

2016

DASHILAR

大栅栏

领航员 PILOT

胡同新空间
设计征集

HUTONG VISION
CALL FOR PROPOSAL

北京国际
设计周

BEIJING
DESIGN
WEEK

DSL

大栅栏
设计社区

DASHI
DESIGN
COMMUNITY



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大栅栏领航员计划

直到五十年前，大栅栏在她六百年历史里，一直都是北京最繁华的商业、文化和娱乐中心。近年来，尽管经受着经济、建筑及社区环境的整体衰败，在天安门广场西南角这片居住着5.5万人口、极高人口密度的一平方多公里的区域内，依然可以辨认出无数历史遗存，并每天吸引大量游客到访。

始于上世纪九十年代的旧城改造，一直未找到一种适合历史文化街区的保护与发展模式。大栅栏的保护、整治与复兴也面临同样的难题：日益增高的人口疏解及搬迁腾退成为一大难题，同时难以找到一种与在地居民共同进行社区共建的方式，以及复杂严格的历史风貌保护控制，使得这片地区难以释放出成规模的有效空间进行产业引入，无法形成有效运作模式支撑区域保护发展，改善民生、社区共建、风貌保护、城市可持续发展之间的矛盾在很长一段时期内难以取得平衡——这也使得原住民在保护和发展区域过程中缺乏主动性，区域本已落后的生活、社会与经济环境条件继续恶化。

在北京市文化历史保护区政策的指导和西城区区政府的支持下，北京大栅栏投资有限责任公司及北京大栅栏琉璃厂文化发展有限公司作为区域保护与复兴的实施主体，以新的模式进行大栅栏的更新保护工作。新模式的重要特点之一，即改变“大片区域整体搬迁、重新规划建设”的刚性方式，转变为在区域整体系统考虑的情况下，按照“微循环”及有机更新的方式进行更加灵活、更具弹性的节点和网络式软性规划，视大栅栏为互相关联的社会、历史、文化与城市空间脉络。散布其间的院落、街巷，通过与居民的多种合作，都可进行有效的群落节点簇式改造，并产生网络化触发效应，以点的改造带动线、面的长远变化。这样不仅可以避免等待成片区域腾退完毕、或产权关系完全变更清晰后才开始城市更新的迟缓步骤，更重要的是，将“单一主体实施全部区域改造”的被动状态，化为“居民自觉自愿、社会资源共同参与”的主动改造前景，将大栅栏建设成为新老居民、传统与新兴业态相互混合、不断更新、和合共生的社区，复兴大栅栏本该有的繁荣景象。

从2013年起，作为大栅栏更新计划中的一个长期项目，同样也是北京国际设计周设计之旅“大栅栏新街景”的一个版块，“大栅栏领航员”通过设计征集的方式，尝试解决在区域改造过程中的一系列公众难题，形成实践试点，用创造性思维和设计面对挑战，通过示范激活，给大栅栏及内部社区带来直接积极的改变，推进本地居民及商家参与地区共建。

2016大栅栏领航员

2016大栅栏领航员项目征集以“胡同新空间”和“老字号再造”为主题，面向国内外专业设计人员、学生、机构、兴趣团体和个人，提交落实可持续的项目发展方案，共同参与保护更新大栅栏特殊的建筑环境和文化生态。



Dashilar Pilot Project

Dashilar's architectural, as well as its cultural, history is woven into the sedimental bricolage of the often ad-hoc, and increasingly dilapidated, residential and commercial buildings within its environs. Unlike many of the other historic areas of Beijing, Dashilar was never trapped within a late Qing dynasty die, with successive system's, government's and economy's shaping its built environment. Less effective in leaving its mark constructively has perhaps been Beijing's rapid evolution of its speculative property market. As Dashilar was left relatively untouched during the market reforms of the 90's and 00's it has retained its urban fabric and historic authenticity, but lost its stature and standard of living. Though still retaining some of this rich cultural history, Dashilar, despite its poor architectural quality, still houses and hosts a populous community of residents, tourists and passersby. It is not however only the historic architecture and traditional urban fabric that are endangered. Due to a lack of public facilities, no responsive engineering to its aged infrastructure, and the impact from globalized mass tourism on small traditional businesses and craftsmen, an entire community is under threat. Dashilar Pilot is a series of special pilot projects that aim to take on these challenges as an opportunity to make creative thinking truly matter.

Beginning in 2013, Dashilar Pilot is an important long term program of Dashilar Project, as well as being a key section in Beijing Design Week Design Hop, Dashilar Design Community. The project is an attempt to tackle difficulties in the Dashilar preservation and revitalisation project through innovative solutions for social and environmental improvement. Through a process beginning with a call for participation, group research, guideline formation, nodal design, and guideline adjustment, Dashilar Pilot aims to be a setting of experimentation and exempla's, bringing direct, tangible and positive change to the community of Dashilar.

Dashilar Pilot 2016

With “**Hutong Vision**” and “**Laozihao Revival**” as the subjects, the 2016 Dashilar Pilot is a call for ideas open to international and local design professionals, students, institutions, interest parties, and individuals to devise pragmatic solutions to responsive to key challenges related to Dashilar's built environment and cultural heritage.



I 大栅栏传统公共空间

北京旧城内的传统公共空间主要由街道胡同、寺庙、定期开放的庙会广场,以及一些自然类型的园林绿地组成。

和北京旧城内大多数区域一样,大栅栏的公共开放空间以街道为主,城市生活大多集中在大大小小的街道和胡同中,是分散的线形空间,承载着物质生活、商业与社会文化的多重功能。大栅栏地区斜向东北的胡同、东西方向的胡同和许多无序胡同混杂的胡同形态,保留着“北京历史延续最长的城市肌理”。

大栅栏地区的寺庙众多,现在大栅栏可考的寺庙遗迹共有23处。除了宗教功能以外,也是包含商业活动在内的综合性社会活动空间。在民间,许多寺庙都是节日期间百姓聚集的场所,除了宗教活动之外,还有许多民俗活动与时令活动,以扩大寺庙的影响力。

除了寺庙以外,由于大栅栏独特的地理位置所形成的商业、文化、娱乐聚集地,众多公共空间诸如会馆、青楼、梨园也纷纷在此亮相。

II 现代大栅栏公共空间的缺失

为城市问题突出敏感的旧城区,大栅栏面临着旧城改造、现代生活方式等多方面的挑战。

如上所述,胡同是北京旧城最具代表性的公共空间,也是旧时城市生活最为集中和活跃的场所,在现代居住观念形成后,胡同形态上从尺度、封闭性以及界面的单调性等特点均不利于居民开展公共活动。

另一方面,大栅栏地区作为北京旧城文化的源头,历史上大量的商铺、会馆、文人活动聚集于此。目前该地区仅剩为数不多的建筑遗迹,大多数被占用作为了居住使用,且内部拥挤不堪,私搭乱建情况十分严重。这些文化空间的失落是导致公共空间活力丧失的原因之一。而政府规划提供的公共空间,例如社区活动中心、图书室等,并没有满足居民日常生活中大量的实际需求,例如停留、交谈、休息、乘凉、打牌下棋等等。

公共空间的缺失不仅是在空间性质方面的问题,也是社会性上的转变,在社区人口结构的转变、邻里私人空间及公共空间的模糊性、社区居民的社区认同、满意度及归属感等问题上都有体现。

III 现代的大栅栏公共空间类型

1. 公共管理及服务空间

公共管理空间主要是大栅栏街道及社区居委会,以及它们附属的活动空间。大栅栏一共有九个街道,分别是:三井社区、西街社区、百顺社区、大安社区、石头社区、前西社区、煤东社区、延寿社区以及铁树社区,除了提供社区服务,还会组织居民参与各类问题活动,例如组织摄影队、女子救火队、三井儿童加油站等等每个街道的特色项目。

公共服务空间主要包括浴室、社区医院、养老院、慈善超市、便民菜站等服务机构。

2. 居民生活空间

居民生活空间主要指街道胡同、社区绿地及社区小公园等。

胡同是大栅栏旧城公共空间中分布最广、面积最大、公众基础最广阔的一部分,是北京旧城中最重要的公共空间,是旧城公共空间公共性营造和发展的起始点。而区域绿地及公园相对较少,使用率低,没有发挥太大的公共作用。

3. 商业活动空间 (社区商业)

随着传统公共空间的逐渐消退,商业空间被认为逐渐成了“21世纪最后的,也是最为普及的公共社会空间”。其中,社区商业的特色有明确的空间范围,从业者及消费者大多为社区居民,并且他们之间更容易产生更多互动,形成消费活动以外的社会关系,是区域极为重要的公共空间。

4. 文化及教育空间

文化设施除了承担日常的教育和宣传功能,同时也是大型事件性公共活动的载体,其作为公共空间的影响力是瞬间的也是强力的,例如大栅栏区域内的小学及幼儿园,以及街道的社区活动中心及图书室等。

在这里,我们主要研究的对象集中在有空间去进行改善的居民生活空间,以及通过改造大栅栏现有空间成为未来可以进行运营的商业及公共服务空间等。

Hutong Vision

I Traditional Public Spaces in Dashilar

Traditional public space in the inner city of Beijing is primarily composed of hutong alleys, temples, temple fairs open at fixed intervals as well as natural landscape gardens and greenbelts.

Like most areas in the inner old city, the public space of in Dashilar features mainly streets and hutongs, densely populating local residents with their material life, business and social cultural life. Dashilar, with a variety of hutongs stretching in all directions is known to preserve the longest city texture in the history of Beijing.

Dashilar boasts a large number of temples, and a total of 23 temple remains have been discovered in this region, home to a comprehensive range of social activities including business, apart from its religious function. For the general public, many temples serve as a gathering place where a number of folk-custom activities are held to enhance the influence power of temples.

In addition to the temples here, many public spaces such as the assembly hall, brothel, and theatres can also be found in Dashilar with its unique geological location as a gathering area of commerce, culture and entertainment.

II The Missing of Modern Public Space in Dashilar

Dashilar faces many-sided challenges in the renovation of the inner city and modern lifestyles, baffled by the urban problems typical of old cities. As stated above, Hutong is regarded as the most representative public space in inner city of Beijing and also constitutes the liveliest place of city life; therefore, its scale, closeness and monotonicity render Hutong unsuitable for public activities when modern residents adopt new lifestyles.

Additionally, as the cultural source of the inner city of Beijing, Dashilar once witnessed a slew of shops, halls and activities held by men of letters in history. But at present, the few remaining architectural relics, usually crowded inside and swarmed with unauthorized constructions, are predominantly occupied for residential use. This erodes the cultural space, leading partly to the loss of vitality of the public space. Nevertheless, the public space, such as community activity center, and public library, etc. fail to meet the huge needs of the residences, such as short stay, talking, rest, enjoying the cool under the shade, playing cards or chess, etc.

The missing of public space is not only a public concern of space, but it also embodies a change of social nature, reflected in the transformation of the demographic structure, the ambiguity between the private space and public space, the recognition of the community as well as the degree of satisfaction and belonging on the part of the community residents.

Hutong Vision

III Types of public space in modern Dashilar

1 Public administration and service space

Public administration space mainly consists of the space affiliated to Dashilar community committee. There are altogether nine streets under the jurisdiction of Dashilar, namely Sanjing community, Xijie community, Baishun community, Da'an community, Shitou community, Qianxi community, Meidong community, Yanshou community and Tieshu community. In addition to community services, the community committee also organizes a variety of activities ranging from organizing photography team, women's fire brigade, Sanjing children stations, etc. to showcase the distinctive features of each community. Public service space mainly includes public bathrooms, community hospitals, nursing homes for old people, charitable supermarkets, and convenience vegetable stations, etc.

2 Living space for the residents

Living space mainly refers to the street Hutongs, community greenland and community parks.

Hutongs are the largest and the most widely distributed part of the public area in the inner city of Beijing, and it is the most important public space, marking the starting point of the campaign to develop and expand public space for the old city. Conversely, the greenland and parks are relatively small in number, therefore making little contribution due to its low utilization rate.

3 Commercial activity space (community commerce)

With the waning of traditional public space, commercial space is considered to gradually become "the last, and the most popular public social space in 21st century". The community commerce is characterized by a definite spatial dimension. The practitioners and consumers are mostly community residents, and they are more inclined to interact with each other to form the social network beyond the consumption activities. In this sense, the commercial space is of utter importance in the community.

4 Cultural and educational space

Apart from serving as the tool for daily education and propaganda, cultural facilities also act as the carrier of large-scale public activities, with immediate yet powerful influence as public space, for instance, the primary schools and kindergartens within Dashilar community, as well as the community activity center and library, to name just a few.

Dashilar Pilot Project is focuses on the living space which still has some space available for improvement and the current space with the possibility of transforming into operating business and public service space.

主题一 模糊的杂院公共空间

现状与难题

- 院落内多主体共生状态，人口众多，人口结构上也比较复杂；
- 私人空间与公共空间界限不明确，院落内部已经逐渐变成半公共空间，但是无论是房屋加建、储物、晾衣、车辆停放等空间使用上，并没有明确的界限，易引起矛盾；
- 院内存在的空间博弈平衡，目前院落内呈现的平衡是通过长期博弈形成的，但是任何微小的变化都容易打破这种平衡；

设计挑战

- 解决院落内公共空间中居民生活上具体存在的问题，美化环境空间，例如院子铺地、上下水设施、违建整理、院内墙面粉刷、照明改善、遮雨棚、绿化景观、杂物堆放及储藏等；
- 通过设计在院落内区分私人及公共空间，更加明确功能界限；
- 通过改善空间细节，使公共空间发挥对公共活动有利的以共识为导向的作用机制，并且协同作用，刺激空间中的不同意见个体积极交流，以利公共活动的开展的空间微设计方式；
- 整个过程通过设计及改造使公共空间促进不同意见个体（居民）之间达成共识，保证意见公开的居民之间地位的平等，能够自由表达不同意见，并在讨论将意见统一；
- 过程中适当的引导居民参与改造，以及改造后的成果维护等，形成居民的协同共商机制。

研究与实践方式

- 对象：以10个居民的院落公共空间（详见文末资料包）为对象进行研究及实践，改造对象不涉及居民自有房屋或其它类型的私人空间；
- 工作方式：共征集10个工作组/个人，由大栅栏每组分配一个院落进行研究、设计及改造实施；
- 工作组人员组成：建议每组包含一个社会工作者或者相关专业人员进行居民间的沟通协调工作；
- 改造费用：整体院落的公共空间改造费用上限为2万元（人民币）。

参与方式

-7月25日前报名：在线填写项目申请表并发送电邮至dashilarproject@dashilar.org提交个人或团队履历及作品集，注明“领航员报名-胡同新空间-主题一”。入围者将收到通知并确认现场调研相关事宜，确定具体院落；

- 现场调研、方案设计及实施：每个院落以工作组的形式展开工作。建筑/景观设计师、专业社会工作者等不同背景人士将共同工作，大栅栏提供相关施工配合；
- 整体院落空间的改造实施要求于9月15号前完成，并于2016设计周期间在大栅栏呈现，包括集体展览、以及项目的实际改造成果两个部分。

Theme 1: Messy public space in Zayuan

Current Issues

- Zayuan is shared by many households, with a large population, complicating the geographical structure;
- There is no clear dividing line between private and public space. The courtyard has gradually become a semi-public space. A definite boundary concerning the use of public space, such as building extension, storing, clothing airing and parking lot, is out of place, and sometimes contradictions occur;
- Gambling and balance within the Zayuan. Presently, the balance is formed through long-term gambling and is so vulnerable that some minor changes would be enough to break such balance.

Design Challenges

- Solve specific problems in the zayuan about the utility of public space for residents to tidy up and beautify the environment, such as flooring, water supply line and sewer facilities, clearing unauthorized construction, wall plaster, lighting improvement, canopy, greening landscape, sundries stowing, etc.;
- Set a well-defined dividing line through designing the private and public space;
- Improve the details of the space in order to make possible the consensus-oriented mechanism for the public activities, and coordinate the dissident elements to exchange views about space;
- Ensure the individuals—residents—could reach agreements on a fair footing through the design and modification works, and their freedom of speech. Views should be collected and final decisions made;
- Try to engage residents in the modification process and the maintenance of new construction, forming a collaborative mechanism among residents.

Research and Implementation

- Objects: public spaces of 10 residents' courtyards (see Data Pack for Theme 1);
- Research methodology: altogether 10 working groups/individuals are collected and distributed by Dashilar. Each group or individual is in charge of one courtyard for the study, design and modification works;
- Workgroup: it is advised that each group include one social worker to communicate and coordinate among residents;
- Cost: the upper limit of overall public space renovation for each courtyard is 20,000 yuan.

Theme 1: Messy public space in Zayuan

How to Participate

The call is open to international and local design professionals, students, collectives, schools, private and public, companies etc., you can choose more than one project described above to submit interest;

Please file the application form online and also provide your CV or company profile to dashilarproject@dashilar.org by July 25th, with “Dashilar Pilot-Hutong Version-Theme 1” on the email title. Suitable candidates will be invited will be notified and confirmed and participate with onsite investigation, determine the specific site;

Each site will be worked in the form of group work. Architecture/landscape architects, professional social workers and people from different backgrounds will work together, Dashilar will provide relevant construction cooperation;

Site transformation implementation must be completed no later than September 15th and collective exhibition during Beijing Design Week (September 23 – October 7, 2016) in Dashilar including exhibition and project results.

主题二 胡同街道改善

现状与难题

- 胡同整体环境杂乱，缺少绿化；
- 胡同尺度狭窄，过多的停车及杂物堆等放进一步挤占空间，不利于居民停留；
- 缺乏城市家具例如座椅等设施，不利于人群的聚集，促进邻里交往；
- 胡同沿街墙面、外露电箱盒等“恢复历史风貌”的相关美化手段缺乏基本审美。

设计挑战

- 对胡同居民活动情况进行调研，包括日常活动类型、参与程度、使用习惯、熟识程度、居民关系等进行基本调研；
- 考虑胡同的不同层面及要素，从胡同形态、界面（边界）、胡同节点、入口、胡同小品等不同方面进行调研及设计，并和居民活动习惯进行相关性分析；
- 解决胡同街道空间使用者具体存在的需求，例如胡同晾衣、雨棚、垃圾桶、自行车停车设施、城市家具、绿化、储物、养老及残疾人辅助、儿童娱乐设施等；
- 从设计角度，可以从多功能集合、模块化设计等角度出发，一方面充分利用空间，一方面能够根据不同的场地进行弹性实施；
- 从材料选择的角度，选用材料要耐久坚固，考虑与环境的融合及经济性；
- 通过改善空间细节，使公共空间发挥对公共活动有利的以共识为导向的作用机制，并且协同作用，刺激空间中的不同意见个体积极交流，以利公共活动的开展的空间改造方式；
- 通过设计提升居民对公共空间的质量，进一步提升社区的认同感。

研究与实践方式

- 对象：以大栅栏区域三井社区茶儿胡同整体（详见文末资料包）或者以上相关问题进行研究，具体包括其胡同基本形态（形态、界面、节点、入口），配套设施（城市家具等）、环境（绿化等）以及居民使用情况等；
- 工作方式：参与者从解决胡同公共空间问题的角度，提出解决方案。

主题二 胡同街道改善

参与方式

第一阶段 概念方案展示及雏形制作阶段

-7月25日前报名：在线填写项目申请表并发送电邮至dashilarproject@dashilar.org，提交个人或团队履历及500字以内参加计划说明，注明“领航员报名-胡同新空间-主题二”；

-8月15日前提交方案，通过者将通过项目介绍、答疑及现场调研后，提交具体方案。大栅栏方将对提交的方案进行最终评审；

-8月20日公布名单；

-9月23日-10月7日，概念方案展示：第一阶段成果将于2016设计周期间在大栅栏区域内呈现；包括集体展览、以及项目的实际改造成果/独立项目的概念展示（装置或展板）两个部分。

第二阶段 实施阶段

-大栅栏方将甄选优秀方案自2016年10月起实施。

Theme 2: Improvement of Hutong Streets

Current Issues

- The overall surroundings are unorderly and short of greenland;
- The narrowness of Hutong streets is deteriorated by excessive parking and sundries, impeding the stay of residents;
- A shortage of urban furniture hinders the gathering of residents and neighborliness;
- Low aesthetic standards on the embellishment of Hutong street walls and bare electronic boxes.

Design Challenges

- Carry out investigations on residents' activities, including the types of daily activities, residents' involvement, utility habits, degree of familiarity, and the relationship of local residents;
- Study and design programs from different aspects of Hutong, such as the shape, interface,node, entrance and Hutong sketch, etc., and conduct correlativity analysis with residents' activity habits;
- Solve the specific needs of Hutong residents, such as airing clothing, canopy, parking facilities for bicycles, urban furniture, greening work, storage, support facilities for the aged and the disabled, and children's entertainment facilities;
- Design can be conducted from a multi-function and modularization perspective in order to make full use of the space and implement projects with some flexibility in different spaces;
- Choose economical materials which are durable and stable, and compatible with surroundings environment;
- Improve the details of the space in order to make possible the consensus-oriented mechanism for the public activities, and coordinate the dissident elements to exchange views about space;
- Enhance residents' community identity through improving regional spatial qualities.

Theme 2: Improvement of Hutong Streets

Research and Implementation

-Object: choose one or more issues from among the social and spatial elements of Cha'er Hutong, including the basic elements of Hutong such as shape, interface, node, entrance, and assorted facilities like urban furniture, the environment (greening) and conditions of services;

-Work mode: participants are free to choose one aspect of Hutong to study and propose solutions.

How to Participate

Phase 1 Concept Design & Exhibition

Please file the application form online, and also provide your CV or company profile, and one page Participation Strategy Statement no longer than 500 words to dashilarproject@dashilar.org by July 25th, with "Dashilar Pilot-Hutong Version-Theme 2" on the email title;

Suitable candidates will be invited and participate with project introduction, Q&A and onsite investigation, then determine the specific plan. Dashilar will review the submitted plans;

The final list will be published on August 20th;

The proposals in phase 1 should result in group research presentation, concept design exhibition, and workshops; as well as individual concept installations or direct participation and practice during the 2016 Beijing Design Week (September 23 – October 7, 2016).

Phase 2 Implementation

Dashilar will select excellent scheme and organize implementation since October 2016.

主题三 微型公共空间及功能创造

现状与难题

- 区域内现有公共服务设施无法覆盖整个区域居民的需求，数量少，类型单一，服务对象有限，特别是儿童、老人等群体的特殊需求无法满足；
- 区域内消费空间大部分主要服务于游客，服务于社区的商业业态单一，由于主要人口以老弱病残及外来人口为主，主要的社区空间是日杂、菜站、食品烟酒等，社区内缺乏大型超市及正规便利店，缺乏日常消费的中端餐饮，缺乏现代生活小区中常见的生活配套；
- 公共服务社会资源的介入模式尚未有明确的模式，从资金来源到可持续经营模式尚未得到保证。

设计挑战

- 改善或者增加公共空间、公共服务设施以及社区商业；
- 通过调研空间及居民，了解目前空间状态、居民需求以及周边业态环境等，并进行分析，提出适当可行的建议或者操作可行的整体规划/策划方案；
- 在研究的基础上，针对具体空间提出空间业态运营的提案；
- 通过在设计周期期间设计制作推广活动（和大栅栏一起）进行推广，吸引相关投资人进行参与；
- 提高社区公共空间的活力，在商业利益、居民需求以及政府绩效之间达成平衡。

研究与实践方式

- 对象：以大栅栏区域社区商业一条街——延寿街上的空间群组（共包含5个门牌号，详见文末资料包）为对象；
- 工作方式：参与者可以自由从群组中选择一个或者多个空间作为对象，进行调研设计及运营方案的提案；

主题三 微型公共空间及功能创造

参与方式

第一阶段 概念方案展示及雏形制作阶段

- 7月25日前报名：在线填写项目申请表并发送电邮至dashilarproject@dashilar.org提交个人或团队履历及500字内参加计划说明，注明“领航员报名-胡同新空间-主题三”；
- 8月15日前提交方案：通过者将通过项目介绍、答疑及现场调研后，提交具体方案。大栅栏方将对提交的方案进行最终评审；
- 8月20日公布名单；
- 9月23日-10月7日 概念方案展示：阶段成果将于2016设计周期间在大栅栏区域内呈现，包括展览、以及方案推广两个部分。

第二阶段 实施阶段

- 获得支持的方案将自2016年10月起实施。

Theme 3: Micro-public Space Design

Current Issues

- The existing public service facilities, small in quantity and limited in type, fail to meet the demands of local residents, particularly the special needs of children and the aged;
- The consumption space is primarily directed at tourists, and the community business is one-fold in nature. Due to the fact that local population is mainly composed of the aged, the weak, the sick and the disabled, as well as migrant population, community business features general stores, various household supplies, vegetable stations, cigarette and wine shop, etc., lacking supermarket and regular convenience stores, middle-end restaurants and ordinary life supporting facilities;
- There is no definite involvement mode for the main bodies to participate in public services, and no guarantee for the capital sources and sustainable business model.

Design Challenges

- Try to meliorate or increase public space, public service facilities and community commerce;
- Find out the space status, residents' needs and surrounding business through investigating space and local residents, make analysis, and propose feasible solutions or overall planning programs;
- Present proposals on business operation under specific contexts, based on research;
- Design promotion activities during the Beijing Design Week to attract investors to get involved;
- Increase community vitality in public space and strike a balance between commercial benefits, local residents' needs and government performances.

Research and Implementation

- Object: 5 spaces in Yanshou Street, Dashilar (see Data Pack for Theme 3);
- Work mode: participants are free to choose one or more space as objects to propose research and business operation solutions.

Theme 3: Micro-public Space Design

How to Participate

Phase 1 Concept Design & Exhibition

Please file the application form online, and also provide your CV or company profile, and one page Participation Strategy Statement no longer than 500 words to dashilarproject@dashilar.org by July 25th, with “Dashilar Pilot-Hutong Version-Theme 3” on the email title;

Suitable candidates will be invited and participate with project introduction, Q&A and onsite investigation, then determine the specific plan. Dashilar will review the submitted proposals;

The final list will be published on August 20th;

Concept scheme exhibition will happen between September 15th and October 7th during Beijing Design Week in Dashilar including exhibition and project results;

The proposals in phase 1 should result in research and presentation, exhibition, and as well as promotion launch during the 2016 Beijing Design Week (September 23 – October 7, 2016).

Phase 2 Implementation

Dashilar will select excellent proposals and organize implementation since October 2016.

2016

大栅栏

领航员PILOT

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主题一：模糊的院落公共空间
Theme 1: Messy public space in Zayuan

2016 大栅栏领航员

模糊的院落公共空间

- 1 樱桃斜街 65 号
- 2 大耳胡同 22 号
- 3 百顺胡同 53 号
- 4 培智胡同 21 号
- 5 茶儿胡同 9 号
- 6 培英胡同 66 号
- 7 掌扇胡同 10 号
- 8 百合园胡同 2 号
- 9 杨梅竹斜街 97 号
- 10 东南园胡同 41 号

Dashilar Pilot 2016

Messy Public Space in the Courtyard

- 1 No. 65, Yingtao Bypass
- 2 No. 22, Da'er Hutong
- 3 No. 53, Baishun Hutong
- 4 No. 21, Peizhi Hutong
- 5 No. 9, Cha'er Hutong
- 6 No. 66, Peiying Hutong
- 7 No. 10, Zhangshan Hutong
- 8 No. 2, Baiheyuan Hutong
- 9 No. 97, Yangmeizhu Bypass
- 10 No. 41, Dongnanyuan Hutong

樱桃斜街65号 No. 65, Yingtao Bypass

铁树社区 Tieshu Community

樱桃斜街65号院居住着7户人家20多口居民,他们居住在这个较大的二进院落内。这个院内的居民关系较好,居民也各自有爱好,比如种花种菜,玩木头,等等。高高的院落大门上写着“梨园永固”四个大字,门廊相对较高。较多的居民让院内出现许多自行车,也产生了院内局部的杂物堆放。谈起改造,居民们产生了很大兴趣。

Courtyard No. 65, Yingtao Xiejie Street, a relatively large double entrance yard, is inhabited by seven families numbering 20-odd residents, who enjoy friendly neighborhood. Citizens also have their own distinctive hobbies, like cultivating flowers, growing vegetables, wood craftsmanship, etc. Four Chinese characters, Li Yuan Yong Gu, literally meaning Everlasting Pear Garden are inscribed on the gate with a high porch. Disorderly parked bicycles, large in number due to the density in population, and the debris piled up render the courtyard quite messy. Therefore, local residents show great interest in the renovation projects.



大耳胡同22号 No. 22, Da'er Hutong

三井社区 Sanjing Community

大耳胡同 22 号院居住着 3 户人家大约 10 口居民。

相比其它院落，这个院子并不大，只有 30 平米左右，主要用于杂物堆放、电动车与自行车停车、晾衣。这样的院落在大栅栏有很多。22 号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它类似情况的私房院改造提供范例。

Three families with approximately 10 residents live in No. 22 courtyard, Da'er Hutong.

Compared to other courtyard, this one is relatively small-scaled, covering 30 sq or so. This courtyard is mainly used to store disused articles, electric motor cars, bicycles, and hanging clothes. As courtyards like NO. 22 are quite common in Dashilar region, its reconstruction would provide a model for other courtyards.



百顺胡同53号 No. 53, Baishun Hutong

百顺社区 Baishun Community

百顺胡同 53 号常住居民 7 户，常住人口近 30 人。

院内种着几棵颇有绿意的大树，听着几辆自行车。杂物整齐地堆放在一旁，非常有生活气息。相信这个院落的改造可以成为大栅栏地区的一个样本，使大院的居民更好地相处。

Baishun Hutong is inhabited by nearly 30 residents, seven families.

This courtyard is imbued with a strong smack of everyday life, with a few luxuriant trees in the courtyard, several bicycles parked, and disused items piled up in orderly rows. The modification of this courtyard could provide a sample for Dashila region, for better neighborhood.



培智胡同21号 No. 21, Peizhi Hutong

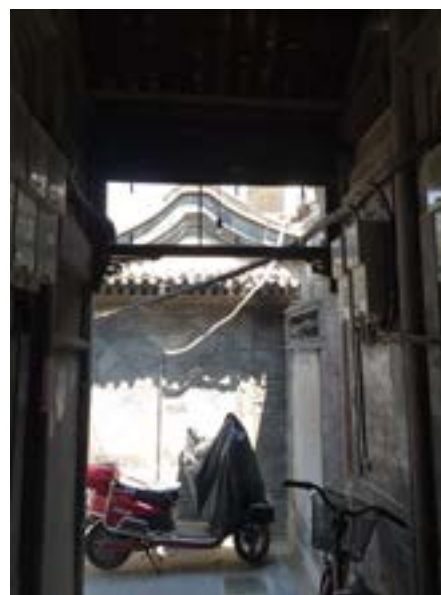
石头社区 Shitou Community

培智胡同 21 号原本是一个私房院。目前原住民大多搬走，只常住 1 户人家，其余 7 户为租户，院内居住 10 余口居民。21 号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它类似情况的私房院改造提供范例，也可以帮助来到大栅栏打拼的新居民更好的融入。

院子是一个较大的二进院落，院内有蔬果种植、晾衣服、停车等多个功能。由于仅有的 1 户房东居住在院内，改造过程中产生的决策性事宜相对容易。

Courtyard No. 21, Peizhi Hutong was originally a private housing. Currently, most native residents have moved, leaving only one family, with other seven tenants, totaling 10-odd residents. The modification of No. 21 courtyard could provide a sample for private housing of similar kind and help new neighbors to better adapt to Dashilar culture.

It is a large double entrance courtyard, with different functional sections, like vegetable and fruit planting, clothing airing, parking lot, etc. The decision making of renovation is easier as only one landlord lives in this courtyard.



茶儿胡同9号 No. 9, Cha'er Hutong

三井社区 Sanjing Community

茶儿胡同9号院的常住居民2户，常住人口5人。

访谈中我们了解到居民对蔬果种植有着很大热情。院子大约30-40平米，院内搭建了种植蔬果与晾衣服用的架子，杂物较少，相对规整。我们还了解到院内有老人与小孩居住，这对设计也是一个挑战。院内居民也对改造工作有着极大兴趣。9号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它院落改造提供范例。

Cha'er Hutong is inhabited by 5 residents, 2 families.

We get to know through interviews that the residents have great passion for planting vegetables and fruits. The courtyard, covering roughly 30-40sq, is relatively regular, with shelves set up for vegetables and fruits as well as drying clothes and little jumbles. But the co-living of the aged and children poses a design challenge. Residents are greatly interested in the modification program, which can also present a model for other courtyards.



培英胡同66号 No. 66, Peiying Hutong

石头社区 Shitou Community

培英胡同 66 号院的常住居民 2 户，常住人口 6 人，是一对老邻居。

访谈中我们了解到居民很喜欢花草，院子里零星养了几盆花。蔬果种植有着很大热情。院子大约 50 平米，堆放了不少杂物。访谈中我们了解到院子里的居民有很多人生经历，对文化艺术也有较高的追求，这对设计也是一个挑战。院内居民也对改造工作有着极大兴趣。66 号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它院落改造提供范例。

Living in this courtyard are two families, old neighbors, 6 residents.

We know through interviewing that the residents enjoy flower growing, with some pots of flowers scattered in the yard. This yard is about 50 sq, with lots of sundries stacked. Also from interview we find that the residents have higher artistic pursuit as they have a full life, thus posing a challenge for designers. Local residents show great interests in the renovation projects which can also serve as a model for other courtyards.



掌扇胡同10号 No. 10, Zhangshan Hutong

煤市街东社区 East Meishi Street Community

掌扇胡同 10 号院居住着 4 户人家，包括 1 户租户。8 口居民，原住民之间交流非常多，也有老人居住在内。10 号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它类似情况的大院改造提供范例。

院子的大门给人一种“高门大院”的感觉，院内大约八、九十平米，院内居民种植了蔬果、晾衣服的架子，杂物也规整地堆放在角落中。停车方面，居民拥有自行车，停在相对宽敞的门廊边。在交流中我们发现，院内居民对改造工作有着极大兴趣。谈起对租户的看法，居民认为他们养的蝈蝈噪音太大，给生活带来一定烦恼。

Currently 4 families live in courtyard No. 10, including one tenant. The 8 native residents, including the aged, often exchange views. The modification of this courtyard could provide a sample for other courtyards of similar conditions.

With the gate of great height, the courtyard looks like a “wealthy family”. The courtyard, covering roughly 80-90sq, has shelves set up for vegetables and fruits as well as drying clothes. The disused items are stacked at the corner in orderly piles. Bicycles are placed beside the relatively spacious porch. Through talking we know that the residents are quite enthusiastic about the modification program. But when it comes to the tenants, native residents voice some complaints about the noise made by the crickets raised by the tenants.



百合园胡同2号 No. 2, Baiheyuan Hutong

延寿街社区 Yanshou Street Community

百合园胡同2号院居住着1家7口人，他们来自一个大家庭。

访谈中我们了解到居民对蔬果种植有着很大热情。院子大约60平米，院内种植蔬果、也搭晾衣绳，杂物较少，相对规整。访谈中我们了解到院内住有残疾人士，这对设计也是一个挑战。院内居民也对改造工作有着极大兴趣，血缘关系让改造过程中产生的决策性事宜变得更加容易。2号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它类似情况的私房院改造提供范例。

Living in courtyard NO.2 is a big family of seven.

We get to know through interview that local residents are interested in planting of vegetables and fruits. The courtyard, covering roughly 60 sq, is relatively regular, with shelves set up for vegetables and fruits as well as drying clothes and little jumbles. But there are handicapped residents living in this courtyard, a challenge for design. One big family, who are also keen on the modification program, makes the decision making easier. The modification of No. 2 courtyard could provide a sample for private housing of similar kind.



杨梅竹斜街97号 No.97, Yangmeizhu Bypass

大栅栏西街社区 Dashilar West Street Community

杨梅竹斜街 97 号院居住着 3 户人家 15 口居民，居民之间关系和谐。院内空间趋近于长条形，面积较小。97 号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它类似情况的“长条”院改造提供范例。

可以看到居民在院内种植了许多绿植，并且和大部分院落一样存在停车与杂物堆放的问题。在交流中我们发现，院内居民对改造工作有着极大兴趣，也为后续工作带来便利。

Courtyard No. 97 is inhabited by 3 families, 15 residents who enjoy harmonious relationship. The elongated courtyard is small in the building area. The renovation then can serve as a precedent for other elongated courtyards in Dashilar community.

It can be seen that a great number of green plants is grown in the courtyard. But still, like other courtyards, issues concerning parking and debris piling also present a headache. Good news is that local residents show great interest in the rejuvenation, which would surely facilitate the following programs.



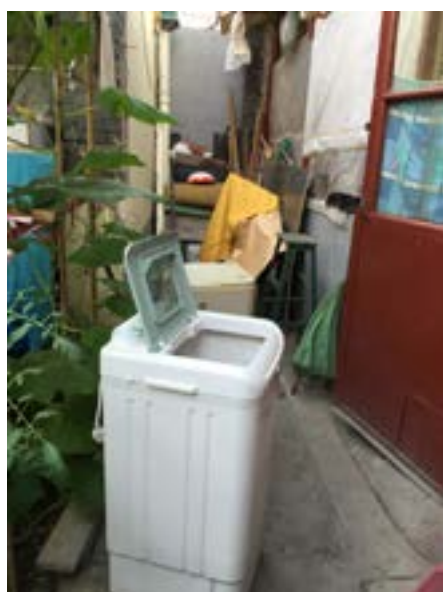
东南园胡同41号 No. 41, Dongnanyuan Hutong

大安澜营社区 Da'an Lanying Community

东南园胡同41号院居住着5户人家10多口居民，他们是来自一个大家庭的祖孙三代。41号院的改造可以对大栅栏地区其它类似情况的私房院改造提供范例。居民胡大妈两姐妹对蔬果种植有着很大热情。院子大约40-60平米，院内搭有种植蔬果、晾衣服的架子，杂物也规整地堆放在角落中。停车方面，居民拥有一定数量的自行车与电动车，也规整地停在院内。在交流中我们发现，院内居民对改造工作有着极大兴趣。

In the courtyard No. 41 live five families, three generations from one family, 10-odd residents. The modification of No. 41 courtyard could provide a sample for private housing of similar kind.

Mother Hu and her sister are fond of planting vegetables and fruits. The courtyard, covering roughly 40-60sq, has shelves set up for vegetables and fruits as well as drying clothes. The disused items are stacked at the corner in orderly piles. Bicycles and electronic motor cars are placed in the courtyard in orderly rows. Residents show great enthusiasm for the rejuvenation in our talking.



2016

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主题二：胡同街巷改善

Theme 2: Improvement of Hutong Streets

茶儿胡同 Cha'er Hutong



茶儿胡同位于大栅栏三井社区，是一条东西走向的胡同。东起扬威胡同，西至大栅栏地区目前的商业中心之一——延寿街。胡同西侧是始建于明朝的前门清真寺，目前仍然吸引周边的伊斯兰教信徒前来礼拜。茶儿胡同 8 号原为重修灵鹫寺，岁月的洗礼给这个大院增加了厚重的沧桑感。经过近两年的大栅栏领航员“微杂院”项目的改造工作，目前这个院子的一部分成为了胡同儿童活动空间，每天开放给儿童并且定期组织公益儿童活动。此外，茶儿胡同除了大量的民居，还有少量的公司、机构选择在这里办公。

Cha'er Hutong is situated at Sanjing Community, running from east to west. It begins in the east from Yangwei Hutong, and ends in the west at Yanshou Street, currently the business center of Dashilar. To the east of Cha'er Hutong is the Qianmen Mosque, initially built in Ming Dynasty, which still attract surrounding Islamic followers to worship. Courtyard No.8 of Cha'er Hutong is originally rebuilt Lingjiu Temple, looking rather rugged and weathered with the passing of time. Through two years' Dashalar Pilot program Micro-Zayuan modification, part of this courtyard has been transformed into children's activity space, which is open every day and holds public-spirited activities on a regular basis. In addition, there are a few companies and institutions working here.



茶儿胡同 Cha'er Hutong



和大栅栏地区其它的胡同一样，茶儿胡同也存在许多问题。由于空间缺乏导致，绿色在胡同里也变得尤为珍贵。但是这并没有阻挡居民对植物的热爱，胡同里仍能看到居民栽种的枝枝蔓蔓。公共空间的极度缺乏也是胡同生活的一大问题。好的公共空间可以促进邻里和谐，增加居民的幸福感，是设计与社区的纽带。此外，如漫天的电线，随处可见的乱晾衣状况，自行车、电动车的乱停乱放，等等，都是胡同中随处可见的问题。茶儿胡同的改善工作可以给大栅栏乃至北京的其它胡同区域带来改造经验。

Like other Hutongs in Dashilar, there are still some problems to contend with in Cha'er Hutong. Due to the shortage of space, green plantings are rarely seen, but residents, out of ardent love for the greens, make use of every bit of space to grow some. The shortage of space also poses some challenges in local residents' ordinary life. After all, well-defined public space would do good to promote neighborliness and enhance residents' sensation of happiness, thus acting as a bond that connects design and community. Besides, a wilderness of wires and clothes-line, disorderly parking of bicycles and electronic motor cars altogether create disruptive scenes in the Hutongs. The amelioration of Cha'er Hutong could provide some experience for other Hutongs in Dashilar and even Beijing city.



2016

DASHILAN
大栅栏

领航员PILOT

北京
设计周
BEIJING
DESIGN
WEEK
DSL
大栅栏
设计社区
DASHI
DESIGN
COMMUNITY

清真
正宗羊肉片

资料包
Data Pack

主题三：微型公共空间及功能创造
Theme 3: Micro-public Space Design

延寿街 Yanshou Street



延寿街南起琉璃厂东街东口北侧，北起大耳胡同，南北走向。东侧由南向北与炭儿胡同，笤帚胡同，茶儿胡同，耀武胡同，三井胡同相交，西侧与百合园胡同，泰山巷，刘家胡同，余家胡同相汇，全长 360 米，均宽 5 米。延寿街目前为大栅栏地区服务于居民的较为成熟的商业中心，每到傍晚街道两旁聚集商贩形成菜市场。延寿社区活动中心也在延寿街上，经常在此举办丰富多彩的活动。

Yanshou Street starts in the south from the north side of Liulichang east street, and in the north from Da'er Hutong, running from north to south. In the east side, it meets Tan'er Hutong, Tiaozhou Hutong, Cha'er Hutong, Yaowu Hutong, and Sanjing Hutong from south to north. In the west, it intersects with Baiheyuan Hutong, Taishan Lane, Liujia Hutong, and Shejia Hutong, stretching 360 meters, with an average width of 5 meters. Yanshou Street is currently a mature business center where vendors side the streets every evening. Yanshou Street also accommodates the community activity center with a variety of events held regularly.

历史上，该街形成于明代，属正西坊。街北口西侧旧有延寿寺，街以寺庙得名。最早，西南琉璃厂都是延寿寺的辖地。辽攻北宋时破汴京，所掠获的车辇全放在延寿寺中。当时被掠的宋钦宗囚于法源寺，其后妃就囚于延寿寺。后延寿寺被毁，明朝正统年间重建，现已无存，只留有一条街名。清代街内曾建有江苏吴县会馆，广西平乐会馆。街南口南侧有王致和南酱园。20 世纪 60 年代，该店并厂迁走。

Historically, Yanshou Street was set up in Ming Dynasty as west lane. Yanhsou was named after Yanhsou Temple which was located at the west side of north exit of the street. At the earliest, Southeast Liulichang was under the jurisdiction of Yanshou Temple. When Liao Kingdom attacked North Song and took Bianjing, the capital, the chariots captured were all stored in Yanhsou Temple. The imperial concubines of Song Qinzong were caught and prisoned in Yanhsou Temple. Later, the temple was ruined, and rebuilt during Zhengtong era of Ming Dynasty, with no remains left but a street name. In the Qing Dynasty, Jiangsu Wu County Hall and Guangxi Pingle Hall were once built in the street. In the south side of the street stood Wang Zhihe Nanjing Plant, which moved away in the 1960s.

延寿街47号、76号、78号、84号、86号 No. 47,76,78,84,86, Yanshou Street



本次选取延寿街上5间铺面房空间分别为延寿街47号、76号、78号、84号、86号。五处空间互相呼应，相信能给大栅栏居带来新的活力。

For this year's pilot program, 5 door numbers in Yanshou Street, respectively No. 47, 76, 78, 84 and 86 are selected. The five spaces, in relational juxtaposition, are sure to bring new life into Dashilar's new neighborhood.



延寿街 47 号
No. 47, Yanshou Street
面积: 36.10 平方米
Area: 36.10 square meters



延寿街 76 号
No. 76, Yanshou Street
面积: 19.60 平方米
Area: 19.60 square meters



延寿街 78 号
No. 78, Yanshou Street
面积: 30.53 平方米
Area: 30.53 square meters



延寿街 84 号
No. 84, Yanshou Street
面积: 24.44 平方米
Area: 24.44 square meters



延寿街 86 号
No. 86, Yanshou Street
面积: 24.44 平方米
Area: 24.44 square meters