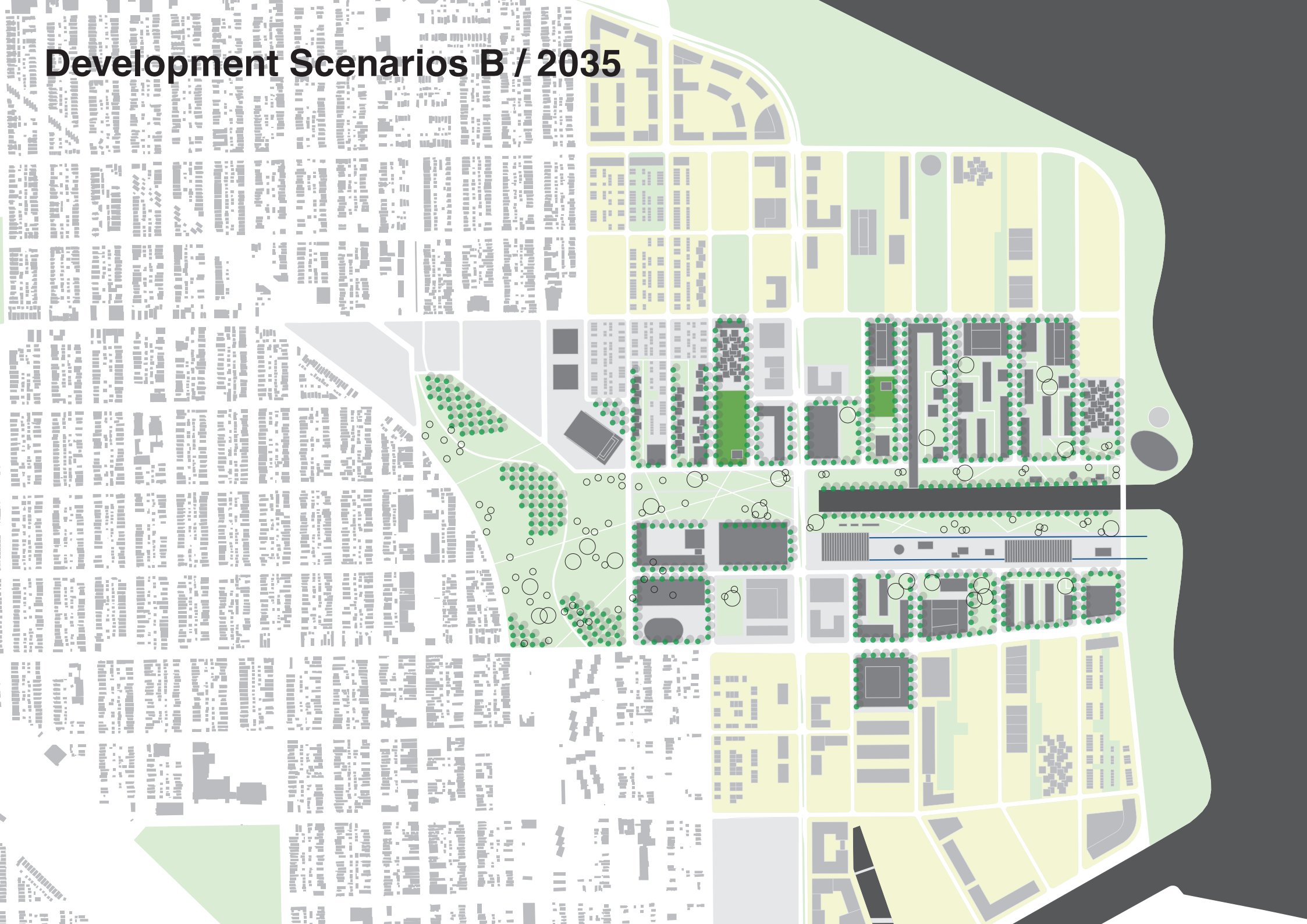
Central Bar Masterplan / 10-12 years



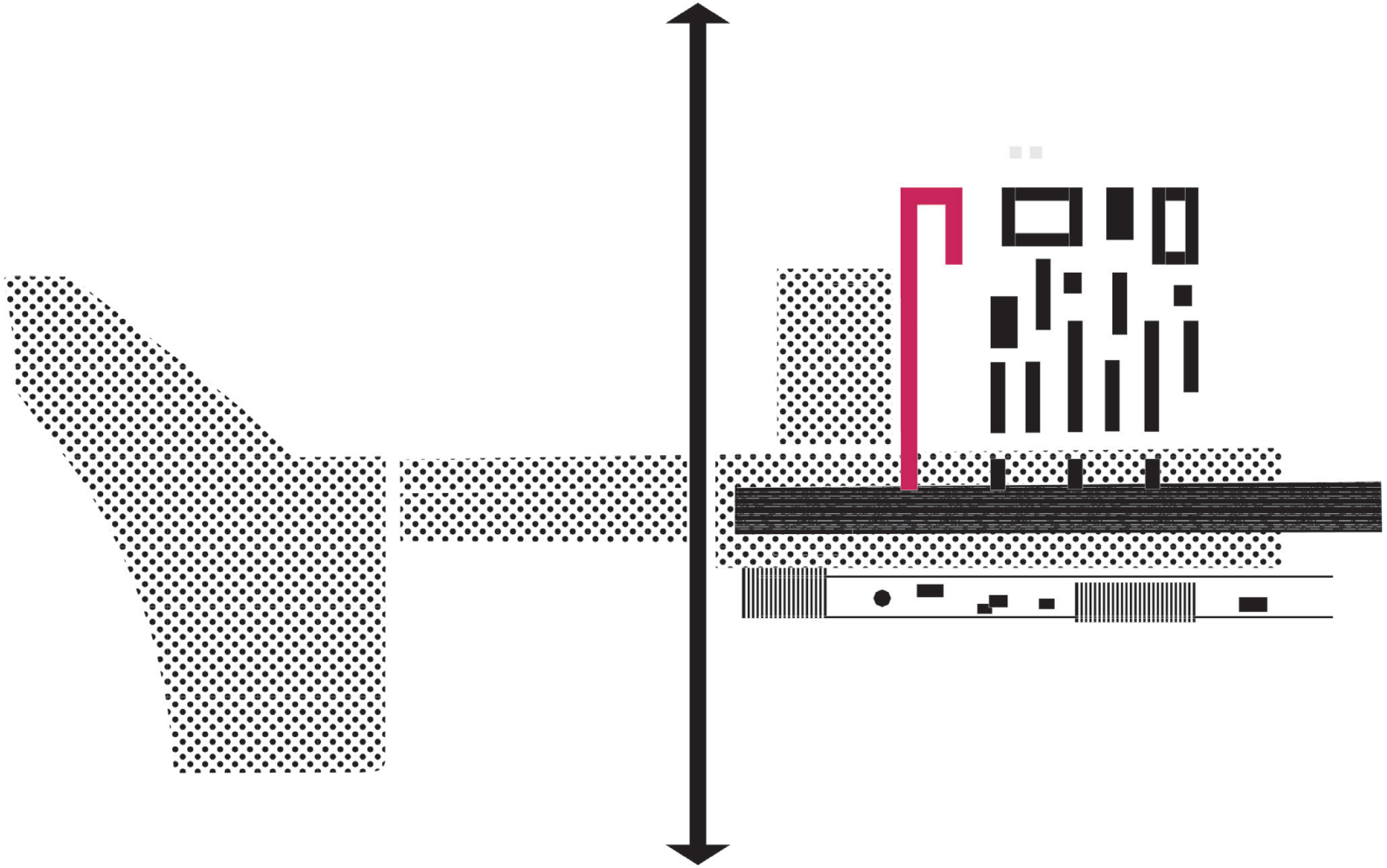
Development Scenarios A / 2035



Development Scenarios B / 2035



Development Scenarios B / 2035

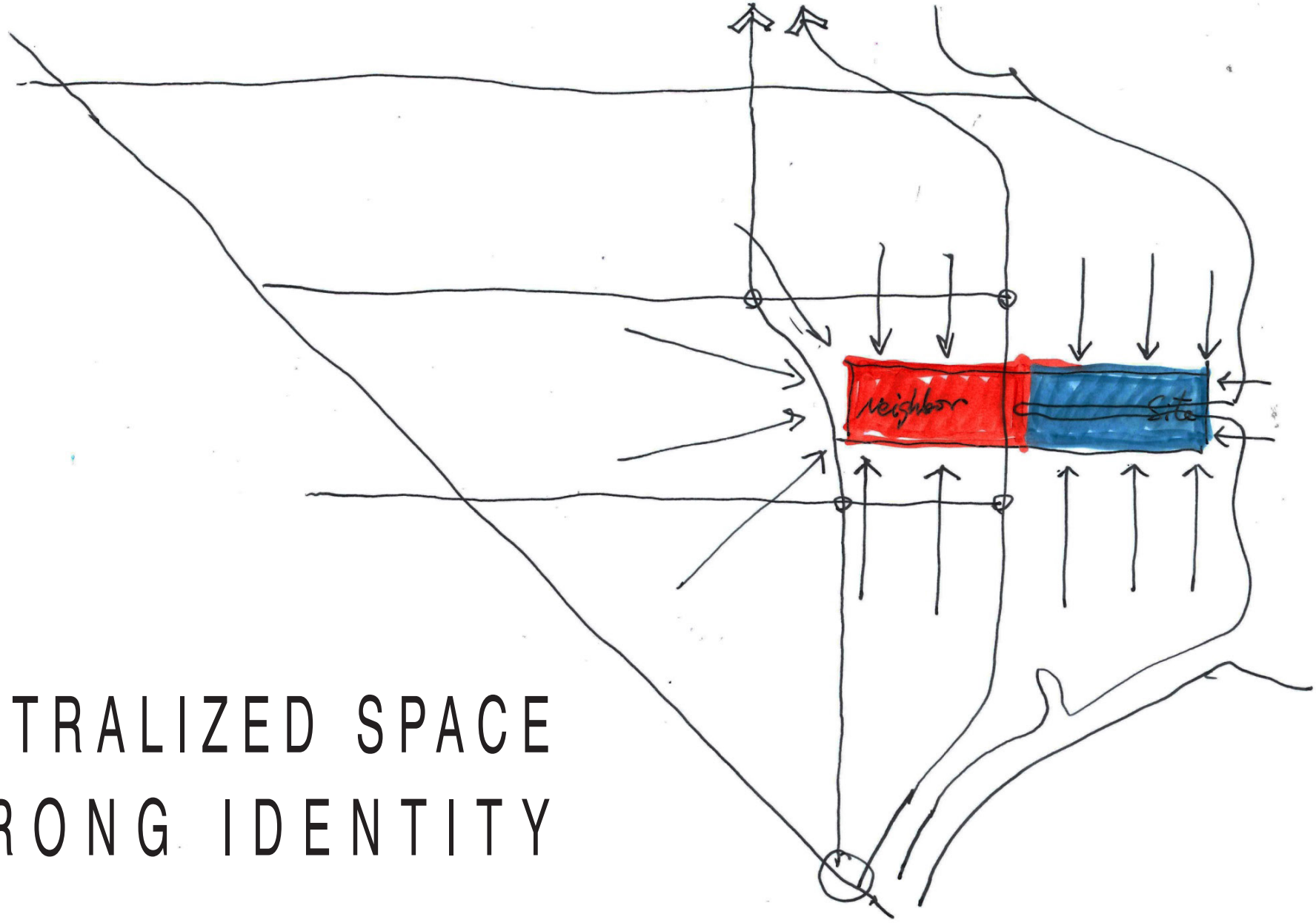


CITY WALL OF SOUTHWORK

Complex Project Chicago Graduation Studio
Wenjia Wang 4244826

SIZE

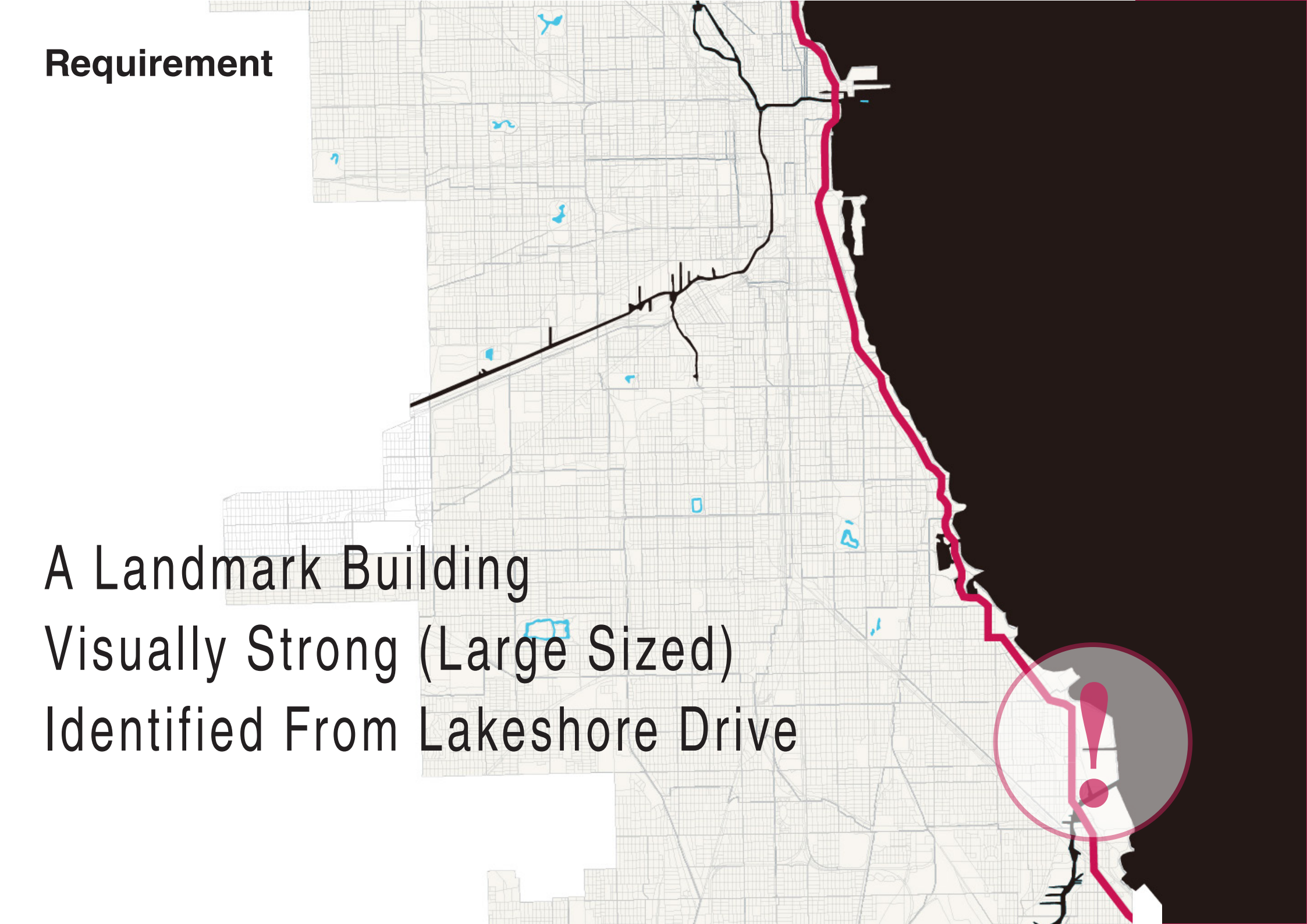
First sketch



A CENTRALIZED SPACE

A STRONG IDENTITY

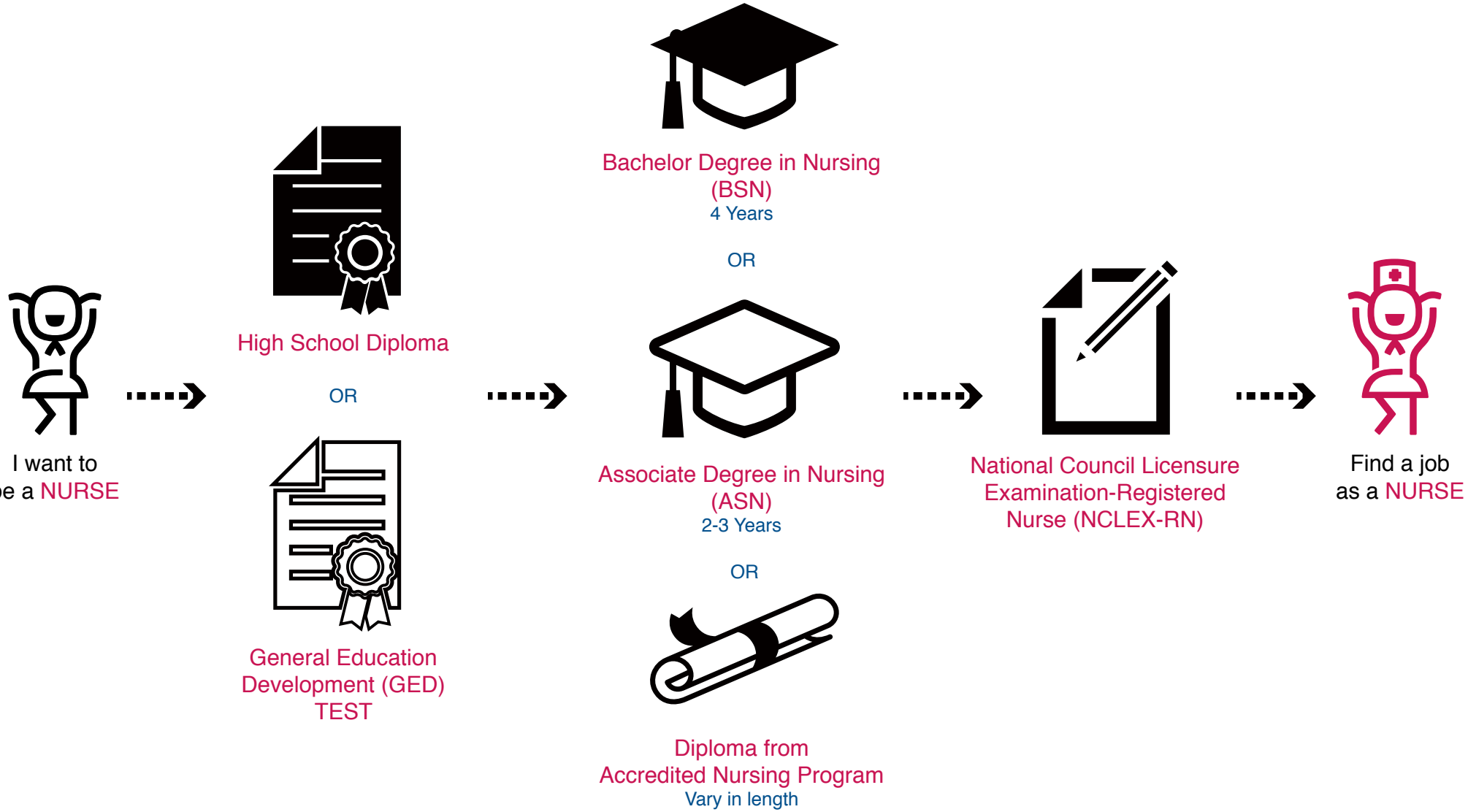
Requirement



A Landmark Building
Visually Strong (Large Sized)
Identified From Lakeshore Drive

Transition of Southwork: through education

The process to be a Nurse

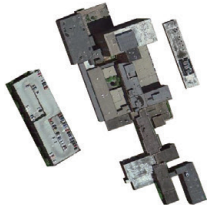


Sources: American Nurses Association

Requirement

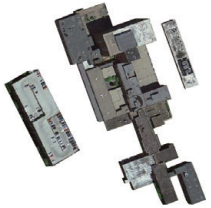
A National Ranked School of Nursing

A Must Building



Requirement

Total Program Area:
65321m2



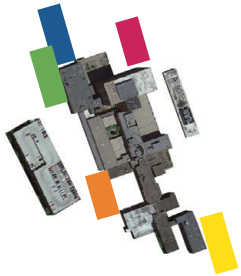
Trinity Health System School of Nursing
Steubenville, Ohio
Third largest nursing school in USA

A five-story complex completed in 1968
a student lounge
classrooms
clinical laboratories
library
exercise facilities
recreational areas

Requirement

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
FEINBERG
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

RUSH
UNIVERSITY
MINISTRARE
PER SCIENTIAM
CHICAGO 1972



The SW Nursing School can be even better...

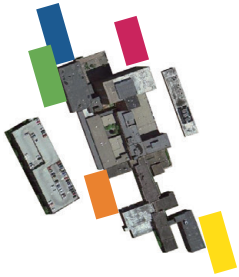
Under the condition of a new Bio-Medical Research campus

Requirement

Collaboration LAB with
Pritzker School of Medicine
Feinberg School of Medicine
University of Illinois College of Medicine
Rush Medical College
and others

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
FEINBERG
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

RUSH
UNIVERSITY
MINISTRARE
PER SCIENTIAM
CHICAGO 1972



Program + 15000~20000m2

Under the condition of a new Bio-Medical Research campus

Conclusion

Nursing School: 65321m2

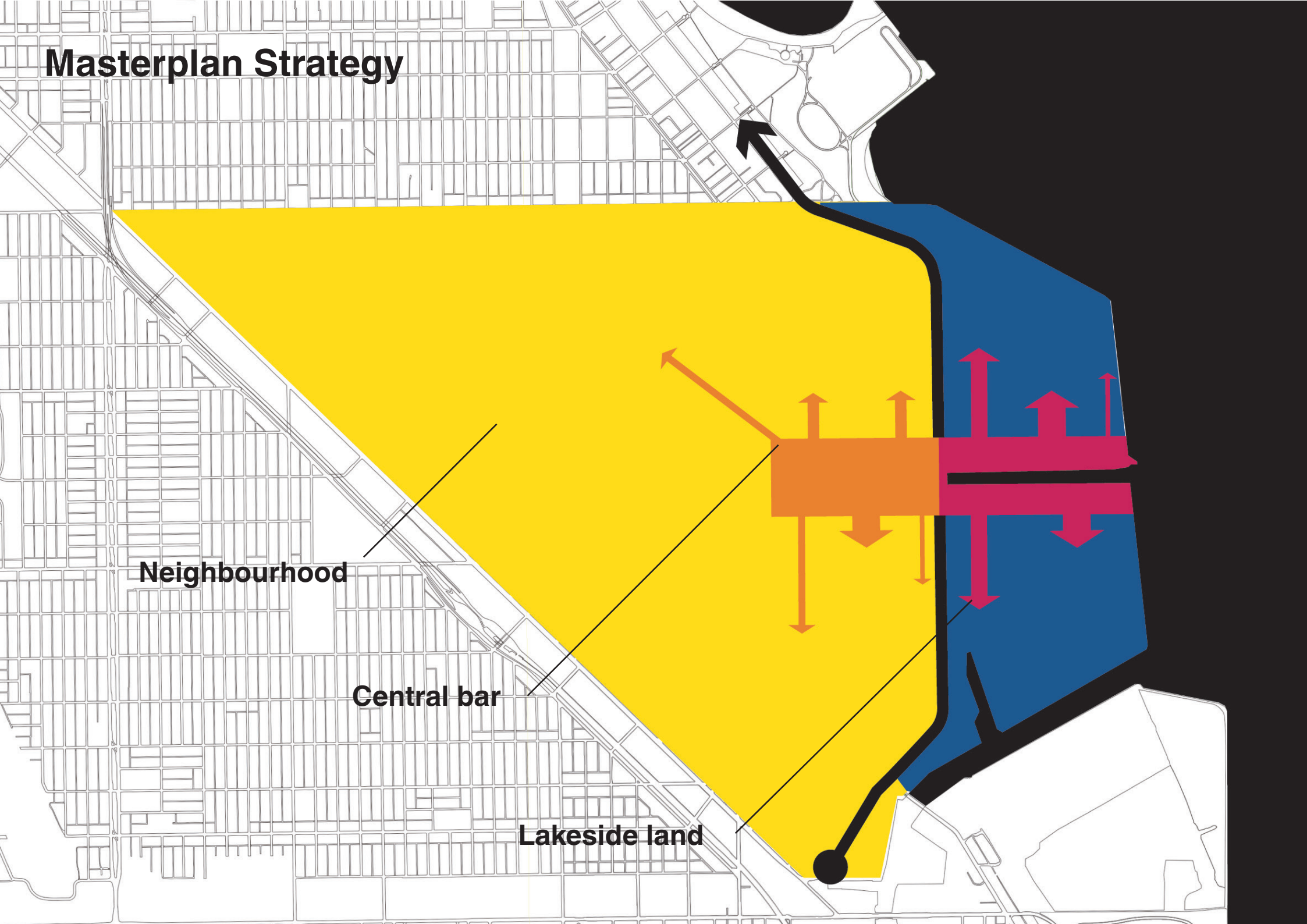
Collaboration lab:15000~20000m2

Others: 5000-10000m2

The demand for strategic program
Can achieve the size of this new landmark

TYPOLOGY
2 city walls

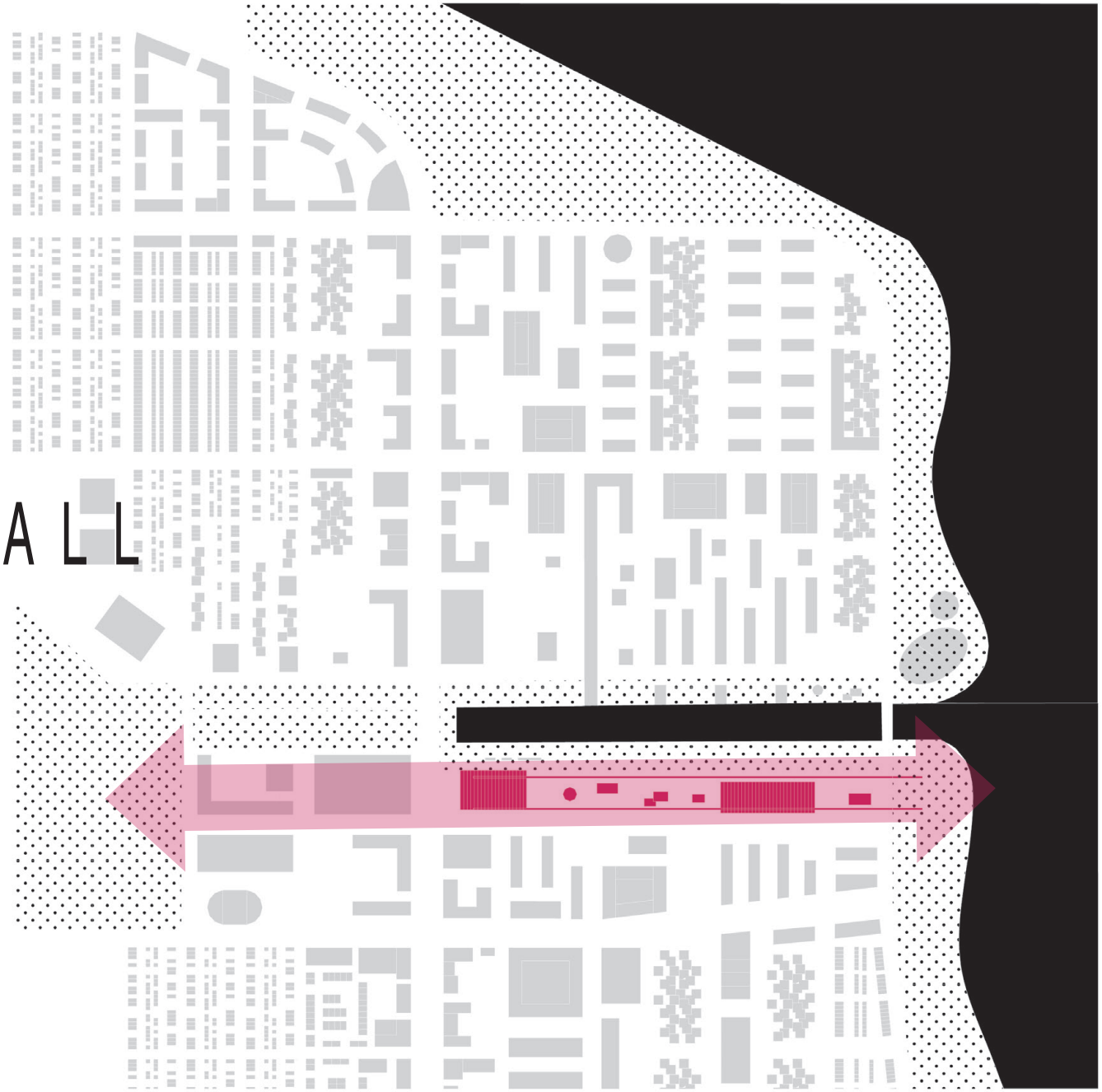
Masterplan Strategy



Spatial Identity: the first wall

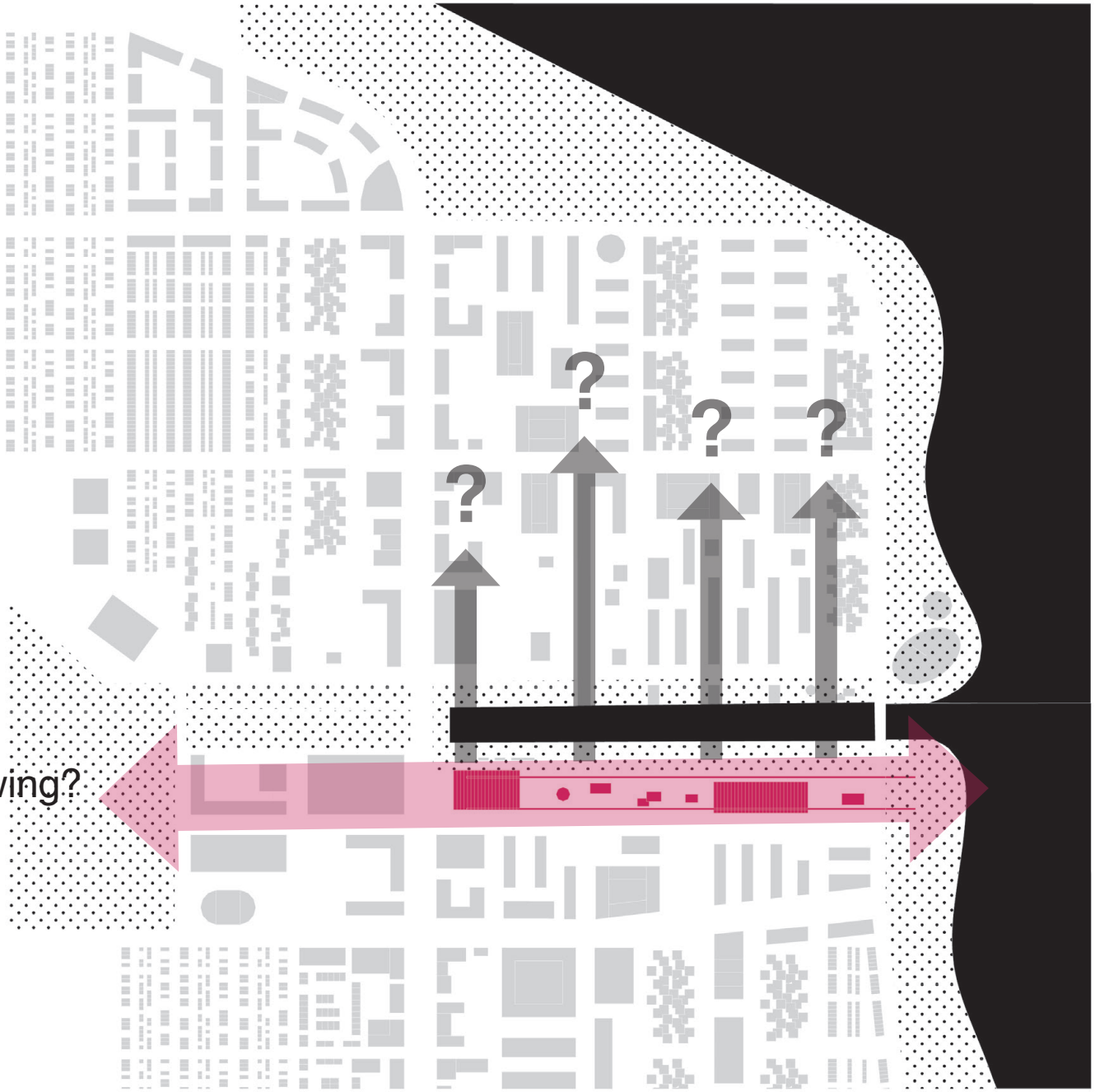
THE FIRST WALL

Existing spatial order



Spatial Identity

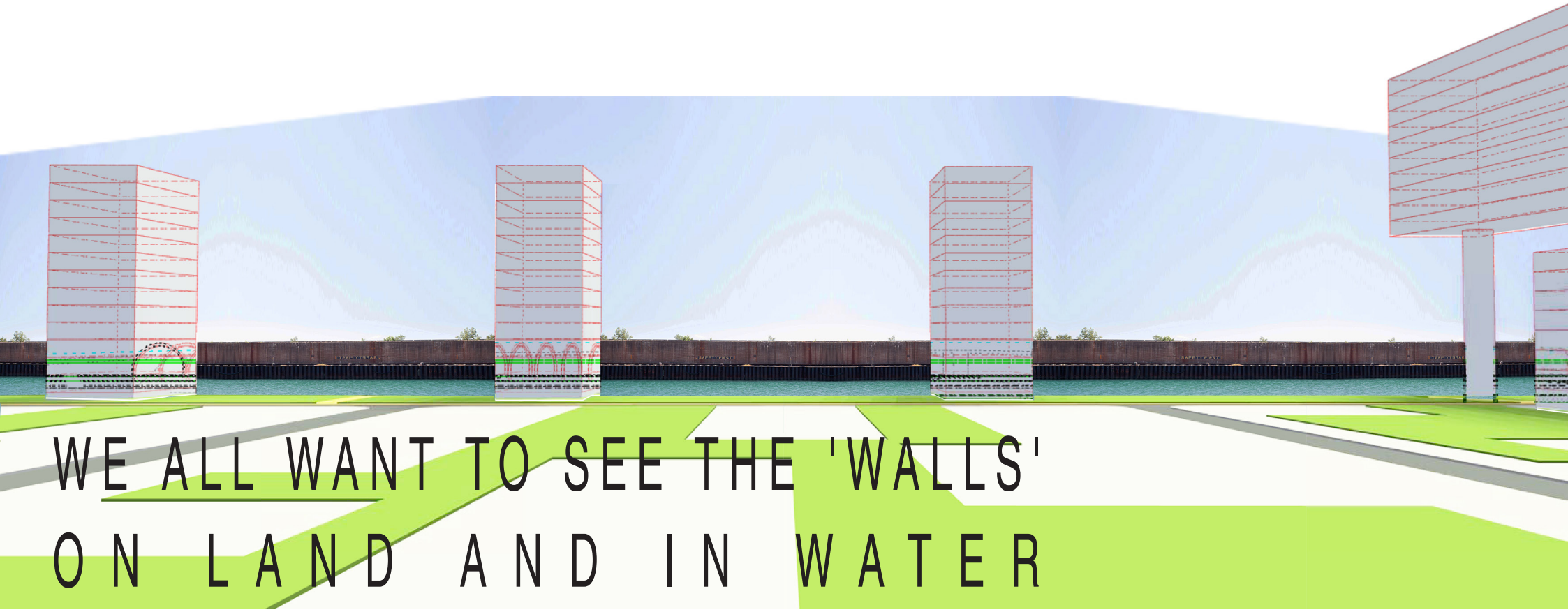
What gives the order for the growing?



Spatial Identity: the first wall

Spatial Identity: the first wall

space on the north facing the ore wall

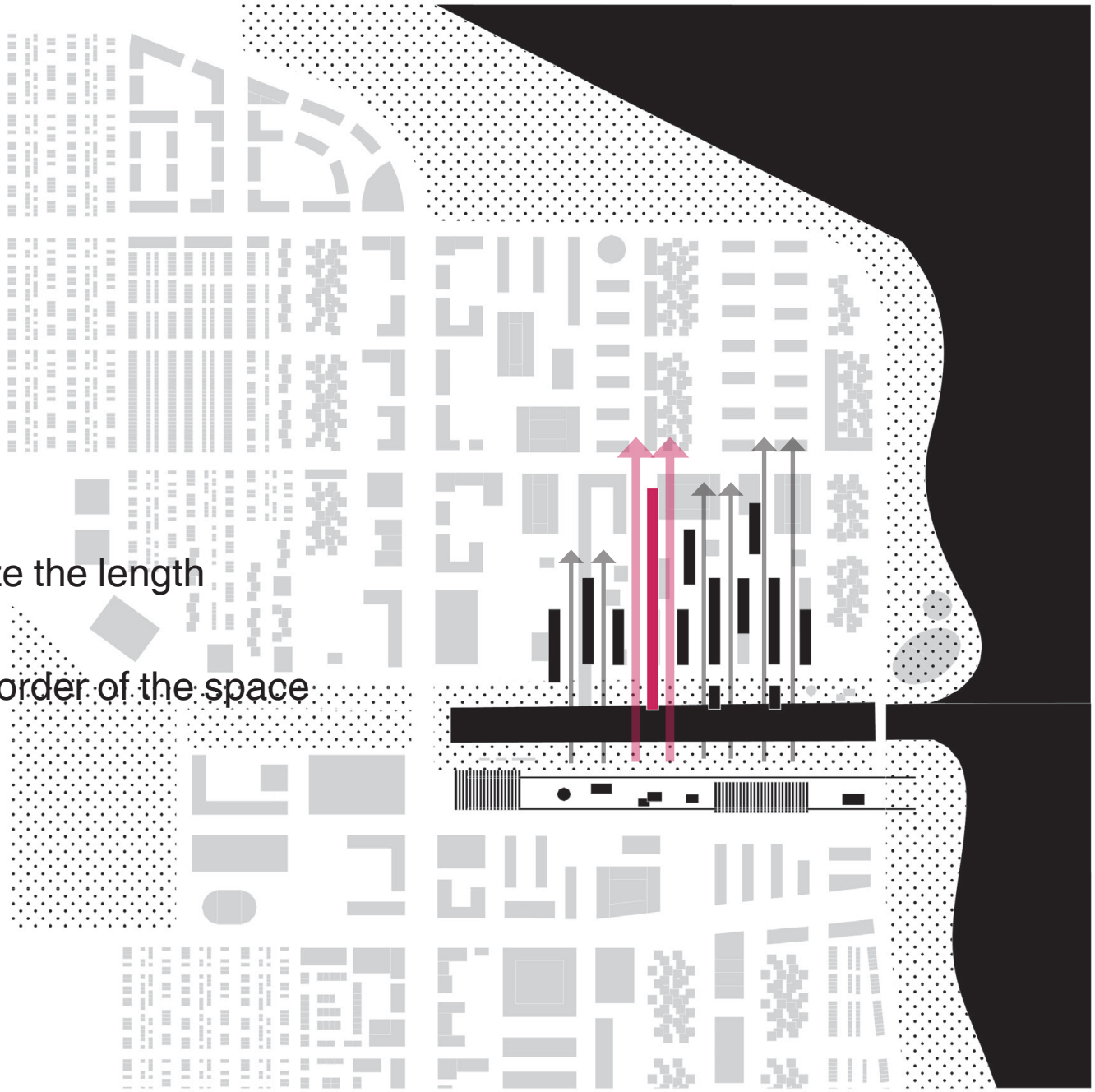


Spatial Identity

Creating new order of the space

direct towards the wall

Spatial Identity



Follow the direction and Maximize the length

A New Wall Identify the new order of the space

LOCATION

Location

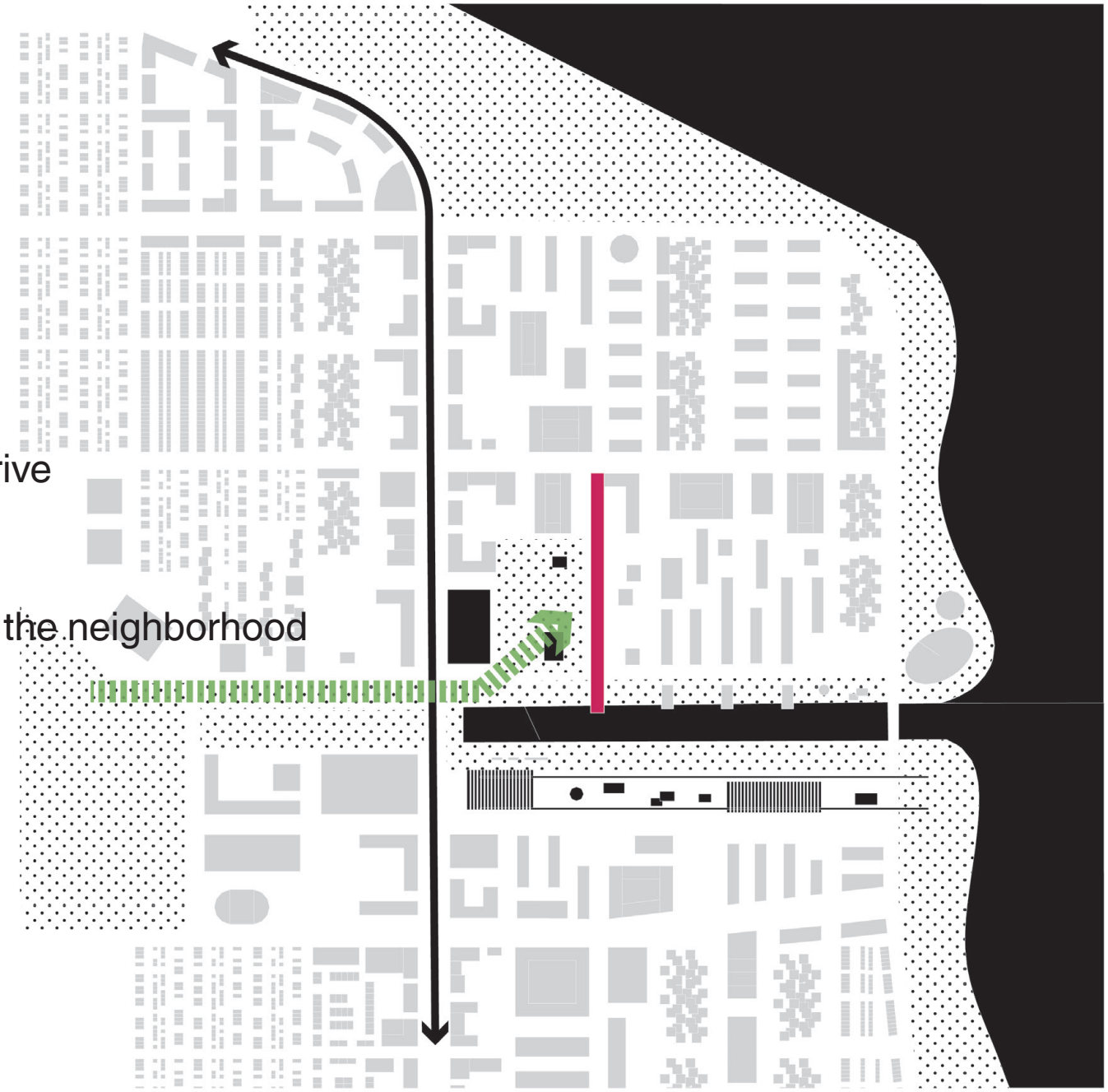
A distance from lakeshore drive
---- view from the drive as the front facade

On the central open space
---- visible for perdestrain from neighbourhood

Location

Divide a plaza to the lakeshore drive
.....with a public pavillian in front

A NODE space on the route from the neighborhood

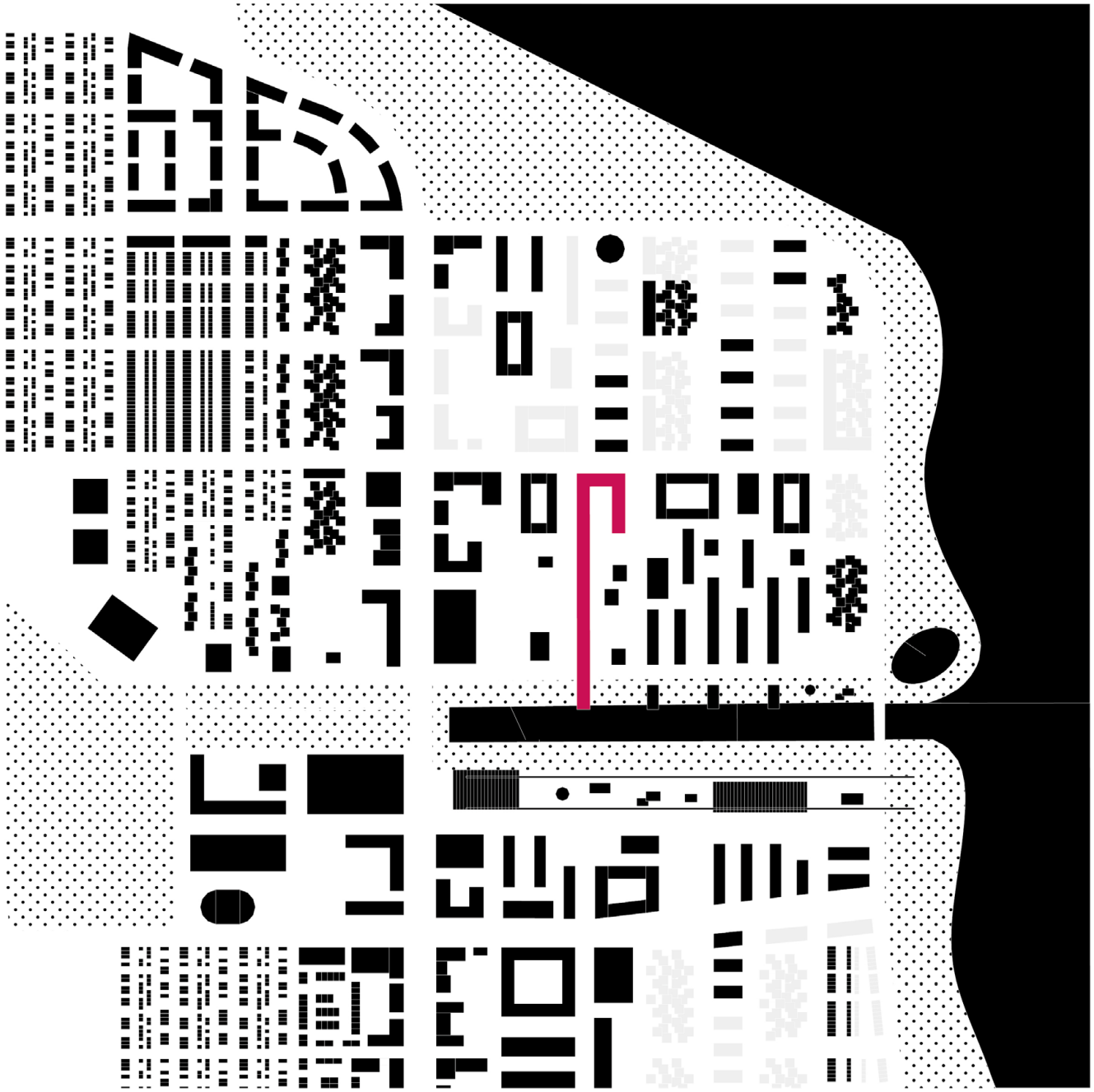


Location

Divide the research clusters to the lakefront

..... A Public / Private division

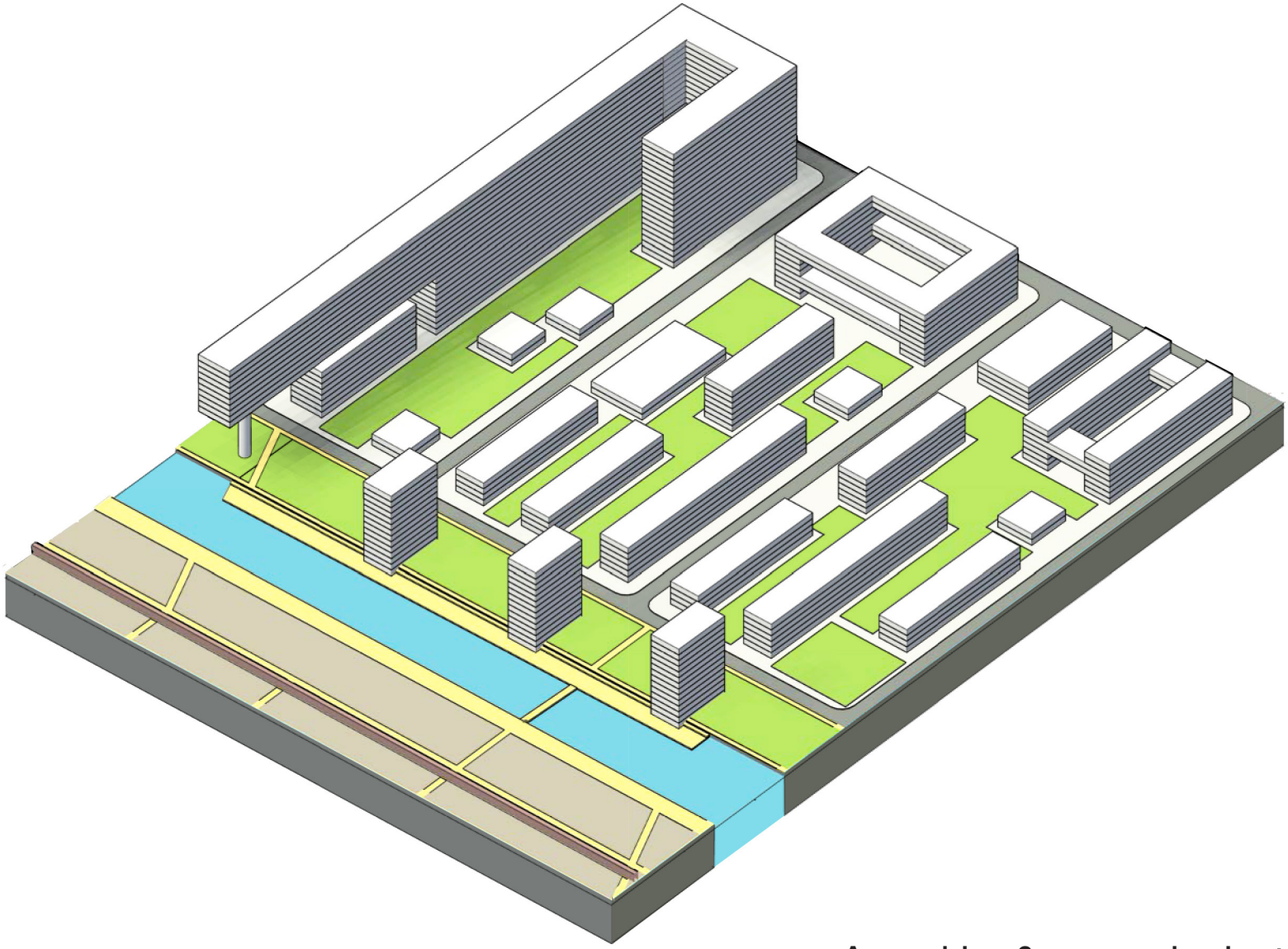
Location



Fit into the masterplan
Scenario A 2035

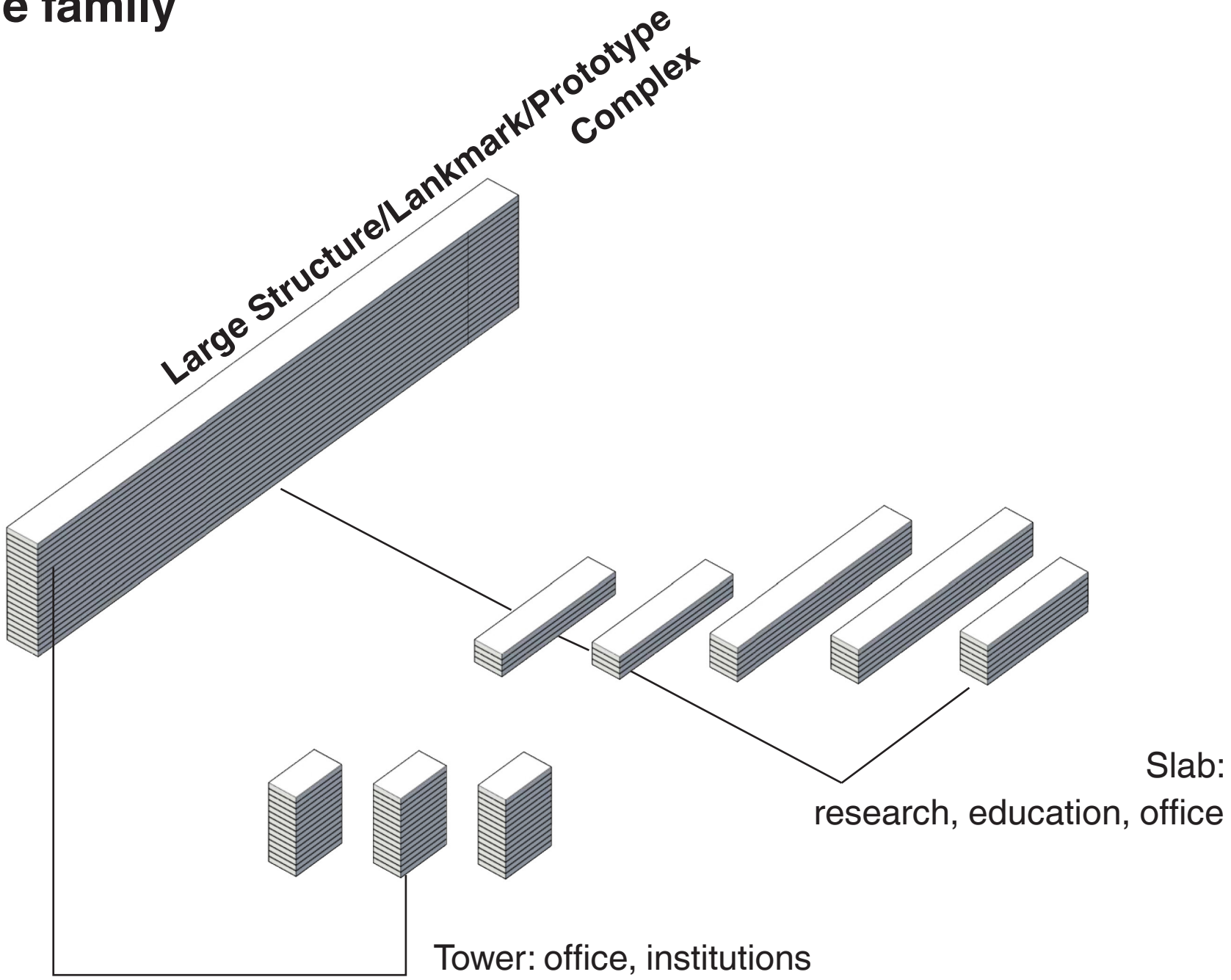
TYPOLOGY
big small things

Typology - the family

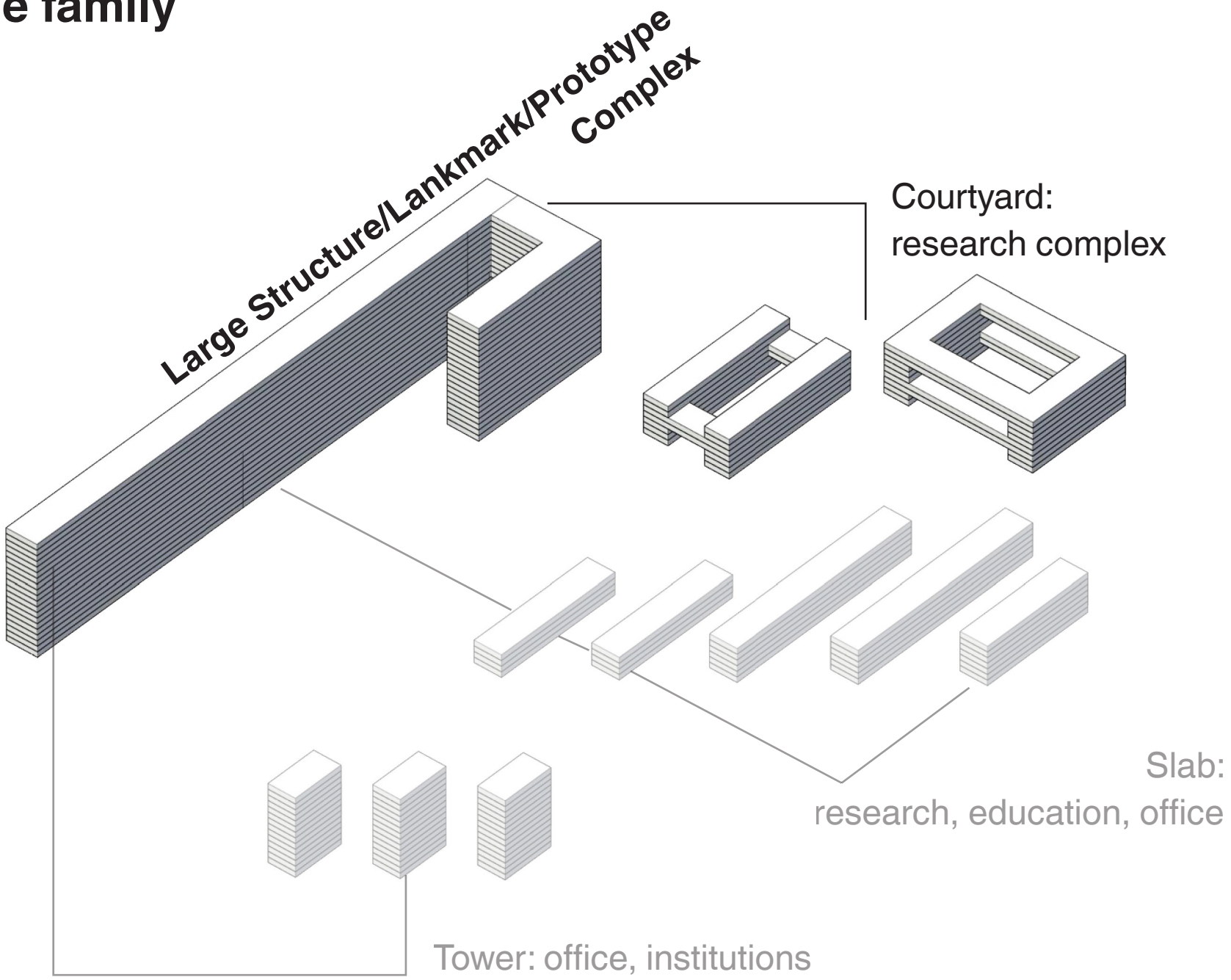


A working&research cluster fronting the central bar

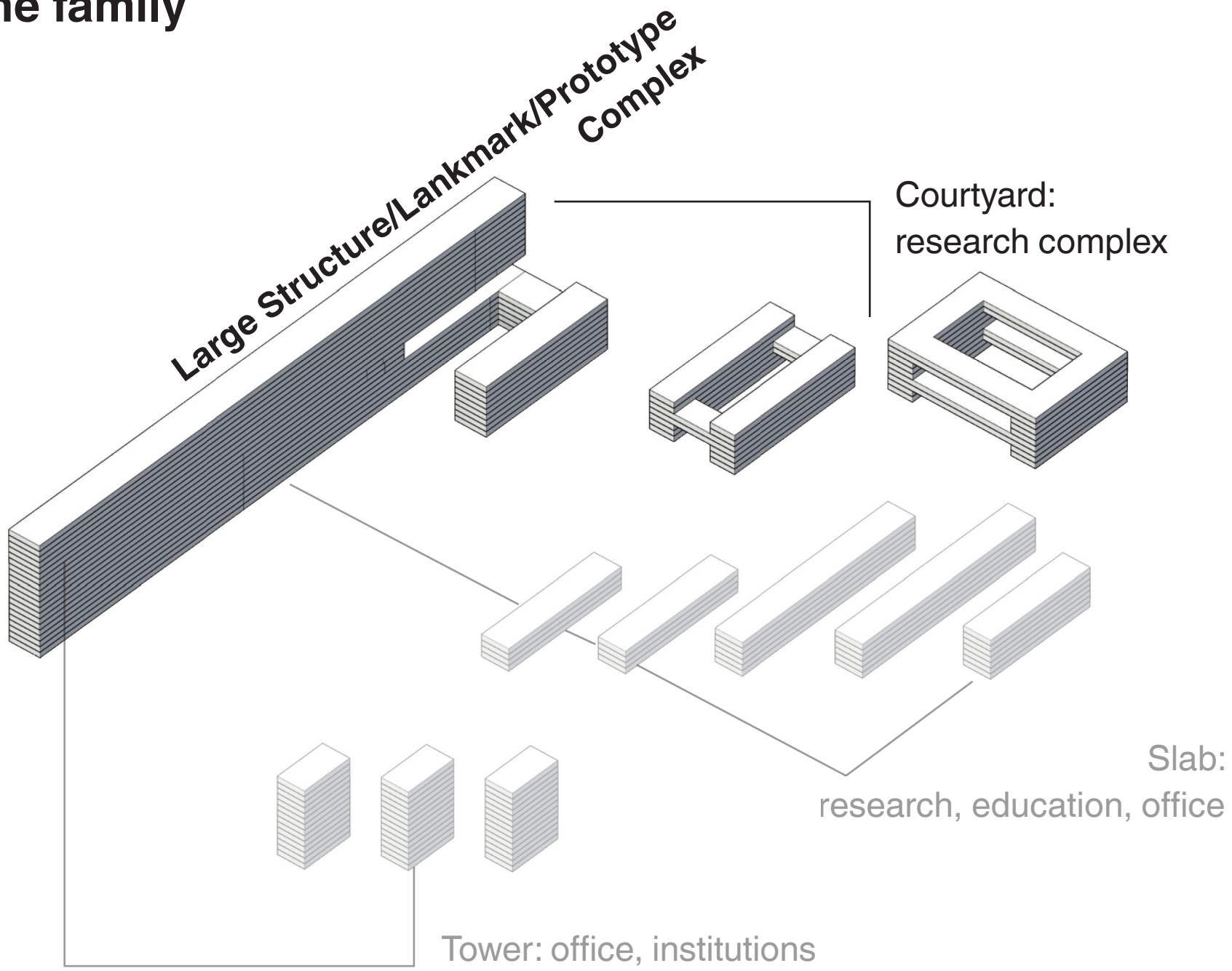
Typology - the family



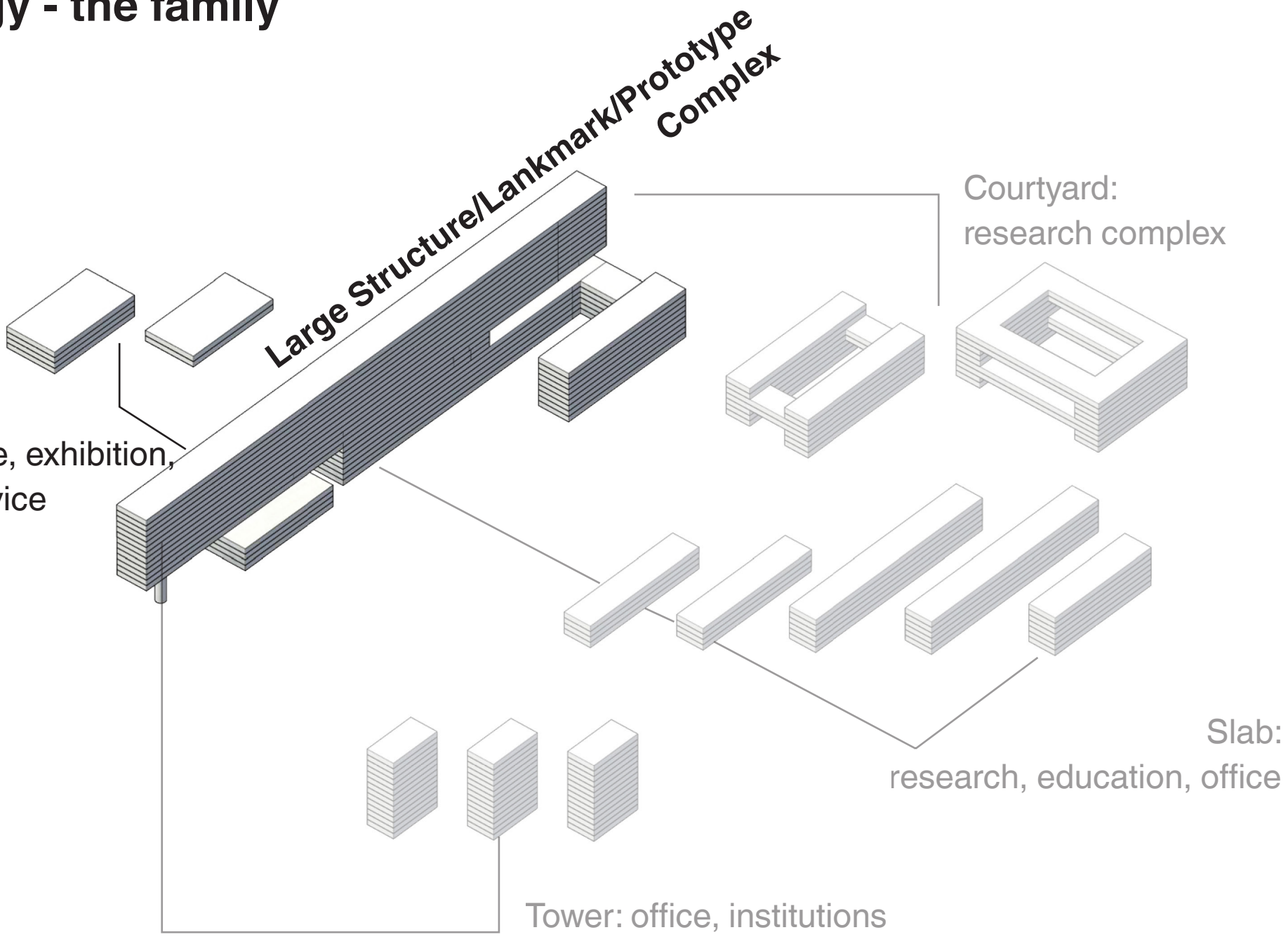
Typology - the family



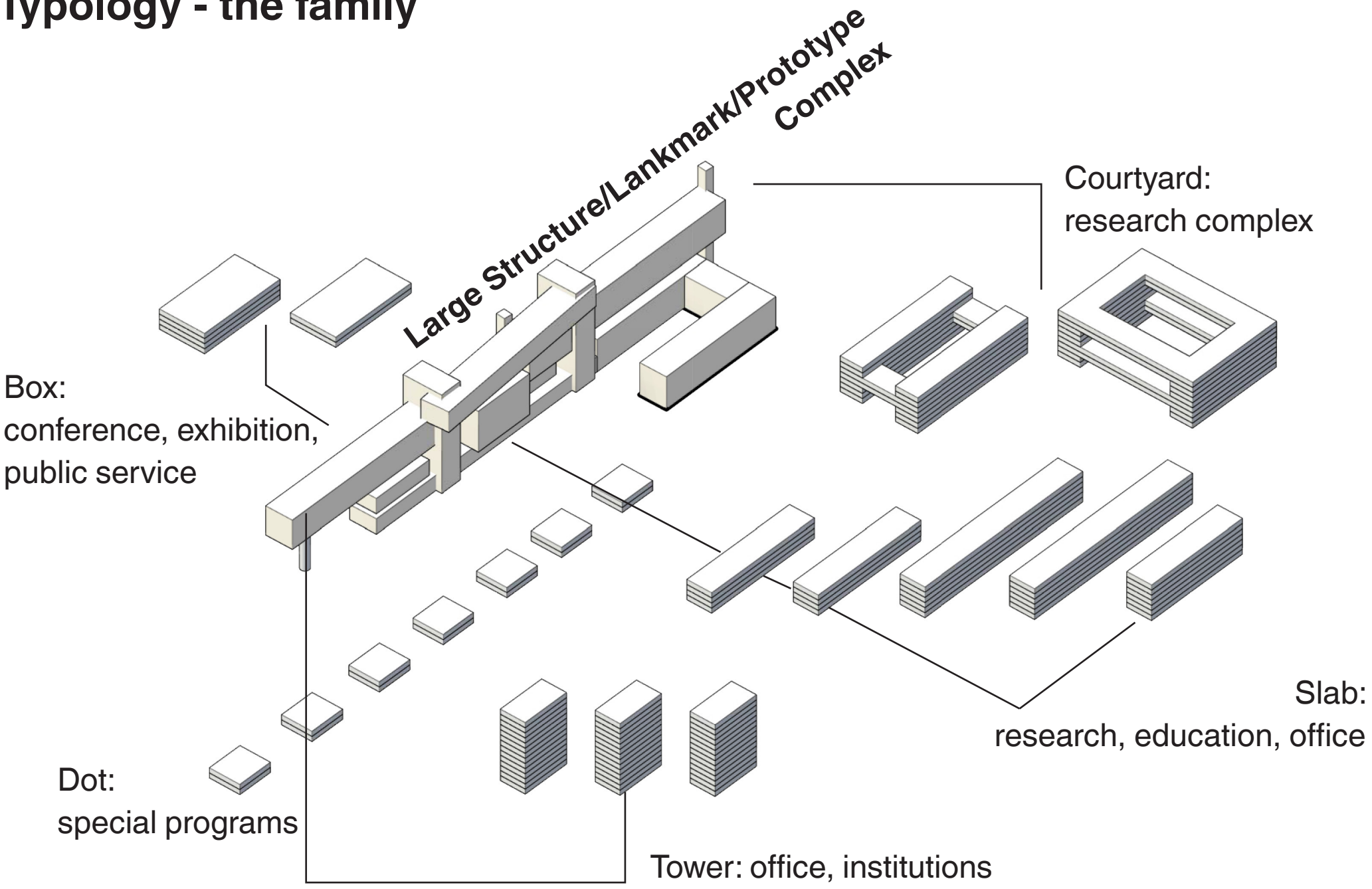
Typology - the family



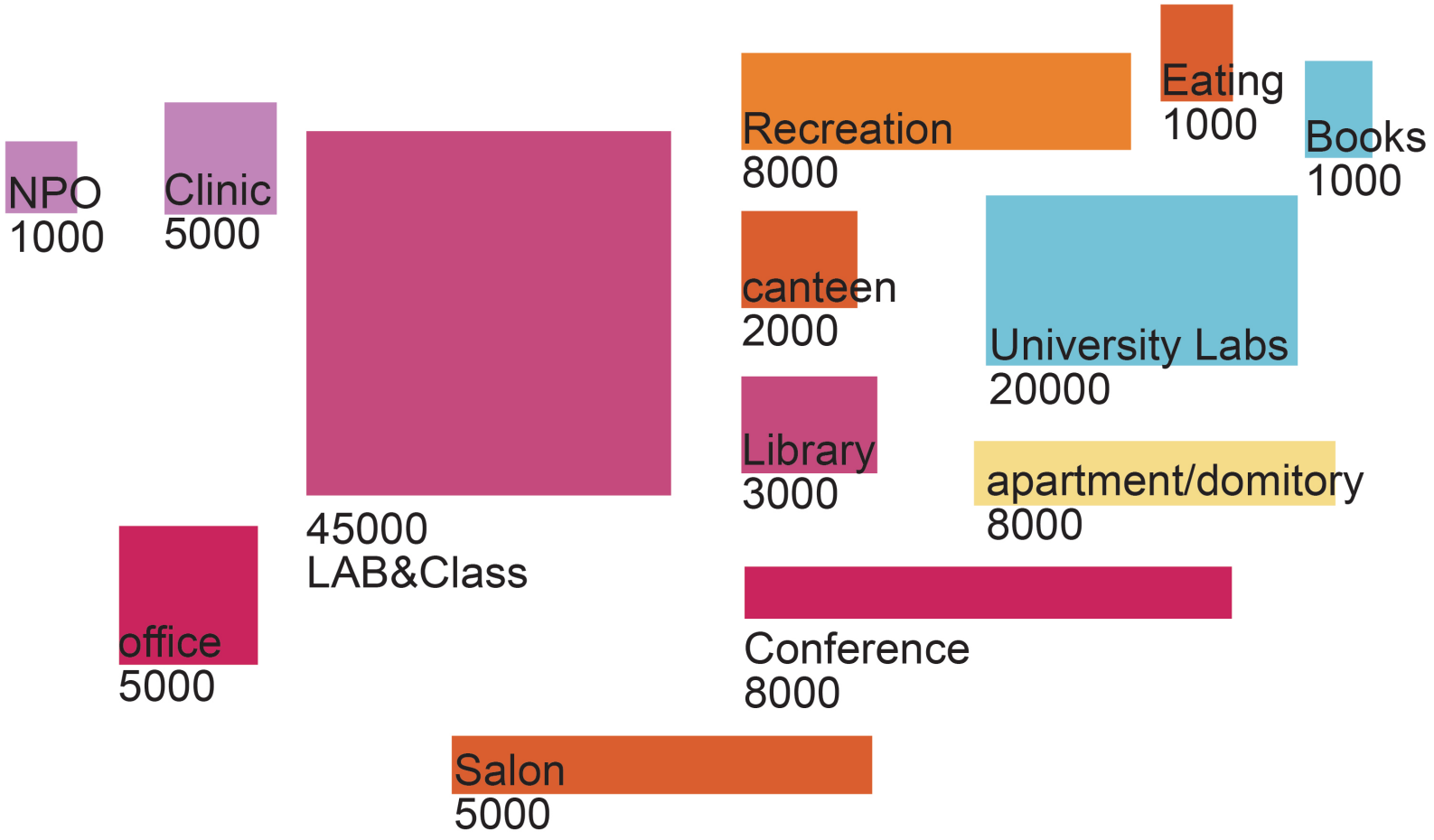
Typology - the family



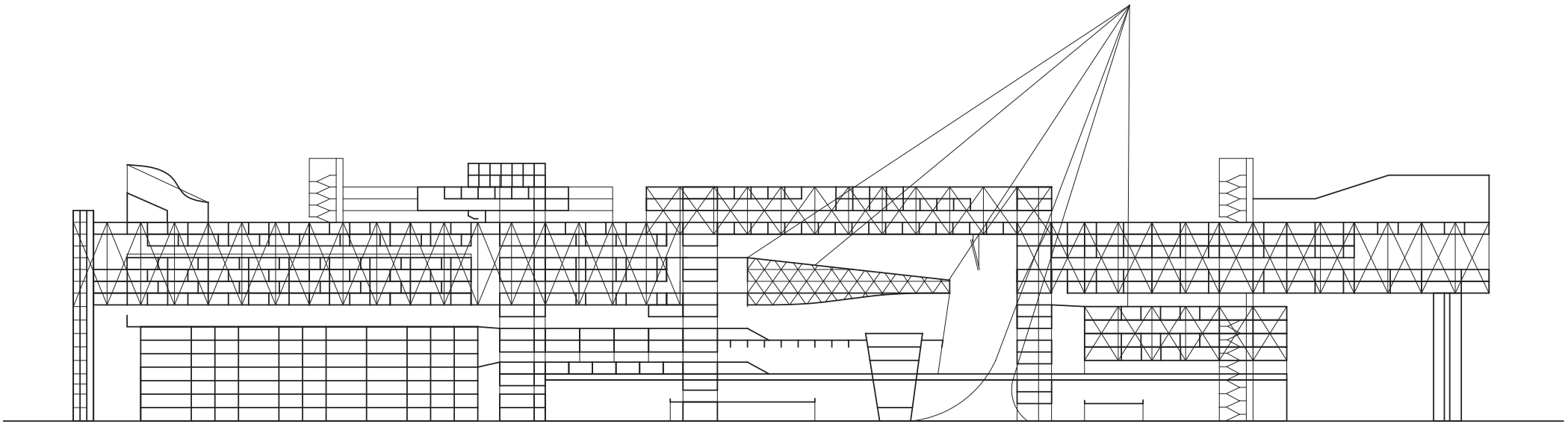
Typology - the family

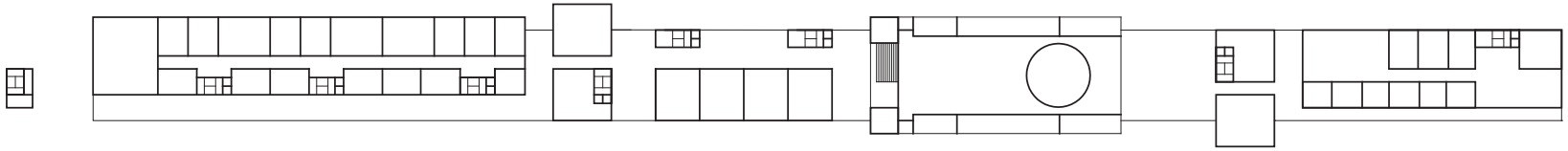


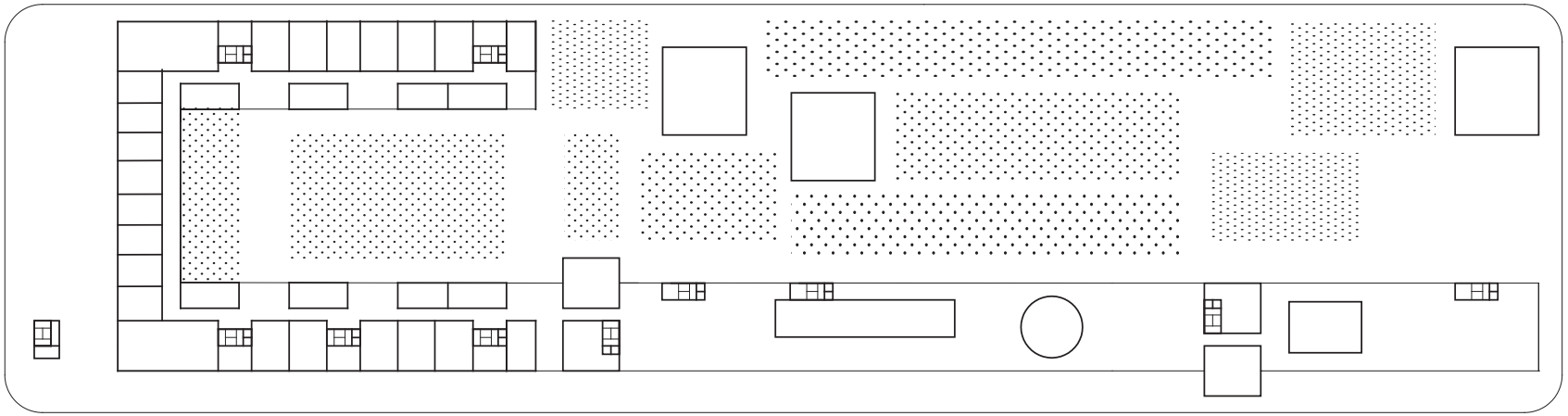
Program Area

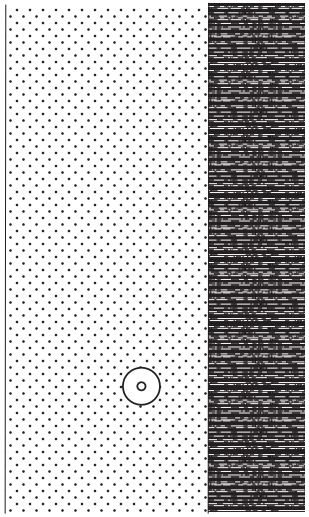


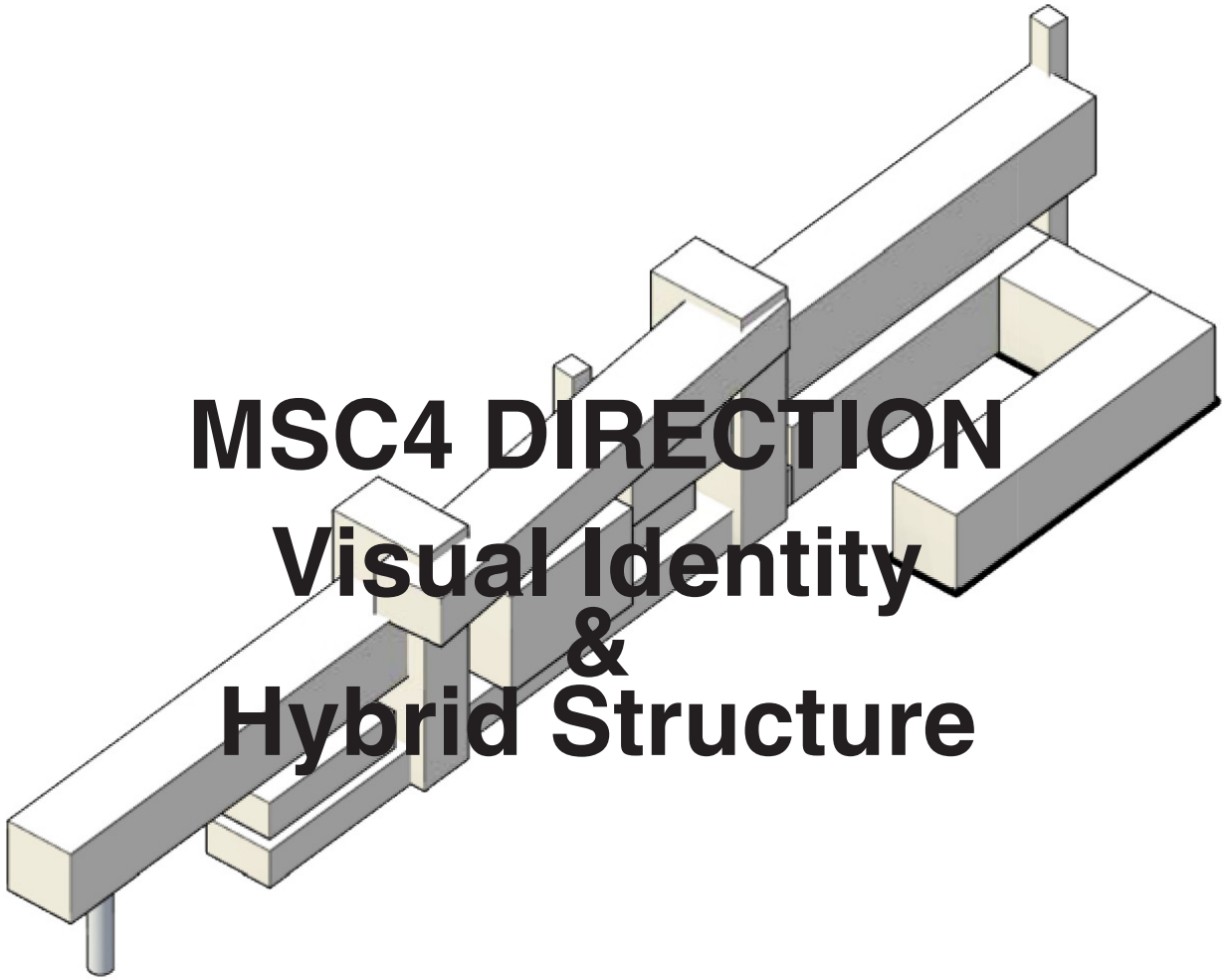
Sections and plans











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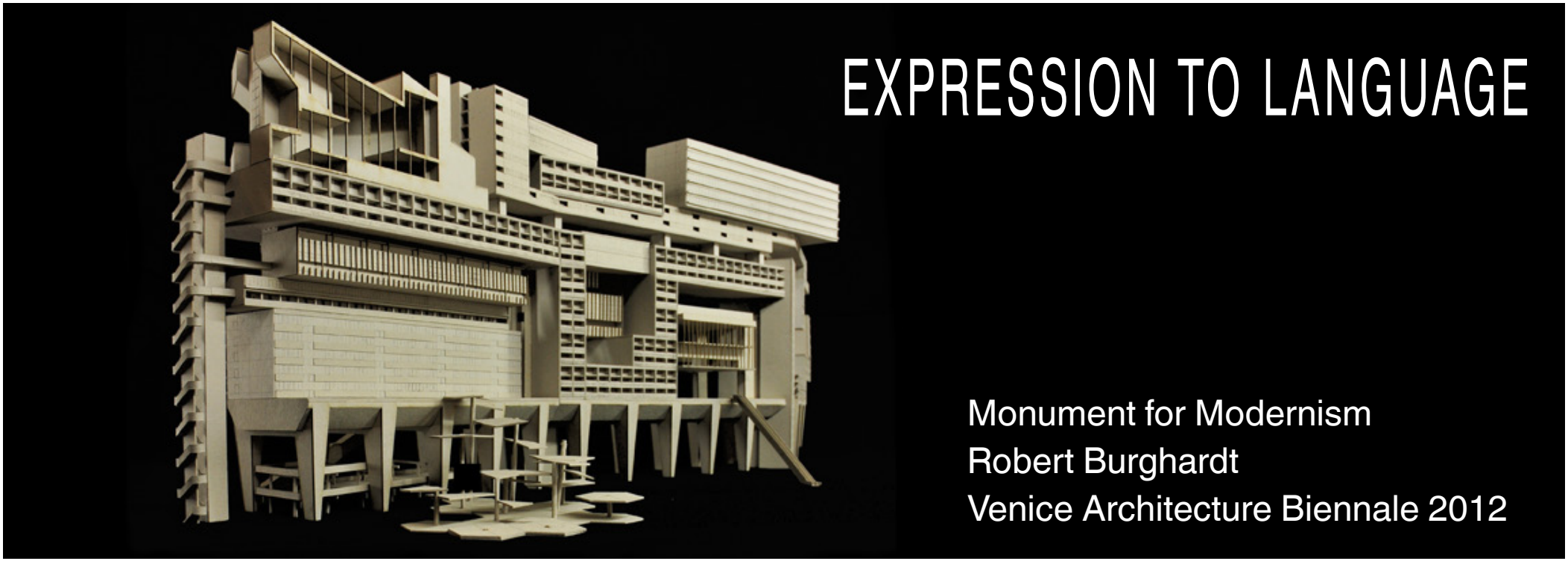

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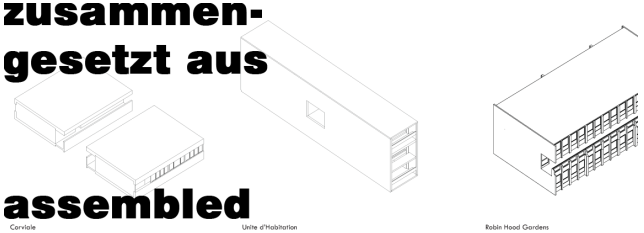

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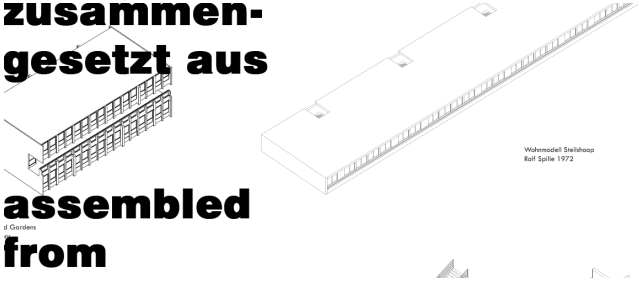

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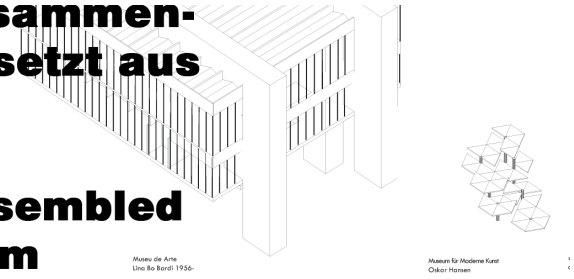

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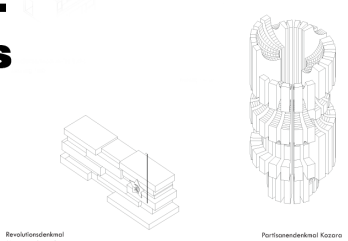

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Position paper – 4244826 – Wenjia Wang

I. Introduction

In 1970s, David Greene[i] claims the mutual restraint and interaction relationships between social-culture and architecture in post-industrial era, in their book '*Concerning Archigram...*'. "An Archigram project attempts to … provides a new agenda where nomadism is the dominant social force; where time, exchange and metamorphosis replace stasis; where consumption, lifestyle and transience become the program; and where the public realm is an electronic surface enclosing the globe."[ii] Their solution for architecture in the post-industrial society is described by journalist Ira Mazzoni in one of her architectural criticism: "a collage in all its meanings-a cut-and-paste, drawn tour d'horizon of urban networking."
I believe it is relevant to again bring this topic back to the table now. After half a century, we face a world with bottom-up social force (represented by communities) that have never been more prosperous. They come with the occupation of urban space, full penetration of popular culture, multi-platform media and fragmented rights and obligations structure.
The topic becomes even more relevant in the Complex Project Chicago Studio. In the project, we are facing the irresistible bottom-up social force of the communities, ethnics, individuals as well as a utopian expectation of reviving the city of Chicago on various scales and in both soft and hard conditions.
Collage, by admitting the chaos and transparency in architecture and urban environment, layering readable fragments and symbols, will be able to fill in the missing of modernism liner design method in today's changeable and dynamic social context.

Therefore, my research question will be *Collage as a design language in complex social context*. Here collage is not only a method but also a philosophy of architecture.

The main problem lies in the propagation attributes of the language and how to turn a 2D semiotic or medium into space. I will make comparisons between my methodology and Uberto Eco's semiological perspective and Colin Rowe's transparency design method. Then more cases will be collected to study the length of the token and arrangement. Finally I will describe my methodology in relation to an analytical tool I am experiencing on. A large range of medium will be collected and translated into 2D drawings, digital models database, a layering system and diagram conducting the arrangement of collage within which I position my research.

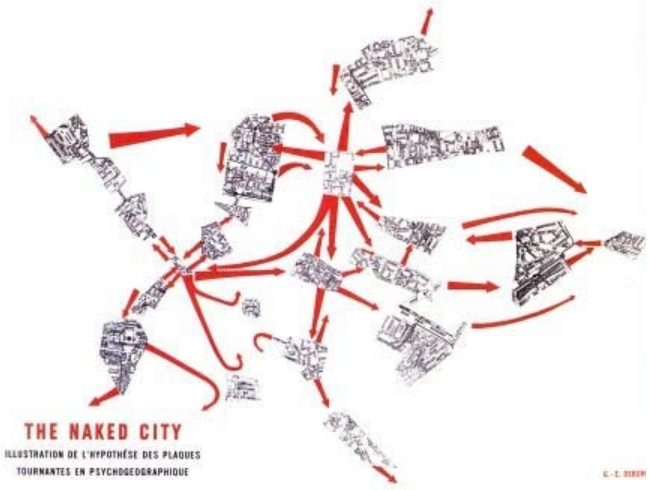
II. Counterargument

Many people may think that collage is just an act, a strategy or technique. And take it as a language would have the suspension of fussing over. However, from the most original collage desire via the act of pasting, splitting and splicing, to the extensive collage phenomenon in contemporary art and architecture, collage as a methodology has achieved considerable impact and discourse. The term “collage” itself bears profound meanings. We should avoid literal reading and simplifying it into a strategy during the interpretation. If one can accept Postmodernism reading the architecture as text and Deconstructionism configuring it from fragmented elements, collage can also get it explanation under the methodology of semiotic. Though on the other hand, it might be impropriate to regard it simply as language. The elements used in collages are often referred as medium. For a collage, its elements don’t need to be flattened to unreadable alphabet. It's more like a paragraph or several sentences that can already carry some stories.

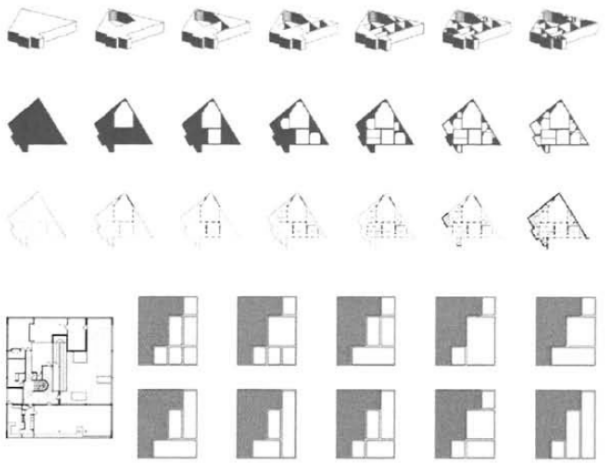
Also there may be suspicions that collage can only reflect an act and performance of working and living, but not the essence of architecture - survival, convenience, comfort, freedom, etc. I concede the opponent has a point. But in contemporary thinking one truth exists no more. So what really is the essence of architecture? Is it really something significant to everyone? For Internationale Situationnist Henri Lefebvre, the essence of architecture is exactly this everydayness. In his work ‘The Theory of Moments and the Construction of Situations’, he elaborated:” At the level of everyday life, this intervention would be translated as a better allocation of its elements and its instants as "moments," so as to intensify the vital productivity of everydayness, its capacity for communication, for information, and also and above all for pleasure in natural and social life. The theory of moments, then, is not situated outside of everydayness, but would be articulated along with it, by uniting with critique to introduce therein what its richness lacks.”

Meanwhile, collage is often used on 2-dimensional interventions. It may be shorthand in solving the problem of space. Collage is not originated in architecture activity. Ideas borrowed from another discipline need to be transformed to fit in the field. I believe subsided by other theories and methodologies (*Transparency, Situationist International, The Naked City*), it can solve the problem of space on various scales. Colin Rowe's book ‘*Transparency*’ introduced a term ‘phenomenal transparency’, as opposed to literal transparency to provide a method to layer space. Rowe defines the term as describing "an inherent quality of organization." The example Rowe uses to explain the term is Le Corbusier's Villa Garche where Rowe

says "...there is a continuous dialectic between fact and implication. The reality of deep space is constantly opposed to the inference of shallow space; and by means of the resultant tension, reading after reading is enforced." [iii] Thus at the scale of a building, space, program or events can be layered and collaged. Later in '*The Naked City*'[iv], Debord chose to collage maps, constructions and cultural identities together to merge architects with moments (society, culture) and space (architecture, city). Therefore in terms of systems and urban design, collage can also be effective. At last, Colin Rowe's 'collage city' proved collage as a methodology as well as a philosophy in reviving city life and urban generation. I will not go deeper into this section since problems again turn to be planarized.



pic 1. Guy Debord–The Naked City, 1957

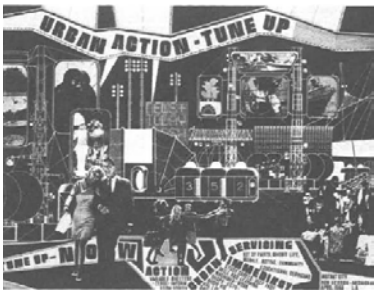


pic 2. Operations of Poche/Operations of Transparency on Le Corbusier's Villa Savoy

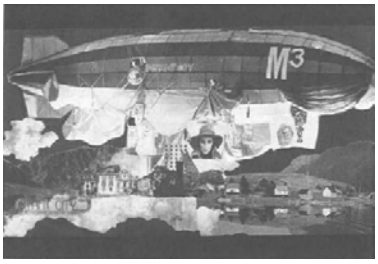
Never than less, someone would parallel this language with Regionalism, Historicism and Contextualism. It uses conventional parts and history Motif, so it's an obstinate in the old and inherent. Colin Rowe's 'collage city' theory introduced a romantic solution that only concerns form but not the context behind it. Its fascination of the history exceeds the pursue for the future, and it relies on the memory. But originally the intention of collage was to concede elements from different space and time can be cut off from their context and put together to create new meanings and context. It uses the history, but doesn't have to be attached to it.

III. My argument

Archigram's passion for images and symbols initiate questioning towards the 'truth' of architecture. Their collage can be regarded as a kind of architecture - a non-traditional layout based on deep thinking and the use



pic 3. Archigram, 1969, Instant city：UrbanAction-TuneUp



Pic 4. Living City, Archigram, 1970

Pic 5. Koolhaas' PARC de la Villette

of concrete and paper as a medium. This collage is not a collage in the true sense, but a way of thinking borrowed collage. Use existing social image and abstract symbols to compose new graphics, and use traditional forms of paint and materials to conduct the performance.

Similarly, in Koolhaas' PARC de la Villette, the collage of symbols does not pay attention to the proximity or the reality of the spatial. The expressing is simple and straight forward. However, behind the game like design process lies designers profound thinking of architecture and city. Collaging these simplified or refined imaginations together is to form a complex of symbol to replace the conventional image of space, to use a specific visual image to imply abstraction, to embody significance in visualization.

The philosophy of collage is initial for understanding the contemporary phenomenon in architecture and providing solutions for its situation.

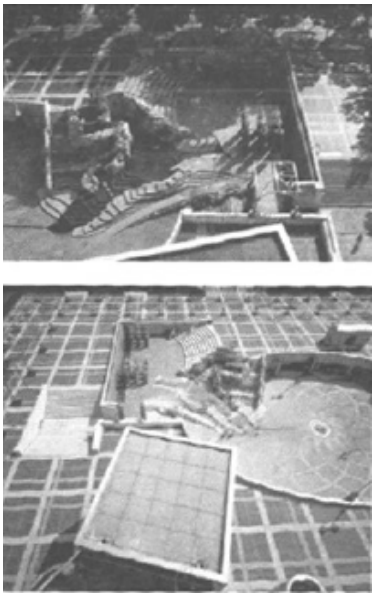
Everything is between Confrontation and Hybridity

In the work 'The Postmodern Turn'[v], Ihab Hassan carried out a detailed comparison of modernism and postmodernism and highlighted two core principle of postmodernism: "uncertainty" and "internality". Modern cities are too complex structures, filled with all kinds of irreconcilable contradiction - rich and poor, noble and secular, commercial and cultural, traditional and modern…This type of hybridity city has a strong tendency to pop. It does not need to resolve conflicts. Instead, it is to package these contradictions into the city. We should promote moderate, pluralistic coexistence architecture and unify the heterogeneous and contradictory elements into it. We should do both - abstract and concrete, clear and ambiguous, order and occasionally, large and small, inside and outside – to form the "Difficult Whole".[vi] Image of the city is like a collage of pop art. It is fashionable, fragments, diverse, and can easily be replaced; it is inclusive, does not reject any content, form and vocabulary. It does not require perfection. It just needs a bold vision.

This is an era of consumption

Archigram's image reveals a world where architecture became something that can meet all the desire and ultimate consumption. Just in terms of ideology, the worship of technology and obsess with science fiction image precisely describes the modern deep dependence on consumerism and changing in the connotation of architecture at this stage. Through consumption comedy of architectural images, we get rid of the morality shackles of Modern Architecture Trends, and completely release the hedonistic of image consumption. Architecture as a concept can become part of popular culture. Indeed in the last 50 years, we can see a subtle shift in the concept generating of architecture. Whether for storytelling or

drawing, "interesting" becomes very important because it is the first step to attract viewers.



Pic 6. Tsukuba Centre Building designed by Arata Isozaki, 1986

Japanese architect Arata Isozaki is an architect extremely sensitive to art, and fashion. He inherits the collage strategies from pop art, and developed techniques like multi-phase space, incomplete forms, discontinuous and decorative techniques, thus to subvert the principle of modern architecture which emphasizes the spatial continuity, internal and external consistency, the unity of technology and performance as well as anti-decoration. In the project Tsukuba Centre Building, he is fully aware that his work will be the object of people's consumption, and therefore he work tirelessly in assembling the fragments of his own beauty: image of Japanese traditional wooden architecture, western classical corner stone, Michelangelo's oval shape plaza and multi paving pattern, rockery water and garden ornaments, Alpheus symbolic metal laurel, etc. He dismembered and reassembled the vocabulary of various architects and scattered them around the center. They face different directions, neither following a unified stance, nor attempting to talk to each other. They are patterned in accordance with the needs of the display but that's it. They appear not care for any relationship and any reproduction of meaning. He admitted he is Anti-contextualist, because it is too difficult to find credible context under the background of Japan's postwar reconstruction. Therefore, he argued that the new architecture should stimulate generation of new context in their environment. This is also the reason why his works often shows aggressive or defensive posture and playful attitude. Everything is about today, and everything is for consumption.

It's about everydayness and participation

People in post-industrial era pay more attention to realize their own value. Reflected in the architectural design, it appears as emphasizing public participation. The audiences are not only passively accepting, but also actively participating to become a builder or implementer of architectural significance. Ideological initiative implies the possibility to participate in the creation. Diversity of activities causes blurring of the space. Expression of pleasure indicates the degree of realize their own value.

Collage (including Pop Art, New Realism) and assembling sculptures use a variety of materials and all means of modeling to mix the visual realism and painting abstractionism together to produce a new concept both visual and symbolic, both of memory and true, expanding the field of painting. Originally the purpose of Collage is to blur the boundaries of art and stack it with everyday life on one plane so that it not only erase the depth of life, but also dilutes the dimension of art, broadening the audience of art, adjoining life and art at this point. Stuttgart Art Museum

Pic 7. Stuttgart Art Museum designed by Stirling, 1984

designed by Stirling uses historical style, form and symbol and rearranged them in a surreal way. That is, "to borrow a previous piece of debris or fragments to build up an information expression (rather than the expression of the essence)." Stirling used an overall layout very similar to 19th-century German architect Schinkel's neoclassical works Altes Museum. But by the introduction of heterogeneous elements, he weakened the classical sense of symmetrical layout. These elements emulate a variety of topics of modern architecture, including: Alto specialty piano-shaped curve glass entrance hall deviates from the Center for Architecture, Le Corbusier-style ramps throughout the inside and outside, and constructivist style, colorful steel canopy, the Centre Pompidou-style exhaust pipe. In this architecture, the traditional historic building type system, the form of modern architecture and technology vocabulary mixed together, blurring the monumental nature of the overall layout, forming a kind of "informal memorial". In the collage of Stuttgart Art Museum, prototype is cleverly digestion and conceptually altered, monumental becomes informal; seriousness is played down by fun, conveying a parody of history and goodwill of irony.

IV. Conclusion

For the arts there is no such thing as "good" or "noble". All art is low, is the usual stuff. What we really respect is not art, but by instinct or inspiration arts expressed. Architects are composers rather than performers. By combination and arrangement of the elements, the architect can be more subtle than other means of construction to accurately grasp the overall space, complexity and fun, in order to guide the user to participate in the space and make exchanges in various activities possible. Thus it is confirmed that "collage··· ··· is not only a way of interpretation, but also a source of space creation".

On ideological terms, collage studies also investigated the philosophical roots of modern architecture and post-modern architecture. Abstracted and materialized thinking is parallel to each other during the development of human mind. Reflected in the specific operations: the difference between a craftsman using collage techniques and an engineer using scientific methods is craftsmen use rational "repairing technique" that is not in accordance with the strict rules in advance. They operate with existing things by hand, and is not associated with any particular plan. This "collage technique" can just fill in as a post-modern strategy to deal with the modern crisis, and turns the urban morphology and architectural concepts towards pluralistic perspectives.

In terms of the design attitude, like the mixed light is white, mixed color is black, Collage also give designers and viewers qualitative changes like

new experience. However, different from deconstruction architect using form disintegration to express ambiguities, Collage pursuing positive integration with a variety of elements and ready-mades. The Fracture aesthetics it brings consistent with the passion of contemporary avant-garde art. It is not to make the design obscure, but to use rational thinking properly in radical design process. Thus collage is not only a design approach, itself implies an attitude of creation.

Contemporary art and architecture designed can accommodate various forms of expression. But it does not tantamount to a piling of material. Current popular belief always has too much to talk, too much to illustrate, too much to prove and express some ideas that look profound, which only makes the scene busy. If architect's work cannot be justified by original, rationality or even context, what makes the criteria of the unique vision of an architect then? That is my question left at the end.

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[i] Archigram was an avant-garde architectural group formed in the 1960s - based at the Architectural Association, London - that was futurist, anti-heroic and pro-consumerist, drawing inspiration from technology in order to create a new reality that was solely expressed through hypothetical projects. The main members of the group were Peter Cook, Warren Chalk, Ron Herron, Dennis Crompton, Michael Webb and David Greene. Designer Theo Crosby was the "hidden hand" behind the group.

[ii] Crompton, Dennis (ed.) (1999). Concerning Archigram... London: Archigram Archives; prologue.

[iii] Colin Rowe; Robert Slutzky (1997). Transparency. Birkhauser.

[iv] "The Naked City, a map by Debord, illustrates the Situationists' concern with the construction and perception of urban space. The map consists of 19 cut-out sections of a map of Paris, printed in black ink, which are connected with red arrows. With its invention of quarters, its shifting about of spatial relations, and its large white blanks of non-actualized space, The Naked City visualizes a fragmented city that is both the result of multiple restructuring of a capitalist society, and the very form of a radical critique of this society." Tom McDonough, October 67, (Winter 1994) 58-77.

[v] Ihab Hassan (1987). The Postmodern Turn. Ohio State University Press.

[vi] Robert Venturl (1966). Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture. Museum of Modern Art. New York.