1. Pole intergenerational of Etterbeek, Brussel
2. Xiaomi You+ Youth Community, Beijing, China
3. Hubud, Bali, Indonesia
4. Draft Atelier, Halles Pajol, Paris, France
5. We+, China
6. Metro Cable Caracas, Caracas, Venezuela
7. Car Sharing, Singapore
8. Bike Sharing, China
9. School Bridge, Xiashi, Village, Pinhe, Zhangzhou, Fujian, China
10. Booku Library, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

# 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, Sao Paulo, Brazil
14. Revitalisation of Berzeit Historic Center, Birzeit, Palestine
15. The Corn Exchange, Brixton, London, United Kingdom
16. Etsy, Dumbo, Brooklyn, USA
17. Water Reservoir Public Park, Medellin, Colombia
18. Repair Cafe (online), Cambridge, MA, United States

SHARING TRANSPORTATION
共享交通

SHARING INFRASTRUCTURE
共享基础设施

SHARING SERVICE
共享服务

SMART CITY
智慧城市
SHARING TRANSPORTATION / 共享交通

La Ceiba Station / La Ceia车站
Vertical gym integration / 整合的立体健身房
Growing House integration / 整合不断增长的住宅

Image source 图片来源:
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 strategy 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. METRO CABLE CARACAS
CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Architect: Urban-Think Tank
Client: C.A. Metro de Caracas
SHARING EDUCATION / 共享教育

Image source 图片来源: 
1. Google map (https://maps.google.com)  
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).
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.
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.
GROUND FLOOR

SITE PLAN

Image source
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。
1. Pole intergenerational of Etterbeek, Brussel
2. Xiaomi You+ Youth Community, Beijing, China
3. Hubud, Bali, Indonesia
4. Draft Atelier, Halles Pajol, Paris, France
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SHARING HOUSING

Distance City Center / 距离市中心

Urban Pattern / 城市肌理

Circulation / 交通流线

Image source 图片来源：http://www.multiple.be/xfr/Etterbeek
The objective is to revitalize the district and to improve the lifestyle of the citizens. Housing is one of the essentiel 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 interaction of the generation creat a community, revitalizing the district.
Isometric view / 轴测图

Section X-X / X-X剖面