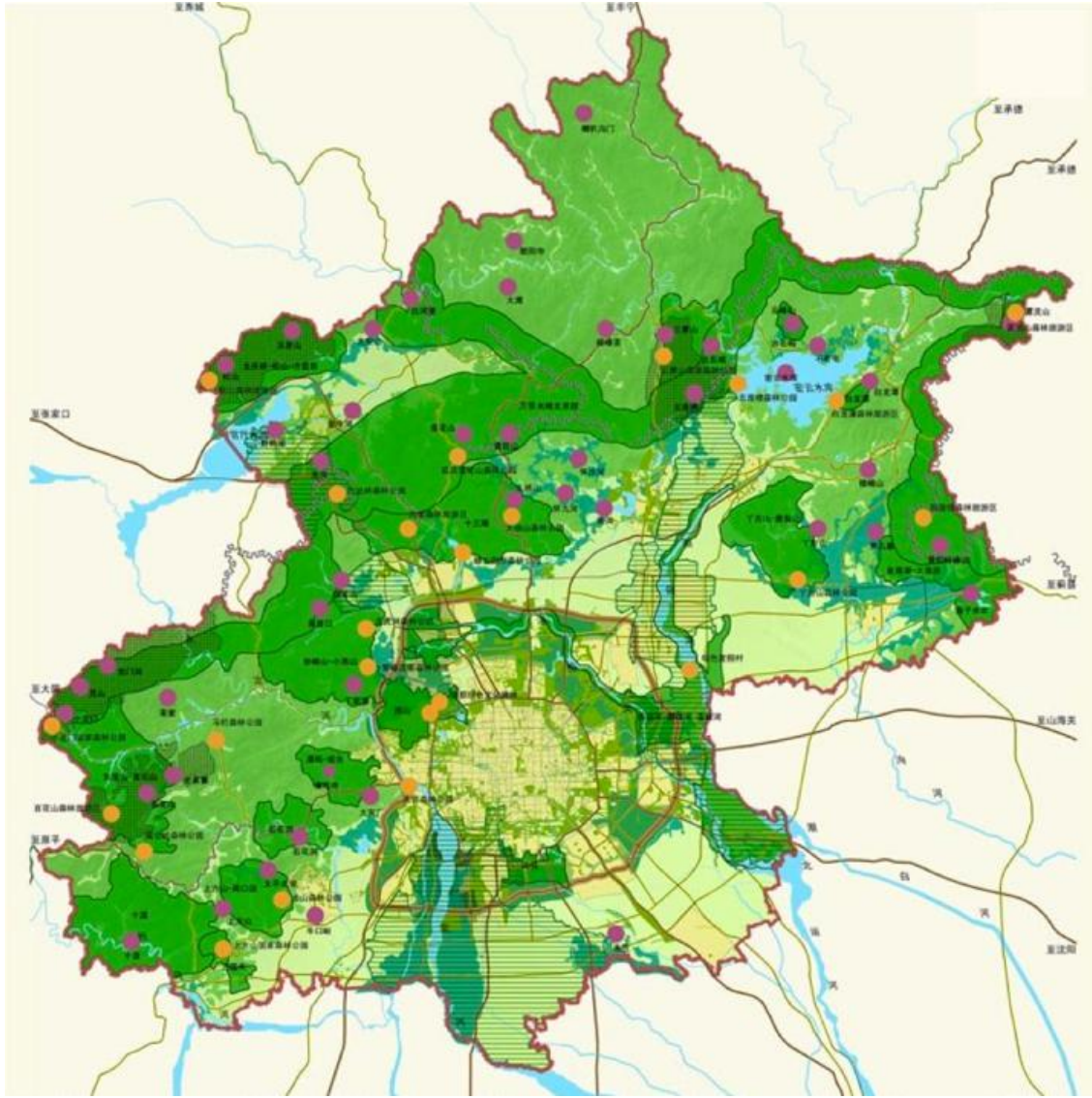


2021 Spring TSINGHUA & NUS Joint Studio

SHARING CITIES

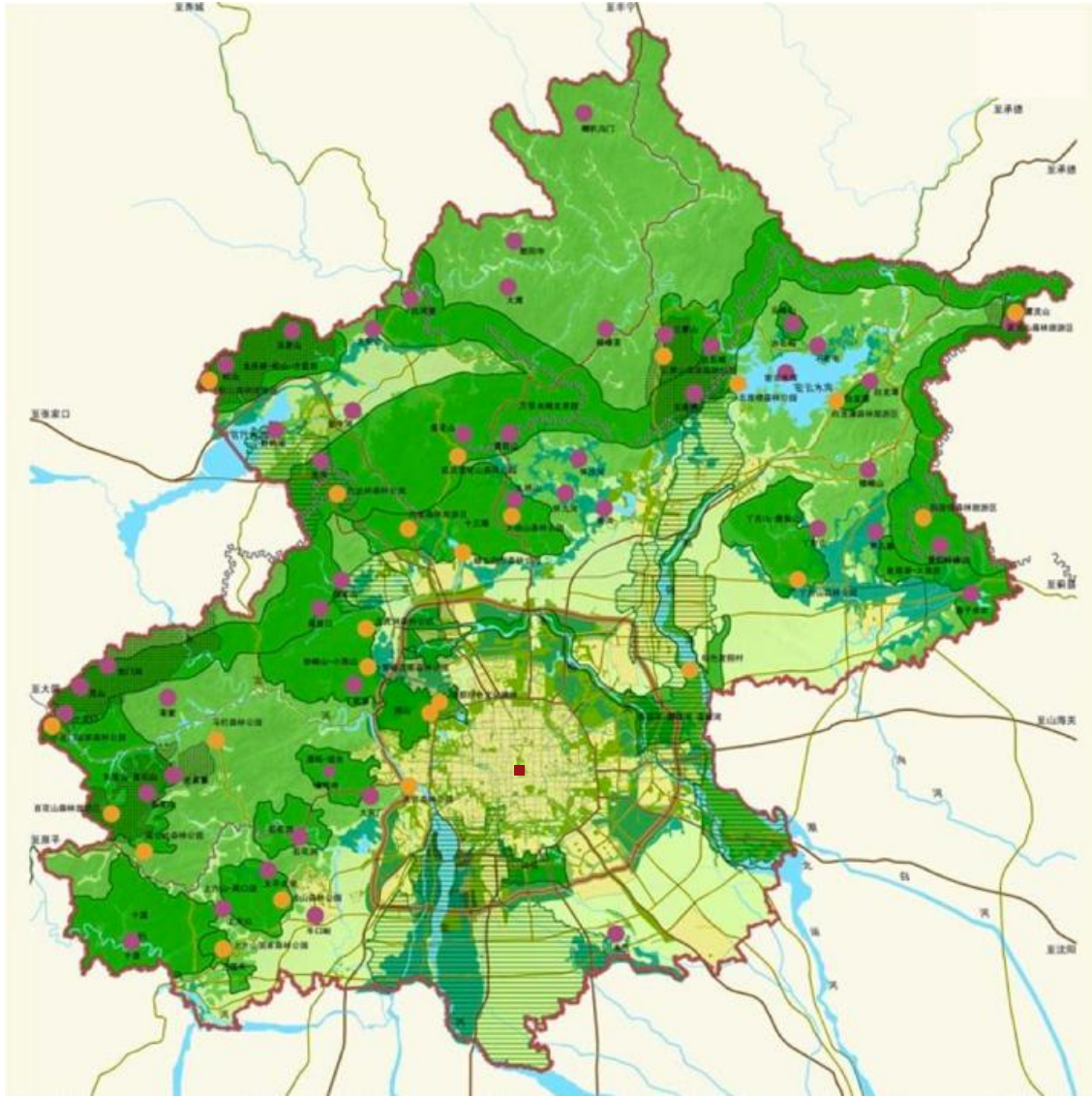
Beijing
EPMA Urban Design Studio
2013-2020



Beijing: a big city

area: 16 000 km²
(20x Berlin)
(20x Singapore)
(ca 70x Amsterdam)

population:
ca. 40 Million





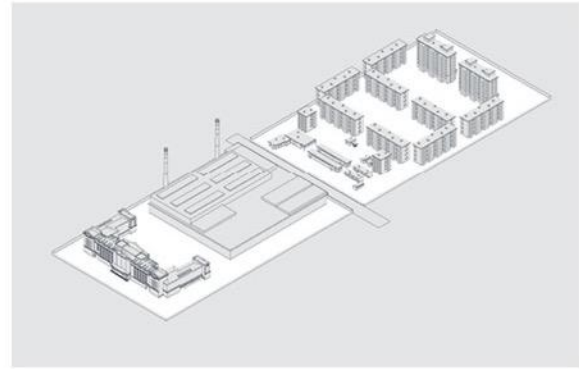
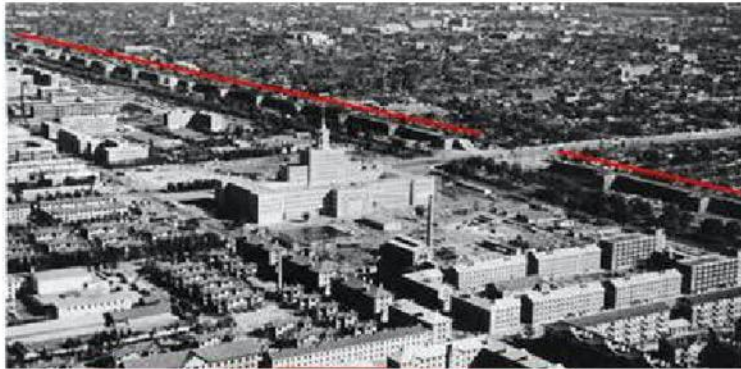
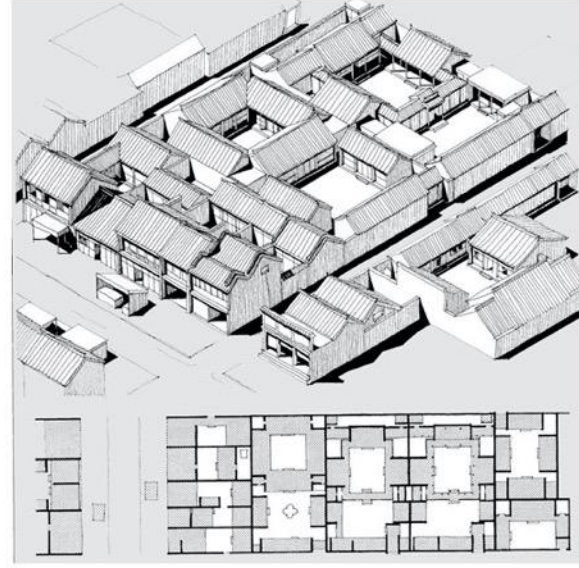
Beijing: terrain



Peking
View on Hatanmen Street

中国国家地理网
www.dili360.com





Mao: from 'hutong' to 'danwei'

2013 - Knowledge City

2014 - Water City

2015 - Healthy City

2016 - Edge City

2017 - Sharing History⁺ NUS

2018 - Sharing Industry

2019 - Sharing Countryside

2020 – Sharing CBD

2019

2021

2014

2013

2018

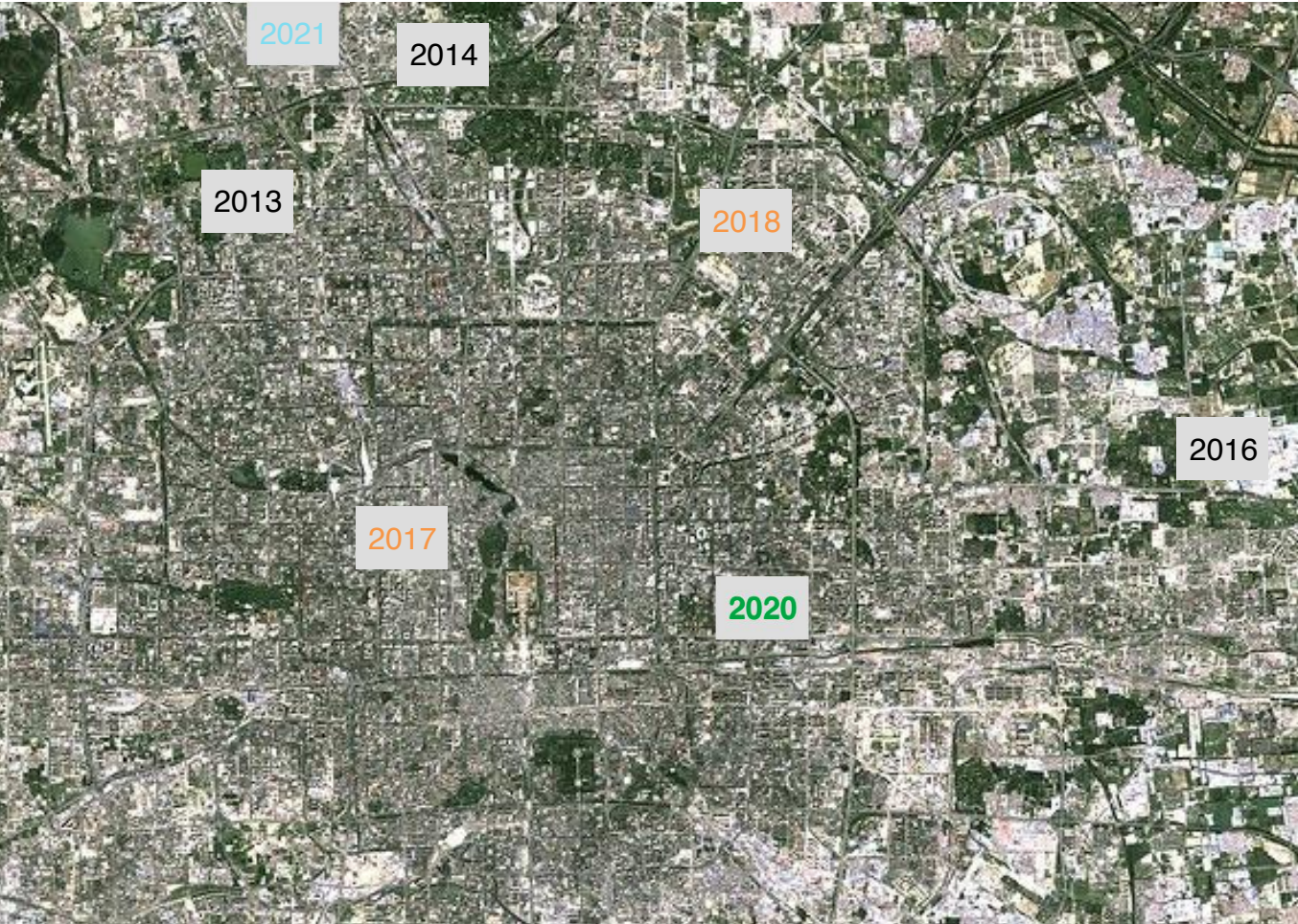
2015

2016

2017

2020

- 2013 - Knowledge City
- 2014 - Water City
- 2015 - Healthy City
- 2016 - Edge City
- 2017 - Sharing History
- 2018 - Sharing Industry
- 2019 - Sharing Countryside
- 2020 - Sharing CBD
- 2021 - Sharing Smart City



SHARING CITY 共享城市

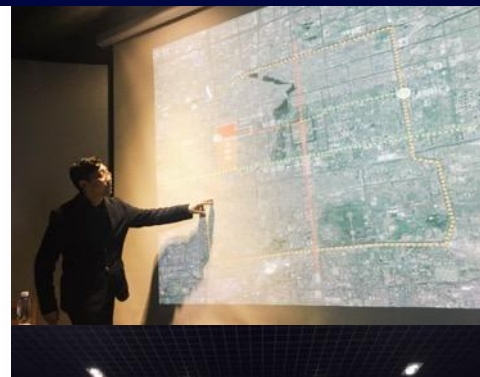
Sharing Lifestyle and Urban Regeneration
共享生活与城市更新





汽车之家





01 / Sharing City Seminar and Discussion

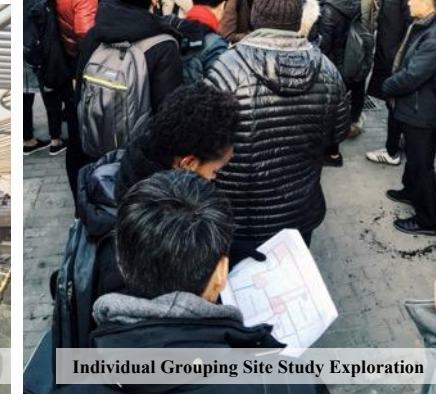


02 / Site Visits



Open House Visits

Understanding a Historical Site



Individual Grouping Site Study Exploration



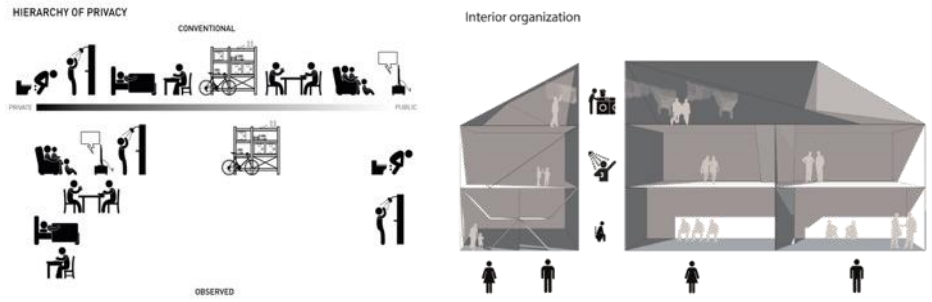
03 / Design Charrette Review



SHARING CITIES

NUS-Tsinghua Joint Studio 2017 | Workshop 01, Beijing | Joint Design Charrette Review Panels

Sharing Workspace



Co³
"Sharing commerce is about creative entrepreneurship"

Why it works?
 The system works because it's the result of a process of evolution where the community shaped their own shops and businesses based on their daily needs. How can we replicate the goodness of the actual day-to-day? By learning how the system works right now, then proposing a participatory economy for the area where the different spaces interact as a whole system.

Creating a Self-sufficient commerce

Creating / designing a Principles of Making as a waste-water (recycling) that reinforces the concepts of community. Ecosystem within a larger system. It creates employment and engage the community into a commercial operating.

Employment for whom?
 Those Live - Mid class Residents who care the world. Everyone in the community has a stake in the partnership.

What are we going to recycle?
 Recycled plastic bottles
 Glass
 Paper (Old Newspapers, Magazines) & Egg crates

What will the recycle materials be used for?
 Building materials (Translucent Bricks, Cladding etc.)
 Hydroponic Containers
 Urban Furniture

Note: These materials can be used and utilized by the community.



SHARING COMMERCE

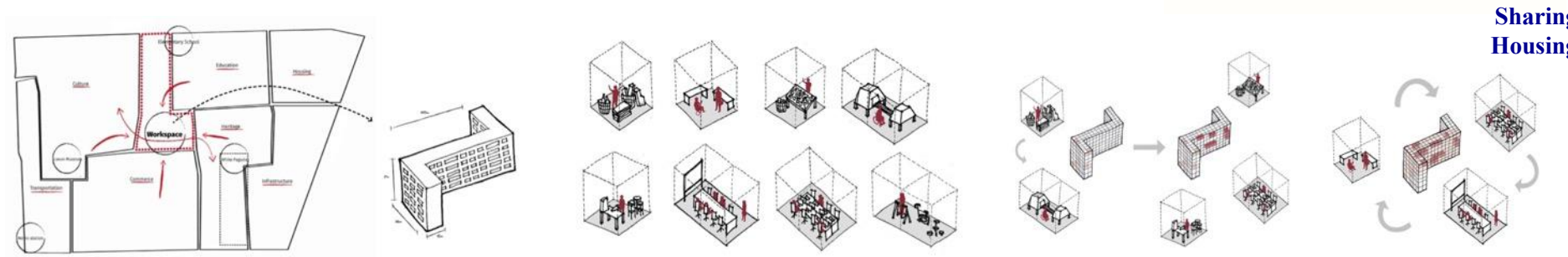
CO³ = CO-AMUNITY + CO-MERCE + CO-PRODUCTION

CO-AMUNITY = RESIDENTS + VISITORS

CO-MERCE = PRODUCTION + CONSUMPTION

CO-PRODUCTION = EMPLOYMENT + SHARING

Sharing Commerce



Sharing Housing

SHARING CITIES

NUS-Tsinghua Joint Studio 2017 | Workshop 02, Singapore



01 / Sharing Cities Seminar Lectures and Discussion





02 / Site Visits to Joo Chiat and Jurong East



03 / NUS Interim Crit Review , Presentations, Design Charrette



Multi-Cultural, Multi-National



Student Group Discussions



Case Studies Presentation Discussion



Brainstorming Sessions with Tutors



Interim Crit Review



Design Charrette Review



Design Charrette Consultation with Tutors



Inter-Faculty Exchange Opportunities



01 / Sharing Cities Seminar Guest Lectures and Discussion





SEOUL INTERNATIONAL STUDIO 2017

DANKOOK HANYANG ERICA HONGIK YONSEI UNIVERSITY OF SEOUL NUS TSINGHUA UCLA UT AUSTIN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY OF GENOA MIMAR SINAN THE BARTLETT THE ROYAL DANISH ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

05.27 14:00-17:00
UIA SIS DIALOGUE: Resilient Cities through Culture

05.28 10:00-19:30
UIA SIS FINAL REVIEW

05.27-06.01 UIA SIS EXHIBITION





共享城市

SHARING CITIES

SHARING CITIES

共享城市

Profound impact of new concepts of for-profit sharing of basic everyday commodities can be widely observed across the world. It changes the ways we commute (bike- and car sharing), shop (alibaba/ amazon) or work (co-working) and redefines our living (shared-housing, airbnb), and learning (e.g. open-online courses edX and MOOC) experiences. It redefines the need for us to own everything we want to use.

The "Sharing Cities" studio aims to provide solutions to emerging concept of sharing, and responds to the idea of public space sharing and sustainable urban development from social, economic and humanitarian perspectives. The studio brief has been designed to discuss the idea of sharing in eight different themes; sharing housing, sharing workspace, sharing transportation, sharing education, sharing culture, sharing heritage, sharing commerce and sharing infrastructure. The National University of Singapore has selected two site; a site in the city center where the traditional Nyonya culture originates: Joochiat and a 'sub-urban' site where a railway station and residential life intersects: Jurong East.

For the work presented here, we used this starting point for an urban regeneration model; sharing the city. The design proposals are the outcome of a joint design research cooperation between National University of Singapore and Tsinghua University, regarding the topic of urban regeneration, with a specific focus on the influence of the sharing economy on urban development. The cooperation included an 8-week joint design research studio and three complementary workshops with seminars at the beginning, the middle and the end.

清华大学建筑、规划、景观设计教学丛书

共享城市
SHARING CITIES

黄鹂 [荷]和马可 张烽
张悦 陈德敏

清华大学出版社



We study sharing practices and we design shared spaces.

Sponsored by Ng Teng Fong Charitable Foundation (Hong Kong), **NUS-Tsinghua Design Research Initiative for Sharing Cities (NT-DRISC)** was jointly initiated by the [Department of Architecture, National University of Singapore](#) and the [School of Architecture, Tsinghua University](#). The aim is to bring together scholars and students from the two top Asian architecture schools as well as experts and professionals having the same interests, exploring emerging space sharing practices and new dedicated typologies of shared spaces in the city.

With multi-disciplinary urban research expertise and excellence in design, we investigate on the spatial attributes of sharing practices and the economics, institutions, governance, and ethics of space sharing; develop insights on the conditions that the built environment of the city imposes on sharing practices and the transformation of urban spaces that sharing activities enable; and develop innovative design solutions that can encourage and promote meaningful sharing activities.

Initiated and presented by:



Sponsored by:



In a partnership with:



Online studio in 2020

A screenshot of a Zoom meeting grid showing 20 participants in a 5x4 layout. The participants are:

- Row 1: Martijn de Geus, Ying Long, Yue Zhang, Nathan Mehl
- Row 2: Gabriel, Stella Mariss, ritafiguereido, Benny
- Row 3: Lala, Huiying Li, Prerā Vaishnav, Lee Tsun Xian
- Row 4: He Huang, Russell Adjei, NATALIA ESTEVEZ, MIN HUI LEE
- Row 5: Manuel, Katherine, Paul, thomasmellergaard

The bottom toolbar includes: Mute, Stop Video, Invite, Participants (20), Share Screen, Chat, Record, Reactions, and Leave Meeting.

Online studio in 2020

Microsoft Whiteboard

4 cases.


- ① Singapore CBD
- Shenzhen CBD
- Shanghai CBD
- B.J. CBD.

Urban level top-down planning

bottom-up privately own public space. in N.Y. + free 100% + study green

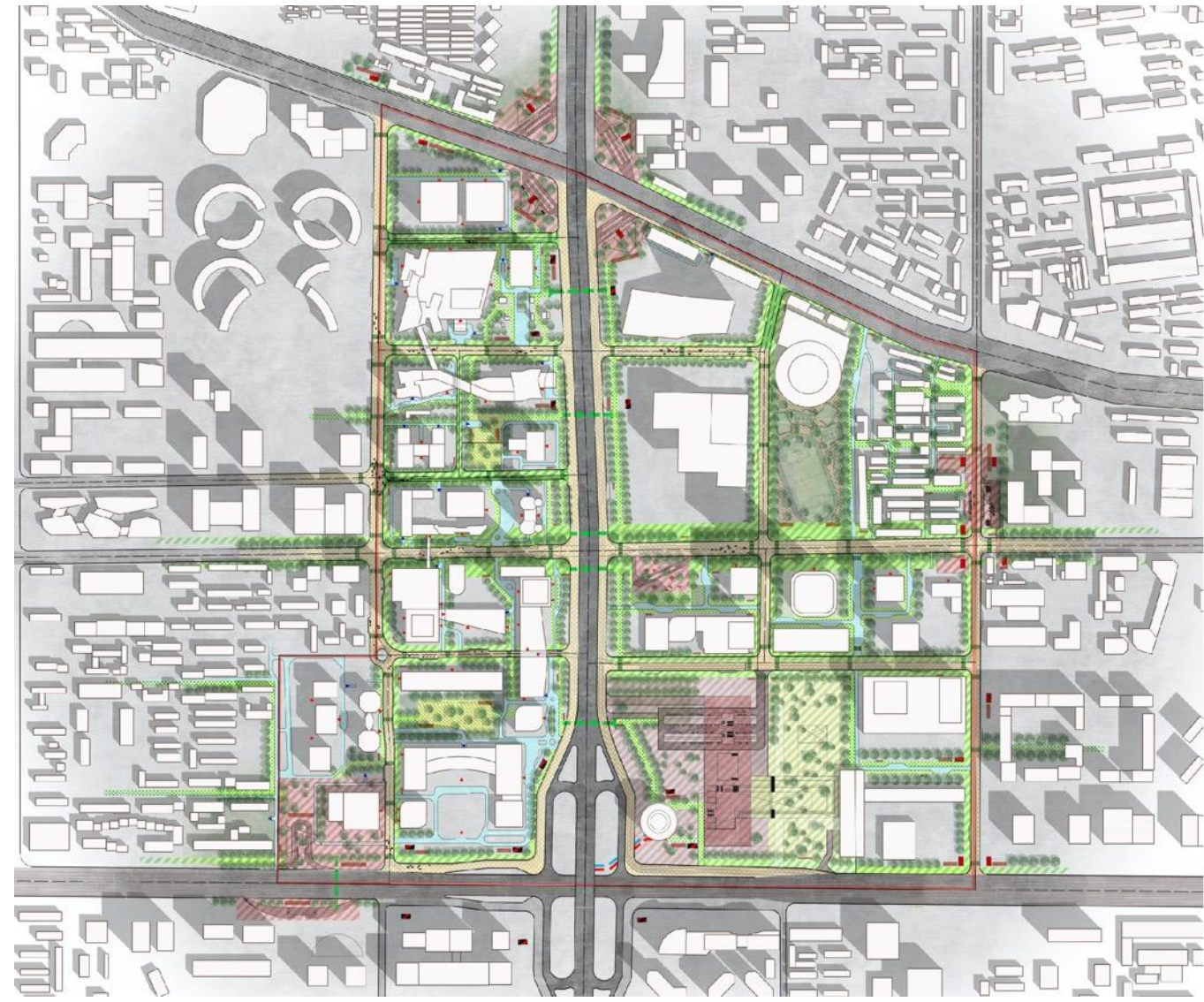
City Across dialects
The Space is the Nodes
Edu + Health + Cultural, cosmo

networks between communities



From Lee Tsun Kian
no problem from M





Legend

- Pedestrian & Bicycle path
- Pedestrian & Bicycle path (Newly Proposed)
- Pedestrian & Bicycle path (Redeveloped)
- Wayfinding Plaza
- Transportation Hub, Nodes
- Areas in the realm of Transportation Hub, Nodes
- Street surface (Reorganized)
- Street surface (Newly Proposed)
- Street surface
- Internal Roads
- Subway Exits (Newly Proposed)
- Subway Exits
- Bicycle, Individual electric vehicle Facilities
- Pedestrian and Bicycle underpass
- Metro underpass
- Site Boundary
- Building Entrance
- Parking Entrance
- Zebra Crossing

国贸Sharing Mobility Masterplan





LEGEND

- New Proposed Building
- Regenerative Building
- Existing Building
- New Ground Connection
- New Proposed Urban Installation
- Public Share Infrastructure
- Open Green Space
- Share Working Spine
- 1** Leisure Sharing Work Zone
- 2** Innovative Sharing Work Zone
- 3** Living+Work Zone
- 4** Informal Sharing Work Zone
- 5** Eco Sharing Work Zone
- 6** Green Plaza
- 7** Ecological Landscapes
- 8** Blue+Green Infrastructure
- 9** Community Play Scope
- 10** Community Open Space
- 11** Transformer Space
- 12** Reading Pods
- 13** Pocket Green Parks
- 14** Working+Productive Landscapes
- 15** Outdoor Exercise Equipment
- 16** Street Pavillion
- 17** Outdoor Theatre
- 18** Garden Beds
- 19** Mobile Work Pods
- 20** Transitional Landscapes
- 21** Collaborate Work Desk





NUS-Tsinghua Joint Studio: Sharing Cities | 2020

In the fourth joint studio, the two schools both explore the possibility of combining sharing practices and shared space with the central city. In Singapore, Pearl's Hill region, a diverse community at the edge of the downtown core, was selected as the site of NUS studio. Meanwhile, Tsinghua focused on a part of Guomao CBD surrounding the CCTV, which is the exact new downtown core of Beijing. As downtowns are high-density and high-value areas, whether sharing programs have potentials there was an issue discussed in both studios. Furthermore, students explored how to design these programs and spaces to achieve better public good for the city centers.



Click the image for more details of Tsinghua Studio

Click the image for more details of NUS Studio

NUS-Tsinghua Joint Studio: Sharing Cities | 2019

In the third joint studio, the two schools placed different emphases on investigating respectively on how sharing practices can contribute to regenerating declining modernist architecture in the city and disintegrated villages. Two modernist landmarks in Singapore, namely People's Park Complex and Golden Mile Complex, were selected as the sites for design exploration of NUS studio, whereas the Tsinghua studio focused on four national-level poverty-stricken courtyards in the outskirts of Beijing. Having both a striking contrast in both content and approach is a new experiment of the joint design studio that aims to find out in which ways the knowledge and experience of designing sharing cities attained over the past two years can be transferred to improving the environment of rural villages, and to what extent the design for sharing in the urban and rural contexts can inform and even complement with each other.



Click the image for more details of NUS Studio



Details of Tsinghua Studio to be updated soon

NUS-Tsinghua Joint Studio: Sharing Cities | 2018

The second joint studio focused on how emerging sharing practices can contribute to regenerating former industrial areas in the city, and what new typologies of shared spaces can be created to accommodate and facilitate these sharing practices. The design explorations of the two studios were carried out using the sites of Tanjong Pagar Terminal, the iconic port of Singapore that is a stark contrast from the city's commercial center and to be vacated in the next few years when its lease expires, and 751 District, an enormous former power plant that is now fast becoming a new art district in the city of Beijing respectively. The Systems Approach developed by C. W. Churchman to address the complex social systems was employed to guide the design inquiry. Innovative ideas to transform both social and physical environments of industrial areas through intensive participation in various new sharing practices and platforms were developed and tested.



Click the image for more details of NUS Studio



Click the image for more details of Tsinghua Studio

NUS-Tsinghua Joint Studio: Sharing Cities | 2017

The first joint studio explored the topic of Sharing Cities with a broad scope, aiming for obtaining a comprehensive understanding of various emerging sharing practices and their spatial manifestations. Design inquiries of both studios were carried out under a series of common themes, such as sharing infrastructure, sharing living, sharing commerce, sharing transport, sharing education, sharing heritage, etc. And a multitude of case studies in different countries around the world were conducted in details to add the design exploration. The historic districts, namely Ba 7a Shekai in Beijing and 300 Choo in Singapore, were selected as the sites for the two studios respectively. Their fine-grained urban fabric, rich architectural heritage, complex social and economic conditions, and mixed residents of different demographic status in combination provide a fertile test bed for experimenting with new ideas of sharing and shared spaces in different categories.



Click the image for more details of NUS Studio



Click the image for more details of Tsinghua Studio

Sharing cities website

Sharing Workspace



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio



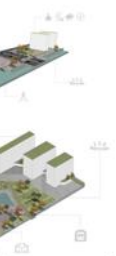
Urban Design of Guomao Center Business District, Beijing



Urban Design of Guomao Center Business District, Beijing



Urban Design of Guomao Center Business District, Beijing



Urban Design of Guomao Center Business District, Beijing

Mobility Avant Garde



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio

Mobility Avant Garde



NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio

Interfaced Design



Urban Design of Guomao Center Business District, Beijing

Sharing Lifestyle



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio

Main Cityblock



NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio

SHARED GREEN PUBLIC SERVICE



Taipei NUS Sharing Cities Joint Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio

Green Infrastructure



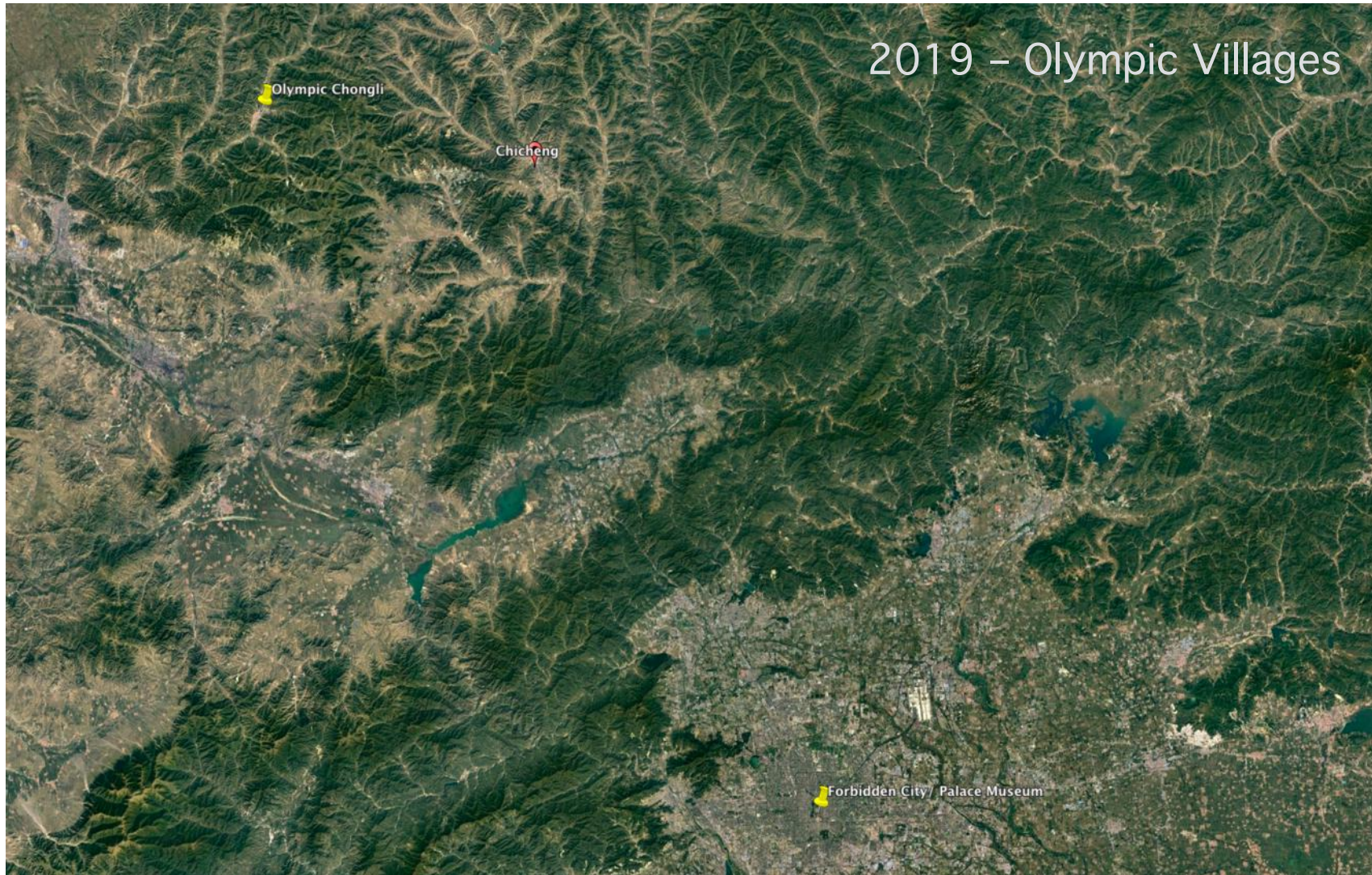
NUS-Tsinghua Sharing Cities Joint Design Studio 2020: Tsinghua Studio

2019 – Olympic Villages

Olympic Chongli

Chicheng

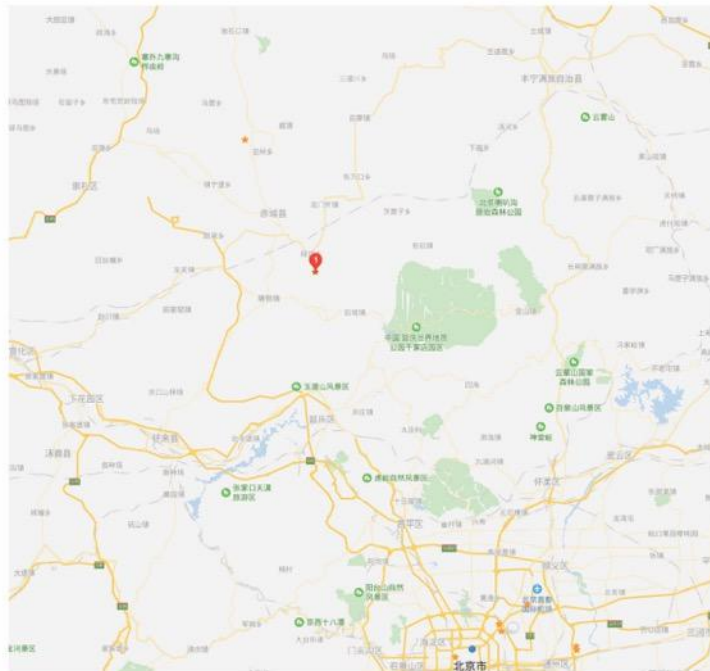
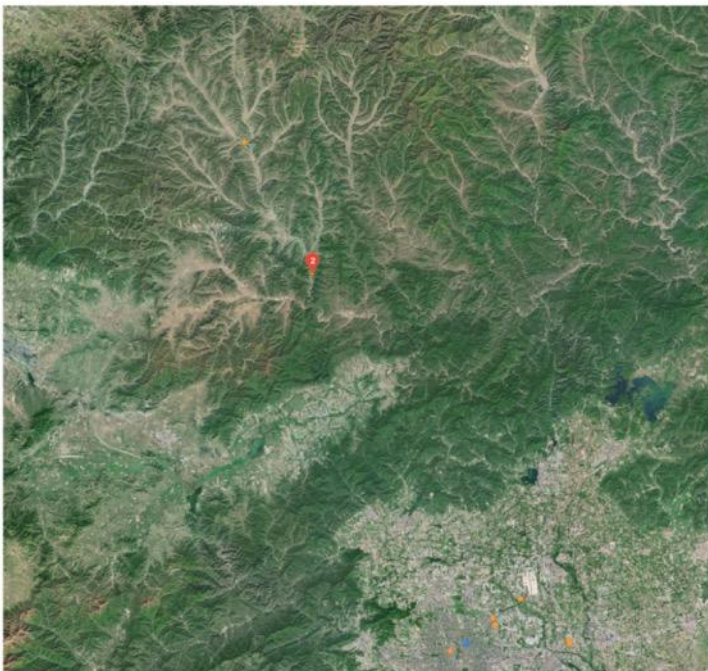
Forbidden City / Palace Museum





一样田乡-上马山村

8_样田乡上马山村



上马山村

Description for your map.

Legend

• Zhan



Earth

© / Airbus

200 m











Mountain Village

Lorenzo, Jack, Aleksandra, Otmene, Qingqing

DESIGN STUDIO 3

Project Year:
2019

Location:
Wanshuiquan village

Students:
Lorenzo Maritan, Jack Shi, Aleksandra Platova, Otmene Outifa, Qingqing Hu

Design Studio Tutors:
Yue Zhang, He Huang, Martijn de Geus

Key words:
river, gathering spaces

The idea is to transform this "exit way 2022 Olympics games village" to the Gateway Village. It can become the entrance of the region and of a bigger system.

TANG DYNASTY WALL. As the first face of the village, the idea is to highlight the wall, its history and materiality. The entrance is now a museum that will display the history of the village, a bus stop for the visitors and a gathering area for the villagers.

MAIN STREET. The street will represent the identity of the people living there and providing at the same time the new public function capable of welcoming people: restaurants, small shops, public spaces as well as services and facilities. For the village it will represent then the economical center.

GATEWAY HOUSE. The idea is to transform the fortress house to an indoor-welcoming place that will provide the basic facilities. The strategy is to use one plug-in that links street and courtyard, and one plug-in that connects users from the courtyard to the interior.

QUARRY FOREST. Two quarries have damaged the landscape at the back of the village. The idea is to recover that land and transform it in a productive forest. Using both quarries, the idea is to create a series of terraces that will stabilized the ground and at the same time will suit the site for grow plants.

These forest are also the beginning of a hiking route that will connect the village with the LOOKOUT VALLEY, the cave houses, the 1000 year old tree, the old village and hills that surround Duanmugou.



Strengths/Characteristics



TANG DYNASTY WALL

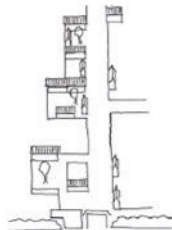
We purpose activate it by put museum beside the wall and created the relation of the museum with every side of it, for example, in front is the bus stop. At the back is small public gathering space and the side that next to the wall it's provides another perspective for the great wall.



MAIN STREET

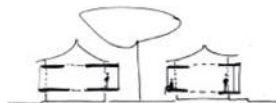
It represents the first image of the village beyond the ancient wall, becoming the new core of the village for the touristic vision brought by the Olympics games. The street will represent the identity of the people living there and providing at the same time the new public function capable of welcoming people: restaurants, small shops, public spaces as well as services and facilities. For the village it will represent then the economical center.

This can be possible opening some of the courtyards, using abandoned houses and secondary building to this new functions making all of them visible from the street. This new elements are activating the connection with the space from the outside to the inside.



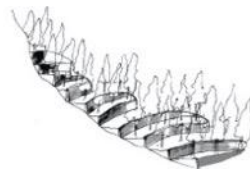
GATEWAY HOUSE

The idea of the Gateway house is to transform the fortress house to an indoor-welcoming place that will provide the basic facilities. The strategy is to use one plug-in that links street and courtyard, and one plug-in that connects users from the courtyard to the interior. While at the same time both plug-ins are a linkage, they are also the facilities containers. The plug-in is design as a module which would hold facilities and gathering activities.



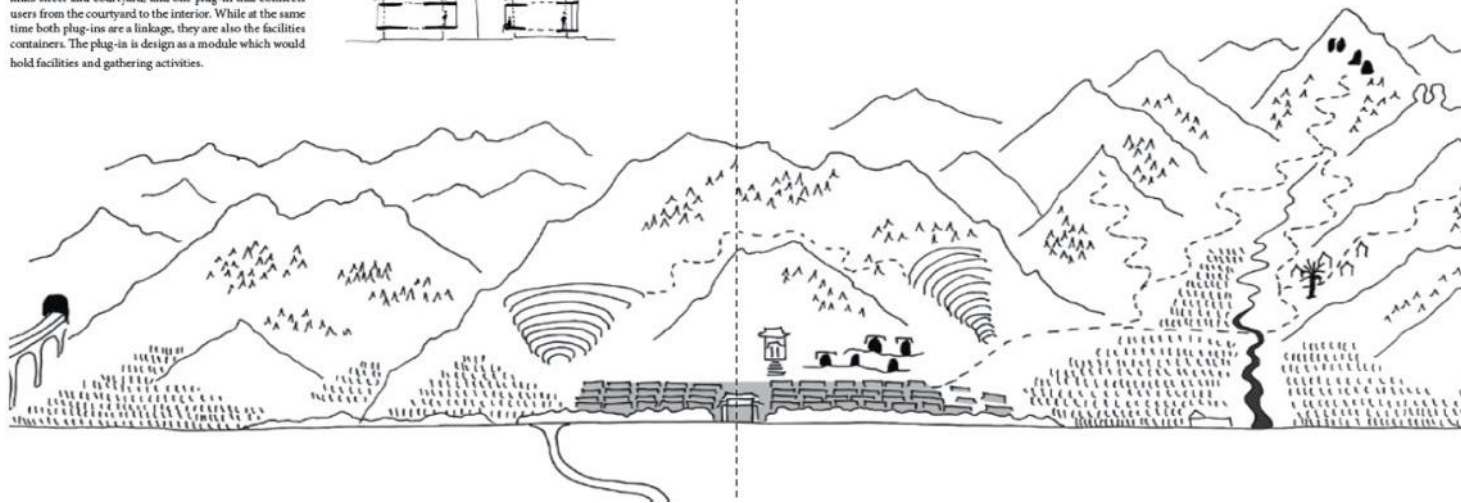
QUARRY FOREST

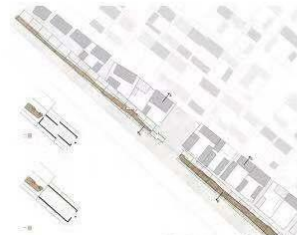
A forest park is designed within the two quarries. A single wall will be built, meandering through the quarries and reaching the top. It makes terraces in order to stabilize the ground and keep the water. An altar platform is located at the top, to have a Taiji session or to observe the stars. The whole park is connected by a pedestrian and planted path joining Duanmogou's main street.



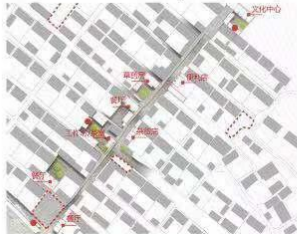
LOOKOUT VALLEY

A forest park is designed within the two quarries. A single wall will be built, meandering through the quarries and reaching the top. It makes terraces in order to stabilize the ground and keep the water. An altar platform is located at the top, to have a Taiji session or to observe the stars. The whole park is connected by a pedestrian and planted path joining Duanmogou's main street.

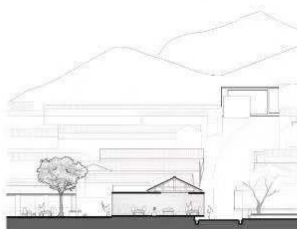




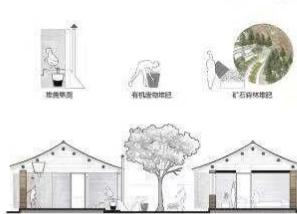
1. Tang Dynasty wall - floor plans



2. Main street - floor plan



2. Main street - floor plan



3. Gateway house - waste management system



1. Museum interior view



Wall - Main street - prototype house



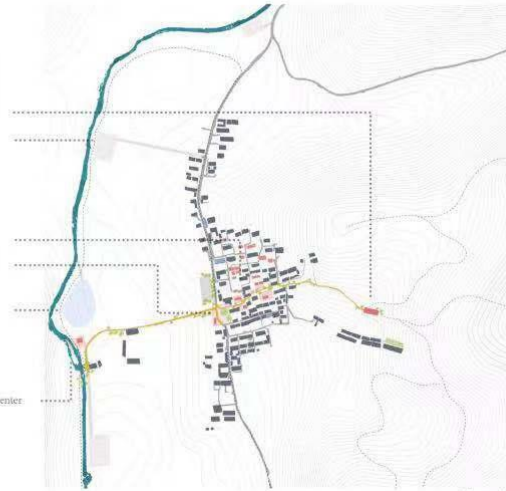
2. Main street life



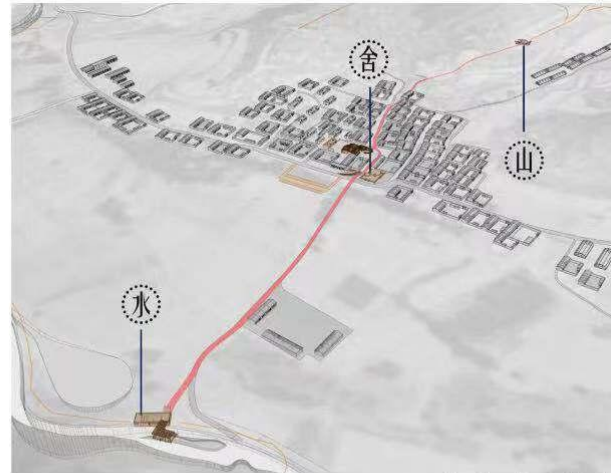
3. Life inside the house

11 of 21

- 3. Caravan park
- 3. Dragon temple
- 4. Tree square
- 5. Ice skating ring
- 6. Floaties & tourist center



Master plan

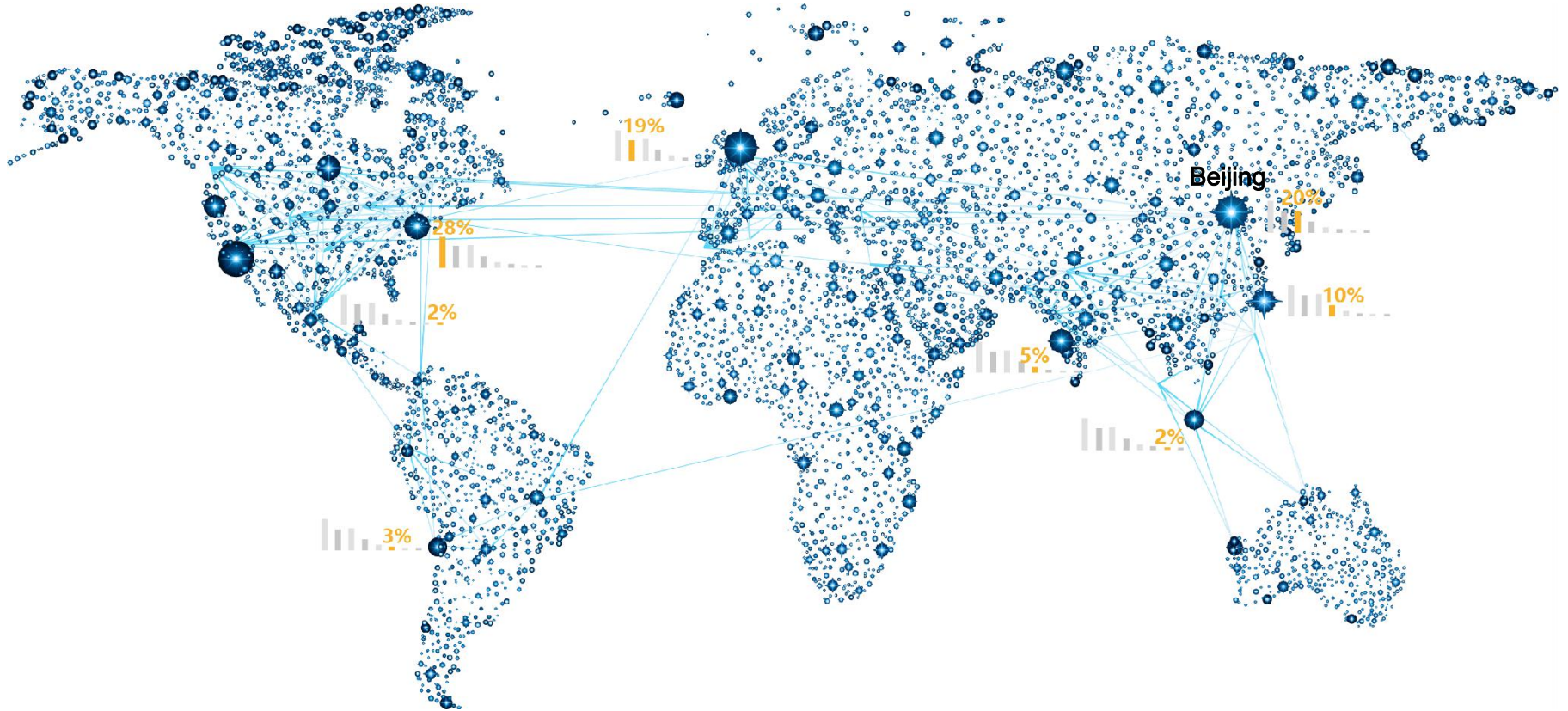


River - Home - Mountain / Master plan

2021 TSINGHUA & NUS Joint Studio Sharing Future Smart City@Shangdi Hi-tech District



Hi-tech industries all over the world





Location of the site

Cui Lake Science Park

Tongfeng Information Industries Base

Jinyu Science Park

Dongsheng Science Park

SITE

5th Ring Road

Peking University Science Park

Tsinghua University Science Park

4th Ring Road

Yuquan Science Park

Zhongguancun West District

3rd Ring Road

2nd Ring Road

Shangdi Hi-tech District

G7 Highway

Metro Line 13

Zhongguancun
Software Park II

Zhongguancun
Software Park

Office and
Residential area

Office and
Residential area

SITE
1.2KM²

Residential Area

Residential Area

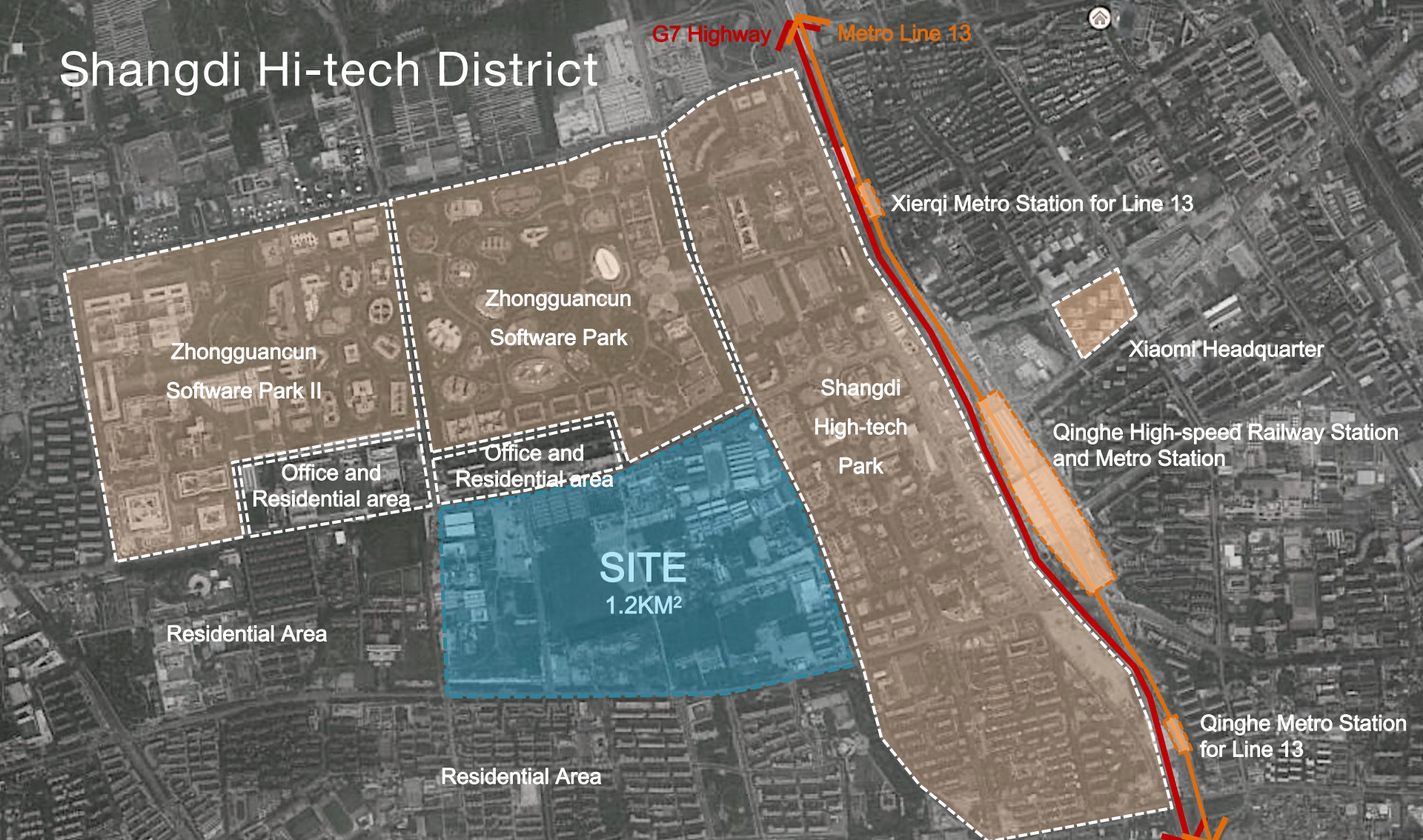
Shangdi
High-tech
Park

Xierqi Metro Station for Line 13

Xiaomi Headquarter

Qinghe High-speed Railway Station
and Metro Station

Qinghe Metro Station
for Line 13



History of Shangdi Hi-tech District



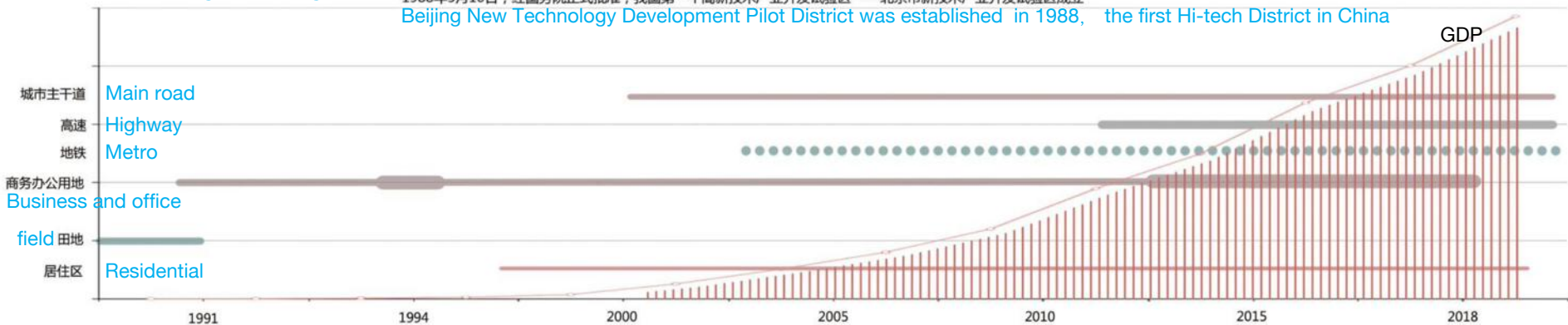
永顺庄
Yongsunzhuang

1988年5月10日, 经国务院正式批准, 我国第一个高新技术产业开发区试验区——北京市新技术产业开发试验区成立
1988-1991试验区奠基, 上地建立国家第一个电子信息产业基地
1988-1991 the first Electronic information industry base was constructed in Shangdi
Beijing New Technology Development Pilot District was established in 1988, the first Hi-tech District in China

2000年南区全景

如今的上地 Current Shangdi Hi-tech District

未来



Resources: the conceptual plan and design scheme for shangdi xinxi road and the area along in Haidia District

History of Shangdi Hi-tech District



Yongsunzhuang 40 years ago



Beijing New Technology Development Pilot District was established in 1988, the first Hi-tech Pilot District in China



1988-1991 the first Electronic information industry base was constructed in Shangdi



Shangdi Hi-tech District in 1990s



Shangdi Hi-tech District in 2000



Shangdi Hi-tech District in 2020

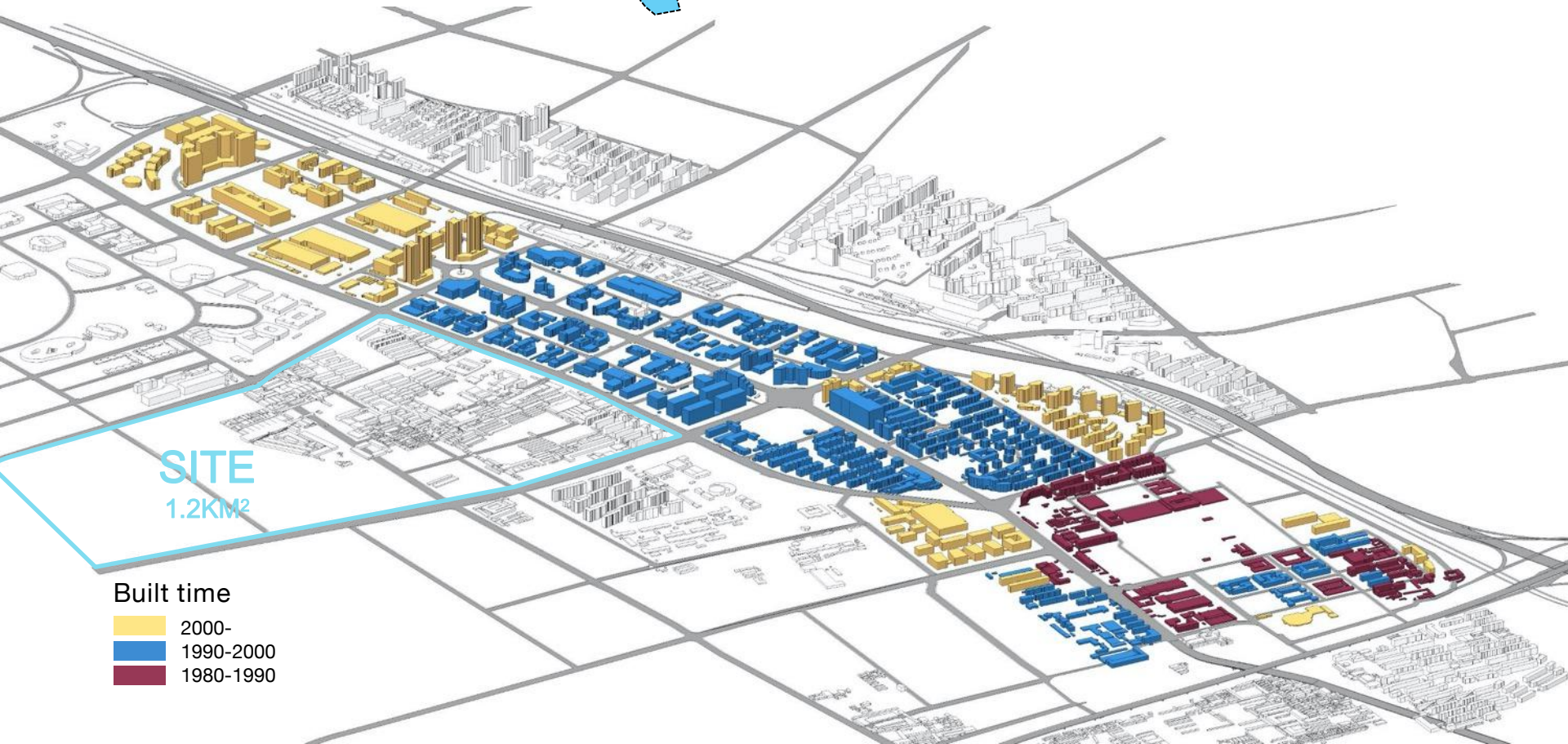




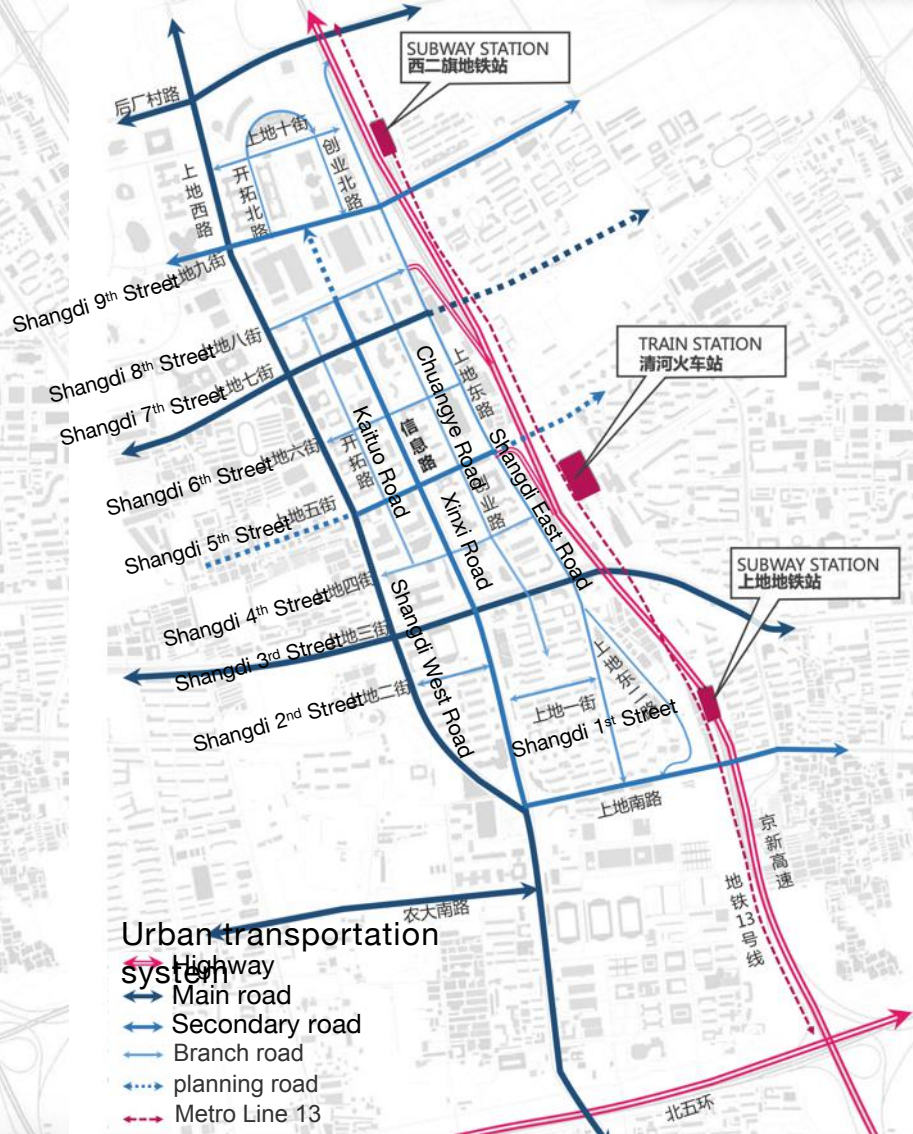
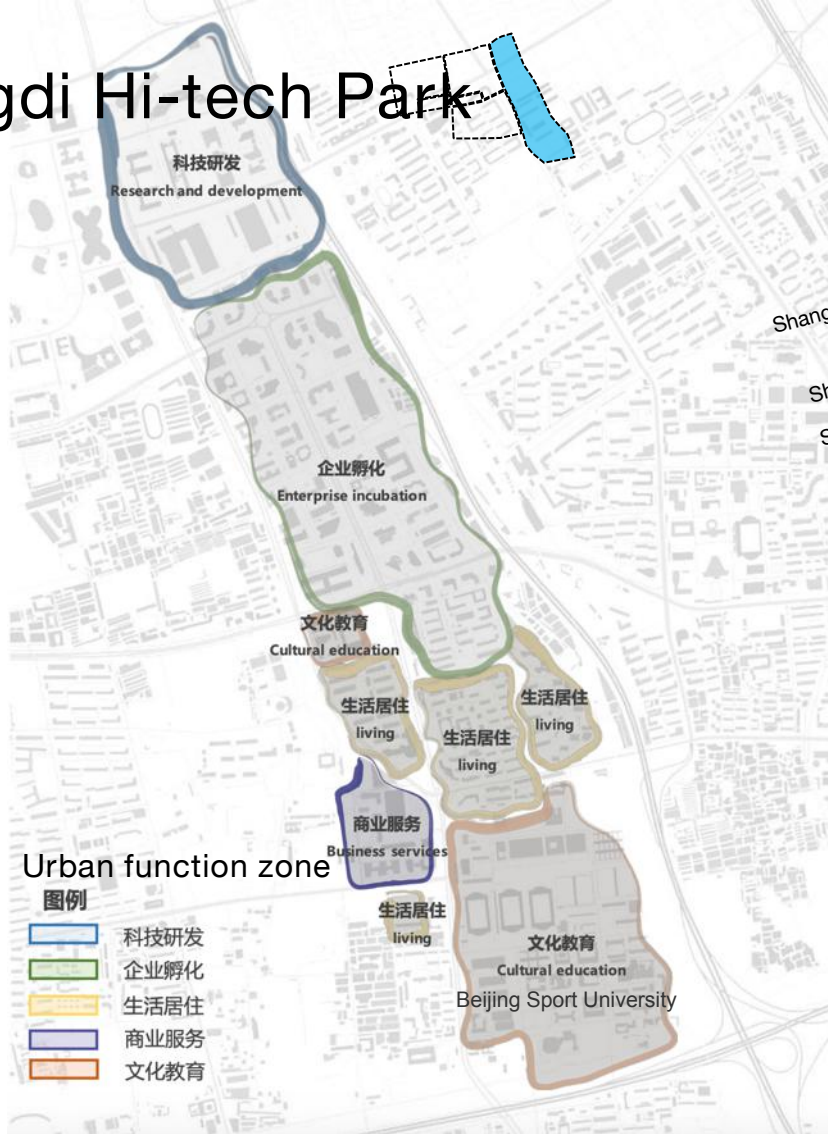
Shangdi Hi-tech Park



Shangdi Hi-tech Park



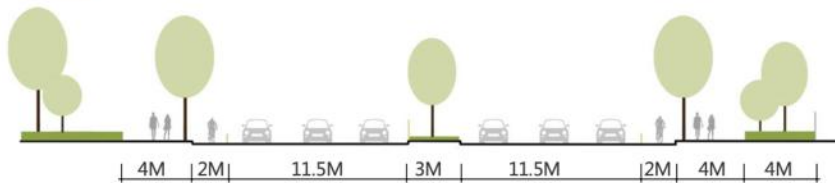
Shangdi Hi-tech Park



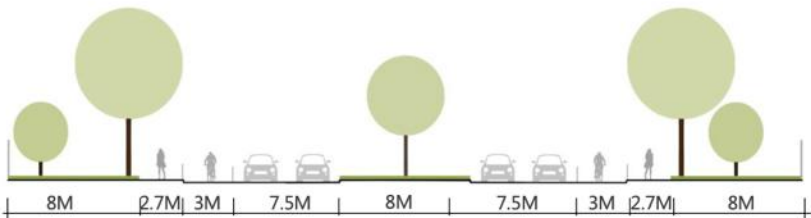
Shangdi Hi-tech Park



上地西路 Shangdi West Road



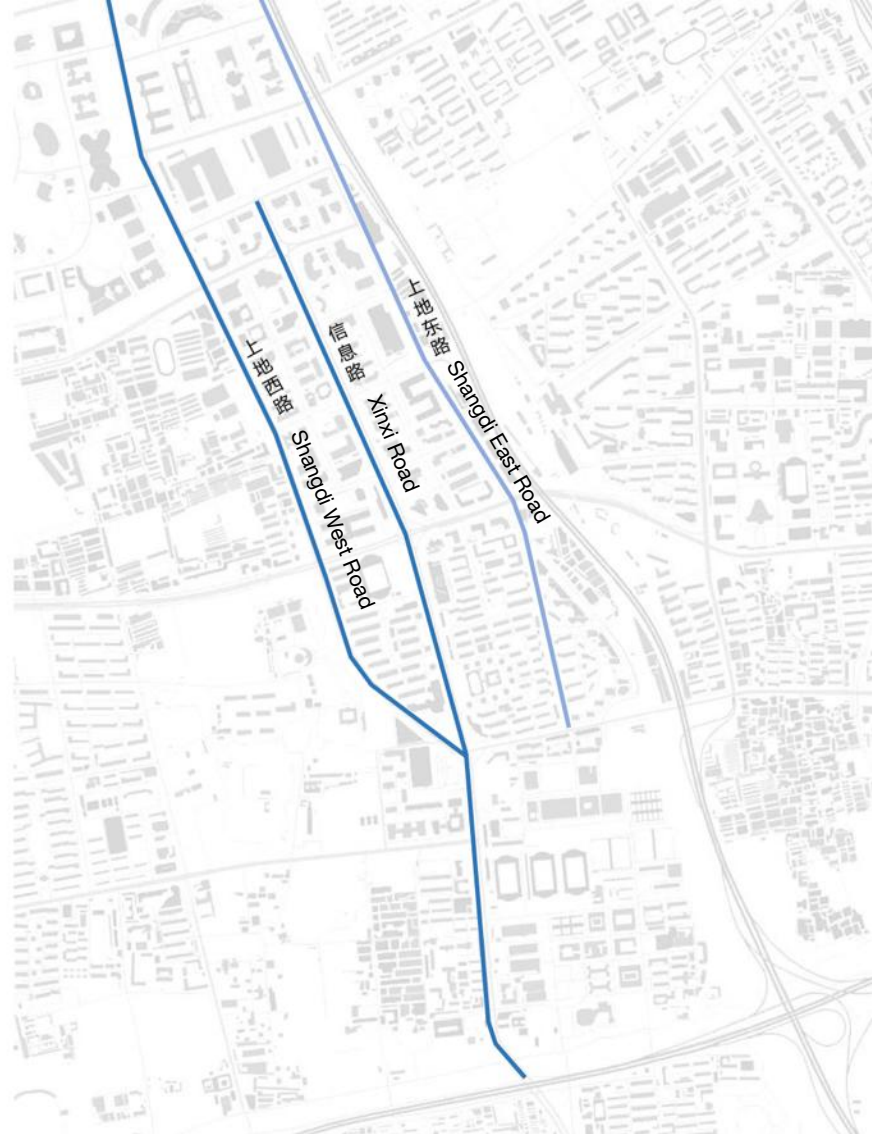
信息路 Xinxi Road



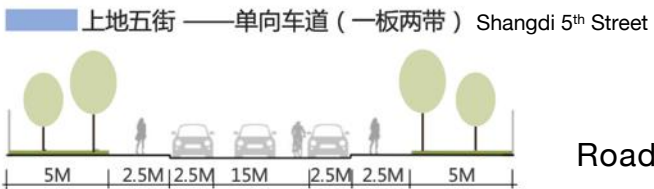
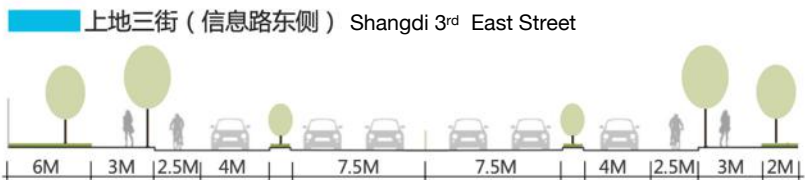
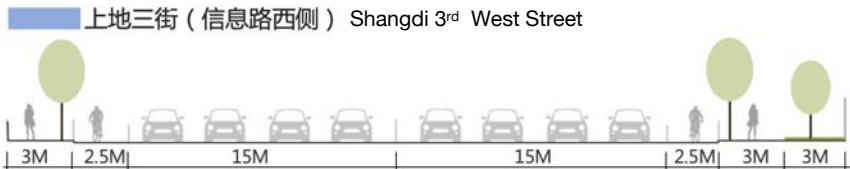
上地东路 Shangdi East Road



Road section



Shangdi Hi-tech Park



Road section



Zhongguancun Software Park

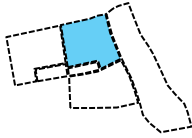
Area: 119 Ha

Build area: 459570 m²

Far: 0.35

Built year: 2010

Output value: around 100 Billion RMB(\$ 15 Billion) per KM²



Floating islands in the urban

forest

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 研发用房 | Building for information industries companies |
| 2 孵化用房 | Incubator |
| 3 停车楼 | Parking building |
| 4 公寓 | Apartment |
| 5 餐饮服务 | Restaurant |
| 6 预留用地 | Reserved area |
| 7 市政 | Municipal utilities |
| 8 网球场 | Tennis court |
| 9 生态体育馆 | Ecological Stadium |
| 10 观察平台 | Observation platform |
| 11 羽毛球场 | Badminton court |
| 12 文化艺术广场 | Square for culture and art activities |

总平面 /Layout



Zhongguancun Software Park



- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 城市道路 | 入口干道 | 主干道 |
| Urban road | Main entrance | Main road |
| 次干道 | 支道 | 消防车道 |
| Secondary road | Branch road | Fire Engine Access |
| 步行道 | 停车 | 公交车站 |
| Pedestrian path | Parking | Bus station |

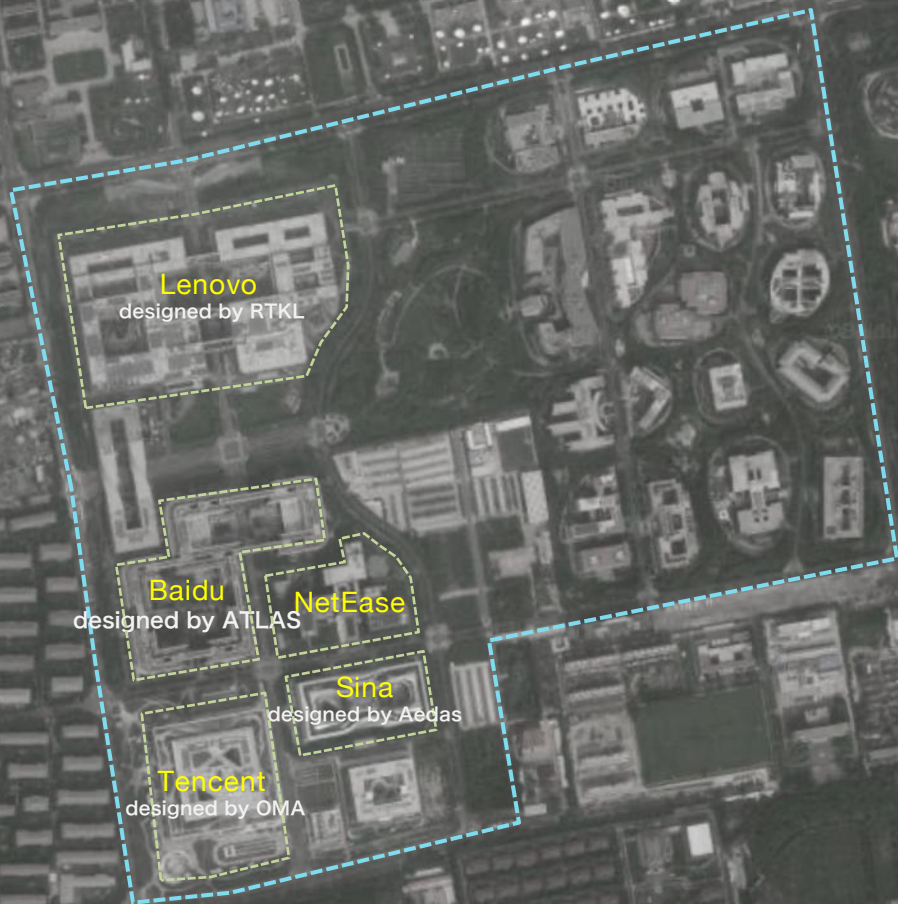
道路交通规划 / Planning of Road and Traffic



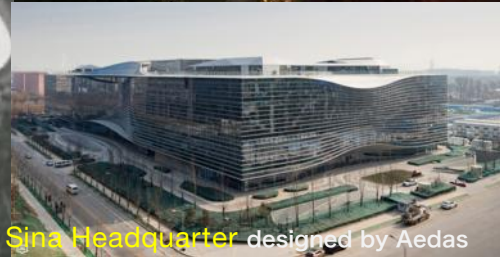
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 绿化带 | 道路 |
| Green belt | Road |
| 公共建筑区 | 中小型企业研发基地 |
| Public function building | Base for small/medium-sized company |
| 公共绿地 | 大中型软件研发企业区 |
| Public green space | Base for medium/big-sized company |

地块划分示意 / Land Partitioning

Zhongguancun Software Park II



Baidu Headquarters designed by



Sina Headquarters designed by Aedas

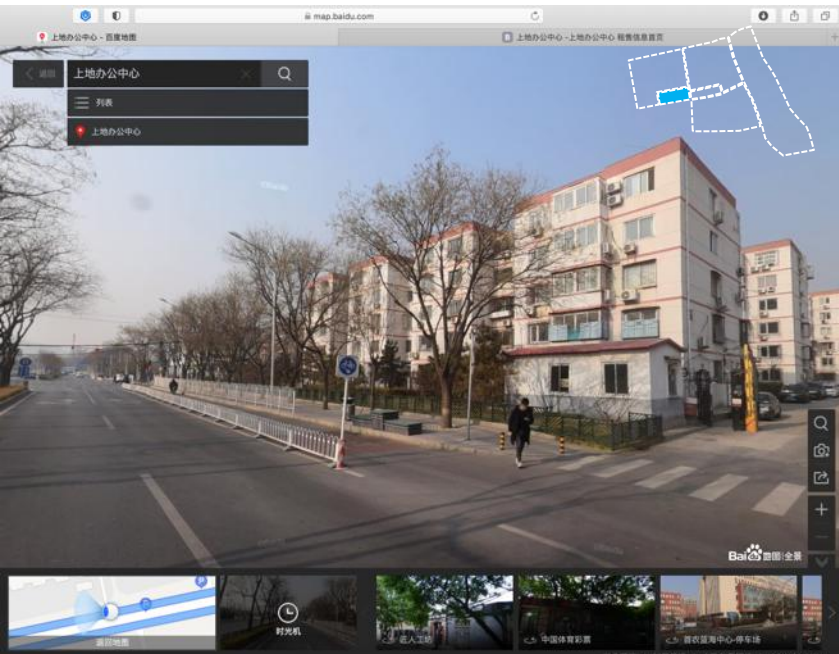


Tencent Headquarters designed by



Lenovo Headquarters designed by RTKL

Office and residential area



Site for urban design



Planned urban roads



Shangdi heat supply plant

Zhongguancun Software Park

Land Use Plan



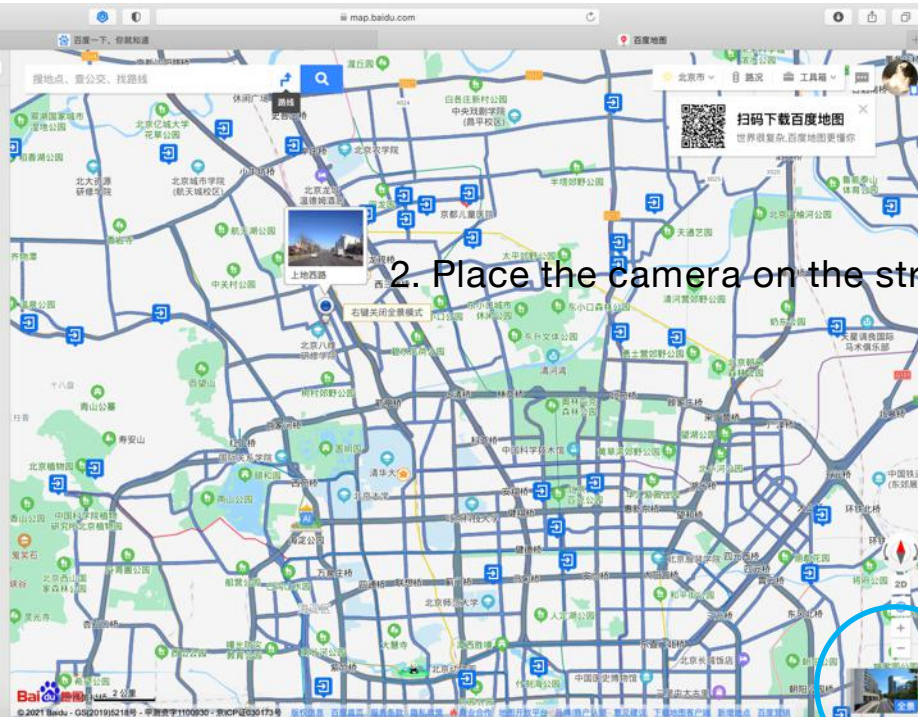
Legend

- Residential
- Commercial and Financial
- Research
- Culture and Entertainment
- Public Green space
- Administration
- Fundamental Education
- Mixed use
- Municipal Utility
- Road
- Railway

Collecting site Information by panorama tool in Baidu

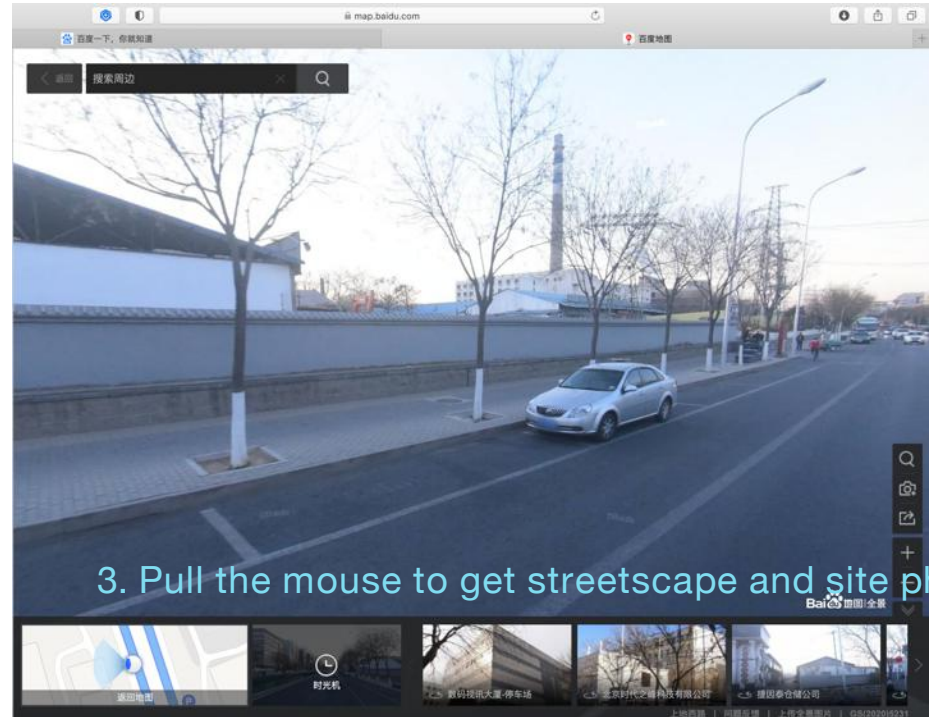
Map

<http://map.baidu.com>



2. Place the camera on the street

1. Click the panorama tool



3. Pull the mouse to get streetscape and site p

SHARING CITY

Smart, future, shared lifestyle in science city
EPMA Studio introduction + homework



- Topic1: living
- Topic2: working
- Topic3: commerce
- Topic4 : leisure
- Topic5 : mobility / transportation
- Topic6: biodiversity/ green infrastructure
- Topic7: public and community service

Site
1.2km²

- Phase1: strategy research (cover the whole site)
- Phase2: detailed design (on selected area)



The following is required for each group:

1. Case study: a globe case of sharing city life with urban regeneration or smart city design case, and a local case of Hi-tech industries district case or sharing city case in your hometown (two cases each person) ;
2. General proposal of the whole site;
3. Detailed solution of the specific site.

Sharing cities cases:

sharing living:

- -Upgrading San Rafael-Unido (1st Global Holcim Awards Gold) by Silvia Soonets, Isabel Cecilia Pocaterra, Maria Ines Pocaterra/Proyectos Arqui 5, Urban Integration Project, Caracas, Venezuela
- -Kozaza and Lobo, Korea
- -The Co-housing scheme of Copenhagen
- -Xiaomi YOU+ youth community in Beijing Suzhouqiao near North West Third Ring , China

sharing working:

- -Wework in London South End, UK
- -The Hive in Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangkok
- -KoHub in Koh Lanta, Thailand
- -Yanjingli in Beijing Chaoyang District, China

Sharing commerce:

- -Parkview Green, Beijing, China
- -Sino-Ocean Taikoo Li Chengdu, China

Sharing leisure:

- - Millennium Park in Chicago, US
- - Vessel in New York, US by Thomas Heatherwick
- -1000 trees, Shanghai, China by Thomas Heatherwick
- -The Playscape, Beijing, China

sharing transportation:

- -Metro cable, Medellin, Columbia
- -Shared cycling scheme over a few decades in Copenhagen
- -Sweetch (sharing parking) in San Francisco, USA

sharing infrastructure:

- -Urban Flood Protection Infrastructure (4th Global Holcim Awards Bronze) by BIG, New York City, USA
- -Urban Remediation and Civic Infrastructure Hub (3rd Global Holcim Awards Silver) by Alfredo Brillembourg, Hubert Klumpner/Urban Think Tank, São Paulo, Brazil
- -Marina Barrage, Singapore

sharing service:

- - Micro-Yuan'er (2016 Aga Khan Award for Architecture) by ZHANG Ke, Beijing, China
- - Madinat al Zahra Museum (2010 Aga Khan Award for Architecture) by Sobejano Architects S.L.P, Fuensanta Nieto & Enrique Sobejano, Cordoba, Spain
- - Gaoligong Handcraft Paper Making Museum by HUA Li/ TAO Trace Architecture office, Yunan Province, China
- - Friendship Centre (2016 Aga Khan Award for Architecture) by Kashef Mahboob Chowdhury/Urbana, Gaibandha, Bangladesh

Smart cities/Future cities cases:

1. Woven city, designed by BIG
2. Masdar city (<https://masdarcity.ae>)
3. Quayside project for Toronto Tomorrow (<https://www.sidewalktoronto.ca>)
4. New Songdo City, designed by KPF (<https://www.kpf.com/projects/new-songdo-city>)
5. Xiong'an New Area (<http://english.xiongan.gov.cn>)
6. Chengdu Hi-tech Industries Development Zone competition 2020 (http://www.cdht.gov.cn/cdhtz/c142980/2020-09/28/content_4de60bbeb07a4980a5960e8de040066a.shtml)



Plan by MAD



Plan by Perry Clark Perry Architects & Associates



Plan by MVRDV



Plan by OMA



Plan by GMP

Chengdu Hi-tech Industries Development Zone
competition 2020 (4.6KM²)

Case study: 1. general information (information of city and population, brief introduction of the case, image of location, urban pattern, circulation, zoning, 1 page)

系列 SHARINGINFRASTRUCTURE / 共享设施

17. WATER RESERVOIR PUBLIC PARK

MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

Architect: Colectivo720
Area: 1.54 hm²

Distance City Center / 距离市中心

Urban Pattern / 城市肌理

Circulation / 交通流线

Zoning / 功能分区

84 Image source 图片来源: 1. Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medellin>) 2. Summary (<https://www.lafargeholcim-foundation.org/projects/la-isolated-site/>) 3. Google map (<https://maps.google.com/>)

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废水。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。

共享设施

Template of Indesign file (fixed layout)

Case study:

2. detailed information (image, photo, diagram, text, etc.. 1-2pages)
3. Brief study of your case (600-1000 words)



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



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

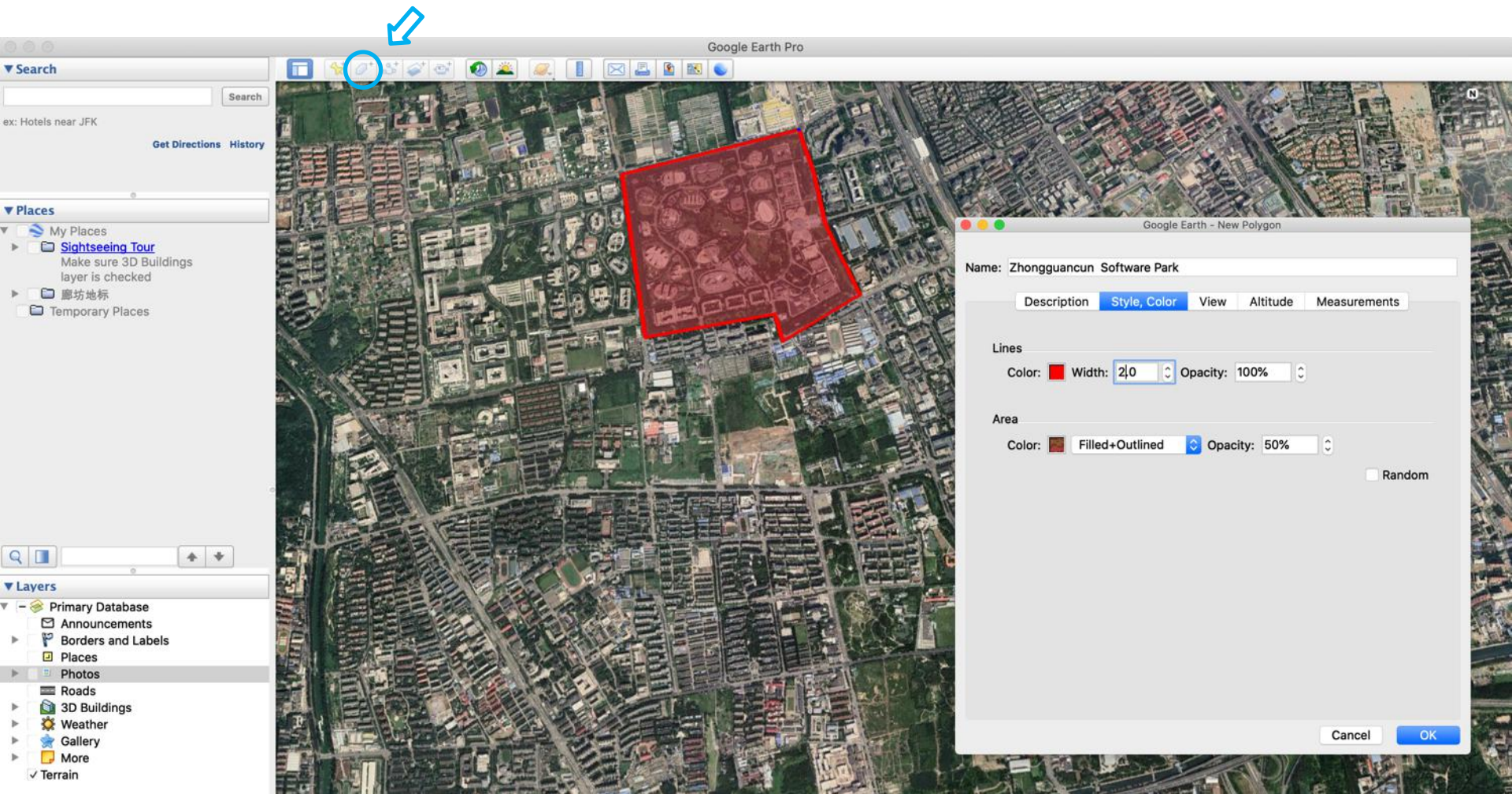


SECTION A-A A-A 剖面
 Existing water tanks re-purposed as open-to-sky theatre and water garden
 现有贮水仓被建议改为开敞的剧场和水的花园。

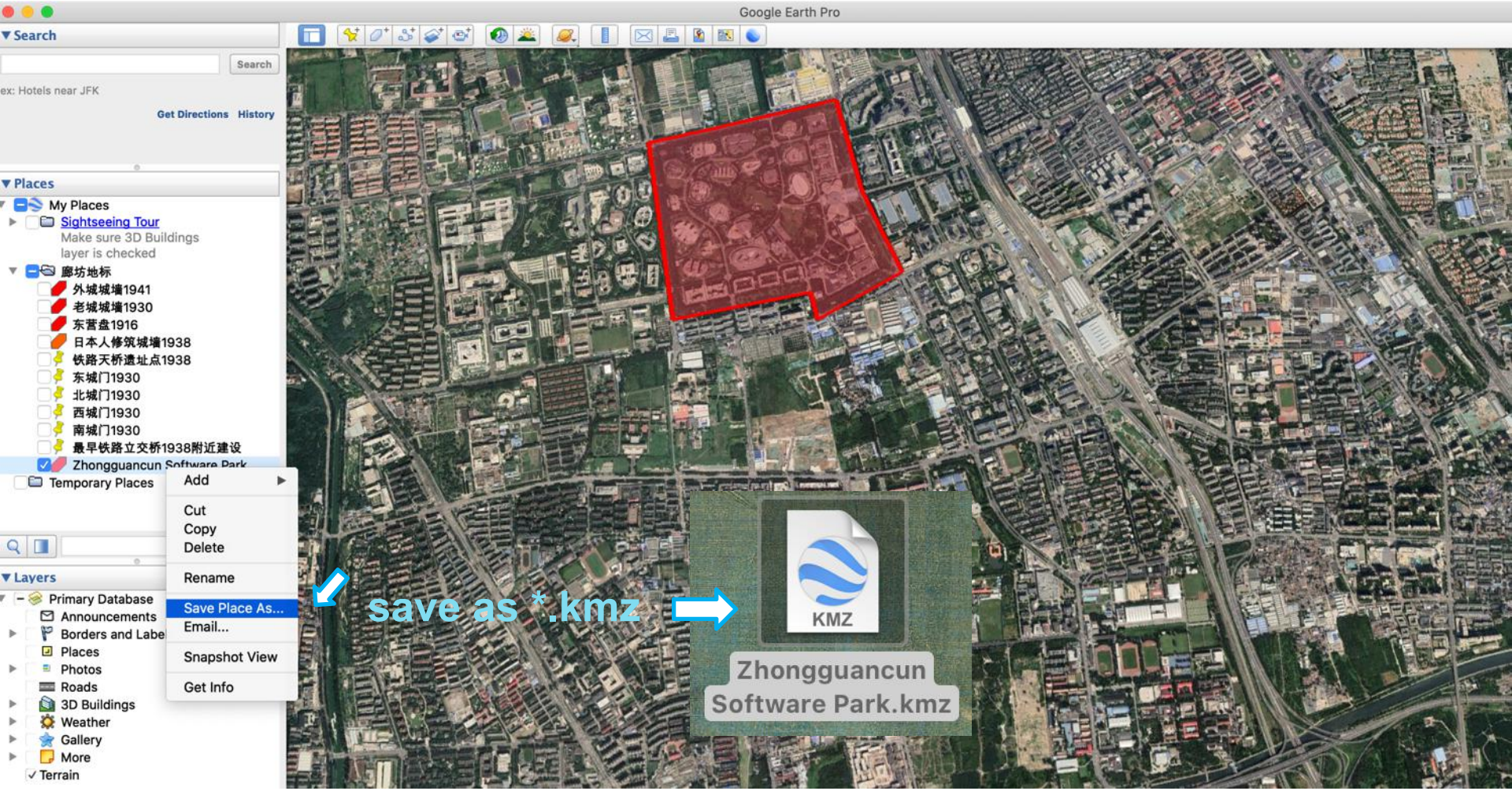
0 5 10 20m

Template of Indesign file
(free layout)

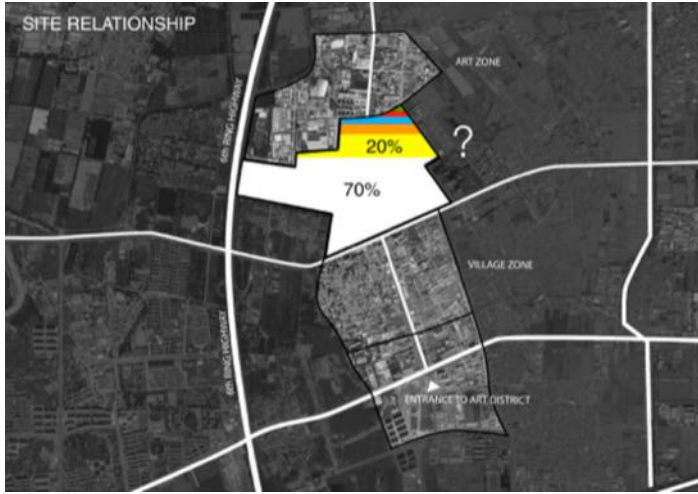
Case study: mark the boundary of your cases by *.kmz file in Google earth



Case study: mark the boundary of your cases by *.kmz file in Google Earth



General proposal : system analysis and strategies for the whole site



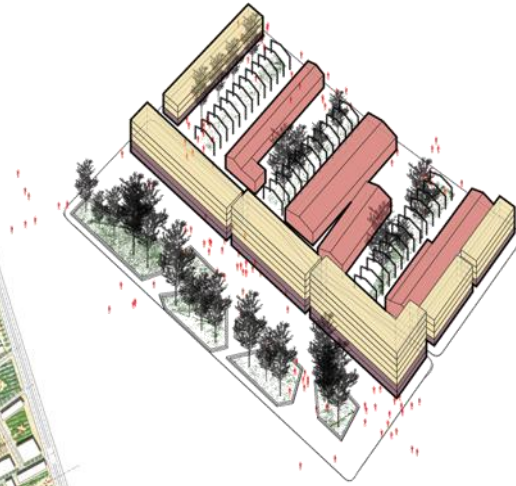
LINKAGE

It is apparent that the art and culture function buildings are situated along the main artery



Example: Edge City, 2016

Detailed Design: urban design of the specific site of the topic



Example: Edge City, 2016



2021 Spring TSINGHUA & NUS Joint Studio

Happy New Year

