syntopia 共生城

Spaces of encounter / 相遇相碰的空

A **FIG Projects** proposal for the 2015
Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism\Architecture.

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Syntopia / Symbio-City
Spaces of encounter
共生城
相遇相碰的空间

1) THE MAIN CONCEPT
Syntopia's central aim is to reflect on the contemporary condition and the future developments of cities.

1）主要概念
共生城的主旨是反映在当代条件和城市的未来发展。

Urbanization is today occurring at an unprecedented scale and it is today widely acknowledged that the role of cities within the international political and economic landscape is destined to grow exponentially in future years. If as of 2010, and for the first time in history, over half the world's population lives in urban areas; by 2050 this figure will rise to almost 70 percent in emerging economies, with China and India leading this transformation. The growth is largely stimulated and sustained by the economies of scale that make urban centers productive. Ranked by their contribution to global GDP growth in the next 15 years, the top 100 cities, will contribute just over 35 percent of GDP growth to 2025 while the top 600 will generate 60 percent of global GDP growth during the same period.

城市化在当今以前所未有的规模发生，今天人们普遍认为城市在国际政治及经济格局中的角色注定要在未来以倍数增长。截至2010年，历史上第一次超过一半的世界人口居住在城市地区；到2050年这数字将在新兴经济地区上升到近70％，中国和印度将引领这一变革。该增长主要透过中心城市具规模的生产经济来刺激和维持。由他们对全球GDP增长的贡献在未来15年排名可见，排名前100位的城市，将促进GDP增长仅超过35％，但至2025年，前600名的城市在同一期间将产生60％的全球国内生产总值的增长。

These figures place cities in a unique position with regards to global development. As drivers, producers and consumers of the economy, cities will have an ever-increasing impact on the transformation of society, the ecological balance of the planet and the living conditions of their increasing and aging population. The trends also pose immediate challenges on urban areas, particularly on planning and governance, as it becomes urgent to direct strategies and policies to support this urbanization and the well being of their population.

这些数字使地方城市在全球发展具一个独特的位置。作为经济的推动者，生产者和消费者，城市对社会转型，地球的生态平衡和日益增长和老化的人口的生活条件的影响将不断增加。这些趋势也是城市地区当前面临的挑战，特别是在规划和治理上，迫切需要直接的战略和政策以支持这一城市化现象和人民福祉。

The accelerated growth and predominance of the urban is also transforming the relationship between city and countryside. Meanwhile globalization, technology and advanced communications and transport systems have also changed the notion and interpretation of territory. City networks and macro regional developments, as in the case of the Pearl River Delta, are generating a new form of understanding settlements and generating modifications in the relation to the provision of food and basic resources and their impact on agricultural production; energy and its complex questions of sustainability and pollution; mobility and transport, and the ensuing need for new infrastructural networks for the movement of people and goods as well as for the exchange of information.

At the same time, the critical elements that characterize extreme urbanization need to be addressed: tolerance and integration; compression and lack of space; management of scarce resources (land-use, energy, waste, food); the impacts of technology – how to balance productivity with quality of life; and also issues of identity (which specific identity to each city).

城市加速增长和日趋重要的情况改变了城市和农村之间的关系。同时全球化，技术和先进的通信和运输系统也改变了对领土概念的解释。城市网络和宏观区域发展，如珠三角的情况，将对定居点产生新注解,改变有关提供食物和基本资源的形式,也影响农业生产;能源和复杂的可持续性和污染问题;交通与运输,及对确保人员,货物和信息流动的新基础设施随之而来的需求。

与此同时，需要加以关注代表极端城市化的关键要素：宽容和融合;压缩和空间不足;稀缺资源（土地使用，能源，废弃物，食品）的管理;技术的影响– 如何兼顾生活品质与效率;自身认同的问题（每个城市的独特性）。

Within this context Syntopia proposes to consider how density, hybridization, exchange and coexistence of differences and complementarities can be conceived as positive tools for imagining the future development of our urban territories. In an increasingly interconnected world in which cities are the fundamental nodes of multiple flows, Syntopia wants to research, analyze and present how architecture and urbanism can engage in meaningful ways with future scenarios and the how critical issues that are a part of processes of extreme urbanization are being addressed by politicians, economists, planners and designers, and by our society as a whole.

在此背景下共生城建议考虑如何把密度，混合性，差异和互补性的交流和共存，看作是对我们城市地区未来发展想像的积极工具。在一个日益互联的世界中，城市作为不同方面的基本节点，共生城希望研究，分析及展示建筑和城市规划如何可以正面有意义地参与未来的发展及政治家，经济学家，规划师,设计师和整个社会如何解决那些极端城市化进程的关键问题。

2) RESEARCH SCALES
In order to initiate a selection of examples and works that could then be transformed into an exhibition the curatorial team started to collect cases, according to different scales. These scales are not intended as exhibition categories but rather as tools for curatorial investigation; a useful methodology to introduce a variety and differentiation of projects within the Biennale.

2）研究规模
为了引发例子和作品的甄拔，从而可以转换成一个展览,策展团队开始收集不同尺度的案例。这些尺度不作为展览的类别，而是作为策展的调查工具;一个有效的方法在双年展中引入及区别项目的多元性。

The intention in using scales was to highlight that integration and coexistence act at very different levels, from the regional scale down to minute elements.
Under the scale of "world" we consider infrastructural transformations, massive transfers of know-how and resources, reconfigurations of assets across borders, changes of activities and functions at regional level that constitute a new order of international collaboration and exchange. The Pearl River Delta current dynamics of new integration would be a powerful example of such scale of research.
Under the scale "city" we analyze how large portions of the urban are characterized by the coexistence of multiple factors: cultural, social, economic and political and how this coexistence is either a positive element or instead a negative condition which can be addressed through the tools of urbanism and architecture.
Under the scale of "architecture" we are interested to showcase design processes and results, which are able to invest singular buildings or public equipments with multiple users, functions and responses to environmental and social demands.
Under the scale of "components" we consider the contemporary advancement in design process and

fabrication where the technology is used to adjust the concept by including data and feedback, therefore creating a new non-linear relationship.

Under the scale of "experience" we want to suggest to the visitors of the Biennale a real and direct feeling of a syntopic experience, by creating 1:1 spaces and installations, where the complexity of different elements and activities coexisting together can be tested.

使用尺度的用意是强调集成和共存的行为能发生在非常不同的层次，从区域尺度到个别的细元素。

在"世界"的规模，我们认为基础设施转型，大规模的技术诀窍和资源转移，跨境资产的重新配置，区域层面的活动变化和功能将构成国际合作与交流的新秩序。珠三角目前新的整合动态将是研究这种规模的有力例证。

在"城市"的规模，我们分析了大部分城市中多种因素并存的特点：文化，社会，经济和政治以及如何透过城市规划和建筑处理此可能是积极因素或消极条件的共存现象。

在"建筑"的规模，我们希望展示设计过程和结果，反映单一的建筑物或公共设备如何满足多个用户，功能和应对环境和社会的需求。

在"设计组件"的规模，我们考虑由数据和反馈信息来调整概念设计和制造过程的当代进步技术，因此创建一个新的非线性关系。

在"经验"的规模，我们希望提供双年展的参观者体验真实直接的共生感觉，创造1:1的空间和装置，从而测试不同元素和活动一起共存的复杂性。

3) THEMES

The wide variety of exhibition materials (drawings, models, digital simulations, video, photography, etc.) will be grouped and identified by themes within the exhibition. These themes will occupy clear physical positions within the exhibition space so as to allow the public to understand the narrative and the point of view suggested by the curators. The themes will combine descriptions and narratives of existing conditions as well as new projects and proposals for the future. The themes will include projects of different scales.

3）主题

各种各样的展览材料（图纸，模型，数字模拟，录像，摄影等）将通过展览中的主题进行分类。这些主题将占据展览空间内清晰的位置，以便让公众了解由策展人建议的叙事角度。主题将结合描述和叙述现有条件，新的项目以及对未来的建议。主题将包括不同规模的项目。

While we believe that further research and analysis of participating projects will modify the final set of categories, an initial list of themes that could organize the exhibition is as follows:

我们相信通过进一步的研究和对参与项目的分析，将影响展览的最后分类，展览主题的初步清单如下：

Global transfers

This section will consider conditions where the impact of social, economic and political decisions occur at a larger scale, often determining changes that are only legible at a regional or international dimension. Some examples include the research by South American Project at Harvard GSD about infrastructural integration in the Amazon basin or the consequences of the construction of the new bridges system connecting Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macau; at the urban level the master plans by Xavier de Geyter to add to Bruxelles new equipments for European integration and at the level of architecture the success story of the High Line in New York by Diller and Scoffidio as

a system which caters heavily to international tourism. At a granular scale, the impact of portable technologies have created trans-national communities, which are physically located in different points but permanently connected by digital networks

全球转移
本节将考虑在社会，经济和政治决策影响下发生规模较大的现象，这些往往只在区域或国际层面才有清晰的变化。一些例子包括哈佛大学GSD有关研究于南美亚马逊河流域基础设施的一体化项目或连接港珠澳的新桥梁体系建设的后果；在城市层面由XavierdeGeyter主计划为欧洲一体化增加至布鲁塞尔的新设备和建筑层面由Diller+Scoffidio设计的Highline在纽约成为迎合大量国际旅游的装置的成功故事，在精细的规模，便携式技术的影响已建成跨国界的团体，它在物理上位于不同的地点，但永久性地连接数字网络。

Artificial ecologies

The separation between nature and urban is becoming less and less relevant as we see forms of light industrial and high-tech strategies in the countryside, the return of forms of agriculture in the city and the production of energy by buildings. These different elements tend to coexist as in the Agronica proposal for intensive advanced agriculture in Andrea Branzi; in the research of Kazys Varnelis about the new infrastructural ecology of Los Angeles; in the urban agriculture and participatory interventions in Paris by Atelier d'Architecture Autogeree or in the transformation of buildings into "machines" that can produce energy as in the Media-Tic building by Cloud 9 in Barcelona.

人工生态
自然与城市之间的区别变得越来越少，因为我们可看到农村出现的轻工业和高科技工业，回归城市的农业和能生产能源的建筑。这些不同的元素共存于Agronica建议在安德烈布兰齐设置的强化先进农业的项目中；在KazysVarnelis关于洛杉矶的新生态基础设施研究中；在工作室D'ArchitectureAutogeree参与性干预巴黎及其都市农业的项目中或在巴塞罗那由Cloud 9设计把Media- Tic转化为能产生能源的"机器"的建筑中。

Extreme compression

Density and compression produce an intense urban ambient where social exchange, transfer of knowledge and economic possibilities become real. Also, concentration reduces the exploitation of land and will become in the medium and long term a means to reach sustainability. In fact various cities in Europe and Latin America are pushing for greater densification in order to liberate space for parks and leisure and to maintain agricultural territory. It is a well-known fact, for example, that the carbon footprint of cities like Hong Kong is lesser than that of some rural or less-dense areas. Works in the exhibition vary from the Petropolis projects by Neeraj Bhatia, to the research on the Bejing's meta-hutong by Wang Shuo to buildings that condense vertical differences like the Boutique Monaco skyspcraper by Min Suk Cho / Mass studies in Seoul. Also the current expansion of new interventions in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Hong Kong, and Macau driven by real estate investments would be the object of dedicated research.

极端压缩
密度和压缩产生强烈的城市环境，使社会交流，知识与经济转移的可能性变为现实。此外，高密度降低土地开发，从中长期的角度能成为达到可持续发展的方法。其实多个欧洲和拉丁美洲的城市在为了腾出公园和休闲空间，并维持农业的领土正推动城市的高密度化。这是一个众所周知的事实，像香港城市的碳足迹比一些农村或密度较低的区域更少。展览作品包括从来自Neeraj Bhatia 的彼得罗波利斯项目，到王烁对北京的元胡同的研究，再到闵淑秋/首尔Mass Studio 设计像精品摩纳哥色垂直地凝结差异的塔楼建筑。 此外，目前以房地产投资推动在深圳，珠海，香港和澳门的扩张新措施将是专门研究的对象。

Beneficial complementarities

The city is a place of multiple opportunities, where activities take the advantage of reciprocity and interrelations. For instance, innovative forms of waste or output management of certain undertakings can become beneficial for other activities. It is also the case of communities that settle in proximity of work opportunities, therefore providing labor. The new planning and design of mining cities in Chile by Alejandro Aravena / Elemental, the analysis of Lagos informal economy and space by Rem Koolhaas / OMA, the catalogue of hybrid buildings in Tokyo by Atelier Bow Wow are examples which could be included in this section.

有益的互补性
城市充满不同的机会，在这里活动能采取互惠和相互的关系。如创新形式的废弃物或某些行业的输出管理可以有益于其他活动。这也是居住社区邻近工作地点因此提供劳动人口的情况。在智利由Alejandro Arevena/Elemental 规划和设计的新矿业城市，Rem Koolhaas / OMA 分析的拉各斯非正规经济和空间，由工作室Bow Wow 的东京混合建筑目录都可能被列入本节的实例中。

Production and life

The modernist separations between work, leisure, relax and circulation are no longer operative in the way they have been characterized during the 20th century. Instead new hybrid conditions where these elements coexist, sometimes in conflicting ways are defining the urban condition as a patchwork where private and public, residential and production, craft and intellectual work overlap. Research projects and speculations in this direction have been developed, among others, by Map Office with Unreal Estates of China, Darryl Chen with the mapping of the Chaochangdi Art Village in Beijing and Husos with the project House-Work in Madrid Spain and Bogota, Colombia.

生产和生活
现代主义中分离工作，休闲，放松和交通之间的方式不再适用于20世纪。相反，新的混合条件使这些元素共存，有时在相互矛盾的方式下，重新定义城市为拼凑的私人和公共，民用和生产，工艺和知识产权工作重叠的环境。这个方面的研究项目和预测也已经被开发，这当中包括MapOffice的虚拟中国房地产项目，Darryl Chen绘制的北京草场地艺术村和Husos在西班牙马德里和哥伦比亚波哥大的研究项目。

Multicultural environments

The vibrant environments that will characterize the cities of the future are constituted of multiple identities, in terms of ethnicity, gender, social classes and cultural interests. 100 squares in Athens by Point Supreme, the plan for New Jersey, All-Access City, by Interboro, the research on three dimensional urbanism in Hong Kong by Solomon, Wong and Frampton and realized project such as the Taipei performing Center by OMA or the Metropol Parasol in Sevilla by Jurgen H. Mayer can be seen as engines that favor integration, support dialogue and exchange and guarantee differences becoming crucial for the growth and affirmation of interconnected societies.

多元文化环境
未来城市充满活力的环境将具有多重身份的特点,这从种族，性别，社会阶层和文化利益多个层面所构成。在雅典由PointSupreme研究与设计的100Square，在新泽西州由Interboro研究与设计的All-AccessCity，由Solomon, Wong and Frampton研究的香港城市三维化现象和正兴建的由OMA设计的台北表演中心项目或在塞维利亚由Jurgen H. Mayer设计的Metropol Parasol 都可以被看作是有利于整合，支持交流对话，确保差异性能成为相互关联社会成长的关键的发动机。

4) COMPONENTS

Experimentation with digital design and computation, advanced fabrication processes and inclusion of data in architecture and urbanism will be displayed within a "laboratory", where the audience, assisted by invited specialists and technicians, will be able to activate and observe machines and equipments in action. Through this advanced laboratory, it will become possible to highlight the potentials embedded in new technologies as tools of active improvement of urban life.

4）设计组件
实验与数字化设计和计算，先进的制造技术和融入数据的建筑和城市设计将在一个"实验室"中展示，观众在被邀请的专家和技术人员的协助下，将能够启动并观察机器和设备的操作。通过这一先进的实验室，将突出新技术作为积极改进城市生活的工具的潜力。

5) EXPERIENCE

A series of 1:1 pavilions, developed by artists, designers and architects will be located within the exhibition hall, in the surroundings of the exhibition venue and around the city of Shenzhen. The placing of these projects, in strategic locations, will stimulate a direct experience of hybrid and multiple activities contained within each singular intervention.

5）体验
一系列由艺术家，设计师和建筑师开发的一比一展馆将设在展览厅内，展览场地的四周和深圳市的周围。这些项目摆放在战略位置上，目标是刺激在每个单一干预范围内直接经验不同混合的活动。

The main drive of this proposal is to explore how coexistence and hybridization of multiple factors is an enriching tool for the life and development of cities, and how this richness can be addressed by the disciplines of architecture and urbanism. The proposals recognizes a positive potential in this condition, a different approach to the modernist planning that, during the XX century, targeted separation and division of functions.

In submitting this application, we believe that as curators, cultural organizers and producers our expertise and background, along with the varied international experience that each member of the team brings, allows us to expand this topic with depth and at the same time interest for a broad audience. The constant dialogue with our advisory committee will also enhance our research and exhibition plan by creating an exchange that will further the connection of the international exhibition and its collateral activities to the realities of development and growth in China.

此方案的主要动力是探讨共存和多因素的混合如何成为丰富生活和城市发展的工具，以及如何通过建筑和城市规划阐释此丰富性。此方案希望能认清这种情况的正面潜力，采用有别于现代主义在二十世纪提倡的针对性的职能分离的态度。

在提交此申请，我们相信作为策展人，文化组织者和生产者,我们的专业知识和背景以及团队的每个成员不同的国际经验，能使我们扩大这个话题讨论的深度，并同时吸纳更广泛的受众。我们的顾问委员会经常性的对话也将增进交流，提升我们的研究和展览计划,进一步推动中国实际发展及增长与国际展览及其附带活动的连接。