time-based architecture
“From now on, buildings will have four dimensions, the fourth dimension is ‘Time’ to become part of architecture, buildings in motion will shape the skyline of our cities.“

Dr. Mark Fisher
social disorder, mass consumption and high densities create the need for a built environment which adapts faster than conventional architecture
architecture as static

architecture as a work of art limits architectural intent

retro synthesis is inefficient, unrealistic and not sustainable
change

- demand for more space, energy, services
- new construction methods and materials available
principles

• make buildings polyvalent (multi-functional)

• make buildings part changeable

• make buildings moveable (industrial, flexible, demountable)
introduction of flexibility in design

Mies Van Der Rohe – Weissenhofseidlung, Model Housing Exhibition, Stuttgart 1927

Mart Stam - Hellerhof open city social housing, Frankfurt 1930
flexibility in use

JH Van den Broek – Apartment Block in Blijdorp, Rotterdam, 1930

OMA - Rem Koolhaas – Yokohama Masterplan, Yokohama, 1992
flexibility in reuse

Cedric Price—Potteries Thinkbelt, Staffordshire, England 1966
polyvalency

- designed to be reused, a relatively new idea
housing polyvalency

Herman Hertzberger – Diagoon houses, Beethovenlan, Delft 1971
‘commercial’ polyvalency


Laccaton vassal – School of Architecture, Nantes, 2009
part changeable

most comprehensive category

three concepts
- the support concept
- the carcass concept
- the frame concept
the support concept

NJ Habraken - Supports concept – solution to mass housing, Delft 1972

Open Building Org – NEXT21, Osaka, 1994
the carcass concept

Sjirk Haaksma - the casco (carcass) project -
Delft 1970
the carcass concept

Yves Lion – Domus Demain, façade as service corridor, France 1987

Piano and Rogers – Centre Pompidou, Paris 1977
the frame concept

Gunnar Daan - Crystalic
Frankfurt 1998

Pasel & Kunzl – Elemental Chile project
Chile 2003
the frame concept

Shotgun Shack – long adaptive construction with services at one end

Kas Oosterhuis – Emotive House, Delft 2001
the frame concept

Kas Oosterhuis – Emotive Architecture, Delft 2001
semi-permanent buildings

• emphasis on movement/time in design process

RDS Arena Dublin semi-permanent stand

Zaha Hadid - demountable stands at Olympic Pool, London 2012
architecture and movement
architecture and movement

Ron Herron- Walking City, Archigram 1964
