Reflection 3 — project update

group 1

0. Members of your team, and the community you will be working with;

We will be working with the Xinjiekou community. The members of our team and the part for which are responsible are shown in the following table:

member	responsible part	
时天行	introduction	1
Sandra	methodology&conclusion	2&4
王恺琳	results	3
李钰	deliverables	5

1. introction of program

In the last two months, we have been working with xinjiekou community in Beijing, and the main content of the work is to help the community to carry out the rebuilding of the outside gates of local residential house. Next the presentation will be divided into five parts, the introduction and background, our research methods and works, the key findings and results, conclusions and imperfections, and the display of our prototype models. First I will explain the reason why we choose to work on this, and the background situation of this community.

Xinjiekou Street is a typical old urban area in Beijing, and many hutongs gather there, especially in Baitasi area, where we have been mainly working. Hutongs, just like alleys in English, are generally narrow streets in traditional residential areas of Beijing. Due to their long history and the confusion of their property rights in recent years, most of these hutongs are densely populated and have weak public service, so that the living conditions of the residents here are poor(of course so do their gates). And another currently existing condition is that the unique culture of Hutong itself has been affected severely due to the impact of foreign populations, which

we called cultural decay. For example, the original close neighborhood relationship almost vanished.

Therefore, the problems we must face is obvious – the first thing we need to consider is the quality of living environments of the residents. The environment mentioned here includes both the good appearance, living facilities, as well as rebuilding the previous hutong culture.

So here comes the purposes for choosing to rebuild the doors. For traditional Chinese people, gates have so much culture significance. The traditional Chinese gate not only has a unique Chinese-style beauty in shape, craftsmanship, and appearance, but also a symbol of a family's social status and living status.(Picture) Therefore, a beautiful traditional Chinese door will make the whole family looks very decent, so the community leader also agrees this project to revitalize the space.

Besides the cultural concerns, we believe a well-designed gate can do more than just one entry's function. After our field research, we found that for many doors, the problem of lacking integration of some necessary functions exists. So much messy objects (such as notice boards, complicated wires etc.) these things near the door affect the appearance of the door itself and the life of the residents greatly. According to our ideas, we try to integrate the functions like storage, decoration, pipeline arrangement and residents' social interaction to meet their comprehensive needs. This also counts for the meaning of renovating the gates.

2. methodology and key-findings

Our research methods and key findings include site visit observations, data collection and analysis, interviews and brainstorming.

During our site visit observations, we rated on a scale of 1-5 the current condition of the hutong gates, traditional features, modern features and then concluded with an overall score. The purpose is to increase awareness and knowledge of the different types of hutong gates in the area. Based on our site visit observations and hutong gate ratings, our results show that (i) most of the gates are old, (ii) most of the gates have some forms of traditional features which require

repairs, and (iii) most of the gates also lack necessary modern features. Most importantly, 70% of the hutong gates would require refurbishment.

We also conducted interviews with the residents and the key findings show that 65% of the residents were unsatisfied with their current gates and 70% of the residents see the need for a social space outside their gate as they interact with their neighbours on a daily basis.

The physical gate components that residents would hope to have on their gates include the essentials (door lock, unit no. plate, door knocker, flag bracket), convenience for elderly (ramp, handrail), rain shelter (canopy) and neighbourhood updates (public noticeboard). They did not want the threshold as the height is inconvenient for the elderly. The mailbox, milk box and newspaper box can also be removed as they are no longer used often.

Other components that residents would hope to have on their gates include: (i) storage space as there are often messy clutter around the hutong gates (ii) safety and security (fire extinguisher system, CCTV, lamp post), and (iii) proper drainage system as there is the issue of front gate flooding due to uneven land.

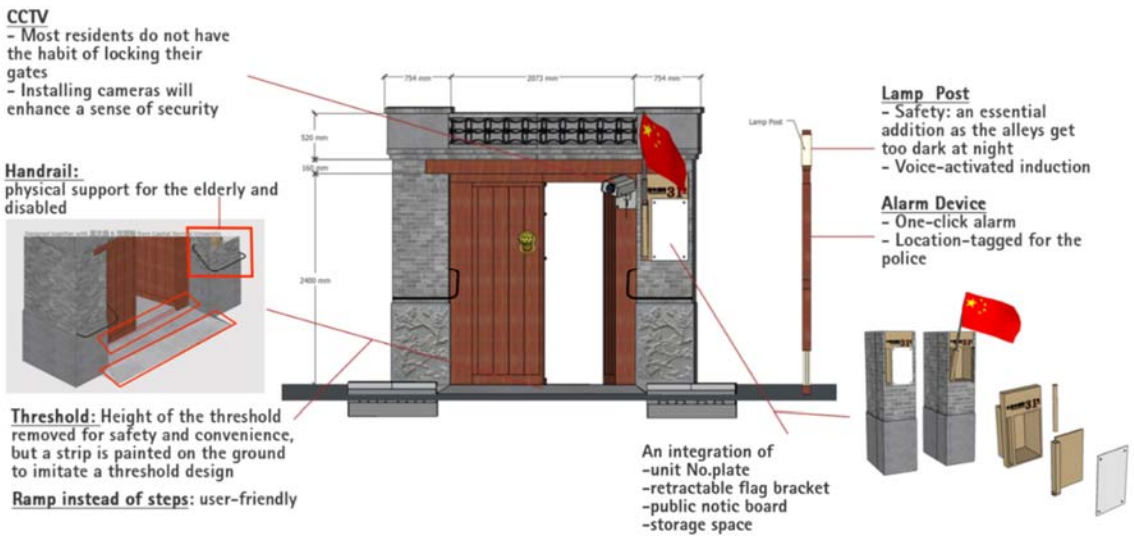
The gate features that most of the residents want to keep are traditional elements, the aesthetics of the gates, as well as the cleanliness. Very few residents wanted green features.

Based on our results and key findings, we carried out brainstorming on a map and decided to come up with two hutong gate redesigns – i. generic hutong gate redesign and ii. Specific hutong gate redesign. The generic hutong gate redesign will be applicable to as many hutongs as possible, and the specific hutong gate redesign will be used to promote gate refurbishment in other neighbourhoods.

3. Results

3.1 general refurbishment hutong gate model

So in this part, our generic hutong gate model will be displayed through four points.



（1）integrative functions

We design an integrative function of Unit No.Plate, retractable flag bracket, public notice board and the storage space. When the flag is not used, you can put it inside. And if you order newspaper or milk from the company, you can change the storage space into the newspaper box or milk box. It all depends on residents need. This design can not only unifies all the necessary elements, but be convenient for the whole installation of the community.

（2）security functions

Security functions includes the lamp post and one-click emergency increasing the street safety. Meanwhile, because most residents do not have the habit of locking the gates, so we install the 24h-CCTV to enhance a sense of security.

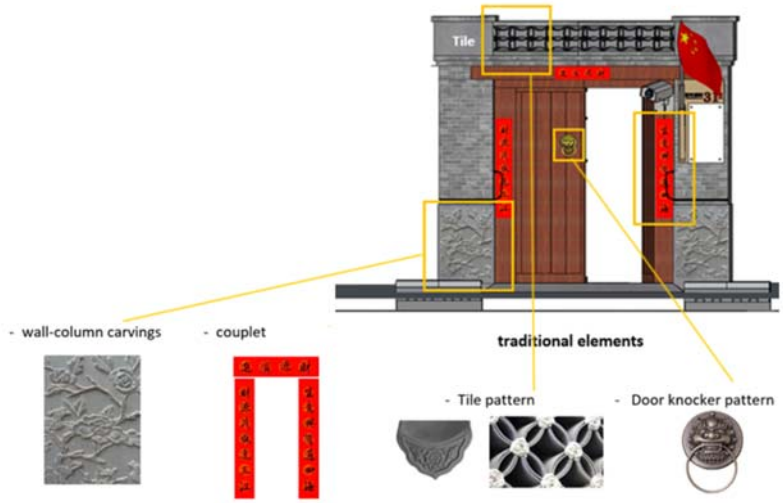
（3）barrier-free features

Because there are many elderly people living in hutongs, it is important to add barrier-free features includes handrail, ramp instead of the steps and the threshold. And we remove its height for safety and

convenience, but still maintain the strip pattern to imitate the traditional threshold design.

（4）traditional elements

Finally, we still hold some traditional elements. In the Chinese traditional cultural system, different patterns or styles represent different classes. But in modern society, its leave only aesthetic significance. We design tiled pattern, the wall column carvings, the lion door knocker and the Chinese couplets to



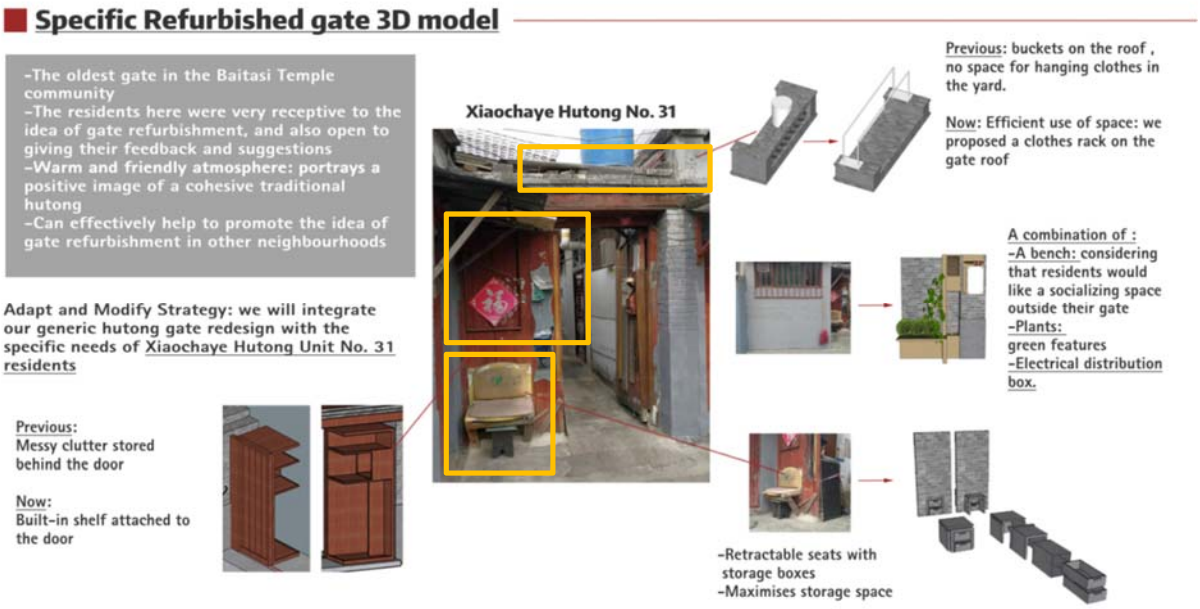
inherit the traditional hutong culture.

3.2 specific refurbishment hutong gate model

So Based on the general gate model, we also modify it with the special needs of residents lived in it into another specific hutong gate model. In this project, we chose the gate of XIAOCHAYE HUTONG No31 as the design subject. It is necessary for us to start a specific model progress because we think this experience can effectively help to promote the idea of gate refurbishment in other neighborhoods. Also, it's an opportunity to test the general model.

The reason for choosing XIAOCHAYE HUTONG No31 is that the gate is the oldest one in the Baita Temple community. The residents lived here were very receptive to the idea of gate refurbishment, on the other hand, they also held a warm and friendly neighborhood relationship which portrays a positive image of a cohesive traditional hutong.

（1）barrier-free features



Talking about the special design model, before the refurbishment, residents put buckets and clutters on the roof and there was no space to dry clothes in the yard. So we set up a lifting clothes rack on the gate roof to use space efficiently.

（2）wall space combination

Because residents especially likes to socialize besides the door, and the wall space was empty for use. So we design a combination of a bench, green features plants and the electrical distribution box, putting it besides the wall in street. This integration is both practical and aesthetic.

（3）flap function

Then, we modify the gate itself. Before refurbishment, an old wooden seat was attached to the fixed left door for residents to chat with each other, so we design it into the retractable seats with storage boxes. The residents can use seat more flexible and safe.

Meanwhile, because of the lack of storage space, people put their own things in messy way behind the left door. So, we also design a built-in shelf attached to it to increase their storage room.

4. conclusions

Here is the ideas and work structure of the project. After determined to do with the door reconstruction, firstly we collected information of most of the gates along our track, and next is interviews to residents there. These are aimed to get informed about the deficiency current of the doors and the hopes of the residents. After we gathered these data, we determined the proper shape and functions through brainstorming.

After we did modeling, the first step of which is to modularize those wanted functions so as to apply these selectively to the specific doors later. We believe this step can greatly simplify the process when

design to rebuild so many different doors. And for the door we are currently working on, due to Beijing's climatic reason, the actual construction will take place next year.

5. deliverables

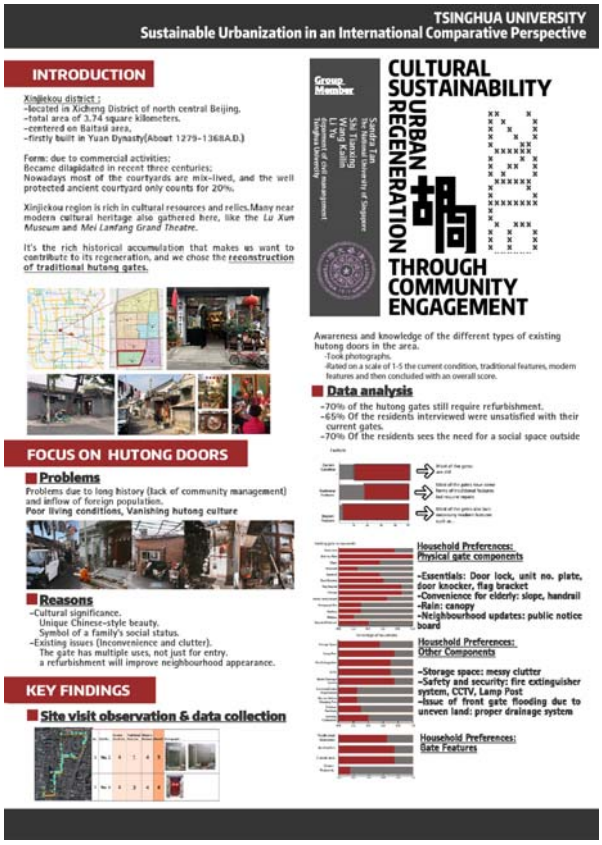
（1）Physical model

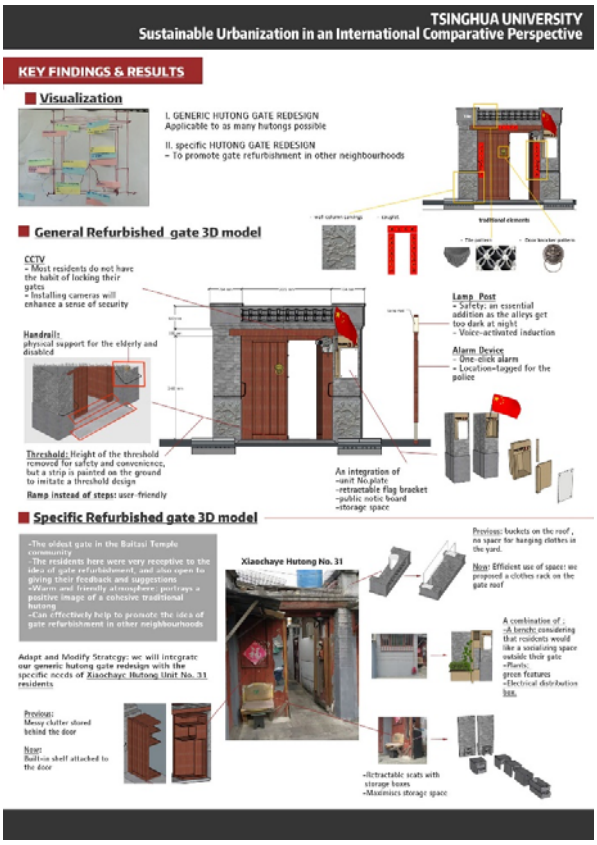
The model established by the software is hand-made into a physical model.The model concludes two parts: Door transformation and the Furniture and modules from door itself and door space.

1:For the door itself

2:For the door space

（2）Poster





(3) The questionnaire and interview outline

The following is the questionnaire and interview outline designed during the investigation of the community and the in-depth interview with Xiaochaye no. 31.

(1-3: questionnaire; 4: interview outline)

调查时间：　　门牌编号：

清华大学“国际视野下的可持续城镇化”课程

新街口老城区改造计划项目调研问卷（一）

2019.10

您好，我们是清华大学建设管理系、首师大环艺系的本科生，所在项目就新街口地区传统木门现状、当地居民意愿和文化传承情况进行调研。以下问题及回答完全为教学用途，没有任何隐私问题，您只要基于自己情况，按照自己的想法回答就行了，谢谢！

1 问卷填写调查时间、门牌编号等信息，没有门牌编号请注明；
2 问卷尽可能记录选项以外受访者提供的额外信息；
3 在问卷选项上画圈〇表示选择；
4 带#部分内容调研者【观察】填写；

	基本情况		
1	门信息	#门的类型	A.传统老门 B.改造过的传统老门 C.现代防盗门，失去了传统元素 D.铁门，失去了传统元素
2		#门已有的功能	A. 门槛　B.坡道 C. 报刊箱　D.牛奶箱 E.红旗杆　F.信息栏　G. 雨棚　H.交流空间 I.储存
3		#院里住了几户人	A. 1-3　B.4-6　C. 7-9　D.10-12　E.12以上
4		上一次修门是什么时候	A. 从自己住在这里就没换过 B. 没换过，知道大概有　　年了 C. 换过，知道大概有　　年了 D. 不清楚
5		对整条胡同门的现状的看法	A.　觉得传统的老样式好看 B.　觉得现代的更实用 C.　无所谓，现在就行 D.　应该被统一整改成统一样式
6	院落信息	内部院落里是否有主事人？	A.有 B.没有
7	门庭信息	是否常在门口与邻居聊天？	A.有 B.没有 C.没有，临街没条件
8		家里有和老人一起住吗？老人腿脚是否方便？	A.　一起住，腿脚还可以 B.　一起住，腿脚不太好 C.　没有一起住
9		邻里关系上，平常和邻居交流多么？	A.　交流很多 B.　交流一般 C.　几乎没有交流
门改造意愿			
11	意愿调查	您对您家门有没有不满意的地方？	A.　挺好的，没有不满意的 B.　有，设计上 C.　有，功能上 D.　其他原因：
12		如果不让您出钱出力的话，您是否愿意将自个家的门进行改造”？	A.　愿意 B.　不愿意
13	设计要求	更希望的门的材料 1 传统的木门 2 防盗门 3 传统样式的铁门	A.1 B.2 C.3 D.其他
14	友好度	以前有没有遇到过门改造或院落改造的学生活动或项目？	A.有，有成果 B.有，不了了之 C.没有

需求统计（√×）

		A		B		C	
第一级	安全	门得上锁		传统元素（门钉/砖图案）		摄像头	
		耐久		美观		对讲机（门铃）	
	无障碍	坡道		门口整洁程度		停坐家具/椅	
		去门槛/埋下去		绿化		晾衣服绳	
		扶手		报箱		防火栓	
		照明		快递			
第二级	其他	门把手		牛奶			
		国旗旗杆		信息栏			
		市政管线/设施连接改造		充电桩			
		雨棚					
		门牌					
		排水口（线）					
		信息栏					

感谢您为城镇可持续化出力，祝您事事顺意，阖家幸福！

居民沟通的问题提纲

1.　对现在门的门的使用习惯与态度，与需求

区域	项目
PART1	
坡道、门槛区域	目前习惯的状态？目前是否使用方便？
排水口	是否需要？哪个位置比较好？
扶手、无障碍	需要与否？无障碍的两种形式（贴墙和倾斜）哪种更好？
雨棚	需要与否？
门锁	目前采用哪种形式？是否经常关门？内测装饰锁是否需要？
PART2	
门铃/上方图案	门铃是否需要？瓦片方案/砖图案哪种好看？需要与否？
门把手/面页	需要与否？
春联	春联经常贴在哪里？是满意的位置吗（还是受到宽度限制）？
抱鼓石	是否需要？图案有无需求？
PART3	
市镇管线	是否需要整理？盒的位置是否满意？
猫眼	是否需要？
座椅与交流空间	如果在门口放置座椅与交流空间您觉得好吗？你们在哪个位置交流比较多（提及采光阳光等）？
绿化/爬藤/种菜	如果在门口放置绿化盆栽，你觉得好吗？是否由居民负责更高？ 您会选择种菜还是观赏性植物？ 您会自己照看植物吗？
防火栓	防火栓目前的位置/目前打算安置的位置？
晾晒悬挂	门口是否需要晾晒悬挂线？你常在哪里悬挂？
PART4	
充电桩/报警器/亮化	是否需要？亮化控制/太阳能？

2.　设计方案介绍

思路1：按照模块（首师大同学展示模型，大家一起和居民交流）

模块1（门槛区域）	
门槛再设计	
模块2（门框边的砖墙区域）	
改造为储物/快递箱；结合牛奶箱/报箱好吗？	
模块3（左上方组合）	
将门牌/公告栏/国旗杆/管线盒组成一个公告栏好吗？	
模块4（空间）	
座椅/晾晒/防火栓组成一个可以做的区域好吗？	
模块5（绿化空间）	
坐凳/绿植/管线盒组成一个模块好吗？	
模块6（晾衣服/照灯/充电）	
晾衣杆连接点/路灯/充电桩组成一个立杆好吗？	

part2：介绍设计模型

（4）Video

We get background information about the local community (the status quo of traditional neighborhood communication); expectations and evaluation of the project; future sustainable development; Value to the community; the participation of government organizations and other aspects from the interview of Miao section chief.