中国设计创想论坛文集

中国建筑工业出版社

创基金 编

中国设计创想论坛文集

2015-2017

　　本书是创基金2015-2017 年三届中国设计创想论坛的圆桌讨论成果集结而成。创基
金发起中国设计创想论坛，旨在搭建中国最具专业学术深度与广泛影响的公益性质设计
交流平台，以本书记录和传播业内专家、学者、设计师的真知灼见，更好地回馈社会，
回馈行业。本书前三部分为2015-2017中国设计创想论坛，第四部分为创想公益之路。
希望本书所记录的观点能让设计院校、设计业、设计人乃至大众有所思，有所获。

创基金简介

创想公益基金会，简称"创基金"，于 2014 年在中国深圳市注册，以设计教育的传承与发展为己任，由邱德光、林学明、梁景华、梁志天、梁建国、陈耀光、姜峰、戴昆、孙建华、琚宾十位来自中国内地、香港、台湾的室内设计师共同创立，是中国设计界第一次自发性发起、组织、成立的公益基金会。随着公益事业的不断推进和发展，创基金于 2017 年 3 月，新增加三位执行理事张清平、陈德坚及吴滨，共同推动公益事业的发展。

创基金自成立以来，一直秉承"求创新、助创业、共创未来"的使命，和"资助设计教育，推动学术研究；帮扶设计人才，激励创新拓展；支持业界交流，传承中华文化"的宗旨，帮扶、推动设计教育、艺术文化及建筑、室内设计等领域的众多优秀项目及公益活动的开展，得到了设计行业和社会各界的高度认可与好评。

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设之大计，当想之创之

中国公益性质的设计交流平台委实太少。

在中国设计处于历史上从未有过的生机盎然之时，在历史从未对设计赋予如此之高的认同感之时，创想公益基金会（以下简称"创基金"），这个中国设计界第一次自发发起的公益基金会，没有理由迟疑，以平台聚设计之大公，惠普罗之大众，顺其自然，破土而出。

对于我们生活的时代，有太多的感念和礼赞，科技浪潮、师长提携、同仁共勉，太多善的业力浇灌成现今的我们。如今，我们也希望以绵薄之力回馈社会，回馈行业，回馈我们所热爱的设计创意产业。

创基金是一个载体、一个媒介，充盈设计爱意和行业希冀的容器，让梦想照进现实、让现实走近梦想的介质，发起一系列"创想"活动：创想学堂公益 A/B 计划、创想奖学金计划、创想志愿者行动，还有，面向全国设计界开放的纯公益学术活动——中国设计创想论坛，为的是让创想不囿于想象，而是生出双翼，高岗鸣兮。

对于我们生活的时代，我们也有焦虑和迷思，和大多数人一样。这几年我们总说"互联网+"时代，可是在"全民设计"百花齐放时，何尝不是"设计+"时代呢？设计如何在时代的风口扶摇直上？设计人又如何在纷繁复杂、价值多元的市场中独树一帜？千头万绪，林林总总，院校、企业、协会、个人，都在寻求答案。

我们需要一个观点的自由市场，共话设计与产业、设计与教育、设计与科技、设计与传媒、设计与生活、设计与未来，问寻常之未问，答以往之避答。从"上善若水"2015 中国设计创想论坛，到"亚洲情·世界观"2016 中国设计创想论坛，再到"设计·生活"2017 中国设计创想论坛，从杭州到上海，再到北京，我们一步步拨开重重迷雾，化繁至简，精准聚焦，一点点呈现设计的普世价值和社会责任，让设计回归到本源，洞悉未来的灵光，这是我们欣喜看到的，也是没

有去预想的。一切，都自然发生，吐纳呼吸，就像万物生长，设计也在朝露待晞。

将三届创想论坛的成果付梓成书，是镌刻华山论剑之火花，是注脚设计发展之轨迹，也是把提出的问题和答案交付给未来，让未来去佐证，去实践，或颠覆，或修正。当然，创想论坛还将继续，无限趋近于未来，以此让设计院校、设计业、设计人，乃至大众有所思，有所获，足以。

当然，中国设计创想论坛并不仅限于圆桌论坛，还包括创想主论坛、公益成果展及分享会等环节，本书仅将圆桌论坛观点对话成果予以出版，故此说明。我们对所有参与中国设计创想论坛并做观点分享的各领域的知名人士，深表谢意。由于时间颇为紧切，未能让逾百位圆桌嘉宾逐一校对，而是对现场语音记录进行整理，望予理解。

是以为序。

创想公益基金会

2017 年 10 月

专

论

让设计向探索数字世界延伸
——揭开城市化的新表现及智能城市面临的挑战

莫莫·安德烈·德斯特罗，简南托尼欧·邦焦尔诺

创基金的圆桌对话开拓了一种对未来的探讨与展望。在这里，我想以我们对未来城市的观察与探索参与其中。

当今的大型城市中心区可以定义为当地生态与全球网络的结合；大都市正变身国际化都市，不受本国或本地区影响限制的城市有可能在更加一体化的地区和全球化前景中，扩展其优势和能力。

未来几年内，全球城市将配备各项技术，使新型升级服务和功能以及缜密的数据监测系统成为可能。节能、城市系统优化管理、交通管理和智能能源分配将是这类技术最显著的成效：它们的实施还将为进一步改进和发展新概念提供基础。

然而，仅考虑节能高效和新型服务岂不是太简单了？倘若这一技术实现的新浪潮能将城市市民置于中心地位呢？让市民成为城市发展的真正引擎，他们便能够提供建议和想法并付诸实施，这将减轻城市规划者、建筑师、设计师和决策者的工作。

"智慧城市"将信息—沟通技术与数据管理交叉融合，这个词接下来会定义数字空间与实体空间的交叉。

网络的新式应用已迅速让传统的城市规划构想过时了。当一个街区能通过网络与当地乃至全球其他社区建立联系时，他们还会有社区意识吗？这将如何影响空间设计和管理？同时，信息沟通技术在建筑中的体现仍需进一步探索，这又会让空间与数据流进行接触。

正如安德烈·帕拉迪奥所说："美源于漂亮的外形，也源于整体与部分间的联系、各部分之间的联系及其再次与整体的联系。这样一来，多重结构就能体现为一个完整的主体，其中每个成员都与其他成员一致，而所有成员都是完成建筑所必不可少的。"（安德烈·帕拉迪奥，建筑四书）

如果帕拉迪奥利用的建筑工具是圆顶、柱子及它们之间的相互关系，那么规划者／设计者现在考虑建筑实体元素的同时，还必须考虑这些元素与数字世界的相互关系。新的美将产生于这两种不同体验的联系之中。

因此，一个新的城市规划与空间设计学科十分必要，这将让设计向探索数字世界延伸，从而将实体环境与虚拟空间连接起来。而学科间的融合也同样至关重要，其可行度在未来几年内将会大幅提高。

在目前发生的大规模技术变革方面，我们应当问问自己，优化空间环境这一新方向的可能是什么？各大城市面临的问题应得到解决，且应以一种新式的设计解决，把城市／空间当作相互关系中的一方来考虑，进一步扩展克里斯托弗·亚历山大在《城市不是一棵树》一文中阐释的理论。新的城市规划法和设计还应利用信息技术，不仅用以解决问题，而且要增加这一方法所能带来的新的可能性。新的机遇是将规划学科与来自不同背景的多样个体、互相关联的多重学科联系起来，进一步扩展设计的可能性。

至于帕拉迪奥对其所处时代的技术运用问题，智能技术应聚焦于一种提升创作美感的方法：相互关系。这些技术的简单应用并不能使空间更智能化，而是其背后的理念及这些工具的相关关系才能够成功实现智慧城市。

例如，在一个构想为中央商务区的城市和一个市郊居住区，智慧城市技术有助于更好地管理交通，但不能解决迫使人们开车上下班的根本问题。

未来，和居住在智能环境相反，我们将面临受结构支配而变得比以往更脆弱的风险。另一方面，城市规划者、设计者、活动家、决策者应考虑智能技术解锁的新可能性，以便改善他们围绕市民建造的城市设想。

我们所了解的现代城市是一个近代的概念，只有不到 150 年历史。它根源于 20 世纪基础性的现代发明，如电梯、建筑用的钢筋混凝土、水资源管理、电力和城市流动性。但是，倘若当代技术发展将以一种更综合的方式应用呢？数据流管理、编程、空间与围护结构的设计和利用或可产生交织的可能性，这尚需进一步研究。

其挑战在于，明确新工具在现实和数字基础设施中的合理应用，将其与空间和当下的社会诉求依靠需要联系起来。未来设计新方向的基础应是以用户为中心的设计方法，和聚焦依靠群体智慧设计未来场景的实践。

在这方面，可以运用数据收集和管理来进一步改善服务和功能，还可以将其作为新规划活动或发展的主要信息源。从这个意义上来说，我们希望提出一种新的空间发展模式，即让市民成为空间中积极的利害关系方：每个市民都是大环境中的一分子，并能够积极为大环境作出贡献。

作者：

莫莫·安德烈·德斯特罗生于 1979 年 2 月，意大利建筑师，在精密设计、精确执行的复杂项目设计与管理方面经验丰富。
德斯特罗以最高分从佛罗伦萨大学毕业，其有关发展中国家城市类型学的论文获得特殊荣誉奖。
德斯特罗是 MDDM 工作室的联合创始人，MDDM 工作室是一家年轻的获奖企业，主营建筑设计，业务遍及中国和欧洲，项目范围广泛。
此外，德斯特罗参与了中国住房和城乡建设部、意大利驻华使馆等机构举办的一系列论坛和会议，经常在大学和各大文化机构进行讲座。

简南托尼欧·邦焦尔诺生于 1981 年，活跃于美国、亚洲、俄罗斯和欧洲的意大利建筑师。
邦焦尔诺毕业于米兰理工大学，此前先后在德国和意大利学习。近些年，邦焦尔诺任职于雷姆·库哈斯创立的大都会建筑事务所和 MAD 建筑事务所，并在莫斯科史翠卡学院和米兰理工大学任教。目前，邦焦尔诺正在进行城市规划领域的大规模发展和文化促进项目，建立连接美国、欧洲和中国的桥梁，旨在建筑领域实现文化与务实办法间的平衡。

Overstretch the urban planning and design disciplines to explore the digital world -Uncovering a new expression of urbanism and the challenges faced by in smart cities

By Momo Andrea Destro and Giannantonio Bongiorno

Panel discussions by C foundation extend explorations and expectations on the future. In this article, I would like to engage myself as dialogist to state my observation and ideas on our future city.

Nowadays, large urban centers can be defined by a combination of local habitat and global network: the metropolis is turning into a cosmopolis, the cities beyond national or regional influences have the possibility of expanding their strength and abilities in much more integrated global and local perspectives.

Within years, cities across the globe will be equipped with technologies that will enable newer and updated services and functions together with articulated data monitoring systems. Energy saving, better management for the city systems, traffic management and smart energy distributions are the most evident results of such technologies: their implementation will also generate the basis for improvements and new concepts.

But isn't it reductive to think just in terms of efficiency and new services? What if this new wave of technological implementation could bring citizens at the center? By making them the real engine of the city, they will be able to provide suggestions, ideas and implementations that could ease the job of urban planners, architects and policy makers.

Intersecting information-communication technologies with data management, the term 'Smart City' could then define the intersection of digital and physical spaces.

The new uses of networks are quickly rendering obsolete the traditional methods of conceiving urban planning. Does a neighborhood still have sense in a time when we can have access to global and local neighborhoods provided by the net? How can this influence space design and management? At the same time, there still needs to be an exploration into the expression of information and communication technologies into architecture. This in turn will allow the space to engage with the data flow.

As Andrea Palladio said: "The beauty is the result from the beautiful shape and from the correspondence of the whole to the parts, of the parts amongst themselves, and of these again to the whole; so that the structures may appear an entire and complete body, wherein each member agrees with the other and all members are necessary for the accomplishment of the building". (Andrea Palladio, 4 books of Architecture).

If the tools of Palladio's architecture were the dome, the column and their interrelation, the planner/ designer now has to work with the physical elements of the building as well as with its interrelation with the digital world. Its new beauty will be the correspondence between these two different experiences.

A new discipline that will overstretch the urban planning and design disciplines to explore the digital world is therefore necessary, thus connecting the physical environment with the virtual space. Integration of disciplines is also vital and it will be more feasible within the next few years.

In regards to the massive technological changes that are happening, we should ask ourselves what could be the new directions for better urban environments.

The problems faced by cities should be addressed and solved by a new way of urban planning that considers the city as a semilattice of interrelation, further expanding on the previous theory explained by Christopher Alexander in his article titled "The city is not a tree". It should also use the info-technology

not to only solve the problems, but to enhance the new possibility that such an approach can generate. The new opportunity is to link the planning discipline with a variety of individuals coming from different backgrounds, as well as a variety of disciplines that are able to interconnect and further expand the possibilities of city planning.

As for Palladio's use of the technology of that time, smart technologies should focus on the one method that enhances the beauty of creation: interrelation. It is not the simple implementation of these technologies that will make a city smarter but is the vision behind and how these tools are interrelated that could turn it successful.

As an example, in a city conceived as a central business core and a residential suburbia, smart city technologies would help to better manage the traffic but would not solve the root problem that force the people to use the car to move from home to work.

The risk is that instead of living in a smart environment in the future, we would be dominated by structures that will make us more vulnerable than before. On the other hand, city planners, urban activists and policy makers should consider the new possibilities that smart technology unlock in order to enhance their vision of a city built around the citizen.

The modern city as we know it is a recent concept that has less than 150 years of history. It is rooted in fundamental modern inventions of the last century such as the elevator, reinforced concrete for buildings, water management, electricity and mobility for cities. But what if the contemporary technological developments would be applied in a much more integrated way? The interwoven possibilities that data flow management, programming, the use and design of spaces and envelopes could generate needs to be investigated.

The challenge consists in defining the proper use of the new tools both in terms of physical and digital infrastructures, connecting it with the space and the current need of the society. New directions for planning should be based on user centered design approaches together with implementations that focus on future scenarios designed with collective intelligence.

In this perspective, data collection and management could be used not only to further enhance services and functions, but also in being the main source of information for newly planned activities or development. In this sense, with our definition of "intelligent urbanism", we want to propose a model for the city development in which the citizen becomes an active stakeholder of the urban space: each citizen becomes a part of a bigger environment and is able to actively contribute to this.

by
Momo Andrea Destro and Giannantonio Bongiorno

Momo Andrea Destro (Febrary 1979) is an Italian architect experienced in designing and managing complex projects combining sophisticate design with precise execution.

He graduated with maximum marks and special distinction with a thesis on new urban typologies for emerging countries at the University of Florence.

He co-founded MDDM STUDIO, a design oriented award winning young architectural firm working in China and Europe with different scales of projects.

Beside the practice of the studio he participates to forums and conferences organized by institutions such as the Chinese Ministry of housing and Urban-Rural Development or the Italian Embassy in China. He regularly lectures at universities or cultural institutions.

Giannantonio Bongiorno (1981) is an Italian architect active in US, Asia, Russia and Europe.

After his studies at universities in Germany and Italy, he graduated from Politecnico di Milano. In the past years he has been working for architectural firms including Office for Metropolitan Architecture (Rem Koolhaas) and MAD Architects as well as held teaching positions at Strelka Institute in Moscow and Politecnico di Milano in Italy. He is currently working on a number of large scale developments and promoting cultural projects in the field of urban planning bridging Us, Europe and China. His goal is to achieve a balance between cultural and pragmatic approaches in the architectural discipline.