

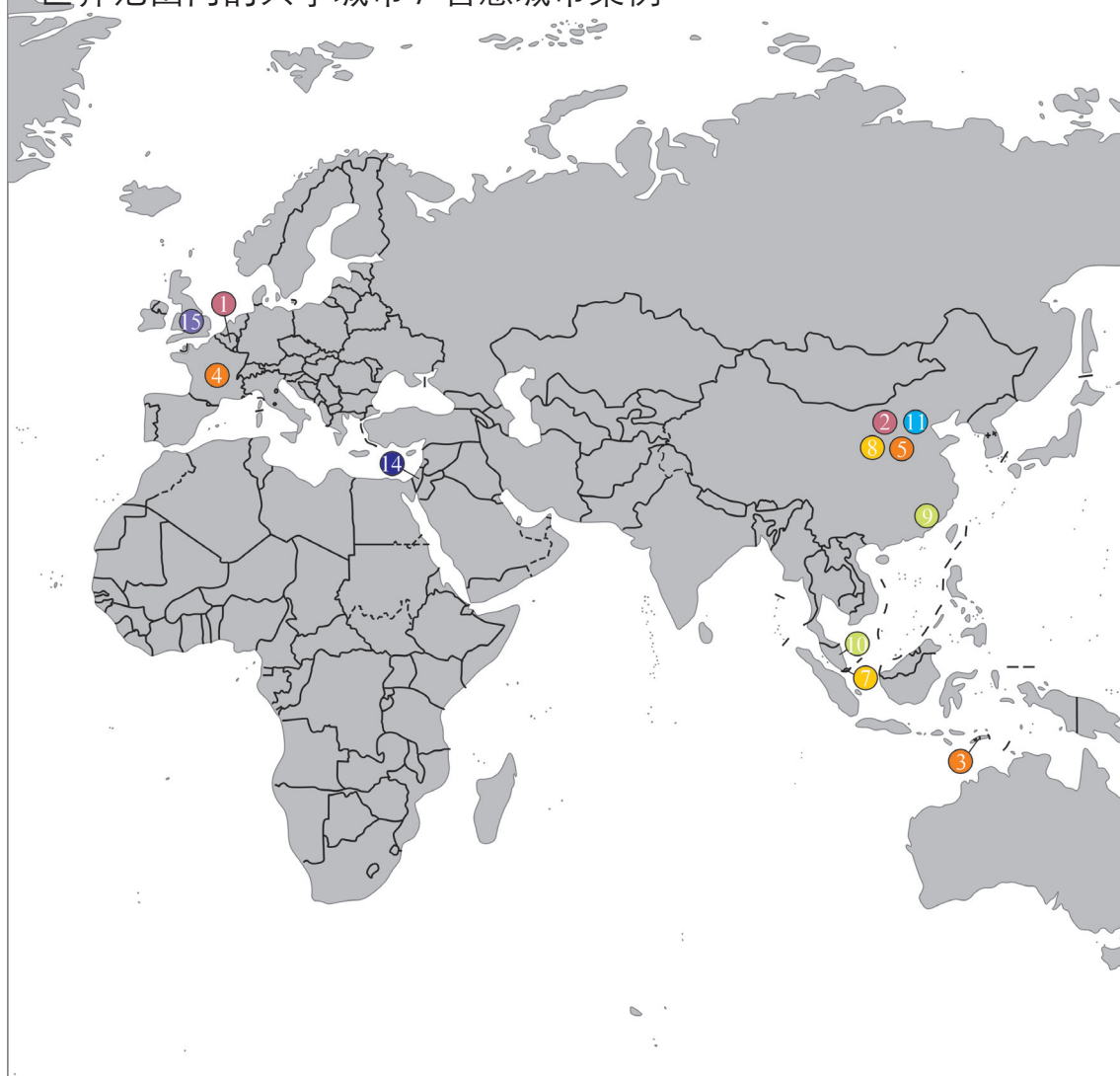
SHARING CITIES

共享
城市



SHARING CITY CASES / SMART CITY CASES

世界范围内的共享城市 / 智慧城市案例



SHARING LIVING

共享居住

1. Pole intergenerational of Etterbeek, Brussel
2. Xiaomi You+ Youth Community, Beijing, China

SHARING WORKSPACE

共享办公

3. Hubud, Bali, Indonesia
4. Draft Atelier, Halles Pajol, Paris, France
5. We+, China

SHARING COMMERCE

共享商业

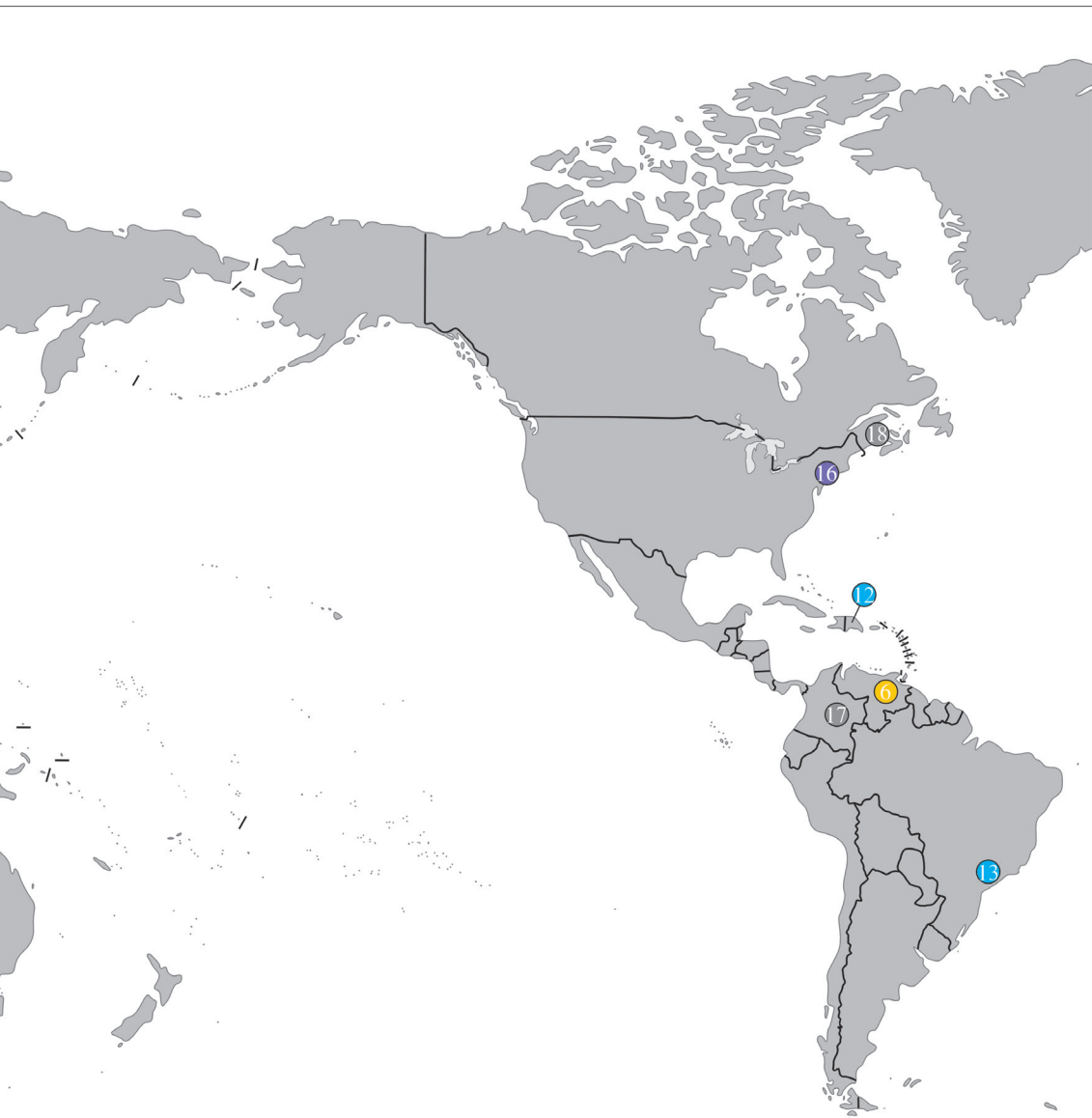
6. Metro Cable Caracas, Caracas, Venezuela
7. Car Sharing, Singapore
8. Bike Sharing, China

SHARING LEISURE

共享休闲

9. School Bridge, Xiashi, Village, Pinhe, Zhangzhou, Fujian, China
10. Booku Library, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

cases introduced in the following pages



SHARING TRANSPORTATION

共享交通

- 11. Micro Yuan Library&Art Center, Beijing, China
- 12. 41 Fleet Street, Kingston, Jamaica
- 13. Urban Remediation and Civic Infrastructure Hub, Sau Paulo, Brazil

SHARING INFRASTRUCTURE

共享基础设施

- 17. Water Reservoir Public Park, Medellín, Colombia
- 18. Repair Cafe(online), Cambridge, MA, United States

SHARING SERVICE

共享服务

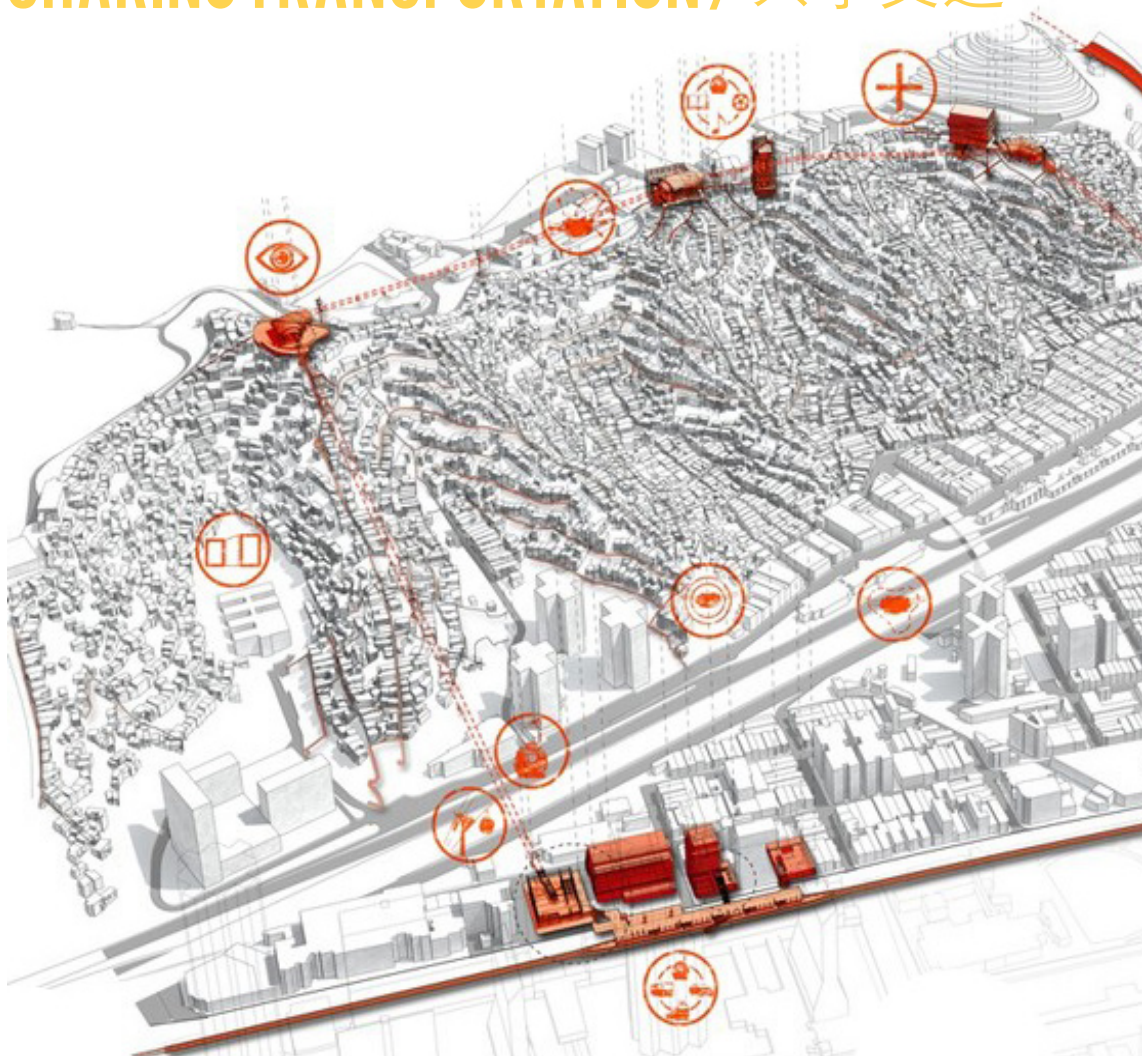
- 15. The Corn Exchange, Brixton, London, United Kingdom
- 16. Etsy. Dumbo, Brooklyn, USA

SMART CITY

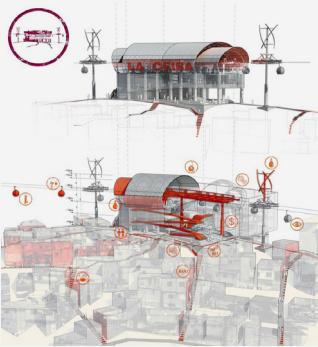
智慧城市

- 14. Revitalisation of Berzeit Historic Center, Birzeit Palestine

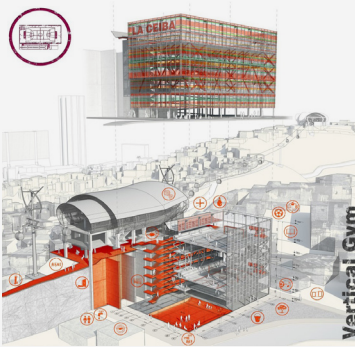
SHARING TRANSPORTATION / 共享交通



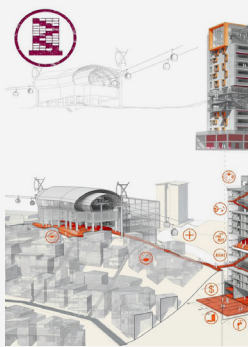
La Ceiba Station / LaCeiba车站

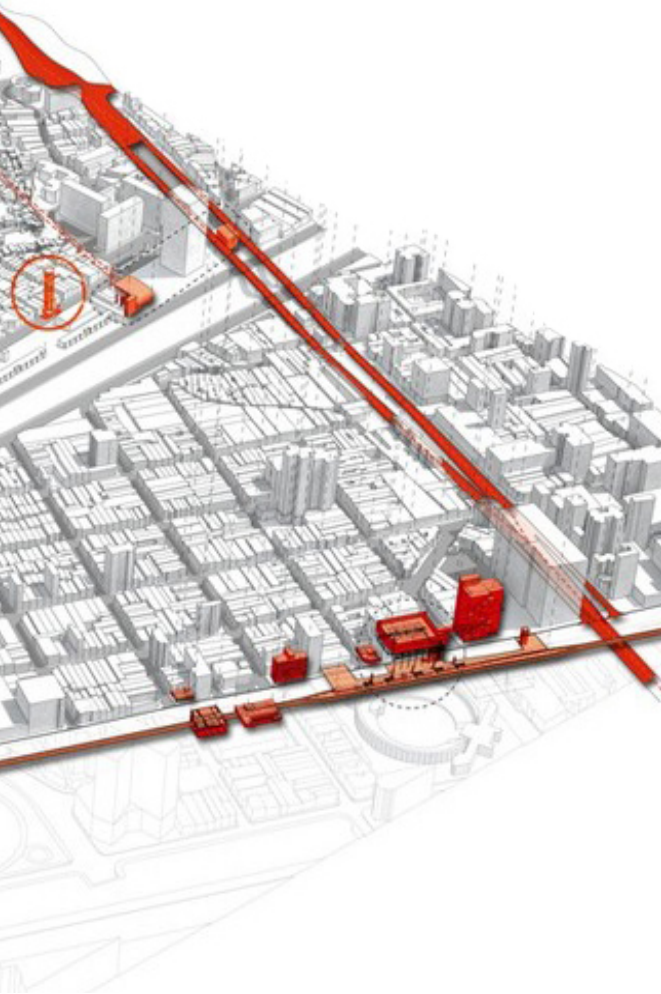


Vertical gym integration / 整合的立体健身房



Vertical Gym
Growing House integration / 整合不断增长的住宅





6. METRO CABLE CARACAS

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Architect: Urban-Think Tank

Client: C.A. Metro de Caracas

Metro Cable Caracas was the first cable car system being designed just to serve the community of Caracas. Its aim is to integrate the slums with the rest of the city, by setting up five cable car stations, integrated with the existing Caracas Metro station. Where most of the slums are located at the hillsides, the strategic of choosing the location for the stations on the slums will be based on:

- (1) Accessibility, adequate pedestrian circulation patterns.
- (2) Constructive sustainability with minimum expropriation and demolition of existing houses.

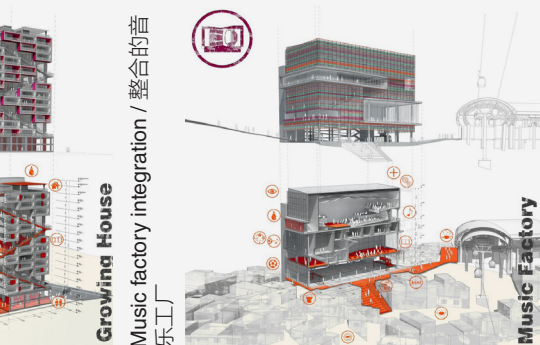
The other 2 stations located on the valley serve as connection with the public transport system of capital. Facilities such as vertical gym, sharing housing and music factory are integrated as part of the Metro cable system at slum area.

6. 加拉加斯地铁缆车索道

加拉加斯地铁缆车索道是第一个为加拉加斯社区服务的缆车系统。项目设立五个缆车站并将其与现有的加拉加斯地铁站结合起来，实现了贫民窟与城市的整合。大多数贫民窟位于山坡上，其中3个站点的选择基于以下两点：

- (1) 步行可达性；
- (2) 建设的可持续性：最小限度的土地开发和最低程度的房屋拆迁。

位于山谷的其他2个站点与首都的公共交通系统连接。立体健身房、共享住房和音乐工厂等设施被整合为贫民区地铁缆车系统的一部分。



SHARING EDUCATION / 共享教育





9. SCHOOL BRIDGE

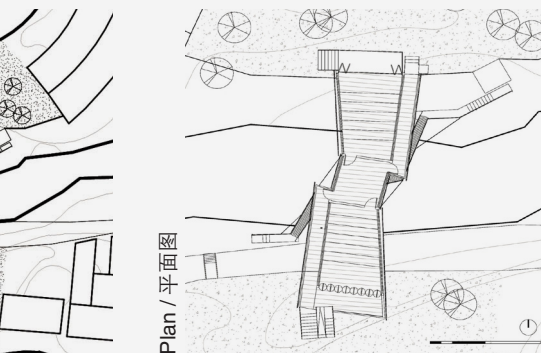
FUJIAN, CHINA

Area: 195 m²

Student: 40

Staff: 2

The bridge school was established in 2008 under the mission of the Xiashi Village in Pinghe. The main concept of the design is to enliven an old community (the village) and to sustain a traditional culture through a contemporary language which does not compete with the traditional, but presents and communicates with the traditional with respect. It is done by combining few different functions into one space – a bridge which connects two old castles cross the creek, a school which also symbolically connects past, current with future, a playground (for the kids) and the stage (for the villagers).



Plan / 平面图

9.桥上书屋

桥上书屋于2008年完成，是一项由平和下石村筹募的项目。主要设计理念是激活一个老社区（村庄），在不与传统文化形成冲突的前提下，通过当代的语言实现与传统的交流。它由几个不同的功能整合为一个共同的空间——过溪桥梁连接两个旧城堡，象征学校连接了过去、现在和未来；连接了操场（为孩子）和舞台（为村民）。

The Bridge School is a two-classroom school in the small village of Xiashi, up in the mountains of the Fujian Province in China. It is so called because it bridges the two parts of the village that lie on either side of a small creek that runs about ten metres below the village. Suspended from the structure of the school and below it is a pedestrian bridge for people to use. There are two abandoned tulous on either side of the creek. The Bridge School is like a symbol of a truce.

The building is small and modern in design. It has no reference to traditional building styles but is set in place as if it always belonged there. The idea of a building as a bridge, although not unknown in other parts of the world, is a new concept here, and appreciated by the local community. It has a quiet and dignified presence and is striking for its simplicity. It has been able to transform the way the people of the village think about buildings and to introduce new aesthetic values to them.

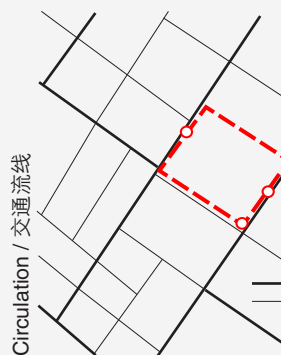
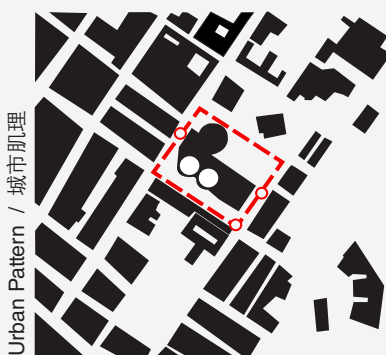
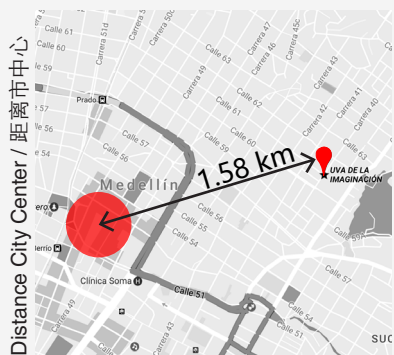
桥上书屋是下石村一所有两个教室的学校，位于中国福建省的众山之中。它之所以被称为桥上书屋是因为它联系了位于一条 10m 宽的小溪两侧的两部分村庄。在书屋立体结构之下悬挂着供人们使用的步行桥，在小溪的两侧各有一座被遗弃了的城堡式的土楼，而桥上书屋看起来就像是某种停战的符号。

建筑尺度小但设计很现代，尽管没有采用传统的建筑形式但身处大环境下使得其体现出很显著的归属感。建筑的概念是作为一座桥，对本地社区而言是一个很新但被接受的概念。建筑安静、端庄，并以其简洁性打动观者。它改变了当地居民对建筑的看法并将新的美学观念引入其间。





SHARING INFRASTRUCTURE / 共享设施



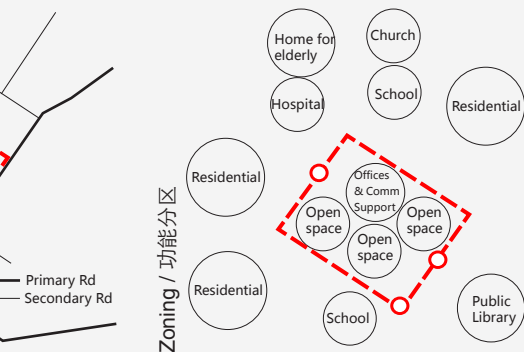


17.WATER RESERVOIR PUBLIC PARK MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

Architect: Colectivo720

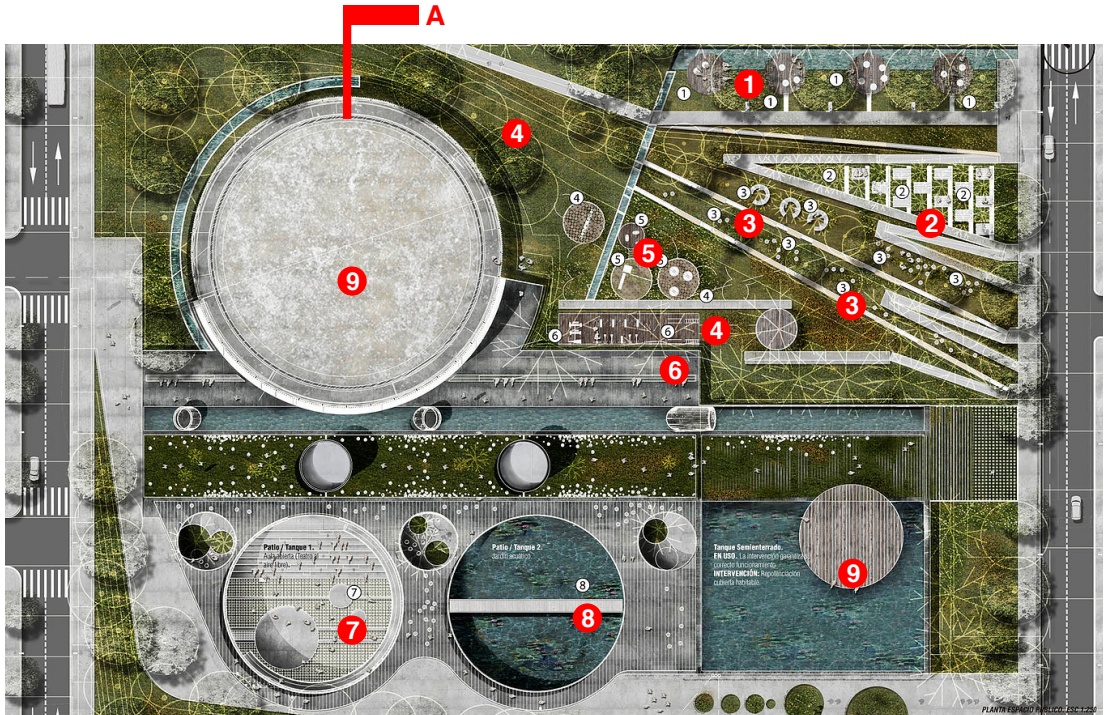
Area: 1.54 hm²

From a multidisciplinary vantage point, this project for a public park in Medellín, Colombia, centers on the creation of spaces around and above a series of water reservoirs. Tracing the site's history, the architectural form takes its inspiration from the surrounding topography as well as from the structure of the existing tanks and pools, resulting in an intervention with minimal environmental impact. Considering the infrastructural use of the site, special attention is given to water management, which utilizes recycling technologies that involve rainwater and grey water harvesting through simple systems for the irrigation of the park. In an interaction between nature and the urban landscape, the park seeks to improve the quality of life in the city.



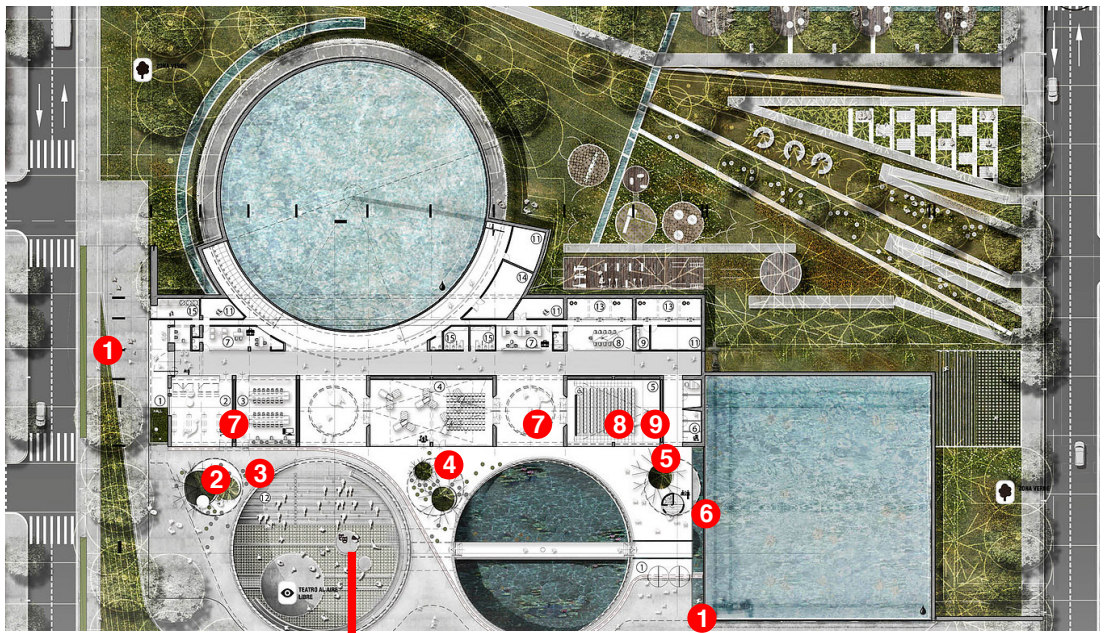
17.水库公共公园 麦德林, 哥伦比亚

从多学科角度来看, 哥伦比亚麦德林公园项目是围绕一系列水库建立的。追溯历史, 其建筑形式的灵感来自于周围地形和水池的形状, 设计采用对环境影响最小的干预措施。过程中考虑到场址基础设施的使用情况, 注重水管理并采取循环利用技术, 通过简单的灌溉系统收集雨水和中水。通过促进自然与城市景观的互动, 公园致力于提高城市生活质量。



SITE PLAN 总平面

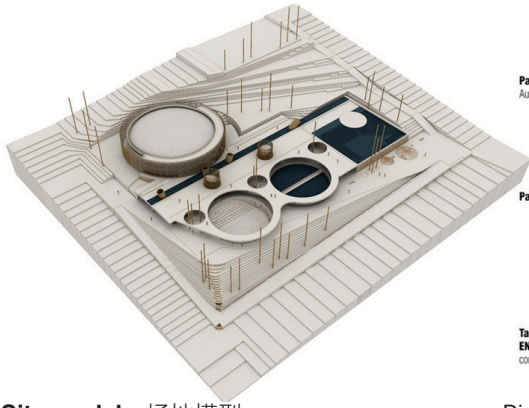
1. Relaxation area 2. Picnic area 3. Meeting area 4. Sand area 5. Children's area
6. Urban gym 7. Open-air theatre 8. Water garden 9. Water tank



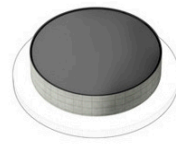
GROUND FLOOR 地面层

1. Entrance hall 2. Local businesses 3. Internet cafe 4. Classrooms 5. Auditorium
6. Private study rooms 7. Offices 8. Boardroom 9. Kitchen





Site model 场地模型



Tanque Principal. Elevado
EN USO. La intervención garantiza su correcto funcionamiento.



INTERVENCIÓN: Circulación perimetral / Mirador.



INTERVENCIÓN: Envolverte identidad corporativa.



Patio / Tanque 1.
Aula abierta (Teatro al aire libre).



INTERVENCIÓN: Tratamiento de piso.



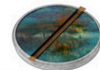
INTERVENCIÓN: Escalinatas urbanas / Rampa perimetral.



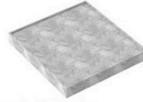
Patio / Tanque 2. Jardín acuático.



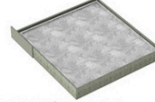
INTERVENCIÓN: Jardín acuático.



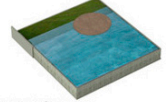
INTERVENCIÓN: Puente de contemplación.



Tanque Semienterrado.
EN USO. La intervención garantiza su correcto funcionamiento.



INTERVENCIÓN: Repotenciación.



INTERVENCIÓN: Cubierta habitable / Memoria del agua.

Diagram illustrating process of reusing existing site features to create new inhabitable spaces for users 说明重新利用现有场地特点去创造服务使用者的空间分析图



Bird's eye view of scheme 方案鸟瞰



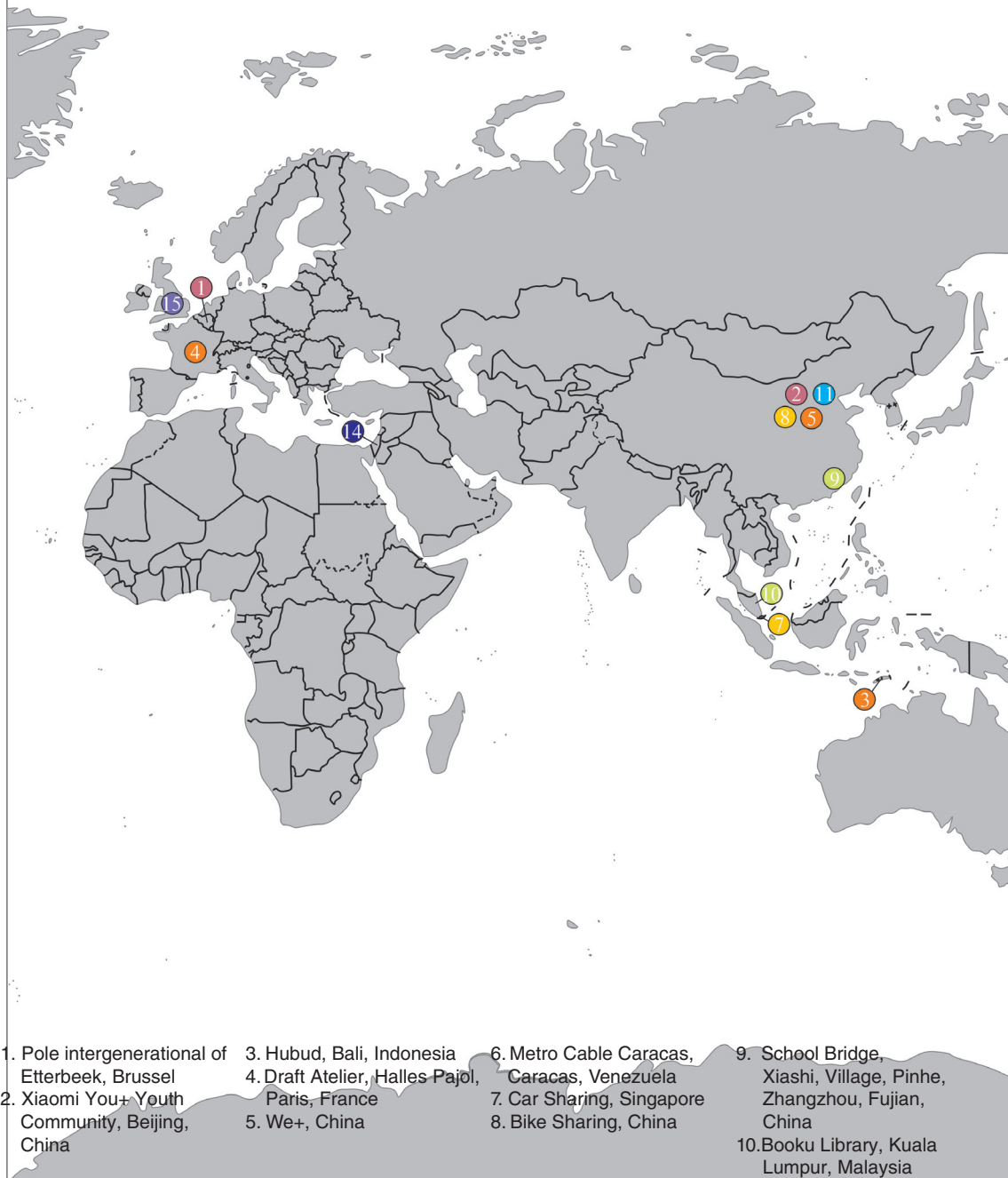
Fountain 喷泉



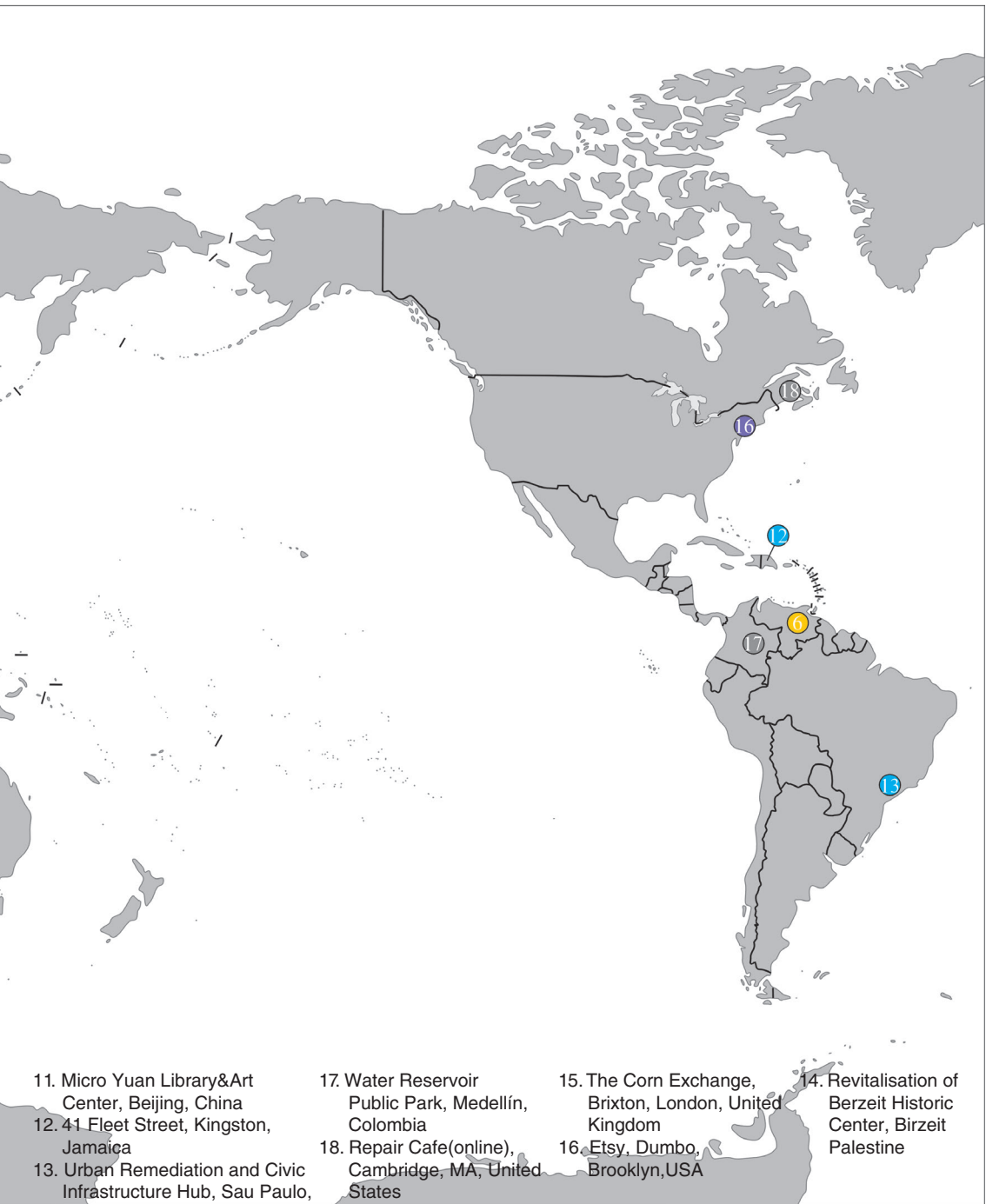
SECTION A-A A-A 剖面

Existing water tanks re-purposed as open-to-sky theatre and water garden
现有贮水仓被建议改为开敞的剧场和水的花园。

CBD CASES 世界范围内的中央商务区案例



cases introduced in the following pages



11. Micro Yuan Library&Art Center, Beijing, China

12. 41 Fleet Street, Kingston, Jamaica

13. Urban Remediation and Civic Infrastructure Hub, Sau Paulo, Brazil

17. Water Reservoir Public Park, Medellín, Colombia

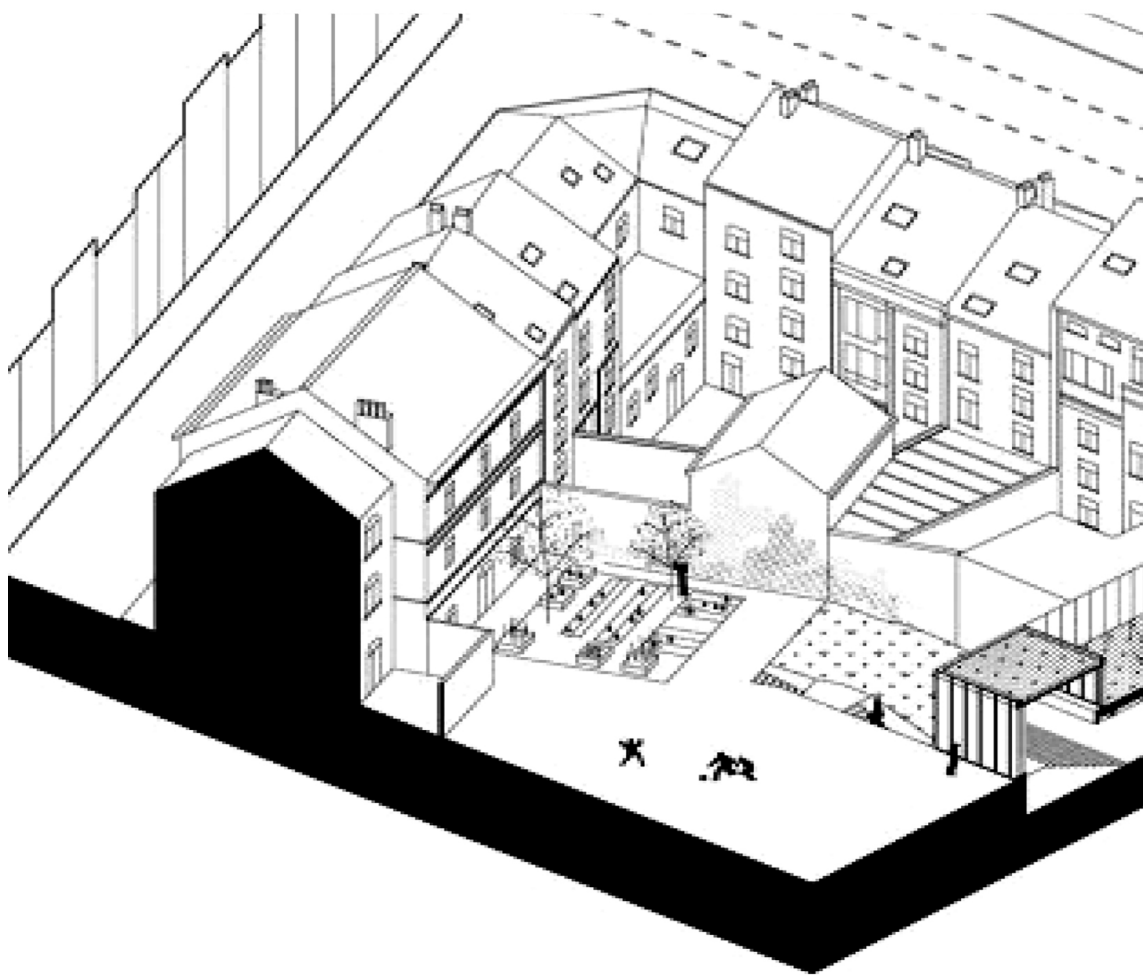
18. Repair Cafe(online), Cambridge, MA, United States

15. The Corn Exchange, Brixton, London, United Kingdom

16. Etsy. Dumbo, Brooklyn, USA

14. Revitalisation of Berzeit Historic Center, Birzeit Palestine

SHARINGHOUSING 共享居住



Distance City Center / 距离市中心

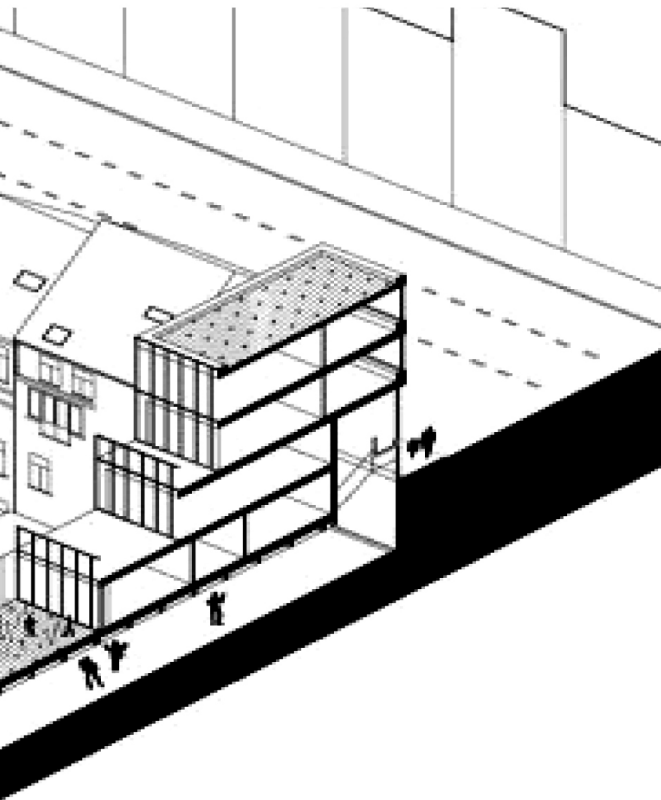


Urban Pattern / 城市肌理



Circulation / 交通流线





1. POLE INTERGENERATIONAL OF ETTERBEEK

ETTERBEEK, BELGIUM

Project owner : Commune d'Etterbeek
 Area : 1'395 m²
 Collaboration : Bureaux d'étude: JZH & Partners
 (Stabilité) MK Engineering (Techniques Spéciales
 & PEB) KAMAR (Coordination sécurité santé)
 STRAGES (consultance petite enfance)

The objective is to revitalize the district and to improve the lifestyle of the citizens. Housing is one of the essential elements.

Two major problems were identify:

- a multitude of houses are old and in bad conditions. It needs some renovation
- the proximity with the European district made the land prize increase.

The program offer then, shared houses for different generation of people. But also activities as nursery, garden. In this way, the prize of the land is decrease per person and the interection of the generation creat a community, revitalizing the district.



Zoning / 功能分区

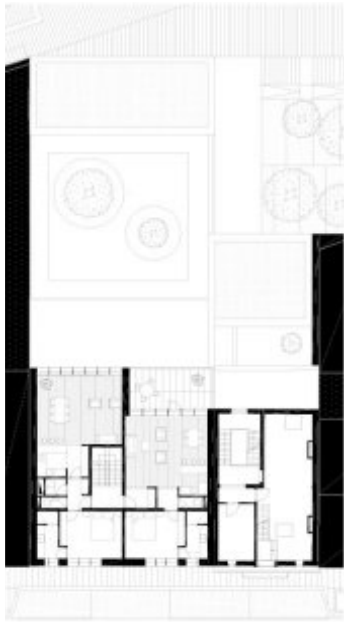


1.埃特尔贝克的国际极点住区

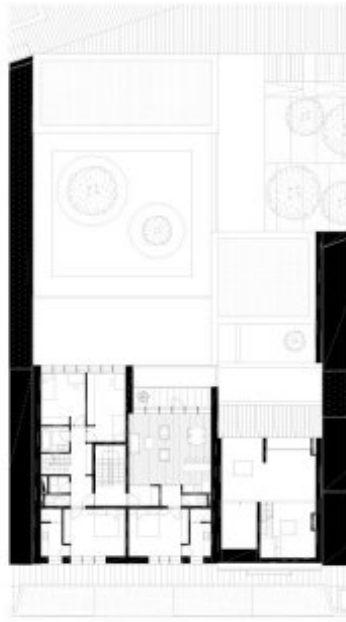
项目的目的是地区振兴和提升市民的生活水平，住房是其中的关键要素之一。在项目中两个显著问题被识别出来：

- 老旧房屋质量差，需要更新；
- 项目因靠近欧洲地区使得土地价格上涨。

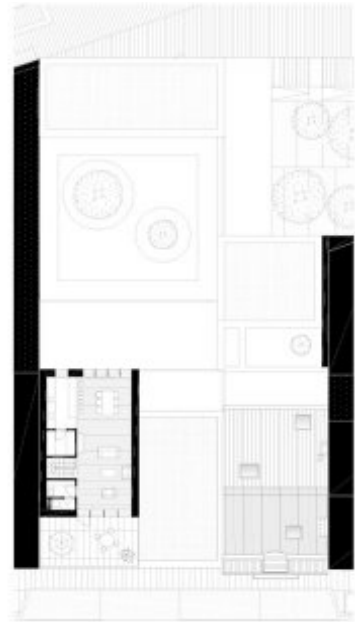
因此项目为不同人群提供了共享住房、家庭共享幼儿园、花园等，通过这种方式，人均土地价格有所下降，人们之间的相互交往形成了良好的社区氛围。



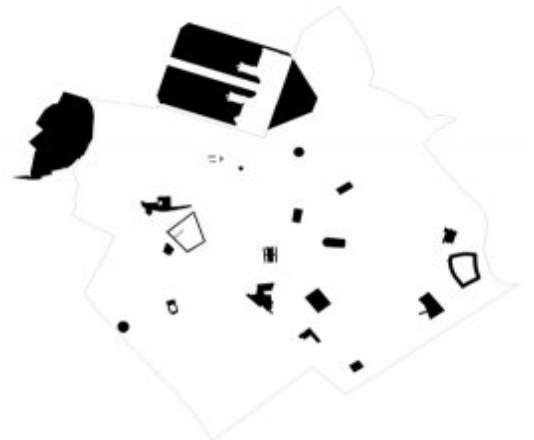
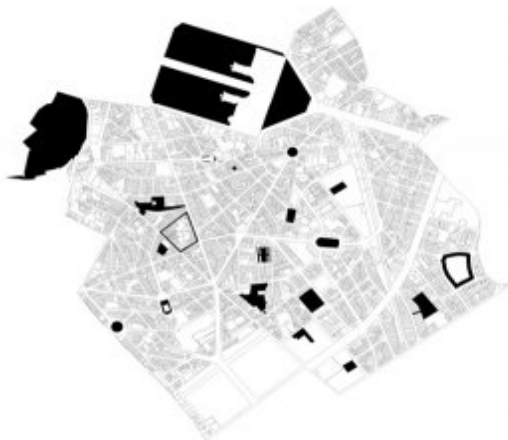
R+2 floor plan / 二层平面



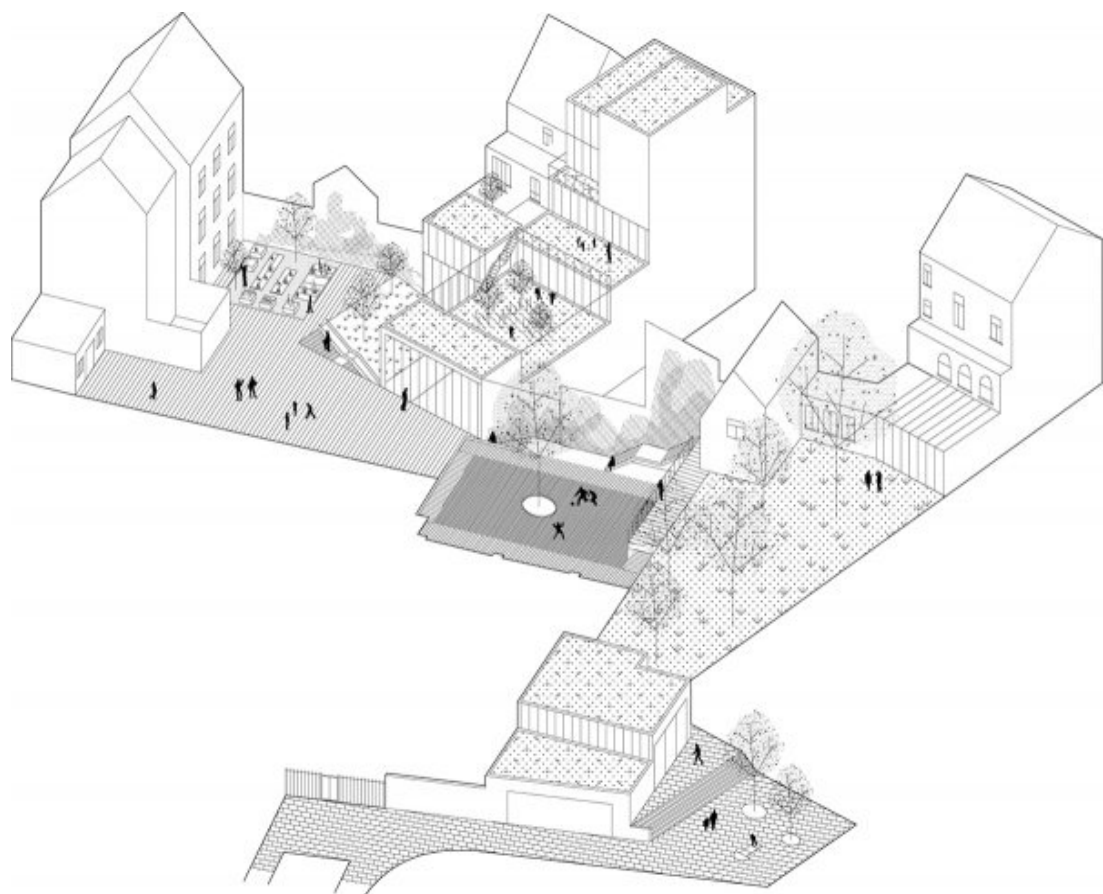
R+3 floor plan / 三层平面



R+4 floor plan / 四层平面



Green space distribution in Brussels / 布鲁塞尔的绿地分布



Isometric view / 轴测图



Section X-X / X-X剖面