

中国成立二十五周年
25th Anniversary in China

展览概况 · Exhibition Summary | 2016年4月 · April 2016

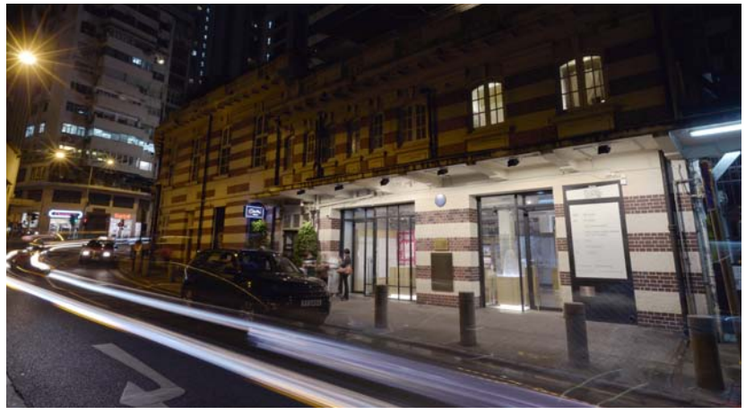
FARRELLS

“ascertain what a place is telling you it wants to be”

Sir Terry Farrell, CBE







关于展览
About the Exhibition

为庆祝Farrells中国成立25周年，我们将举行「城市对话」建筑作品巡回展览，在香港首次亮相后，陆续与世界各地的观众见面。

Farrells中国公司的成立对珠江三角洲都市圈的发展与建设做出了贡献。我们仍会秉承Farrells半个多世纪以来在全球所奉行的连续、包容、宏观的设计哲学，并将其发扬。尽管如今我们所完成项目的规模急剧增大，其中许多已跻身全球最高建筑、最大交通枢纽的行列，但创造个性化、可持续、高度宜居的环境仍是我们所追求的。

通过展览及相关活动，我们希望提倡智能城市设计，并讨论其全球都市化的角色。

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of Farrells established in China, a travelling architectural exhibition named *Urban Dialogue* which, following its Hong Kong premiere, will be brought to international audiences.

Since our founding the office has made a significant contribution to the megacities of the Pearl River Delta. We have continued to apply the contextual, receptive, and holistic design strategies employed for more than half a century by Farrells worldwide. Though our work has increased dramatically in scale, today comprising some of the world's tallest buildings and largest transport hubs, we still employ a place-based approach to create environments that are characterful, sustainable, and highly liveable.

Through the exhibition and associated events, Farrells hope to promote discussion on the role of sensitive urban design at a time of global urbanisation at an unprecedented scale.



The City as a Tangled Bank

本次展览通过视觉元素阐明Farrells公司开发和倡导的城市设计流程。这是建立在复杂的、通常无形的固有因素的基础上的一种技巧，对任何城市环境而言是独一无二的。公司创始人 Sir Terry Farrell 将城市环境比喻成达尔文《物种起源》中所称的“树木交错的河岸”。在这个生态系统中，有各种各样的动植物，形成了自然与栖息地之间复杂的相互依存关系：

“思考一下，在一个树木交错的河岸，有许多不同的植物，绿树成荫，鸟儿在灌木丛中歌唱，有各种昆虫弹跳飞舞，蠕虫在湿地上爬行，这些精心构建的物种，彼此不同，却以如此复杂的方式相互依存，它们均由我们周围的自然法则所创造，这是多么有趣的事情。这种生命观是何等的壮观...无数最美丽和最奇异的物种正是由如此简单的开端演化而来。”

Sir Terry 解释说：“也是同样的力量，为我们人类创造了生存环境。正因为如此，我们才可以看到，我们的建筑环境展示出达尔文所称的“树木交错的河岸” 中“最壮观” 以及“最美丽和最奇异的物种” 的东西。”

基于该模型，Farrells的城市设计方法的目的是发现并遵循人类与城市环境之间的复杂关系，以便“确定一个地方本身想要的发展方向”。在过去的25年间，在亚洲，我们不断改进我们工作方法，将对城市设计至关重要的独立学科联系起来，将规划的开放性和流动性与设计流程的结构结合起来。

The exhibition relies upon visual elements to shed light on the urban design process developed and advocated by Farrells, a technique which is predicated on the complicated and often invisible factors that are inherent and unique to any urban environment. Sir Terry Farrell, the company's founder, has compared the urban environment to the "entangled bank" (later truncated to "tangled bank") of Darwin's On the Origin of Species. This ecosystem teems with a diversity of flora and fauna, giving form to the complex interdependency of nature and habitat:

"It is interesting to contemplate an entangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing on the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent upon each other in so complex a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us. ... There is a grandeur in this view of life ... from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved."

Sir Terry commented: "It is the same forces that have created a habitat for us humans, and it is because of this that our built environment can be seen to display something of the 'grandeur' and 'forms most beautiful and most wonderful' of Darwin's tangled bank."

Drawing on this model, Farrells' approach to urban design is to discover and observe the complex relationships between people and the urban environment in order to "ascertain what a place is telling you it wants to be". Over 25 years in Asia the practice has evolved to connect the separate disciplines that are essential to urban design, to engage the openness and fluidity of planning with the formulated structure of the design process.

策展理念 Curatorial Statement

根据联合国的统计，到2050年，将有25亿人口(占世界人口的66%)将生活在城市里。在1990年至2014年期间，人口在1,000万以上的城市的数量迅速增加，预计至2030年，此类大城市将达到41个。全球出现前所未有的城市化发展趋势，而城市规划设计成为在不断演进的城市化过程中不可或缺的元素。

在过去50年间，作为建筑规划师的Farrells，通过观察和研究，贯彻「因地制宜」的设计宗旨，并透过这种方法了解到「一个城市会将最适合她的元素自动呈现给您」，因而开发出一种独特的城市设计方式「城市对话」。为城市设计解决以下的问题，例如在该城市生活的居民有哪些生活习惯？城市的地理位置在多大程度上影响居民的生活？从城市空间布局和建筑物空间分配上，可如何总结出居民的生活风格？过去和集体记忆如何为城市定位？我们应该如何因时制宜以适应不断的变化？

此次展览聚焦在「城市对话」中的一些主要例子。通过设计师们最重要的工具：图表、影像和三维模型，呈现城市设计个中复杂过程。从「有声思维」、「分析」和「说明」，不同的视觉工具展品向观众介绍城市设计的过程。参展的都是Farrells最著名的项目，令观众更深刻地理解Farrells如何利用这些工具塑造我们的城市空间。

在西九龙开发项目中，Farrells一直无间断的参与在总体规划到方案设计的过程中。从九龙站的设计、周边以公共交通基建为导向的高密度开发项目及提出西九龙文化区建议方案，以至后来被WKCDA(西九龙文化区管理局)聘用为建筑师，Farrells一直密切和直接参与该地区的开发工作。

深圳的两大案例：卓越前海壹号和KK100，充分表现出Farrells与客户和小区间的良好合作过程，并为项目制定独特的发展规划策略，充分利用和满足了当地的资源和要求。北京南站和广州南站是中国庞大的高速城际交通网络中，四大国家级交通枢纽的其中两个。它们的服务范围，共覆盖5.7亿人口。在这类大型的交通项目规划和设计的过程中，更首次采用了新兴的站房技术，以满足空前规模的公共交通需要。在坚尼地城港铁站及游泳池项目均体现了Farrells重视居民的需要及顾及坚尼地城所独有的历史文化。在项目的规划和设计中，考虑到维多利亚时代的城墙和榕树对当地文化的重要性，因而在设计时，特别预留空间进行保育。

According to the U.N., 2.5 billion people accounting for 66 per cent of the world's population will be living in cities by 2050. Over the period 1990 to 2014, the number of cities with more than 10 million people ballooned, and there are expected to be 41 such mega-cities by 2030. Globally we edge towards unprecedented urbanisation, and the role of urban design in shaping the constantly-evolving environment has never been more important.

Over the past 50 years, architect planners Farrells have, through a process of immersion, observation and research, developed a unique approach to urban design, taking "place as client" by discovering "what a place is telling you it wants to be". This approach involves addressing questions such as: how do people behave in the place where they live? How much has geography determined the way that people behave? What patterns can be read in the way that people occupy space and arrange themselves? How has time and collective memory affected the identity of a place? How should we adjust to constant change?

This exhibition focuses on some key examples of this "urban dialogue". By using the designer's most important tools – diagrams, moving image, and three-dimensional models – we are taken through the complex process of urban design. From "thinking aloud", the "analytical type" and the "explanatory type" each type of visual tool introduces the viewer to the process of urban design. The selection of materials from some of their most celebrated projects offers insight into how these tools are used by Farrells to shape our urban spaces.

From masterplanning to design, Farrells have been instrumental in the development of West Kowloon. From designing Kowloon Station and planning the surrounding high density, transport-oriented development, to making proposals for the West Kowloon Cultural District and becoming development architect for WKCDA, Farrells have been intimately engaged with the area.

The One Excellence project and KK100, both in Shenzhen, demonstrate Farrells' ability to work with clients, as well as the local community, to develop unique strategies in response to local conditions. The Beijing South and Guangzhou South stations are two of the four national hubs for China's vast high speed intercity network. Together they serve catchment areas of 570 million people. The planning and design processes for these major transportation projects pioneered a new station typology in order to meet the requirements of mass transportation on an unprecedented scale. In Kennedy Town, Farrells' new MTR station and related swimming pool project demonstrate sensitivity to both the needs of the public and to Kennedy Town's unique history, the planning and design carefully preserving Victorian-era stone walls and Banyan trees.



主展览 Main Exhibition

艺穗会 | 2016 年4月15至30日
The Fringe Club | 15 - 30 April 2016

香港政务司司长林郑月娥在开幕式上发表讲话，拉开了展览的序幕。林女士对Farrells公司在过去25年间在香港的工作给予了高度评价：

“在香港的25年间，Farrells创建了以人为本的标志性地标建筑。这些标志性建筑无缝地融入我们的城市景观中，其中包括凌霄阁、九龙站、坚尼地城港铁站以及看起来像宇宙飞船的坚尼地城游泳池。从这几个Farrells所打造的壮观的建筑项目，我们就能窥见其广度和深度。”

展览的亮点包括特别制作的Farrells专题记录片，包括各种各样非常壮观的建筑模型，如猛犸象北京南站模型，以及过去25年间公司的一系列出版物。

The opening ceremony on 14 April commenced with a speech from Hong Kong's Chief Secretary for Administration Carrie Lam. Mrs Lam credited Farrells' work in Hong Kong over the past 25 years: "During its 25 years of business in Hong Kong, Farrells have created iconic yet people focused architectural landmarks that blend into our cityscape seamlessly. These include the Peak Tower, the Kowloon Station, the new Kennedy Town MTR Station and the spaceship like Kennedy Town Swimming Pool, to name just a few for a glimpse of the breadth and depth of the amazing works of Farrells."

Highlights of the show included a specially-commissioned documentary about Farrells, a variety of spectacular architectural models on such works as the mammoth Beijing South Railway Station, and a library of company publications from the past quarter century.















卫星展览 Satellite Exhibition

山顶凌霄阁 | 2016 年4月15至6月30日
Peak Tower | 15 April - 30 June 2016

Farrells 打造的地标 Icons by Farrells

凌霄阁是此次卫星展览最合适的地点，也是公司进入亚洲的第一个项目。展览由香港上海大酒店有限公司慷慨赞助。早在1991年，香港上海大酒店有限公司就成为了Farrells香港办事处的第一个业主客户。

凌霄阁的卫星展览时间原定为2016年4月15至30日。但是由于受到高度关注和好评，所以延期至6月30日。此次展览的亮点包括展示Farrells建筑作品的一个巨大的玻璃雪球、凌霄阁的原色研究和概念图模型以及 Regalian Properties 公司标志性MI6总部的原始模型。

The Peak Tower was a fitting venue for the Satellite Exhibition, being the commission that first brought the firm to Asia. The exhibition was generously sponsored by The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, the Hong Kong office's first client back in 1991.

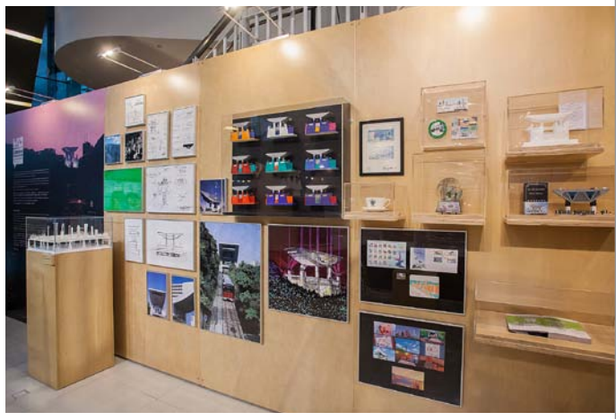
The Satellite Exhibition at the Peak Tower was slated to run from 15 to 30 April 2016, but was extended to 30 June owing to a highly positive reception. Highlights included a giant snowglobe with Farrells' works, the original colour studies and massing models for the Peak Tower, and the original model of the iconic MI6 Headquarters produced for Regalian Properties.













论坛 Forum

21世纪的城市建设 City Making in the 21st Century

艺穗会 | 2016 年4月19日
The Fringe Club | 19 April 2016

香港是国际上独一无二的城市模型，这是由高人口密度、公交导向发展和有限的城市扩展空间这三个原则确定的。在许多方面，香港代表着一个可持续性的城市发展模式。但是我们也面临着各种挑战，其中包括气候变化、日益恶化的空气污染及交通拥堵等问题。

人口不断增长，加上土地稀缺，导致住房供应不足。我们如何增长和适应，是维持香港“亚洲国际都会”称号，及让香港继续成为最具吸引力和活力的居住和旅游之地不可或缺的因素。

本次论坛与城市对话保持一致，汇集了一群著名的城市思想家。他们积极参与讨论香港面临极待解决的城市设计问题。

Hong Kong is an internationally-unique urban model, defined by the tripartite tenets of high population density, transit-oriented development, and limited urban extent. In many ways the city represents a template for sustainable urban development. But we are also facing challenges, including climate change, worsening air pollution, and traffic congestion.

A growing population, coupled with a scarcity of land, is driving the unaffordability of housing. How we grow and adapt is integral to remaining "Asia's World City" and an attractive, vibrant place to live and visit.

This forum, held in concert with Urban Dialogue, brought together a panel of noted urban thinkers for a lively and engaging discussion on the most pressing urban design issues facing the city.













工作坊 Workshops

塑造香港 Shaping Hong Kong

艺穗会 | 2016 年4月16日
The Fringe Club | 16 April 2016

无论是从字面意义还是象征意义而言，维多利亚港都是香港的核心，是构成香港文化遗产和国际标志不可或缺的一部分。现在，人们越来越关注打造港湾整体形象，从而突出这一雄壮的自然资产。

此次研讨会的目的是促进讨论维多利亚港的未来发展。Farrells 先介绍和展示在香港和国外的相关经验，然后将与会者分成小组，讨论具体的规划问题并提出了他们的想法，最后，大家将他们的观点添加到维多利亚港区的一个巨大模型上。就像完成一个巨大的拼图，与会者就维多利亚港的未来发展，构建了一个富有创意的广阔愿景。

In both the literal and symbolic sense, Victoria Harbour is the heart of Hong Kong. It is integral to the city's heritage and an international icon. Today, there is a growing interest in developing a holistic vision for the harbourfront that celebrates this great natural asset.

This workshop aimed to foster a dialogue on the future of the harbour realm. Farrells presented on related urban design experience in Hong Kong and abroad. Participants then broke into groups to discuss specific planning issues and generate ideas, eventually reconvening to add their ideas to a giant model of the harbour area. Like completing a big puzzle, participants formed a broad and creative vision for tomorrow's Victoria Harbour.

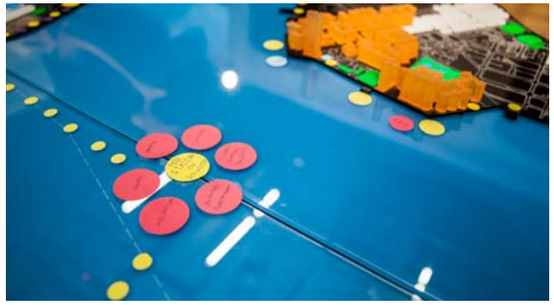














演讲 Lecture by Sir Terry Farrell

香港中文大学 | 2016 年4月7日
CUHK | 7 April 2016

城市就像树木交错的河岸 The City as a Tangled Bank

本次Sir Terry Farrell的演讲探索了在生物和建筑环境下城市发展的理念，在教育与实践方面，城市设计与规划之间的区别，以及其他领域如景观设计产生的影响。他谈到了一系列的主题，包括连锁反应在城市设计进程中的重要性、居住特征、分层、审美与背景、适应和转变、建筑规划师倡导以及数码科技对城市发展产生的影响，同时引用包括北京、香港、伦敦、纽约和巴黎在内的世界各地的城市实例，来阐明他的想法。

本次演讲非常鼓励人心。在演讲的最后，是发人深思的问答环节。Sir Terry与大学生和建筑学者之间进行了热烈的问答讨论。

This lecture by Sir Terry Farrell explored emergence as an idea in a biological and architectural context, as well as the distinction between urban design and planning in both education and practice, and the impact of other fields such as landscape design. He covered a range of themes embracing the importance of chain reactions in the progress of urban engineering; the character of habitation; layering; taste and context; adaptation and conversion; the advocacy of the architect-planner; and the effects of digital technology on city evolution — all elucidating his thoughts with examples from cities across the world including Beijing, Hong Kong, London, New York City, and Paris.

The compelling lecture concluded with a thought-provoking question-and-answer session between Sir Terry, students, and architectural scholars from the university.







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