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| **Metabolism** |
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| The late-modern movement of metabolism (derived from the Japanese shinchintaisha, meaning the exchange and replacement of energy and materials through the organic) arrived as an architectural language at the final CIAM meeting of 1959 in the Netherlands, where Kenzō Tange (1913-2005) presented the theories related to the movement and was supported by a hypothetical project entitled Marine City by Kiyonori Kikutake (1928-2011). Marine City became the foundation project that launched the 1960 metabolist manifesto entitled Metabolism: The Proposals for New Urbanism (published by Bitjutu Syuppan Sha), which was delivered in the same year at the World Design Conference in Tokyo and provided a divergent vision for Japanese post-war modernism. Other members that formed the metabolism group included Atushi Shimokobe (1923–), Kenji Ekuan (1929–), Noboru Kawazoe (1926–), Masato Otaka (1923-2010), Kiyoshi Awazu (1929-2009), Fumihiko Maki (1928–), Uzo Nishiyama (1933–), and Kisho Kurokawa (1934-2007). Several of these architects and designers were students of Tange. |
| The late-modern movement of metabolism (derived from the Japanese *shinchintaisha*, meaning the exchange and replacement of energy and materials through the organic) arrived as an architectural language at the final CIAM meeting of 1959 in the Netherlands, where Kenzō Tange (1913-2005) presented the theories related to the movement and was supported by a hypothetical project entitled *Marine City* by Kiyonori Kikutake (1928-2011). *Marine City* became the foundation project that launched the 1960 metabolist manifesto entitled *Metabolism: The Proposals for New Urbanism* (published by Bitjutu Syuppan Sha), which was delivered in the same year at the World Design Conference in Tokyo and provided a divergent vision for Japanese post-war modernism. 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The design was intended as an empathetic response to the organic, incorporating a network of elliptical and curved arrival pontoons at sea level, upon which high-rise concrete cylindrical towers rose to a height of 300 metres, housing some five thousand people. The process of building production was also a core idea in metabolism. In *Marine City,* a building materials factory would initially be established to provide on-site concrete manufacturing for the foundations and cylinders, after the production of which the factory would occupy one cylinder and transform into a production plant for architectural and tectonic elements in order to supply the components for the housing. Once the project was complete and the occupants took residency, the factory would transform again into a monitoring station, analysing the behaviour and performance of materials, services, and space, as well as becoming a production tank for the future refurbishment of dilapidated housing. The refurbishment strategy utilised cranes that would literally plug-out and plug-in replacement components. This cycle of architectural events is metaphorical for the life-cycle of society, and is intended to support a new vision for living, as stated in the metabolist manifesto: ‘We are not going to accept metabolism as a natural process, but try to encourage active metabolic development of our society through our proposals.’ This principled agenda was addressing several important social issues: Japan’s population boom after World War II, a potential shortage of land for dwellings, the imbalance of poverty and wealth, and agricultural production versus sustenance for the expanding human race.  File: Kikutake\_Marine\_City.jpg  Figure : Kiyonori Kikutake, *Marine City* (1958) (unbuilt).  Source: <https://www.domusweb.it/content/dam/domusweb/en/news/2011/05/03/metabolism-the-city-of-the-future/big_331716_3468_metabolism_03.jpg>  The manifesto also included four important essays: ‘Ocean City,’ ‘Space City,’ ‘Towards a Group Form,’ and ‘Material and Man*.’* In ‘Ocean City*,*’ Kikutake discusses his *Marine City* project alongside *Tower-shaped City,* and also presents the essay title as a fusion of these two projects, proposing that the future city should empathise with biological processes, and that when it becomes too dilapidated to continue, it would effectively die and sink into the ocean under its own weight. In ‘Space City,’ four projects of varying scales are evaluated by Kurokawa: *Neo-Tōkyō Plan, Agricultural City, Wall City,* and *Mushroom-shaped house*, building on the relationship between agriculture and society and the superfluous use of space. ‘Towards a Group Form’ (Fumihiko Maki and Mosato Otaka) appeals for the need for fluidity rather than the mega-structural approach within urban planning, and ‘Material and Man’(Noboru Kawazoe) attests to the need to embrace nature within Japanese culture following the fallout of World War II.  File: Tange\_Yamanashi\_Broadcasting\_and\_Press\_Centre.jpg  Figure : Kenzo Tange, Yamanashi Broadcasting and Press Centre, Kofu City, Japan (1966).  Source: <http://24.media.tumblr.com/tumblr_ltagdrwh1J1qzglyyo1_1280.jpg>  These macro-scale projects that the manifesto presented in the 1960s, however, remained theoretical, although several significant buildings that encapsulate the values of metabolism were constructed, including Tange's Yamanashi Press and Broadcaster Centre and the Shizuoka Press and Broadcasting Tower (both 1966), as well as his buildings for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. The urban planning agenda was ultimately executed when Tange and Nishiyama were appointed to master plan the 1970 World Exposition in Osaka — the first world fair to be held in Japan — under the theme of ‘Progress and Harmony for Mankind.’ Utilising 330 hectares in the Senri Hills on the outskirts of Osaka, Tange and Nishiyama developed their site strategy in line with the metabolist agenda, which included the dynamic Landmark Tower designed by Kikutake, and also the Takara Beautilion, Theme Pavilion, and Toshiba IHI Pavilion designed by Kurokawa. These pavilions explicitly promoted and celebrated organic growth and renewal through the vivid expression of the architectural elements and the façade composition, in harmony with Tange and Nishiyama’s egalitarian Festival Plaza that appeared to reproduce and multiply through the design of the enormous steel space-deck spanning 132m. Kikutake’s tower complemented this celebration, ascending as a triangulated space-frame which housed a cluster of geodesic pods at high level.  File: Kikutake\_Osaka\_Expo\_Tower.jpg  Figure : Kiyonori Kikutake, Osaka Expo '70, Osaka, Japan (1970).  Source: <http://24.media.tumblr.com/tumblr_mdf41aWPlW1qzqju7o1_1280.jpg>  File: Kurokawa\_Expo\_70\_Takara\_Beautilion.jpg  Figure : Kisho Kurokawa, Expo '70, Takara Beautilion, Osaka, Japan (1968-1970).  Source: <http://pinktentacle.com/images/10/xexpo70_35.jpg.pagespeed.ic.62f9-6V91.jpg>  The Nakagin Capsule Tower (1970-1972) is composed of two interlocking towers, slotted within which are 140 prefabricated modules, each being self-contained living units for solo occupancy by city professionals. The modules were each equipped with food preparation (stove, refrigerator), recreation (television, tape-player), and cleansing (bathroom capsule) facilities integrated within the walls and corners, designed to enable maximum spatial freedom within the restrictive volume of 16 cubic metres, meticulously respectful to the metabolist attitude towards superfluous space. The pods themselves are made of prefabricated lightweight steel with a single porthole window, and the core towers composed of steel and reinforced concrete frames, the tectonic concept borrowing much from the pioneering construction ideas of Jean Prouvé. Concerns from residents about cramped living conditions were raised in 2007, suggesting the apartments have been unable to adapt to more contemporary living. Kurokawa addressed these concerns by recommending he design replacements for the existing capsules, providing updated facilities and more space; however, the recession of the 2000s and fears associated with the earthquake resistance of the building as a whole have created apprehensions for developers to progress with the remodelling work.  File: Kurokawa\_Nakagin\_Capsule\_Tower.jpg  Figure : Kisho Kurakawa, Nakagin Capsule Tower, Ginza, Tokyo (1970-1972).  Source: <http://farm7.staticflickr.com/6225/6272056077_053ss40ba0_o.jpg>  Metabolist urbanism shifted away from Japan following the 1973 oil crisis; however, in 1986 — and largely due to the economic boom of the era — Tange’s axial and linear urban design project *Plan for Tōkyō Bay* (1961) was resurrected and re-evaluated under a two-phase development proposal, and the first phase has, to date, influenced the development of Tokyo Bay with great effect.  Metabolism continued with some success into the 1970s, and a modest number of buildings were executed. Tange, Kikutake, and Maki continued to practice, with Tange and Maki both winning the Pritzker Prize in 1987 and 1993, respectively. Kikutake’s work still remains visually true to the metabolist aesthetic. The language of metabolism is recognisably influential to Archigram’s rhetorical *Plug-In City* (1964), Moshe Safdie’s Habitat 67in Montreal, Canada (1967), and Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano’s Pompidou Centre (1972-1976). Its impact continued to be significant to a range of architects practicing in the post-modern era, such as Itsuko Hasegawa and Toyo Ito (both students of Kikutake), and most notably in Rem Koolhaas’ House at Bordeaux (1998) and the contemporary urban design project *FARMAX* (1999) by Dutch practice MVRDV.  File: Kikutake\_Sky\_House.jpg  Figure : Kiyonori Kikutake, *Sky House*, Tokyo, Japan (1958).  Source: <http://socks-studio.com/img/blog/sky-house-00.jpg> List of Important Works:Kenzō Tange Plan for Tokyo Bay, Tokyo (1960)  Kurashiki City Hall, Kurashiki, Okayama (1960)  Yamanashi Broadcasting and Press Centre, Kôfu City (1966)  Shizuoka Press and Broadcasting Tower, Tokyo (1966)  Osaka Expo’ Festival Plaza, Osaka (1970) Kiyonori Kikutake Marine City (unbuilt) (1958)  The Sky House, Tokyo (1958)  Landmark Tower, Osaka Expo’ Osaka (1970)  Hotel Sofitel, Tokyo (1994) Kisho Kurakawa Floating City, Kasumigaura, Ibaraki (1961)  Expo’ 70 Takara Beautilion (1968-1970)  Expo’ 70 Theme Pavilion (1968-1970)  Expo’ 70 Toshiba IHI Pavilion (1968-1970)  Nakagin Capsule Tower, Ginza, Tokyo (1970-1972) |
| Further reading:  (Koolhaas and Ulrich Obrist)  (Kurokawa, From Metabolism to Symbiosis)  (Kurokawa, Metabolism in Architecture)  (Li)  (Sorensen) |