

**Chinatown Library Services**  
**华埠图书馆服务调查**

**FINAL REPORT 報告終稿**  
**12/29/17**





## **Chinatown Library Services Study**

**Boston Public Library**

December 2017

Miller Dyer Spears Inc.

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AUTO  
HOME  
LIFE  
HEALTH  
BUSINESS  
COMMERCIAL  
INSURANCE  
482-6918

汽車  
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY  
概述

# 執行摘要

## 研究目的和過程

這項規劃研究的目標是發展華埠分局圖書館服務設施以讓其成為波士頓公共圖書館系統裡面的永久一部份的服務計劃，判斷其所需服務的社區群眾以及圖標出新圖書館裡的設施需求和地點位置準則。該研究與華埠社區及其許多組織機構進行了關鍵的互動，其中涉及通過公眾會議，結構性焦點小組，網上和紙上調查以及與鄰裡組織和代表進行了額外的宣傳和言語交流。這項研究工作從2017年2月到10月進行，並與BPL領導層和其他波士頓市政府機構緊密協調。

## 華埠圖書館與其鄰區背景

華埠自1956年以來就沒有實體圖書分館，當時位於泰勒街圖書館因城市翻新和高速公路建設的原因而被拆除。在此多年間社區成員們一直在望選新的圖書館，他們把其看作是大波士頓華人和亞洲群眾的重點標誌，和為服務位於臨近直屬鄰區有選舉權利的居民。今日的華埠是波士頓人口最密集的地區之一，住宅和商業區交織在繁忙的城市環境中。為了迎合波士頓日益繁榮的市中心和21世紀城市規劃房屋的需求，高層房屋建築在市中心和華埠裡快速發展。這些住房單位一般都是面向收入較高的居民，導致華埠裡的白種人和非亞裔人種增加 – 這個趨勢未來很有顯然地會繼續下去。

## 服務區域和人口統計

這擬議中的圖書館將服務華埠，波士頓市中心，海灣村(Bay Village)，勒特區(the Leather District),南端(South End)直接橫跨過馬薩諸塞州的收費公路其一部分延伸到東伯克利街，以及南波士頓（海港區 Seaport District）碼頭點上地區也有可能是在未來計劃發展。華埠為亞裔人們不停延伸的中心點地帶 – 在沃斯頓市(Allston)，布萊頓市(Brighton)，芬威(Fenway)，南端(South End)，西端(West End)，西羅克斯伯里(West Roxbury)，昆西市(Quincy)，摩爾頓市(Malden)，劍橋市(Cambridge)，牛頓市(Newton)，布魯克萊恩市(Brookline)和其它地方 – 也將於新圖書館服務得到受益。

核心服務區鄰區裡的人口特徵各有不同之處。在2015的總人口為14,844。白種人和亞裔居民的種族/種族劃分人口調查大致上相等。儘管華埠本身是由華人和其組成的家庭戶籍所支配，其它地方則以白種人，年輕族群和非家庭申報人士為主。其存在著顯著的收入差距：核心服務家庭戶中有40%的年收入在2.5萬美元以下，其餘地方則有超過22%收入超過15萬美元。



# Executive Summary

## Study Purpose and Process

The goal of this planning study is to develop a Services Program for a proposed Chinatown Branch Library services facility as a permanent part of the Boston Public Library system, determine the communities to be served, and outline facility requirements and site location criteria for a new library. The study involved significant interaction with the Chinatown community and its many constituent organizations, via public meetings, structured focus groups, online and paper surveys, and additional outreach and dialogue with neighborhood organizations and representatives. The work ran from February through October 2017 and was closely coordinated with BPL leadership and other City of Boston agencies.

## Chinatown Library and Neighborhood Background

Chinatown has not had a physical branch library since 1956, when the Tyler Street library was demolished for urban renewal and highway construction. Community members have campaigned for a new library for many years. They see it as a central beacon for Greater-Boston Chinese and Asian populations, serving constituents well beyond the immediate neighborhood. Chinatown today is one of Boston's most densely populated districts, with housing and commercial areas interwoven in a busy urban environment. Boston's growing downtown and demand for in-town housing in the 21st century have led to major high-rise housing construction in Downtown Crossing and Chinatown. These housing units have been generally oriented to higher-income occupants, and have resulted in an increase in white and non-Asian populations in Chinatown – trends that seem likely to continue in the future.

## Service Area and Demographics

The proposed library would serve Chinatown, Downtown Crossing, Bay Village, the Leather District, part of the South End immediately across the Mass. Turnpike to East Berkeley Street, and possibly future planned development in the Fort Point area of South Boston (Seaport District). Chinatown is the center of a growing regional Asian population – with major residential concentrations in Allston, Brighton, Fenway, South End, West End, West Roxbury, Quincy, Malden, Cambridge, Newton, Brookline, and elsewhere– which would also benefit from service by the new library.

Demographic characteristics of the neighborhoods comprising the core service area vary. Overall population was 14,844 in 2015. The racial/ethnicity profile was split roughly equally between white and Asian residents. Although Chinatown itself is predominantly Chinese and composed of family households, the other areas are predominantly white, younger and non-family. Notable income disparity exists: 40% of the core service area households have annual incomes under \$25,000, while over 22% make more than \$150,000.



# 執行摘要

## 研究調查結果和社區投入

人們普遍認為華埠正受到高層建築發展，非亞裔和短期居民湧入，和可負擔住房供應削減的三重壓力。儘管如此，這個社區仍然是許多新亞裔移民的首到之處，而且他們抱著對社區服務的巨大迫切需求。這裡的居民感到這裡沒有足夠的免費公共空間來集會和舉辦社區活動。社區評論裡表達了對圖書館服務，雙語設施和各年齡層節目的強烈渴望。華埠圖書館分館亦被視為可以加強其文化身份的一大支柱。



## 圖書館目標和服務概念

在過去的二十年裡圖書分館的概念有著顯著性的改革意念。BPL 定義了這些支柱使適用於：閱讀和文化能力；集會空間；取獲資料；和文化收藏與文化遺產。



本研究的目標重點包括：

- 創建一個社區中心，配備空間和活動來滿足明確的服務需求
- 一個聚會場所，服務中心裡歡迎和暢通接待各種族人民
- 表達和推進華埠的社區身份，文化和歷史
- 材料收集，以滿足其多個區域選民的閱讀和媒體需求
- 支持不同年齡層的用戶
- 為成人學習者和青年人士提供指導性的機會和項目
- 為社會服務和政府策劃項目提供信息交流機構服務
- 提供對逐漸成為的選區民眾相對的人員和服務
- 為大波士頓地區的華人和亞裔社區展示顯眼的標界



# Executive Summary



## Study Research Results and Community Input

There is a general sense that Chinatown is under pressure from development of high-rise buildings, influx of new non-Asian and short-term residents, and reduced supply of affordable housing. The neighborhood remains the initial stop for many new Asian immigrants, with a significant need for social services. Residents feel that there is inadequate free public space to gather and hold community events. Community comments expressed a strong desire for library services, bilingual facilities and multigenerational programs. A Chinatown library branch is also viewed as an anchor for the community that could reinforce its cultural identity.



## Library Goals and Services Concept

Over the past twenty years the conception of a branch library has evolved significantly. The BPL defines these pillars to be accommodated: Reading and Literacy; Gathering Spaces; Access to Information; and Collections and Cultural Heritage.

Highlights of the goals emerging from this study include:

- **Create a Community Center**, with spaces and activities to meet expressed service needs
- **A Gathering Place**, welcoming and accessible to the diverse populations in the service area
- **Express and Reinforce** the Identity, Culture and History of the Chinatown neighborhood
- **Collection Materials** to serve the reading and media needs of its multiple constituencies
- **Support Multigenerational Users**
- **Provide Instructional Opportunities** and programs for adult learners and youth
- **Provide a Services Clearinghouse** for social service and governmental programs
- **Provide Staff and Services** that are responsive to evolving constituent populations
- **Present a Visible Beacon** for Chinese and Asian communities of the Greater Boston region



# 執行摘要

## 空間項目需求

本報告根據對其它BPL分區圖書館的檢閱和標準圖書館空間的條例提供了關於整個設施和組件空間大小的推薦範圍的指導。為了滿足本研究中所指出需求，華埠圖書館建議面積大約15,000平方尺。詳細的建築程序不在此這個研究範圍內。

## 選址考慮

對於將來華埠圖書分館的評估和選擇會在BPDA，BPL和其他波士頓市代表之間中進行互動交流中跟隨此研究。作為本研究的一部分，初步考慮確定了重要的社區重要標準和良好的BPL操作。

主要標準包括：

- 有滿足整個圖書館空間需求的能力要求
- 鄰區房屋聚集和社區活動場所的重點中心
- 顯眼的位置
- 便捷的步行和公共交通可達處
- 能夠錨定在華埠鄰里

考慮到該地區的城市密度和場地選擇有限，華埠圖書館應考慮建在綜合用途的樓盤發展地段。

項目空間類型
入口/大堂
成年人區
青少年區
兒童區
共享公共空間
工作人員地方
大廈服務
總淨平方英尺

# Executive Summary

<b>PROGRAM SPACE TYPE</b>
ENTRANCE / LOBBY
ADULT SECTION
TEEN SECTION
CHILDREN'S SECTION
SHARED PUBLIC SPACE
STAFF AREAS
BUILDING SERVICES
<b>TOTAL NET SF</b>

### Space Program Needs

This report provides guidance on recommended ranges of overall facility and component space sizes, based on review of other BPL branch libraries and standard library space guidelines. To serve needs identified in this study, the Chinatown Library is recommended to be approximately 15,000 GSF. Development of a detailed architectural program is beyond this study scope.

### Site Options Consideration

Evaluation and selection of a site for the proposed Chinatown Branch Library should follow this study, in interaction among BPDA, BPL and other City of Boston representatives. Preliminary consideration as part of this study identified significant criteria important to the community and for good BPL operation.

Key criteria include:

- capacity to accommodate the full library space requirements
- centrality to neighborhood housing concentrations and community activity places
- prominent location
- easy pedestrian and public transit accessibility
- ability to anchor the Chinatown neighborhood.

Given the urban density and limited site options available in this neighborhood, potential joint development sites should be considered for the Chinatown Library.





# 1

## STUDY GOALS & PROCESS

Study Team  
Schedule  
Project Approach  
BPL Vision for Branch Libraries  
Community Engagement Process  
Recommendations

## 研究目標與過程

學習團隊  
時間表  
項目方法  
BPL對圖書分館之遠景  
社區參與之過程  
推薦項目

## 研究目標與過程

該策劃研究的目標是在波士頓公立圖書館系統中為已被提名開發的華埠分館永久性選址開發一個圖書館服務項目，確定該圖書館所服務的社區人群，收集民意提出推薦服務項目，設施要求，與實現這些服務的選址標準。

該研究結合了廣泛的主動接觸華埠社區及與其相關組織社團充分互動，並與BPL領導層和波士頓市政府機構的廣泛協調合作。我們希望向華埠居民及緊鄰社區，社區組織代表與服務機構衷心致謝，感謝各位為該研究項目所付出的所有努力，參加出席公眾社區會議，聚焦小組討論，個人層面的討論，區域參觀，及回答調查問卷等所作出的貢獻。

### 研究團隊

該研究由BPL管理層主導與協調，成員包括：

- David Leonard, 大衛倫納德主席
- Eamon Shelton, 依文 謝爾頓 運作主管
- Michael Colford, 邁克爾 科爾福 圖書館服務主管
- Alison Ford, 埃里森 福特 主要項目項目經理
- Priscilla Foley, 普麗西拉 福莉 社區服務主管
- Laura Irmscher, 蘿拉伊姆舍爾 藏書部主管
- Melissa Andrews, 梅麗莎 安德魯斯 藏書發展經理
- Jim Meade, 吉姆 梅德 圖書館大樓總監
- Melina Schuler, 美琳娜 舒勒 通訊主管
- John Dorsey, 約翰 多爾西 執行部經理
- Pete Coco, 彼得 可可 圖書分館助理經理

為該項目付出的波士頓市政府機構代表包括：

- Denny Ching, 程丹尼, 社區服務部, 華埠和Leather District, Downtown Crossing及亞裔社區協調員
- Mary Knasas, 瑪麗 那薩斯, 波士頓規劃及發展部資深策劃師
- Alvaro Lima, 阿瓦羅 利馬, 波士頓策劃及發展部研究主管
- Christina Kim, 克里斯蒂納 金, 波士頓規劃及發展部研究經理

該研究是由米勒戴爾斯比爾公司 (MDS) 主導執行，參與的策劃師及建築師包括：

- Myron Miller, 邁倫米勒 總監
- Danyul Cho, 丹尼爾 秋, 項目經理
- Donna Harris, 當娜 哈里斯, 項目經理
- Patience K. Jackson, 派倫斯 K 傑克遜, 圖書館諮詢師
- Nancy Davis, 南希 戴維斯, 圖書館諮詢師及社區參與專員
- Zifeng Maple Zou, 鄒子楓, 專業翻譯
- Ida Kwong, 鄺艾達, 翻譯

## Study Goals and Process

The goal of this planning study is to develop a Library Services Program for a proposed Chinatown Branch Library as a permanent location in the Boston Public Library system, define the communities to be served, and establish collection recommendations, facility requirements, and site location assessment criteria to implement services.

The study incorporates the results of significant outreach and interaction with the Chinatown community and its many constituent organizations, and coordination with BPL leadership and City of Boston agencies. We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to the many members of the Chinatown community, nearby neighborhoods and representatives of community organizations and service agencies who contributed to this effort, attending public meetings, focus groups, individual discussions and area tours, and responding to the survey questionnaire.



### Study Team

The study was directed and coordinated by members of BPL management, including:

- David Leonard, President
- Eamon Shelton, Director of Operations
- Michael Colford, Director of Library Services
- Alison Ford, Major Projects Program Manager
- Priscilla Foley, Director of Neighborhood Services
- Laura Irmischer, Chief of Collections
- Melissa Andrews, Collection Development Manager
- Jim Meade, Superintendent of Library Buildings
- Melina Schuler, Chief of Communications
- John Dorsey, Applications Manager
- Pete Coco, Assistant Manager of Branch Libraries

Representatives of City of Boston agencies who contributed to this process include:

- Denny Ching, Neighborhood Services Department, Coordinator for Chinatown, Leather District, Downtown Crossing, and Asian community
- Mary Knasas, Senior Planner, Boston Planning and Development Agency
- Alvaro Lima, Director of Research, Boston Planning and Development Agency
- Christina Kim, Research Manager, Boston Planning and Development Agency

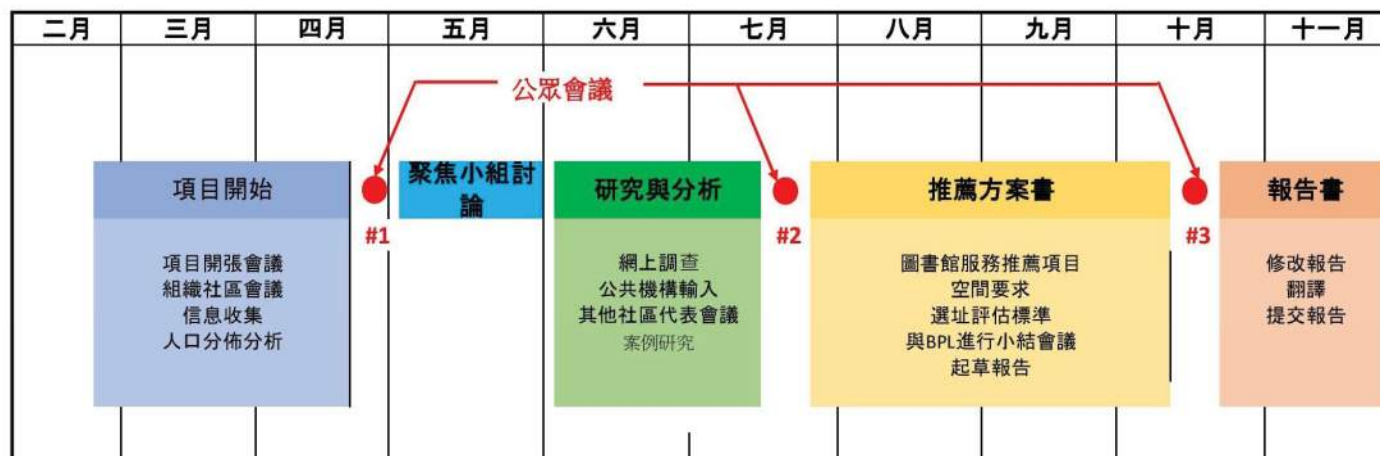
The study work was performed by Miller Dyer Spears Inc. (MDS), planners and architects, led by:

- Myron Miller, Principal-in-Charge
- Danyul Cho, Project Manager
- Donna Harris, Project Planner
- Patience K. Jackson, Library Building Consultant
- Nancy Davis, Library Consultant and Community Engagement Specialist
- Zifeng Maple Zou, Interpreter and Translator
- Ida Kwong, Interpreter

## 時間表

華埠圖書分館服務策劃研究活動的時間表如下：

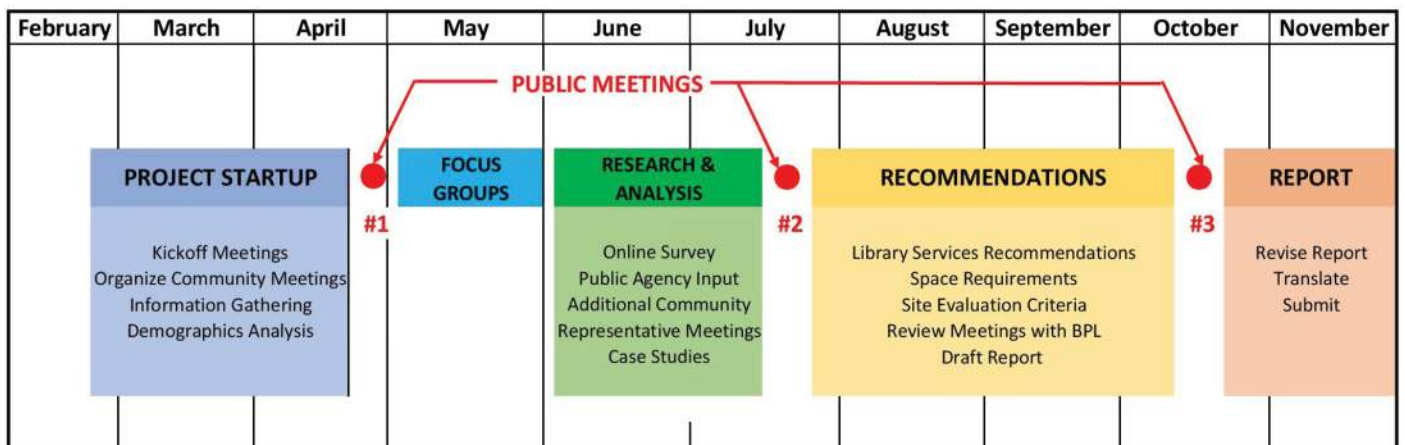
- 項目開始：2017年2-4月：BPL領導層召開組織會議，研究正式開始，收集信息及審查背景材料
- 2017年4月25日 首場社區公眾見面會
- 2017年5月：聚焦小組討論
- 研究與分析：6月-7月 分發調查問卷，回收調查問卷與分析數據，公共機構數據輸入，其他社區代表會議，案例調查研究，民眾人口分佈數據分析及信息收集
- 2017年7月18日 第二場社區公眾見面會
- 推薦方案書：2017年7月19日-10月6日 圖書館服務，圖書館空間開發，推薦方案草稿，研究報告草稿，選址評估標準，與BPL領導層進行會議審查報告並修改報告。
- 2017年10月24日 第三場社區公眾見面會
- 報告：2017年1月5日修改，翻譯並提交最終雙語調查報告



## Schedule

The schedule of Chinatown Branch Library Services Planning Study activities was as follows:

- **Project Start-up:** Study kick-off and organizational meetings with BPL leadership, background materials review and information gathering: Feb.-Apr. 2017
- **First Public Community Meeting:** Apr. 25, 2017
- **Focus Groups:** May 2017
- **Research & Analysis:** Survey dissemination, response and analysis, public agency input, supplemental community representative meetings, case studies investigation, demographic data analysis and Information gathering June-July 2017
- **Second Public Community Meeting:** July 18, 2017
- **Recommendations:** Library services, space program development, draft recommendations, draft report, site evaluation criteria, review meetings with BPL leadership and report revisions: Jul. 19-October 6, 2017
- **Third Public Community Meeting:** October 24, 2017
- **Report:** Revise, translate and submit final bilingual study report: November 10, 2017



## 項目方法

這個研究項目需要用一種獨一無二的方法去策劃一個圖書分館的服務。它與多數社區圖書館都不同，在規劃之前必須先決定該圖書館所服務的人口和人群分佈，然後了解這些人群需求些什麼服務。華埠自從1956年以來就一直缺乏一個實體的圖書分館，自從那時華埠的居民一直在組織活動爭取建立一個新圖書館，爭取之聲在過往15年與日俱增。這個圖書館的需求，已經成為大波士頓地區華裔與亞裔人群的一個共同心聲，這個圖書館將會服務不但是華埠而且會超越華埠及周邊社區的範圍。相當一部分臨近的社區，包括海灣村(Bay Village)，勒特區(the Leather District)，萊特區(Ladder District)，下城區(Downtown Crossing)，以及南端的北部都居住者大量的亞裔居民，這些居民都完全可以受惠於更適合本地化需求的圖書館服務。在過往10年新建的在Downtown Crossing和華埠的高層住宅樓增加了本地相當高收入的居民人口組成以及讓本地人口和收入結構都更多樣化，也更豐富了新的華埠圖書分館的服務人群組成。

為了確定華埠圖書分館所需要提供的服務，藏書種類和項目，我們分析了該區域的人口組成情況和趨勢以及評估了該區域及周邊社區的人口情況。這個分析為發展出一個服務方案，設計項目，與恰當的選址設計出評估標準和要求奠定了良好的基礎。

MDS團隊審查和分析了以下內容

- 關於華埠和鄰近華裔與亞裔社區等服務區域可得的策劃文件和人口遍佈數據情況
- 由波士頓策劃發展處(BPDA)和社區組織共同討論並撰寫的華埠總規劃書
- 波士頓公共圖書館系統運作與標準，分館規劃，服務，運作與項目，並在社區服務與圖書分館使用方面不斷改進操作
- 在美國主要城市針對低收入或新移民社區的，並與華埠社區規模相當的成功圖書館案例研究
- 之前曾進行的圖書館策劃研究與波士頓華埠研究，包括華埠青年研究計劃（2001與2014-2015），華埠圖書館項目與館址學習（2007-2008），街面圖書館（2009）和在Oak Terrace的華埠燈籠閱讀室（2012-2013）

## Project Approach

This study required a unique approach for a branch library services planning project. Unlike most neighborhood libraries, planning first had to determine the population and geographical area to be served, and then the services the constituencies require. Chinatown has not had a physical branch library since 1956, and community members have campaigned for a new library since then, increasingly actively in the past fifteen years. It is seen as a central beacon for Greater-Boston's Chinese and Asian populations, serving constituents beyond the immediate neighborhood. Adjacent neighborhoods – Bay Village, Leather District, Ladder District, Downtown Crossing, and the northern part of the South End which contains a large Asian population – could also benefit from more localized library services. New high-rise housing built in Downtown Crossing and Chinatown in the past decade add substantial higher-income residential populations to the diverse demographic and economic mix, expanding potential constituencies for new Chinatown Branch Library services.

To determine the types of services, collections and programs needed for a Chinatown Branch Library, we analyzed area demographics and trends and assessed the population to be served, in the immediate neighborhood and beyond. This provided the basis for developing a services and facilities program and design requirements, and criteria for evaluating appropriate site options.

The MDS team reviewed and analyzed

- **Available planning documents** on Chinatown and neighboring communities, and demographic data on the immediate service area and on the regional Chinese and Asian population concentrations.
- **Chinatown Master Plan reports** prepared by the Boston Planning and Development Agency (BPDA) and by community groups and discussed these with agency representatives.
- **BPL system operations and standards**, branch library planning, services, operations and programs, and evolving practices in community service and use of neighborhood branch libraries.
- **Case studies** of successful libraries in comparable Chinatowns and low-income/immigrant communities in major urban areas around the U.S.
- **Previous library planning studies** and experiments for Boston's Chinatown, including the Chinatown Youth Initiative Studies (2001 and 2014-2015), Chinatown Library Programming & Siting Study (2007-2008), Storefront Library (2009), and the Chinatown Lantern Reading Room at Oak Terrace (2012-2013).

## 波士頓公共圖書館對圖書分館之願景

波士頓公共圖書館指南：策略規劃與2011年被審批，針對波士頓公共圖書館的服務與設施建立了概念性的框架。指南計劃為圖書館的設計和策劃的各方面提供了質量保證的指導原則，其中包括：

- I) 用戶為中心的學習空間
- II) 社區聚會
- III) 特別藏書
- IV) 知識中心
- V) 小童及青少年
- VI) 普及與創新
- VII) 可持續的組織
- VIII) 娛樂

圖書分館在凝聚社區和為社區各年齡層提供可讓居民積極參與的各種類型的活動方面起到尤為重要的作用。這在圖書館服務與設施的規劃設計中反映為四個重要的支柱功能，而波士頓公立圖書館的領導層在針對華埠圖書館的研究中也討論到該圖書館的四大功能：

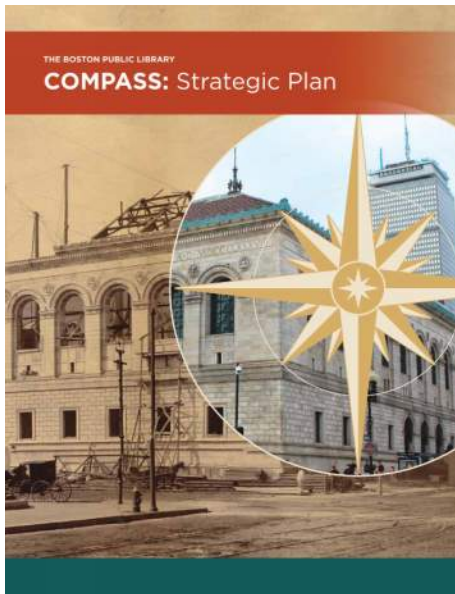
- 閱讀與文化教育
- 聚會的空間
- 獲取信息
- 文化遺產的特別收藏與展覽

考慮到這些原則，華埠圖書分館應該是波士頓公立圖書分館當中，在提供社區服務設施方面具有自己獨特風格的一個分館，是出於響應它所服務的區域之本地人口的特別需要，它應該：

- 成為一個社區中心，為民眾的服務需求提供空間與活動機會
- 成為一個聚會場所，歡迎其服務區域的多樣化人口並提供方便
- 表達並強化華埠社區的身份，文化和歷史
- 為多樣化的人群提供藏書和資料已滿足其閱讀和媒體需求
- 服務並支持多世代的用戶和多樣化的用戶群
- 為不斷流動和變化中的社區人群提供具有相同文化背景的員工
- 成為大波士頓地區的華裔和亞裔形象代表



## BPL Vision for Branch Libraries



The BPL Compass: Strategic Plan, approved in 2011, established a conceptual framework for BPL services and facilities. The Compass plan set principles for excellence to guide all aspects of library programming and planning, which include:

- I) User-Centered Institution
- II) Community Gathering
- III) Special Collections
- IV) Center of Knowledge
- V) Children and Teens
- VI) Access and Innovation
- VII) Sustainable Organization
- VIII) Fun

Branch libraries play a vital role in centering their communities and providing opportunities for active participation of neighborhood residents of all ages in a wide variety of activities. This is reflected in four primary pillars to be accommodated in planning library services and facilities, as discussed with BPL leadership at the outset of this Chinatown Library Study:

- Reading and Literacy
- Gathering Spaces
- Access to Information
- Special Collections and Cultural Heritage

Considering these guidelines, the Chinatown Branch Library should be a community service facility that is distinctive among BPL branch libraries, with specific features that respond to the special characteristics of the local population and its regional service role. It should:

- Create a community center, with spaces and activities to meet expressed service needs
- Be a gathering place, welcoming and accessible to the diverse populations in its service area
- Express and reinforce the identity, culture and history of the Chinatown neighborhood
- Offer collection materials to serve the reading and media needs of its multiple constituencies
- Serve and support the multigenerational array and mixture of users
- Accommodate culturally-responsive staff and services for the evolving constituent populations
- Present a prominent beacon for the Chinese and Asian communities of the Greater Boston region

## 社區參與過程

該研究採用了多種方式融入服務區域的社區人群的參與以及總結歸納他們對華埠圖書分館的意見和建議：

### 公共會議

研究過程包括進行三次公開社區會議，在當地的組織網絡和媒體中廣泛宣傳鼓勵大家參與，並解釋該研究的目的與過程，提交研究結果與推薦建議，邀請大家參與評論與體溫，和參與討論當地民眾感興趣的相關問題。

MDS公司組織並主持了結構性的討論環節，邀請當地各大組織社團代表參與，其中包括：

- 華埠圖書館之友
- 波士頓華埠居民會，該組織主要有講粵語的長者組成
- 年輕的高中生組，從當地各青年群體組織而成
- 在當地社區中居住並參與學校和課後補習項目的年輕小童的父母組
- 來自廣泛範圍的民權領袖和商界領袖

參與者是從當地社區組織領袖的廣泛網絡中邀請而來，包括當地的學校和課後補習項目，社會服務組織的員工，波士頓公立圖書館的人脈，社區服務和其他波士頓市政府機構的人脈等。我們邀請了但並沒有太高參與度的人群是當地新建的高檔住宅樓及鄰近社區的居民。

### 網上及紙面調查問卷

MDS和波士頓公立圖書館員工設計了一個調查問卷表格，針對過往波士頓公立圖書館(BPL)之用途，期望的圖書館服務，藏書材料類型和空間，開放天數與時間，以及當地的民居地址，年齡，家庭組成，和主要語言等居民數據。該調查問卷在當地的組織，網絡和媒體上被廣泛宣傳，民眾可以選擇在波士頓公共圖書館的網站上填寫或者在社區組織和居民區索取書面的調查問卷進行填寫。BPL員工在MDS公司員工的協助下，對調查問卷的結果進行了分析和整理。



4. 您最有可能會在哪个时段使用图书馆服务 \*

10:00 AM – 2:00 PM

2:00 PM – 6:00 PM

6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

5. 周内的哪天您最有可能使用华埠的图书馆服务

週一至週五

週六

週日

6. 如果您會使用华埠圖書館，您會使用裡面的什麼材料

英語材料

中文材料

其他語言的材料

## Community Engagement Process



This study employed a variety of approaches to engage the service-area communities and solicit their input on a Chinatown Branch Library:

### Public Meetings

The process included three open public meetings, advertised via local networks, organizations and media, to explain the study purpose and process, report on findings and recommendations, invite comments and questions, and engage in dialogue on relevant issues of interest to the constituents. Presentations and dialogue were consecutively interpreted in Cantonese, and all presentation materials were bilingual in English and Chinese.

### Focus Groups

MDS organized and led structured discussion sessions with representatives of various community interest groups, including:

- Friends of the Chinatown Library
- Boston Chinatown Resident Association, which consists of predominantly Cantonese-speaking seniors
- Teenage high school students, drawn from a variety of local youth groups
- Parents of Young Children resident in the community and involved in school and afterschool programs
- A broad set of Civic and Business Leaders

4. What time of day would you be most likely to use the library services

10:00 AM – 2:00 PM

2:00 PM – 6:00 PM

6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

5. What day of the week would you be most likely to use library services

Week day (Monday – Friday)

Weekend (Saturday)

Weekend (Sunday)

6. If you were to use the Chinatown branch, which of the following would you use

Materials in English

Materials in Chinese

Materials in other languages

Participants were invited through extensive networking with community organization leaders, local school and afterschool programs, advocacy and social service organization personnel, BPL connections, Neighborhood Services and other City of Boston agency contacts. Invited constituencies from whom we had limited attendance were residents of the new high-rise towers and of adjacent neighborhoods.

### Online and Paper Survey

MDS and BPL staff designed a survey form addressing questions of past BPL library use, desired library services, collection materials and spaces, preferred days and times of use, and demographic data about residential location, age, family composition and primary language. The survey was advertised through local organizations, networks and media, and was available to be answered digitally via the BPL website and on printed forms distributed at community organizations and residential complexes. BPL staff provided tabulation and

# 社區參與過程

## 個人互動你與華埠參觀

MDS公司員工通過與當有意參與討論的本地機構-包括參加了公眾會議，希望繼續為我們提供寶貴意見的民眾，進行深入的對話和會議後，對以上的社區參與過程給予執行。我們希望盡量廣泛的從不同的機構，組織，和個人那裡了解和收集民眾的立場和觀點，以影響到該圖書館的策劃。

## 會議宣傳單張和報告

所有會議使用的材料和研究報告都翻譯成中英兩種語言並得以公佈

## 推薦項目

基於以上所描述的分析，MDS公司團隊總結出以下初步結果：

- 服務區域與人口狀況
- 社區特點
- 優先考慮的圖書館服務類型與設施特點

隨著與BPL的深入互動，MDS公司得出以下推薦項目：

- 圖書館服務項目
- 藏書類型
- 空間與設施
- 選址考慮

我們的工作過程和結果將在本報告隨後的章節中進一步被闡述。



## Community Engagement Process



### Individual Interactions and Chinatown Area Visits

MDS staff supplemented the above community engagement processes with meetings and conversations with participants from the neighborhood and local organizations who expressed interest in further dialogue – including with attendees at the public meetings who wanted to offer additional input afterwards. Our intent was to gather as broad an understanding as possible of the range of situations and viewpoints that could affect library planning, from a community with a wide variety of subgroups, constituencies and opinions.

### Meeting Handouts and Reports

All presentation materials and study reports are translated and published in English and Chinese.



### Recommendations

Based on the analysis described above, the MDS team summarized preliminary findings on:

- service area and demographics
- neighborhood character
- priority library services and desired facility qualities

With continuing BPL interaction, MDS developed recommendations for:

- a program of library services
- collections
- spaces and facilities
- site considerations

Our working process and results are best understood by review of these topics in the later sections of this report.



# 2

## BACKGROUND

Chinatown Neighborhood Character & History  
Future Projections for Chinatown  
Past Public Library Service in Chinatown  
Library Planning Studies & Community Advocacy  
City of Boston & BPL Commitments / Upcoming Service

## 背景

華埠社區特徵與歷史  
展望華埠的未來  
華埠以往的圖書館服務  
圖書館策劃研究與社區倡議  
波士頓市政府與BPL的承諾/即將提供的服務

## 華埠的特徵與歷史

波士頓的華埠有著悠久的作為新移民聚居地的歷史。這個地段建築在南灣的潮灘上，歷史上最早被盎格魯 - 波士頓所進駐。到了十九世紀中由於臨近區域鐵路的發展讓該地區的吸引力下降而由此成為一系列新移民的家園，其中包括愛爾蘭人，猶太人，意大利人，敘利亞人，希臘人和其他族群。中國人移民大約從1870年代開始落戶於此，他們早期多數是從美國西岸運到麻省的一些罷工期替工。後來這些以男性為主的居民開始進入本地的服裝和皮革工廠工作，隨後很快也進駐到本地的洗衣店和餐館工作。1882年的排華法案限制了移民數量。到了1930年該法案被修改而開始允許這些移民勞工的妻子和孩子移民來美國，從此而為華埠帶來更多的女性居民和家庭住戶。到了1943該排華法案被廢止，該地區迎來了越來越多的中國移民人口。

1950年代的城市中心樞紐建設和高速公路開發以及1960年代的麻州收費公路擴建工程導致華埠許多住宅和商舖的拆除。這些項目減少了華埠的土地面積並把華埠社區孤立起來，這些影響至今仍嚴重存在。然而受到本地草根層測工作，低租金住宅和緊密聯繫的社區與為新移民提供支持的組織等因素的吸引，居住在華埠的中國移民人數持續增長。這個趨勢至今仍然存在。華埠最初期的居民人口由來自中國南方的講粵語為主的移民以及來自台灣的新移民組成。近期的移民來自中國各地，包括大範圍的講國語的族群。還有來自其他東南亞國家的新移民來到這裡定居。以地區性或姓氏家族為劃分的特殊移民群體，以及抱有各種社會政治觀點的小社區佔據了華埠社區組織和社會聯盟的很大部分比例。在華埠居民人口當中就有75個不同的組織社團提供各種服務。





## Chinatown Character & History



Boston's Chinatown has a long history as an immigrant residential community. Built on filled tidal-flats of the South Cove, the area was originally settled by Anglo-Bostonians. Railroad developments in the vicinity in the mid-nineteenth century made the area less desirable and it became home to a succession of immigrant groups – Irish, Jewish, Italian, Syrian, Greek and others. Chinese immigrants began settling in the area in the 1870s – initially brought to Massachusetts from the west coast as strike breakers. The mostly-male population grew to take jobs in the nearby garment and leather-goods manufacturing plants, followed quickly by work in local laundries and restaurants. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 limited immigration. In 1930, the Act was amended to allow wives and children of laborers to immigrate to the U.S., leading to more female residents and families in Chinatown. After the Act was abolished in 1943, a major increase in Chinese population in the area ensued.



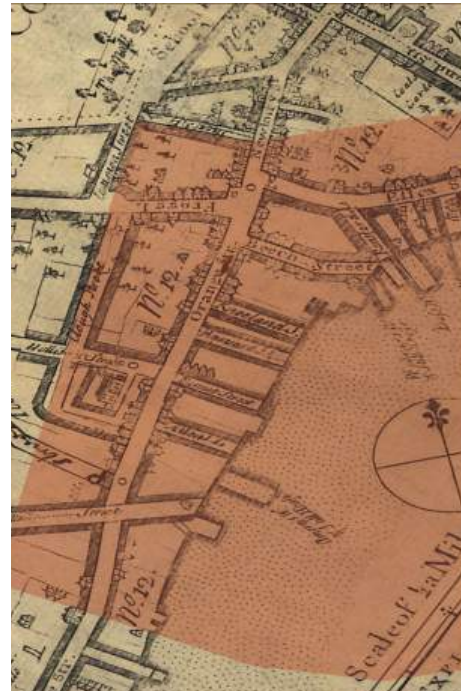
Urban renewal and highway construction of the Central Artery in the 1950s and the Massachusetts Turnpike Extension in the 1960s caused demolition of many homes and businesses in Chinatown. These projects reduced the land area and isolated the Chinatown neighborhood, impacts still strongly felt in the neighborhood. The Chinese immigrant population continued to grow, however, attracted by entry-level jobs, low-rent housing and closely-connected community and support organizations. This trend continues today. The original Chinatown population consisted of Cantonese-speaking immigrants predominantly from Southern China and Taiwan. More recent immigrants come from various parts of China, including significant Mandarin-speaking groups. Some immigrants from other Southeast Asian countries have also settled in the area. Regional, family and name-based affiliations among distinct immigrant groups and varied socio-political attitudes of different sub-communities have yielded a large multiplicity of community organizations and social associations. Over 75 organizations serve the Chinatown residential population.



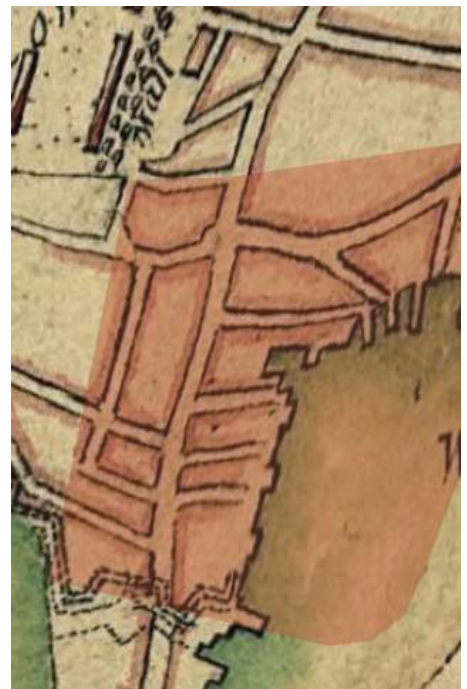
## 華埠的特徵與歷史

今日之華埠是波士頓地區居民人口密度最高的住宅區之一，是一個榮住宅與商舖為一體的繁忙的都市環境。原先存在的製衣和皮革及其他工廠在1990年代的時候開始消失，並部分被進駐下城區的辦公樓和相關商舖所取代，中國移民的居住人口也由此溢出原本華埠的範圍，擴散到南端北部區域以及波士頓內和周邊的區域。（見下面的關於人口組成的討論部分）該社區繼續成為新英格蘭地區亞裔美國人生活的主要核心地帶，而且是吸引整個大波士頓地區亞裔的匯集地。

自從21世紀以來，波士頓下城區(Downtown Crossing)的擴張和人們對市內住房的日益增長的需求導致了下城區和華埠高層住宅樓的快速發展，並把該地區逐漸導向高收入住宅區。在2007年至2016年十年間，有將近兩千個新住宅單元被批准在華埠興建，其中69%是市場價住宅，31%為可負擔性住宅。這個持續的高端化建築趨勢已經導致華埠的居住人口向白人及非亞裔居民人口轉化。這個趨勢導致了不同人群組成一個分化的社區，他們相互之間完全沒有共同社區的概念與相關互動的關係。華埠的資深居民紛紛對這種社區進一步高檔化和分化的趨勢會影響和改變華埠社區的固有特徵。華埠的多個組織一直在倡議爭取保留華埠社區的可負擔性住房，住房成本與本地居民中位收入對等，以及建議建築更多數量的可負擔性住房。以塔夫茨醫療中心為首的主要醫療機構和教育機構在過往五十年在華埠社區的擴張和開發，也在一定程度上改變著華埠社區的城市面貌和環境。



Chinatown 1769 William Prince Map



Chinatown 1775 Boston Map

## Chinatown Character & History



Chinatown 1814 Hales Map



Aerial View of the Current Chinatown

Chinatown today is one of Boston's most densely populated residential districts, with housing and commercial areas interwoven in a busy urban environment. Garment, leather and other factory activities largely disappeared by the 1990s, partly replaced by downtown-related office and support businesses. Given limited land area and housing availability and densification pressures, Chinese residential populations have spread beyond the historic Chinatown area to the northern part of the South End and other neighborhoods of Boston and surrounding communities. (See Demographics discussion, below.) The neighborhood continues to serve as a major center of Asian-American life in New England, an attractor to Asian-Americans throughout the Greater Boston region.

The growth of Boston's Downtown Crossing area and increased demand for in-town housing since the turn of the 21st century has led to major high-rise housing development in Downtown Crossing and Chinatown, generally oriented to higher-income occupants. Almost 2,000 new housing units were approved in Chinatown in 2007-2016, of which 69% were market-rate and 31% categorized as affordable.<sup>1</sup> Ongoing development trends and continuing gentrification have led to an increase in the proportion of white and non-Asian resident population in Chinatown. This has produced a bifurcated community in which the different groups have little sense of common community and common interaction. Long-time residents fear that further gentrification will transform the character of the community. Chinatown advocacy organizations have fought to maintain truly affordable housing, tied to a standard of local area median income levels, and for construction of substantial numbers of additional affordable units. Institutional expansion and development for the past fifty years – including major clinical and education facilities construction by Tufts Medical Center – have also transformed parts of the Chinatown urban environment.

<sup>1</sup> Information provided by Boston Planning and Development Agency (BPDA). Of 1933 total approved housing units, 605 were affordable.

# 展望華埠的未來

展望華埠發展和居住人口的未來並用以指引BPL圖書館的服務是很困難的。波士頓策劃與發展署在過往數十年間一直致力在鼓勵旨在激活社區活力的城市發展與提供可負擔性住房和支持當地商家以為當地居民提供工作機會之間取得平衡。<sup>1</sup>

2030年波士頓形象，市政府對波士頓市的整體規劃書，於2017年7月定稿，同期也是該研究報告進行的期間。波士頓規劃與發展署在該規劃的過程中主動接觸華埠居民與組織參與會面討論。由於華埠位於城市中心的位置，它被市政府劃為屬於以下兩種“有待發展和提升”的區域：

- “鼓勵作為綜合用途的核心地帶-繼續鼓勵高人口密度的綜合用途發展與公共領域的提升...以“鼓勵高人口密度的，可步行到達的綜合用途開發和公共領域提升以培養一個居民可以在此生活，工作，和聚會的核心地段。”<sup>2</sup>
- “提升社區-提升公共領域和適合當地環境的發展... (以) 提升社區活力，服務及可負擔性並同時保證每個社區的獨特身份。”<sup>3</sup>

該規劃書描繪出包括華埠，勒特區(the Leather District)，海灣村(Bay Village)，及下城區(Downtown Crossing)等現有社區的整體發展目標，其中包括<sup>4</sup>：

- 保證住房的可負擔性
- 提升社區特色
- 鼓勵適合當地環境的地段開發
- 投入發展公共領域和開放性空間
- 加強就業機會的可獲得性
- 改善交通設置連接
- 為日常社區需要提供便利
- 培養社區聚會空間
- 為各年齡層設計公共空間

儘管在2030年城市策劃書中並沒有列出如何發展華埠的細節，但市政府確實意識到華埠的居民所面臨的壓力，尤其是急劇上漲的住房成本為華埠社區的穩定性和當地很多低收入的租客所帶來的威脅，以及為保留現存社區而需要限制高端物業開發的需求之間的矛盾。

## Encourage Mixed-Use Job Centers

Continue to encourage dense mixed-use development and public realm improvements in the commercial cores—such as Downtown and Longwood—to support job growth and new housing opportunities, add amenities, and create active centers for residents, workers, and visitors.

**Notes**

- 1. New housing for a variety of incomes will help to reduce price pressures, encourage activity, and support walkable communities.
- 2. New development will enable job growth and strengthen existing and emerging industry centers.
- 3. New development will be carefully planned and appropriately scaled and the historic architecture of many existing buildings will be preserved.
- 4. Open space and public realm improvements will make the commercial cores a destination for businesses, visitors, and workers.
- 5. The commercial cores will meet the needs of a growing resident population by facilitating open spaces, outdoor amenities, and places for community gathering.
- 6. Community engagement, building information, and infrastructure investments will be layered together to prepare Boston's commercial cores for climate change.



“華埠是一個具有悠久歷史的充滿活力的文化中心。它是一個融合的社區也是一個文化歸宿地，是許多餐館和其他小型商舖的家園。隨著當地新開發的物業可以在一定程度上增加當地的住房和就業機會，但在某些情況下，近期的發展也為當地的居民和零售業增加了壓力。為了面對這種壓力和保留當地的文化遺產，需要有策略性的保留保護本地現狀，謹慎的實行開發，包括開發可負擔性住房和小型商家的商業空間，以及發展本地的公共空間和為該社區服務的公共設施。” 引自波

士頓2030規劃書第181頁

1 BPDA, 前身為BRA, 波士頓再發展署

2 士頓2030規劃書第24頁

3 士頓2030規劃書第24頁

4 士頓2030規劃書第27頁

## Future Projections for Chinatown



“Chinatown is a vibrant cultural center with a rich history. A cohesive neighborhood as well as a cultural destination, it is home to many restaurants and other small businesses. While new development can enhance the area and add new housing and jobs, in some cases, recent growth has placed pressure on existing residents and retail. Addressing this pressure and preserving the area’s cultural legacy requires strategic preservation, careful infill growth, including affordable housing and commercial space for small businesses and public spaces and amenities that serve the community.”

*Imagine Boston 2030*, page 181

Projecting the future of Chinatown urban development and resident population, and the implications for planning BPL Library Services, is very difficult. The Boston Planning and Development Agency<sup>1</sup> has attempted for decades to maintain a balance between encouraging development aimed at revitalizing the neighborhood and providing affordable housing and sustaining local businesses that provide jobs for local residents.

*Imagine Boston 2030*, the City’s new comprehensive plan, was finalized in July 2017, as this study was in process. Planning and outreach by the BPDA involved meetings with Chinatown residents and organizations. Due to its central downtown location, the Chinatown area falls within two types of “places for growth and enhancement:”

- “Encourage a Mixed-Use Core – Continued dense, mixed-use development and public realm improvements... to “encourage dense, walkable, mixed use development and public realm improvements to foster a core where more people live, work and gather.”<sup>2</sup>
- “Enhance Neighborhoods – Improvement of the public realm and contextually sensitive development... [to] improve neighborhood vitality, services, and affordability while affirming each neighborhood’s distinct identity.”<sup>3</sup>

The plan outlined general goals for existing neighborhoods such as Chinatown, the Leather District, Bay Village, and Downtown Crossing. These include:<sup>4</sup>

- Ensure housing affordability
- Enhance neighborhood character
- Encourage contextually sensitive development
- Invest in public realm and open space
- Strengthen job access
- Improve transportation connections
- Provide amenities for everyday needs
- Foster community gathering spaces
- Design public space for all ages

While the 2030 plan did not include details about how it might be implemented in Chinatown, the City recognized many of the pressures faced by residents of this area, particularly the threat posed by the steep rise of housing costs to the stability of the Chinatown community and its many low-income renters and the need to preserve the existing community by limiting development.

<sup>1</sup> BPDA, previously BRA, the Boston Redevelopment Agency

<sup>2</sup> *Imagine Boston 2030* (Boston, 2017), p. 24.

<sup>3</sup> *Imagine Boston 2030*, p. 24.

<sup>4</sup> *Imagine Boston 2030*, p. 27.

## 展望華埠的未來

2030規劃書的目標中反映了很多華埠居民在我們舉辦的見面會中曾經表達過的願望。在華埠社區興建一個永久性的圖書分館代表著波士頓市政府對改善和提升該社區的一個承諾，但這個承諾必須體現在整體城市發展的大環境中。

麻省理工學院城市研究與規劃專業的榮譽教授李湯尼教授曾經指出，他“預見華埠會在未來一直維持它獨有的文化和經濟特色。”新移民的力量仍然很強大並一直保持著華埠的活力。“這會幫助華埠的文化和活力回歸華埠社區...”目前該區域正在進行的各種開發項目，在帶來和體現經濟活力的同時，也為本地居民帶來壓力並引發更多非亞裔的居民進駐...但我認為隨著該區域總體人口的增加，亞裔的人口仍然會一直保持穩定。<sup>1</sup>

為了更好的理解華埠未來展望對圖書館服務規劃的影響，我們必須考慮一下幾個問題：

- 在保留華埠現有的城市歷史特色的印記以及在這個高密度環境中新開發的高層住宅之間，怎樣才算一個理想的平衡關係？因此而帶來的總人口的增加到底會有多少？
- 日益上漲的房地產價格壓力到底能不能被控制，中低收入住房和當地相關商家是否能夠在這個社區裡保持生命力？
- 在華埠居住的中國移民與亞裔人口，與日益增長的白人與非亞裔人口之間的比例還會變化到什麼程度？這個比例的變化將會如何影響到華埠社區居民的年齡比例與人口組成特點？
- 這些新進駐的高端住宅居民是否會形成一個協調而長期存在的居民社區，而他們又是否會與傳統的華埠居民一起融合成一個感性的共同的社區？
- 華埠新居民對公共圖書館的使用方式會不會與預計中的長期居住在華埠的華裔和亞裔居民對圖書館的高使用率相吻合？這些新居民會不會去使用這些社會服務的項目？



1 “正是華埠”，波士頓商務期刊，8/17/2012

## Future Projections for Chinatown



The 2030 plan goals reflect many of the desires of Chinatown residents as expressed in our meetings. The creation of a permanent library branch in the Chinatown neighborhood represents one aspect of the City's commitment to improving and enhancing the community, but it must be seen in the context of the broader City effort.

Tunney Lee, Professor Emeritus at the MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning, has said that he "sees Chinatown maintaining its ethnic and economic character well into the future. 'Immigration is still strong and keeping Chinatown vibrant.' This can make the culture and liveliness of Chinatown return. . . . 'The various developments now under way in the area, while welcome and a sign of economic vitality, are putting pressures on the neighborhood and will lead to an influx of more non-Asian residents. . . . But I think the number of Asian-Americans will stay constant as the total population goes up.'" <sup>1</sup>



To understand the implications of projections for the future of Chinatown on library services planning, one must consider several speculative questions:

- What will be the balance between preserving the existing historic urban fabric of the area and new high-rise development inserted into the dense context? How much further increase in total neighborhood population will result?
- Will increasing real estate price pressures be able to be controlled, and will low-and-moderate-income housing and related businesses maintain their viability in the neighborhood?
- How much further will the proportion shift between Chinese and Asian populations and the increasing white and non-Asian populations living in Chinatown? How will this affect the age-profile and other demographic characteristics of neighborhood residents?
- Will the new, higher-end occupants form a cohesive, long-term residential community, and will they become integrated into a common neighborhood sensibility with the traditional residents?
- Will public library usage-patterns of new area residents be comparable to the high utilization rates projected for the neighborhood's long-time Chinese and Asian populations? Will these new residents make use of social service programs?



<sup>1</sup> "It's Chinatown," Boston Business Journal, 8/17/2012.

## 過往的華埠圖書館服務

在華埠的波士頓公共圖書館服務追溯到1896年，當時BPL在華埠的139泰勒街設立了一個圖書投遞站。設立這個設施的目的是為這個區域的各族群的新移民（包括華裔，敘利亞移民，希臘移民，猶太人移民，意大利移民，法國移民，西班牙裔移民，和德國移民等）提供教育和美國化文化的機會，提供一個方便獲得閱讀材料的方式。

在1915年，該投遞站關閉，在泰勒街的市政府大樓中開放了一個新的圖書分館。該分館提供各種服務包括多語種藏書，英語學習材料，公民入籍資料，就業材料，兒童書籍，讀故事時間，還有社區活動的項目，會議和表演等。這個圖書分館於1938年經濟大蕭條期間由於經費被減而關閉。儘管社區居民不斷倡議重開圖書館，但該圖書分館一直到1951年才以閱讀室的形式重新開放。

在1956年BPL華埠分館再次被關閉，泰勒街的大樓也在波士頓中心樞紐建設和城市改造工程過程中被拆除。在圖書館被關閉和拆除之後，華埠社區曾在1960年代和1970年代設有圖書中轉投送服務。但自從1960年代至今，華埠是波士頓市內少有的沒有自己的圖書分館的其中一個區域。該區域的居民目前要專門到南端的圖書分館或位於考培廣場（Copley Square）的波士頓公共圖書館總館去借閱圖書和使用其他圖書館服務。而目前圖書分館通常會設立一些針對該區域的社區項目和活動，目前華埠並沒有在社區範圍內有同類型的空間與服務提供。



Reading room at BPL Delivery Station at 130 Tyler Street (1896 - 1915)

BPL在130泰勒街的投送站之閱讀室(1896-1915)



Story time at Tyler Street Branch Library (1916-1938)

泰勒街圖書分館的講故事時間(1916-1938)





## Past Public Library Service in Chinatown



The BPL Delivery Station at 130 Tyler Street (1896 - 1915)

BPL在130泰勒街的投送站(1896-1915)

Boston Public Library service in Chinatown dates back to 1896, when a delivery station of the BPL opened at 130 Tyler Street. The motive for this facility was to provide easy access to reading materials to educate and Americanize the diverse population of immigrants including Chinese, Syrian, Greek, Jewish, Italian, French, Spanish and German patrons.

In 1915 the delivery station closed and a new branch library was opened in the Tyler Street municipal building. This branch library offered services including multi-lingual collections, ESL materials, citizenship information, employment material, children's books, story hours, and an active program of community events, meetings and performances. The branch library was closed in 1938 during Depression-era budgetary cutbacks. Despite community protests, the branch remained closed until 1951, when it was reopened as a reading room.



The Tyler Street Branch Library (1916 - 1938)

泰勒街圖書分館(1916-1938)

In 1956 the Chinatown branch of the BPL was again closed and the Tyler Street building was demolished, as part of the clearance for urban renewal and Boston's Central Artery construction. After the library was closed and demolished, the Chinatown community received intermittent bookmobile services in the 1960s and 1970s. Since the 1960s, Chinatown has been one of the few neighborhoods in Boston without its own branch library. Neighborhood residents currently travel to the South End branch library or the central Boston Public Library in Copley Square to borrow books and utilize other library services. There is no substitute space in the neighborhood for the types of community programming and activities which a branch library typically accommodates.



## 圖書館策劃研究與社區倡議

自從華埠圖書分館被拆除之後，華埠居民和社區組織一直很積極的組織活動倡議重組華埠圖書分館，自從進入21世紀以來相關倡議活動日益增加和踴躍。促成這個過程的其中一些重要的倡議和研究包括：

- 2001年 - 華埠圖書館之友(FOCL)成立：這是一個廣泛代表居民的社區組織，成立至今一直組織各種活動倡導成立華埠新圖書館。
- 2001年 - 圖書館需要華裔青年組織(CYI)進行民意調查：位於華埠的一個服務和活動性青年組織。
- 2007-2008年 - 華埠圖書館項目與選址研究：在波士頓市政府的主持下，在波士頓物業與工程管理部與波士頓公立圖書館和合作下進行。通過一次成功的社區會議和未來展望過程，該研究確定出在華埠設立圖書館服務的重要需求，並推薦出一個圖書館空間選址的項目，還根據一套標準物色和評估了一些列的候選場地。
- 2009年 - 街面圖書館：由志願者建立並營運，由捐贈書籍為主要藏書，提供書刊借閱服務，圖書館內活動，讀故事時間，和英語學習對話練習。它的成功反映了區內對圖書館服務的強烈需求和華埠對圖書館的應用潛力。
- 2012-2013年 - 位於華信屋的華埠燈籠閱讀室：該空間提供免費的圖書館閱讀和借閱書刊服務，包括中英文的書籍，超過八千冊的書籍和雜誌的藏書量，中文報刊，教育項目，電腦課程服務和其他項目等。



Chinese Youth Initiative (2005)  
華裔青年計劃(2005)



Storefront Library (2009)  
街面圖書館(2009)



Oak Terrace Reading Room (2012-2013)  
華信屋閱讀室(2012-2013)

## Library Planning Studies & Community Advocacy



Programming & Siting Study (2007-2008)  
項目與現場研究(2007-2008)



Storefront Library (2009)  
街面圖書館(2009)



Oak Terrace Reading Room (2012-2013)  
華信屋閱讀室(2012-2013)

Chinatown residents and community organizations have actively campaigned for replacement of the Chinatown Branch Library since it was demolished, with increasing advocacy efforts since the turn of the 21st century. Significant initiatives and studies to advance this process have included:

- 2001 – Friends of the Chinatown Library (FOCL) launched: A broadly representative community-based organization advocating for a new branch library, with continued activities through the present day.
- 2001 – Library needs survey by Chinese Youth Initiative (CYI): A service and activism youth organization in Chinatown.
- 2007-2008 – Chinatown Library Programming & Siting Study: Under the auspices of the City of Boston, managed by Boston Property and Construction Management Department in coordination with the Boston Public Library. Through an active community meeting and visioning process the study identified a critical need for library services in Chinatown, developed a recommended library space program, and identified and evaluated potential sites against a standard set of criteria.
- 2009 – Storefront “pop-up” Library: Created and operated by volunteers, with a contributed book collection, active circulation, in-library events, story hours, and ESOL conversations. Its success indicated strong library services demand and utilization potential in Chinatown.
- 2012-2013 – Chinatown Lantern Reading Room at Oak Terrace: This space provided free library reading and circulation services, including books in English and Chinese, a collection of over 8,000 books and magazines, Chinese language newspapers, educational programming, computer literacy services and other programs.

## 圖書館規劃研究及社區倡議

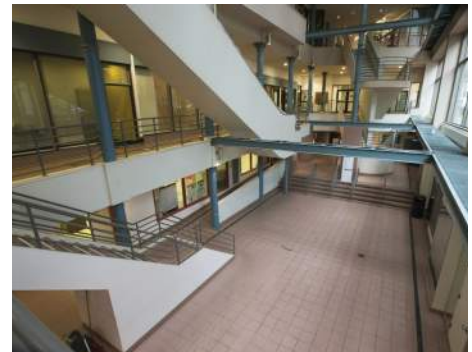
2014-2015 – 華裔青年計劃圖書館研究：與華埠圖書館之友聯手組織青年計劃群體，包括組織當地青年，家長和長者參與的社區宣傳與公開會議，聚焦小組，並與市政府和州政府代表互動，共同建立和推廣華埠圖書館的社區願景。該研究展示了社區成員對圖書館的珍惜和重視，並把它視為一個遠遠超越了只是借書和藏書的重要資源。他們的願景把該圖書館定位為：

- 協助保存，豐富和分享社區歷史與文化的一個社區文化中心
- 一位為培育跨世代的融合而進行社區聚會的安全場所
- 一個滿足居民申請大學，申請工作，工作技能培訓等需要並為新移民家庭提供協助的資源中心
- 一個提供娛樂項目和可以享受美好時光的社區環境



## 波士頓市政府和BPL的承諾以及隨後的服務

波士頓市，在馬丁華氏(Martin Walsh)市長的領導下，已經意識到在華埠設立圖書分館的長期需求並授權BPL為華埠圖書分館服務的策劃研究正式簽署合同。其目的是為華埠圖書分館發展出一套綜合性的服務項目以滿足相關社區人口的需求並為一個新的圖書分館設立選址評估標準和開始實施這些服務的過程。



為了發起和促進為華埠社區提供圖書館服務，波士頓市政府和BPL正在2 Boylston Street的華貿大廈開發一個零食圖書館的服務場所，期望在2017年底之前開放。正如華氏市長在2017年1月的市政府發言中所述，“我們聆聽社區需求，我們終於讓圖書館回歸華埠了。”BPL將在由BPDA所擁有的華貿中心大樓的地下一層成立該臨時圖書分館的服務，並在可用的空間內，採用在該策劃研究階段所採納的意見和建議來協助設計這個臨時圖書館的服務範圍和藏書類型。BPL同時也視這個臨時項目為一個實驗和了解服務需求，服務重要性排序，和運作經驗的寶貴機會，以把寶貴經驗應用到未來的永久圖書館設施中。

## Library Planning Studies & Community Advocacy



- 2014-2015 – Chinese Youth Initiative Library Study: Organized youth group initiative in partnership with FOCL, which involved community outreach and public meetings, focus groups with local youth, parents and elderly, and interaction with City and State government representatives, to build and promote a community vision for a Chinatown Library. The study demonstrated that community members value a library as a significant resource beyond provision of book collections and library materials.

Their vision defines the library as:

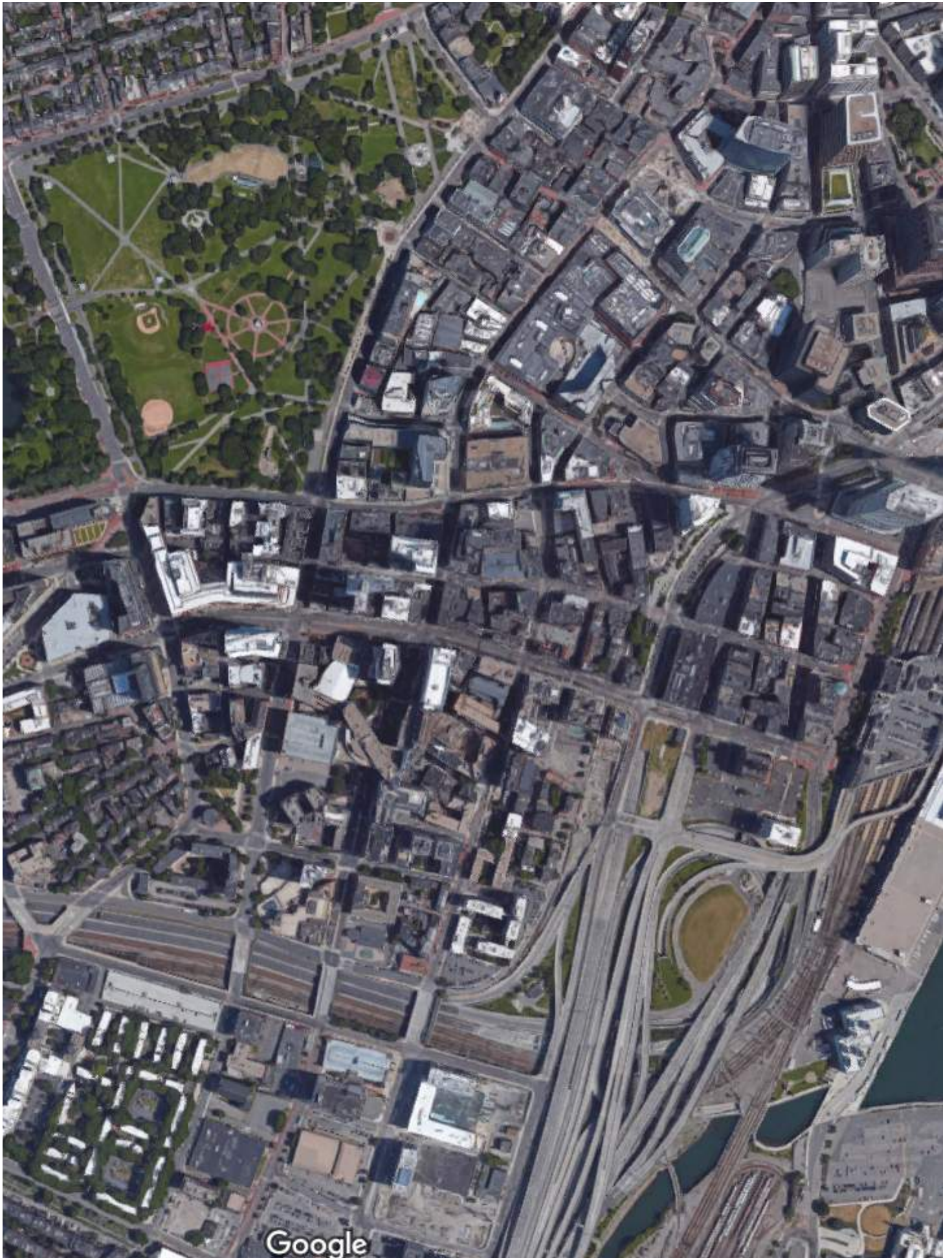
- a community cultural center to help preserve, enrich and share community history and culture
- a safe space for community gatherings that fosters intergenerational connections
- a resource serving residents' needs for higher education preparedness, job and skills training, and resources for immigrant families
- a community-centering environment offering entertainment and fun



## City of Boston & BPL Commitments and Upcoming Services

The City of Boston, under the leadership of Mayor Martin Walsh, has recognized the long-standing need for branch library services in Chinatown and authorized the BPL to contract for this Chinatown Branch Library Services Planning Study. The intent is to develop a comprehensive services program for a Chinatown Branch Library to meet the needs of the constituent community population and to begin the process of implementing these services with location assessment criteria for a new library facility.

To initiate and expedite provision of library services to the Chinatown community, the City of Boston and BPL are developing a Temporary Library Services facility in the China Trade Center building at 2 Boylston Street, to open by the end of 2017. As Mayor Walsh said in the State of the City address in January, 2017, "We listened to the community and we're finally bringing library services back to the Chinatown neighborhood." BPL will provide branch library services in the lower-level space in the BPDA-owned China Trade Center, using input and understandings gained from this planning study to help frame the scope of services and collection materials provided, within the space available. BPL also sees this temporary operation as an opportunity to experiment and learn more about the service needs, priorities and operational considerations to be incorporated in the permanent library facility.



Google

# 3

## SERVICE AREA & DEMOGRAPHICS

Definition of Service Area  
Demographic Analysis of Service Area Population  
Demographics of Individual Neighborhoods  
Demographics of Composite Area  
Regional Service Area

## 服務區和人口統計

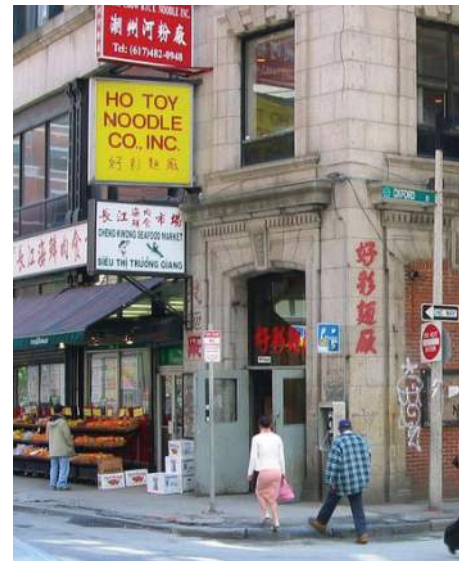
服務區域的定義  
服務區人口的人口統計分析  
個人社區的人口統計數據  
綜合區域的人口統計  
區域服務區

# 服務區域人口統計

## 服務區域的定義

1956年泰勒街(Taylor St.)華埠分館的關閉，造成了該市公共圖書館分佈的差距。除了科普利廣場的中央圖書館，還有位於鄰近社區（南端(South end)，南波士頓(South Boston)，北端(North end)和西端(West End)）的分館圖書館設施。全部約距離華埠大約一英里。南波士頓分書館在兩英里以外。

預計位於華埠地區的圖書館將為灣村(Bay Village)，皮革區(Leather District)，市中心(Downtown Crossing)和華埠的居民提供服務。服務區還包括麻薩諸塞州收費公路的南端（South End），由東伯克利（East Berkley），特里蒙特（Tremont Street）和奧爾巴尼街道（Albany Street）組成。這包括在南端的城堡廣場（Castle Square）附近的一個重要的亞洲人口。未來在南波士頓（South Boston）（海港區）Fort Point地區的規劃發展可能會提供額外的圖書館顧客，儘管Fort Point Channel本身可能存在潛在的障礙。擬議的核心和擴展服務領域如圖3.1所示。





## Service Area Demographics

### Definition of Service Area

The closing of the Chinatown branch library on Tyler Street in 1956 created a gap in the city's distribution of public libraries. In addition to the Central Library in Copley Square, there are branch library facilities located in adjacent neighborhoods (South End, South Boston, North End, and West End). All are roughly one mile from Chinatown. The South Boston branch is over two miles away.

It is anticipated that a library located in the Chinatown area would provide services for residents of Bay Village, the Leather District, Downtown Crossing and Chinatown. Also included in the service area is the portion of the South End immediately across the Massachusetts Turnpike from Chinatown, bounded by East Berkeley, Tremont and Albany streets. This includes a significant Asian population near Castle Square housing in the South End. Future planned development in the Fort Point area of South Boston (Seaport District) might provide additional library patrons, despite the potential barrier of the Fort Point Channel itself. The proposed core and extended service areas are illustrated in Fig.3.1.

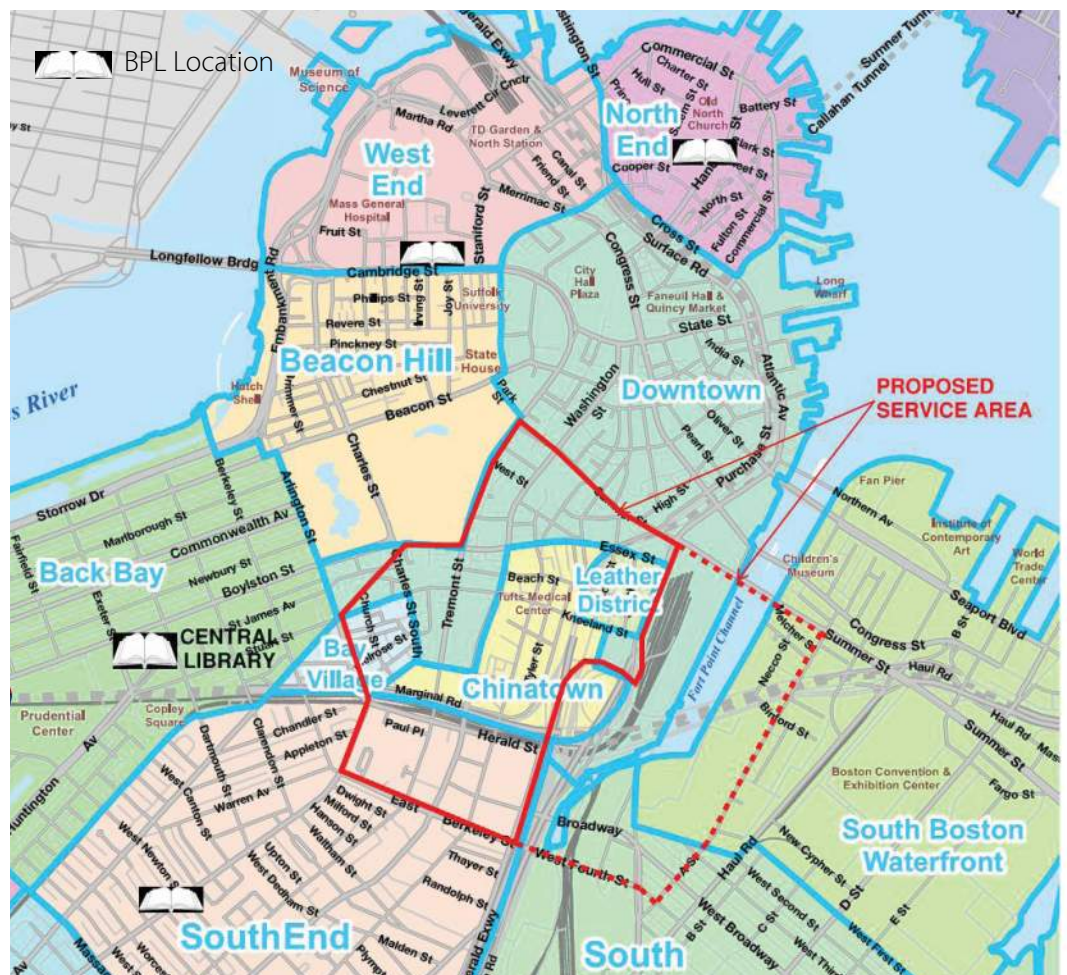


圖3-1以紅色標示的服務區的波士頓街區被疊加。

Fig. 3-1 Boston neighborhoods with service area indicated by red outlines superimposed.

# 服務區域人口統計

## 人口普查數據源

圖書館服務區的人口數據利用最新的聯邦普查（2010年）以及由美國社區調查編制的比較時期（2006-2010,2011-2015）的信息，由波士頓規劃和發展機構研究部門提供。美國人口普查地區捕獲明確定義的街區（如華埠，灣村和皮革區）的信息，但位於華埠圖書館服務區內的市區和南端街區的部分地區與大型街區的數據無法切開。通過使用美國社區調查信息，可以進行更細緻的分析。（見第55頁）

## Service Area Demographics

### Census Data Sources

The demographic data of the library's service area makes use of the most recent federal census (2010) as well as information prepared by the American Community Survey for comparative periods (2006-2010, 2011 – 2015), provided by the Boston Planning and Development Agency Research Division. U. S. Census districts capture information for clearly defined neighborhoods such as Chinatown, Bay Village, and the Leather District, but the portions of Downtown and South End neighborhoods that fall within the Chinatown library service area are not separable from the data for larger neighborhood areas. A more fine-grained analysis is possible by using the American Communities Survey information. (See page 55.)



Fig. 3-2 Proposed library service area superimposed on 2010 Census boundaries, indicated with purple lines.

圖3-2提議的圖書館服務區域疊加在2010年人口普查邊界上，用紫色線表示。

# 服務區域人口統計

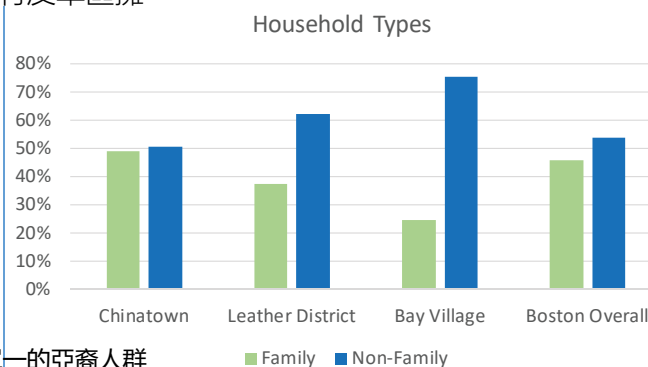
## 2010年人口普查數據

與鄰近的灣村和皮革街區相比，華埠有明顯的區別。這些包括：

- 人口：華埠，灣村和皮革區是該市相對較小的地區，總人口為6,395（2010年美國人口普查）。其中，華埠是迄今為止最大的，有4,444人。2010年整個波士頓人口為617594人，自2000年以來溫和增長4.8%。相比之下，2000 - 2010年間，華埠和皮革區的人口增長迅速，分別增長了24.9%和191.8%。
- 種族/民族：2010年華埠的人口為亞洲77%，皮革區和灣村分別為13%和28%。波士頓在2010年的整體亞洲人口只有9%。（見條形圖，圖二十）<sup>1</sup>
- 年齡：二十歲以下的年輕人佔華埠15%的居民，分別超過皮革區和灣村的8%和5%，儘管波士頓在這個年齡段的整體平均值為22%。除皮革區外，20-34歲年齡段是所有地區中比例最大的，皮革區的人口比較老舊（從35-54歲的44%）。（見圖3-4，條形圖）。
- 家庭：近一半的華埠居民生活在家庭住戶中，遠遠超過鄰近社區；而皮革區和灣村有更多的非家庭(2)住戶。<sup>2</sup>
- 住房：一般來說，大部分被佔用的住房在這個地區是租賃的。華埠為93.3%，而市中心區為62%，灣村為71.7%。只有皮革區擁有大部分自有住房（69.6%）。

圖3-3（本頁面上方）  
在唐人街地區居民和整體波士頓的家庭類型分佈（2010年人口普查數據）

圖3-4（面向頁面）  
種族/種族分佈比較



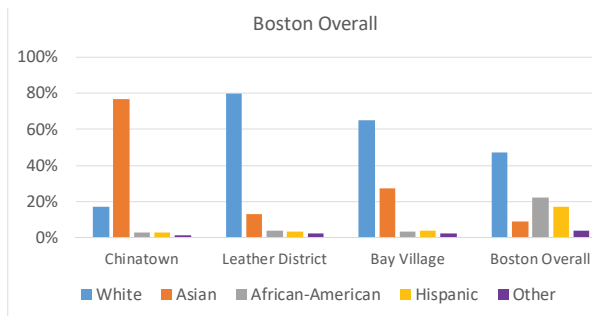
1 正如人口統計所使用的“亞裔”包括亞裔種族和被定義為單一的亞裔人群或綜合亞裔的人群。

2 根據美國人口普查局的定義，一個家庭至少由兩名成員組成，其中包括出生、結婚或收養，其中一人是住戶。非家庭住戶既可以是單獨居住的人，也可以是與非親屬共用住房單元的住戶。

## Service Area Demographics

### 2010 Census Data

When compared to adjacent neighborhoods of Bay Village and Leather District, Chinatown has clear distinctions. These include:



- Population: Chinatown, Bay Village and Leather District are relatively small areas of the city, with a total combined population of 6,395 (2010 U. S. Census). Of these, Chinatown is by far the largest, with 4,444 people. The entire Boston population in 2010 was 617,594, a modest increase of 4.8% since 2000. In contrast, Chinatown and the Leather District experienced rapid population growth during the 2000 -2010 decade, increasing 24.9% and 191.8%, respectively.
- Race / Ethnicity: Chinatown's population in 2010 was 77% Asian<sup>1</sup> as compared to 13% and 28% in Leather District and Bay Village respectively. Boston's overall Asian population in 2010 was only 9%. (see bar chart, Fig. 3-4)
- Age: Young people under the age of twenty composed 15% of the residents of Chinatown, exceeding the 8% and 5% in Leather District and Bay Village respectively, although Boston overall averaged 22% in this age group. The 20-34 age group was the largest by percentage in all areas, except Leather District, where the population was somewhat older (44% from 35-54).
- Families: Nearly half of Chinatown residents live in family households<sup>2</sup>, significantly more than its adjoining neighborhoods; while Leather District and Bay Village have many more non-family households.
- Housing: In general, the bulk of occupied housing units are rental in this area. 93.3% in Chinatown, compared to 62% in Downtown Crossing, 71.7% in Bay Village. Only the Leather District had a majority of owner-occupied housing units (69.6%).

Fig. 3-3 (Facing page)  
Distribution of Household Types in Chinatown area neighborhoods and Overall Boston (2010 Census data)

Fig. 3-4 (This page, above)  
Ethnic / Racial Distribution Comparison in Chinatown area neighborhoods and overall Boston (2010 Census data)

1 As used by the Census, 'Asian refers to racial background and may refer to those who identified as either a single Asian group ('Asian alone') or a combination of several races.

2 As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, a family household consists of at least two members, related by birth, marriage or adoption, one of whom is the householder. A non-family household can be either a person living alone or a householder who shared the housing unit with non-relatives.

# 綜合區域的人口統計

## 2015年美國社區調查

整個服務區域，包括華埠，灣村，皮革區，市中心十字路口和南端的一部分，有著不同的檔案。為了獲得綜合數據，2015年美國社區調查的人口普查塊被分組在一起。由於這些區塊與2010年人口普查區域不一致，因此與圖書館提供的服務區域不一致，因此我們將圖3-5中的邊界進行了比較。

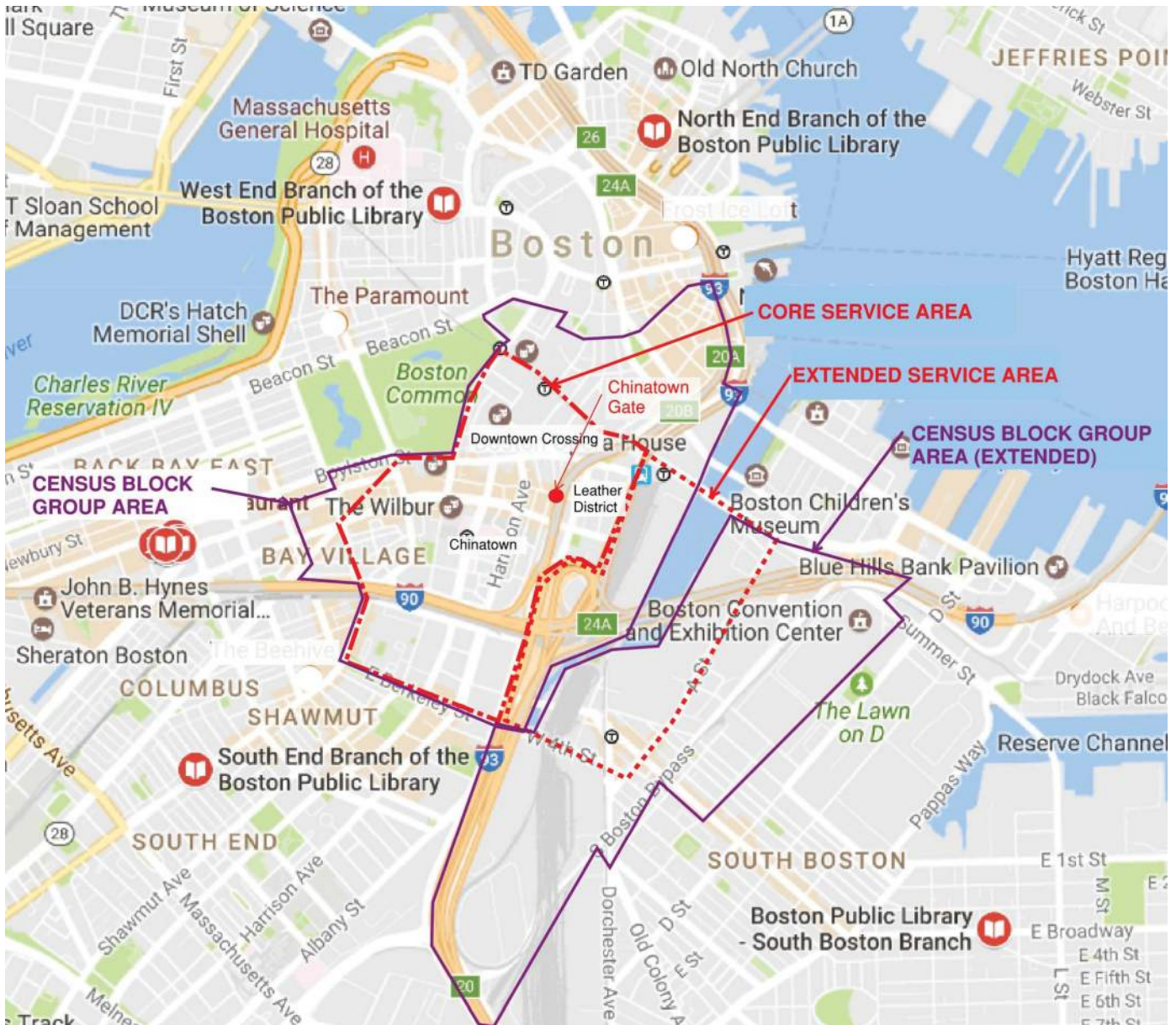
# Demographics of Composite Area

## 2015 American Communities Survey

The total service area, blending Chinatown, Bay Village, Leather District, Downtown Crossing, and part of the South End, has a somewhat different profile. In order to obtain composite data, census blocks from the 2015 American Communities Survey were grouped together. As these blocks, like the 2010 Census tracts, do not align with the proposed library service area, we have compared the boundaries in Fig. 3-5 below.

圖3-5建議核心和擴展服務區與ACS人口普查區塊疊加

Fig. 3-5 Proposed Core and Extended Service Areas with ACS census blocks superimposed



# 綜合區域的人口統計

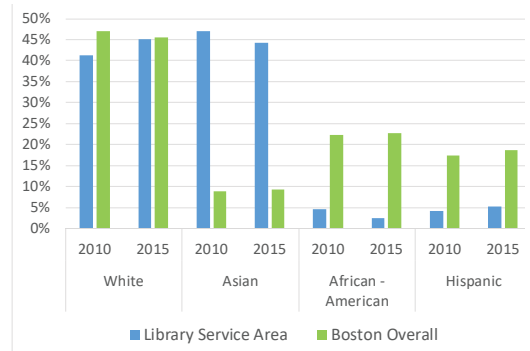
## 2015年美國社區調查

BPDA提供的信息與前一頁的人口普查區塊相對應，使我們能夠將該地區與波士頓的總體情況進行比較，並看到2010年至2015年的重大變化。（注：以下討論的數字僅包括核心服務區。）

- 人口：2015年核心服務業總人口為14,844人，比2010年增長4.7%，達669人。
- 種族：2015年該地區的種族/種族概況在白人和亞裔居民之間大致相同（45.2%比44.2%）。這意味著自2010年以來亞洲人口略有下降（下降2.9%），白人居民人數也有所增加，這可能是由於華埠和市區邊緣新建住房的不斷發展。（見圖3-6）
- 語言：在2015年的華埠和市區範圍內，口語包括英語（50.3%）和中文（34.6%），自2010年以來英語水平略有上升（+ 3%）。
- 受教育程度：自2010年以來，25歲以上服務地區居民的教育水平有所提高。2010年，30%以上的居民接受高中教育的比例不到25%，到2015年下降到25%以下。另一方面，截至2015年，學士學位或更高的居民人數增長了近10%，達到了人口的52%。（見圖3-7）
- 家庭收入<sup>1</sup>：華埠服務區的人口收入顯著差異。2015年，大約40%的家庭收入不到25000美元。雖然這個百分比已經從2010年的46%下降了，但這提醒我們這個地區有一個很大的低收入人口。另一方面，超過15萬元的家庭比例上升至22.6%。（見圖3-8）
- 住房：在這個地區約有76%的住房是租住的。

Fig. 3-6 Race & Ethnicity in Service Area, 2010 - 2015 changes

圖3-6服務區種族與種族，2010 - 2015年變化



<sup>1</sup> 根據人口普查局的定義，一個家庭由一個或多個居住在住房單位的人組成，可以包括家庭或非家庭組，如第53頁所定義。

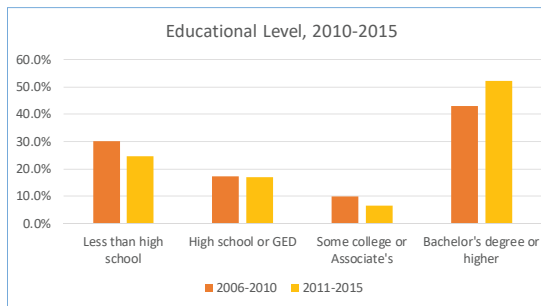


# Demographics of Composite Area

## 2015 American Communities Survey

Fig. 3-7 Educational Level in Service Area, 2010 - 2015 changes

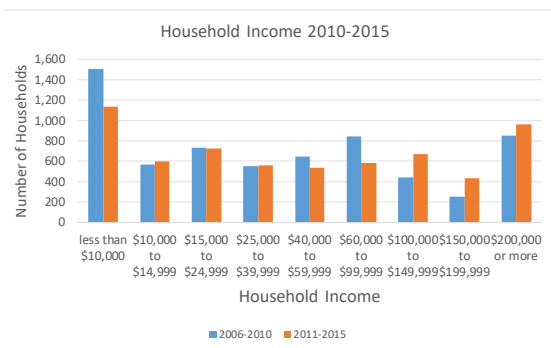
圖3-7 服務區教育水平，2010 - 2015年變化



The information provided by the BPDA, which corresponds to the census blocks on the previous page, allows us to compare this area to Boston overall and to see significant changes from 2010 to 2015. (Note: The numbers discussed below include only the core service area.)

Fig. 3-8 Household Income in Service Area, 2010 - 2015 changes

圖3-8 服務區家庭收入，2010 - 2015年變化



- **Population:** The overall population of the core service area was 14,844 in 2015, a rise of 4.7%, or 669 people, since 2010.
- **Race:** The racial / ethnicity profile of the area in 2015 was roughly equal between white and Asian residents (45.2% vs. 44.2%). This represented a slight reduction in Asian population (down 2.9%) since 2010, as well as an increase in white residents, which may be attributable to ongoing development of new housing units on the edges of Chinatown and in Downtown. (See Fig. 3-6.)
- **Language:** Within the area of Chinatown and Downtown in 2015, spoken languages include English (50.3%) and Chinese (34.6%), representing a slight increase in English speakers since 2010 (+3%).
- **Educational Attainment:** Levels of education achieved by residents of the service area over age 25 have increased since 2010. While over 30% of residents had less than a high school education in 2010, this percentage had declined to less than 25% by 2015. At the opposite end of the spectrum, residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased by nearly 10% by 2015, reaching 52% of the population. (See Fig. 3-7.)
- **Household Income<sup>1</sup>:** The population of the Chinatown service area demonstrates a notable disparity of income. In 2015 roughly 40% of the households had less than \$25,000 in income. Although this percentage has declined from 46% in 2010, it is a reminder that there is a significant low-income population in this area. On the other hand, the percentage of households making more than \$150,000 has increased to 22.6%. (See Fig. 3-8.)
- **Housing:** Approximately 76% of occupied housing units are rentals in this area.

<sup>1</sup> As defined by the Census Bureau, a household consists of one or more persons living in a housing unit and may include either family or non-family groups, as defined on page 53.

## 區域服務區

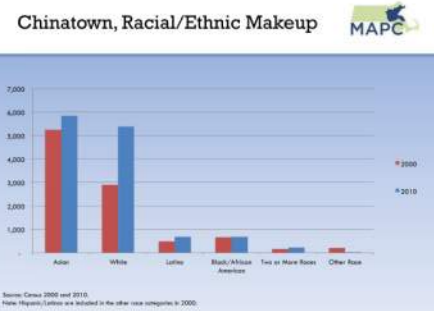
波士頓的亞裔美國人包括中國人和台灣人，越南人，亞洲印度人，韓國人，菲律賓人，日本人，泰國人，柬埔寨人，巴基斯坦人，孟加拉人等等。2010年，亞洲裔61,788人居住在波士頓<sup>1</sup>。在波士頓的亞洲人口中，中國人和台灣人是最大的子群體--43.5%<sup>2</sup>。

一般來說，在麻薩諸塞州的中國和台灣居民中，68.5%是外國出生的，36%是外籍居民入籍的<sup>3</sup>。在波士頓，美國社區調查估計2014年有22356名外籍華人住在波士頓<sup>4</sup>。雖然外國出生的華人遍布城市，但他們大多集中在市中心（包括華埠），布萊頓(Brighton)，南端(South End)，芬威(Fenway)，查爾斯敦(Charlestown)，奔架山(Bunker Hill)和多切斯特(Dorchester)。

華埠除核心服務區外，還是亞洲地區的中心。在阿斯頓(Allston)，布萊頓(Brighton)，芬威地區(Fenway)，南端(South End)，西端(West End)和西羅克斯伯里(West Roxbury)可以找到波士頓亞洲人的聚集地

21世紀的頭十年，麻薩諸塞州的亞裔居民人數增加了46%，其中許多人居住在馬薩諸塞州東部的城鎮，並通過公共交通方便地到達波士頓。除波士頓以外，昆西(Quincy)，馬爾登(Malden)，列剋星敦(Lexington)，劍橋(Cambridge)，牛頓(Newton)和布魯克萊恩(Brighton)等地區都存在最為集中的地區，如圖3-9所示。

研究中的許多參與者集中在調查核心服務區之外。乘坐公共交通工具可以方便地訪問，工作，購物和學習波士頓和華埠。例如，青少年焦點小組的約75%的參與者不住在華埠：50%住在波士頓的其他地方，25%住在城外。所有人都把XX看作是一個重要的聚會場所，一種回家的感覺。家長每週去華埠參加中文課和其他教育項目，以及參加文化和其他社區活動。對於年齡較大的移民來說，華埠是一個尋找中國市場的機會，接受成人教育課程，並與他們的文化保持聯繫。



1 “亞裔美國人亞裔群體在波士頓的人口”，亞裔美國研究所，訪問17年9月26日，[https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population\\_of\\_asian\\_american\\_subgroups\\_in\\_boston](https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population_of_asian_american_subgroups_in_boston)

2 同上。

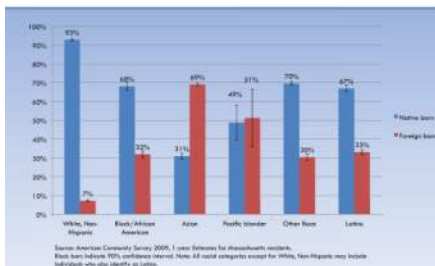
3 “亞裔美國人亞裔群體人口”，亞裔美國人研究所，訪問了9/26/2017，[https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population\\_of\\_asian\\_american\\_subgroups\\_in\\_ma](https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population_of_asian_american_subgroups_in_ma)

4 美國社區調查，2014年，美國事實發現者，BRA研究分析。

## Regional Service Area

Asian-Americans in Boston are made up of many ethnic subgroups, including Chinese and Taiwanese, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Korean, Filipino, Japanese, Thai, Cambodian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, etc. In 2010, 61,788 residents of Asian origin lived in Boston.<sup>1</sup> Within the Asian population of Boston, Chinese and Taiwanese make up the largest subgroup--43.5%.<sup>2</sup>

Place of Birth by Race/Ethnicity



In general, of Chinese and Taiwanese residents in Massachusetts, 68.5% are foreign-born, with 36% of foreign-born residents naturalized citizens.<sup>3</sup> Within Boston, the American Community Survey estimated that in 2014, 22,356 foreign-born Chinese lived in Boston<sup>4</sup>. Although foreign-born Chinese are found throughout the city, they are mostly concentrated in Downtown (including Chinatown), Brighton, the South End, Fenway, Charlestown, Mission Hill, and Dorchester.

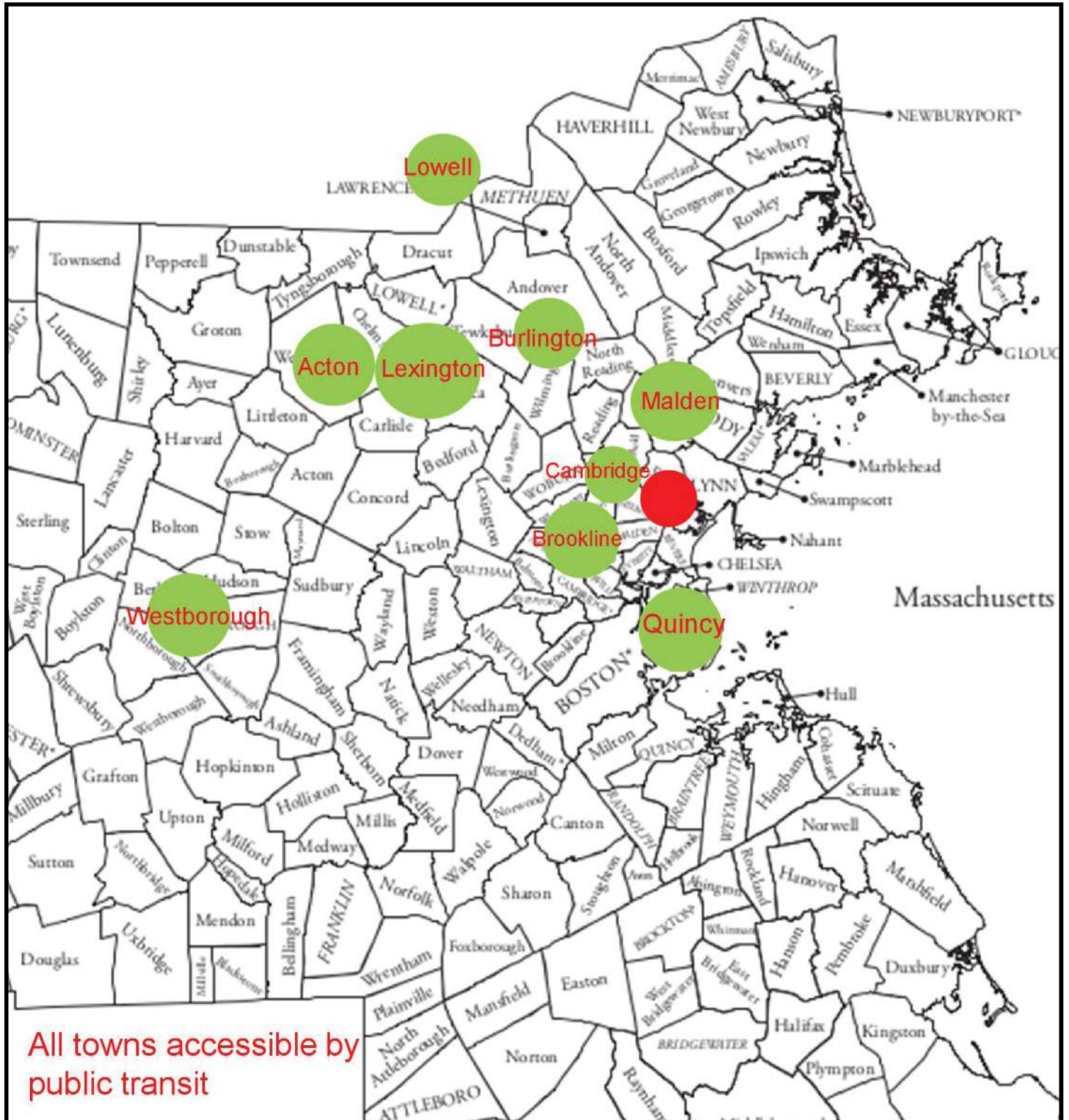
In addition to its core service area, Chinatown is the center of a regional Asian population. Concentrations of Asians within Boston can be found in Allston, Brighton, the Fenway area, South End, West End, and West Roxbury.

The first decade of the 21st century saw a 46% increase in the number of Asian residents in Massachusetts, many of whom have settled in cities and towns in Eastern Massachusetts with easy access to Boston via public transit. Beyond Boston, the most significant concentrations exist in Quincy, Malden, Lexington, Cambridge, Newton and Brookline, as illustrated in Fig. 3-9 on page 61.

Many of the participants in the study focus groups and surveys lived outside the defined core service area. Easy access by public transit allows this population to visit, work, shop, and study in Boston and Chinatown. For example, roughly 75% of the participants in the Teen focus group do not live in Chinatown: 50% live in other parts of Boston and 25% live outside the City. All see Chinatown as an important gathering place, a sort of home away from home. Parents describe weekly trips to Chinatown for Chinese language lessons and other educational programs for their children, as well as visits to participate in cultural and other community events. For older immigrants, Chinatown represents an opportunity to find Chinese markets, access adult education classes, and stay connected with their culture.

- 1 "Population of Asian American Subgroups in Boston," Institute of Asian American Studies, accessed 9/26/17, [https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population\\_of\\_asian\\_american\\_subgroups\\_in\\_boston](https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population_of_asian_american_subgroups_in_boston)
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 "Population of Asian American Subgroups in Massachusetts," Institute of Asian American Studies, accessed 9/26/2017, [https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population\\_of\\_asian\\_american\\_subgroups\\_in\\_ma](https://www.umb.edu/iaas/census/2010/population_of_asian_american_subgroups_in_ma)
- 4 American Community Survey, 2014, American Fact Finder, BRA Research Analysis.

# Regional Service Area



## Regional Service Area

Fig 3-9

### Chinatown is the hub for Asian communities in Eastern Massachusetts

Towns with Asian -American populations over 15%

Quincy	24.0%
Lowell	20.2%
Malden	20.1%
Lexington	19.9%
Acton	18.6%
Westborough	17.4%
Brookline	15.6%
Allston-Brighton	15.4%
Cambridge	15.1%

The importance of the Chinatown Branch Library to the regional area is worth considering. Public libraries in many of the Asian population centers in Eastern Massachusetts have Chinese language collections of varying sizes. Lexington and Brookline have relatively extensive collections and programming; Quincy has a relatively small collection although Asians make up 24% of its population. In its role as Library for the Commonwealth, the Boston Public Library offers Commonwealth residents with a BPL library card unrestricted borrowing privileges of all circulating items, access to online services, access to reference and research services, and participation in the statewide interlibrary loan program. Thus, it is expected that the BPL will continue to be a resource to the Asian communities outside the Boston area, the importance of a Chinatown library as a cultural gathering place and symbolic “hub” for this group should not be underestimated.

圖3-9

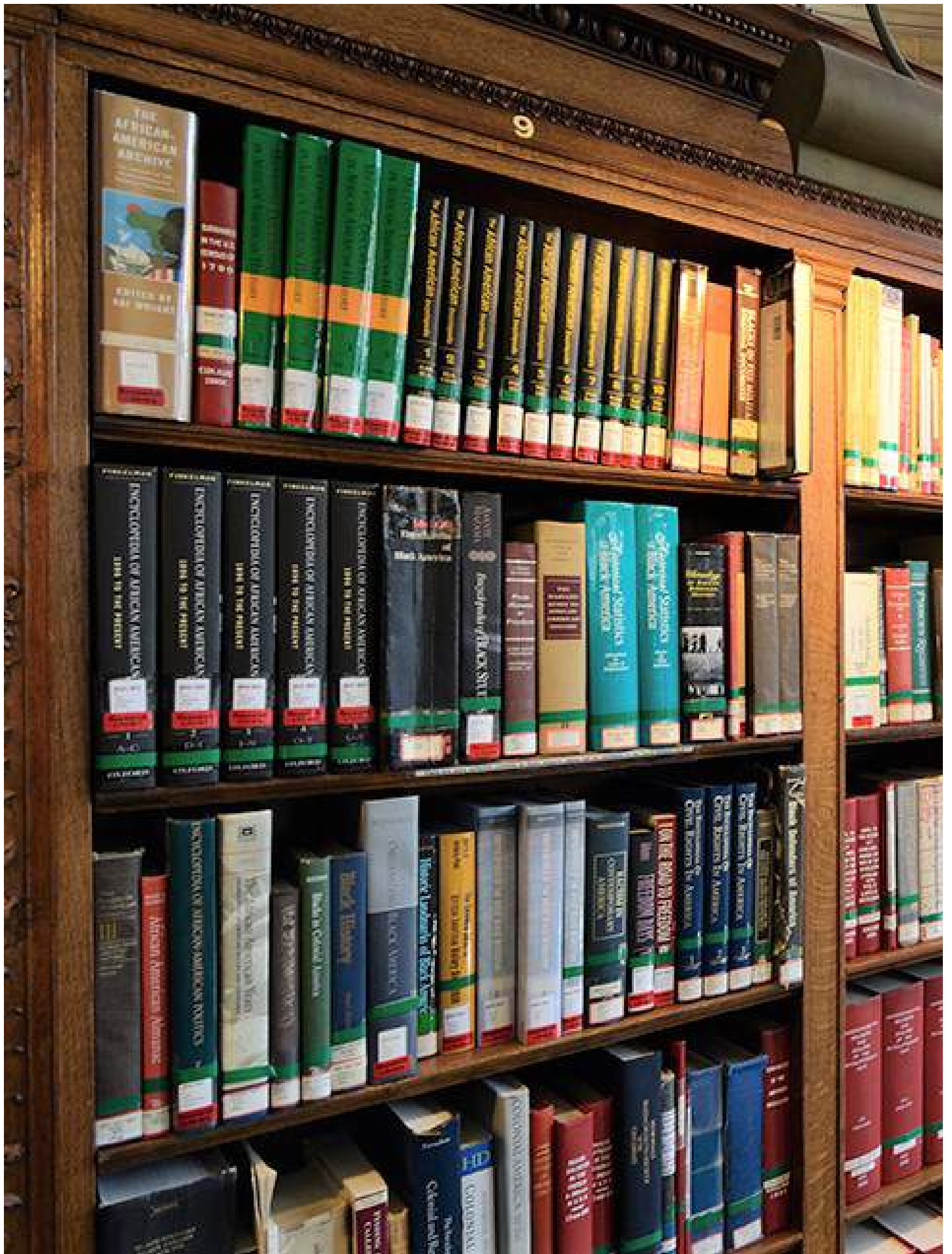
華埠是麻薩諸塞州東部亞洲社區的中心

亞裔美國人口超過15%

Quincy	24.0%
Lowell	20.2%
Malden	20.1%
Lexington	19.9%
Acton	18.6%
Westborough	17.4%
Brookline	15.6%
Allston-Brighton	15.4%
Cambridge	15.1%

## 區域服務區

華埠分館對區域的重要性值得考慮。麻薩諸塞州東部許多亞洲人口中心的公共圖書館都有大小不等的漢語集合。列剋星敦和布魯克林有相對廣泛的收藏和編程；昆西有一個相對較小的收集，雖然亞洲人只佔人口的24%。作為英聯邦圖書館，波士頓公共圖書館為聯邦居民提供BPL圖書卡，無限制地借用所有流通項目的借閱權限，獲得在線服務，獲取參考和研究服務以及參與全州範圍內的館際互借項目。因此，預計BPL將繼續成為波士頓地區以外的亞洲社區的資源，華埠圖書館作為文化聚集地的重要性和這個群體的象徵“場所”不應該被低估。



# 4

## STUDY RESEARCH RESULTS

Community Meetings and Focus Group Input  
Online Survey Results  
Case Studies  
Available Community Resources  
Community Priorities and Preferences

## 研究成果

社區會議和焦點小組的投入  
在線調查結果  
實例探究  
可用的社區資源  
社區的優先事項和偏好

## 社區會議和焦點小組投入

用各種資料來提供有關華埠圖書館性質的信息。如第一部分所述，公開會議，一系列焦點小組以及與社區成員進行的非正式對話探討了社區的願望和需求。在線調查使BPL和研究團隊獲得更廣泛的投入。我們查看了美國各地華埠附近類似圖書館的例子，以了解通常提供什麼類型的服務和設施以及他們是如何成功的。為了更好地記錄社區的計劃和會議空間資源，我們調查了社區服務機構及其服務以及該地區會議場所的可用位置。本部分總結了該研究的結果，並為我們在第5部分的建議提供了基礎。

社區參與過程包括三次公開會議和五次有組織的焦點小組會議，以及另外的個別討論，以及在圖書館服務區扮演多種角色的社區成員：公民領袖，居民和老年人，青少年，年輕的父母兒童和華埠圖書館之友。

### 議程

最初的社區會議和焦點小組的議程是了解：

- 服務區域的背景
- 華埠作為中國移民的地區中心以及波士頓以外的亞洲社區的角色
- 社區成員對分館的看法及其在華埠的作用
- 社區不同部門所需的服務類型
- 支持這些服務的空間類型
- 設施的一般特徵

本節概括的意見是社區成員和焦點小組發表的意見。



## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input

A variety of sources were used to provide information about the nature of a library in Chinatown. As described in Section 1, public meetings, a series of focus groups, and informal conversations with community members explored the aspirations and needs of the neighborhood. Online surveys allowed the BPL and study team to gain broader input. We looked at examples of similar libraries for Chinatown neighborhoods across the U.S to understand what types of services and facilities were typically provided and how they succeeded. To better document the community's resources for programs and meeting spaces, we surveyed both social service agencies and their services as well as available locations of meeting space in the area. This section summarizes the results of that research and provides the basis for our recommendations in Section 5.

The community engagement process included three public meetings and five structured focus group sessions, plus a variety of additional individual discussions, with community members who play a variety of roles in the library service area: civic leaders, residents and seniors, teens, parents of young children, and the Friends of the Chinatown Library .

### Agenda

The agenda of the initial community meeting and focus groups was to understand:

- the context of the service area
- the ongoing role of Chinatown as a regional center for Chinese immigrants as well as for Asian communities outside Boston
- the perspectives of community members about a branch library and its role in Chinatown
- the types of services desired by different segments of the community
- the types of spaces that support these services
- the general character of the facility

The opinions summarized in this section are those expressed by members of the community and focus groups.

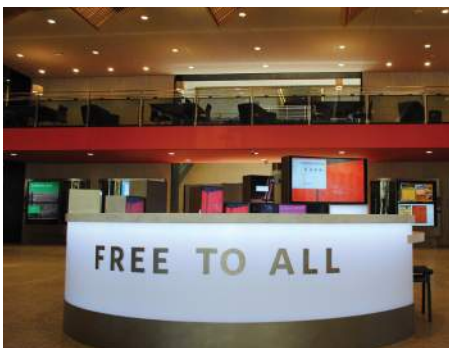
# 社區會議和焦點小組投入

## 服務區域上下文

- 華埠居民在會議上表達的一般意義是，社區受到高層住宅發展和學生，年輕專業人士和短期居民湧入的壓力。由於許多新居民與現有社區很少或沒有聯繫，對於長期居民來說，一個已經擁擠的居民區似乎越來越小，界限不清晰。
- 大多數住房單位租金和狹窄。居民報告說，隱私很少，學生在家安靜的學習空間供不應求。
- 民族構成逐漸發生變化，亞洲居民不再佔據服務區內的多數。不過，華埠仍然是許多亞洲新移民的美國入境點。移民群體不僅需要社會服務來幫助他們學習英語，尋找住房，工作和醫療服務，而且還要有歸屬感。
- 過去十年間，麻薩諸塞州的亞裔人口增長顯著。波士頓大都市地區已經形成了龐大的亞洲社區。這些社區通過通勤鐵路和高速公路與波士頓市中心連接。華埠仍然是這個社區的文化中心，邊遠地區的居民來零售，雜貨，餐館，中文學校，語言班和文化活動。
- 華埠的居民強烈地感覺到沒有足夠的公共社區空間來聚會，社交和舉辦活動。儘管舉辦集會的家庭協會和社會服務機構等許多組織的存在，許多人都覺得自由開放的空間有限。許多中國居民的經濟制約因素使這種空間特別有價值。



## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input



### Service Area Context

- The general sense expressed in meetings by Chinatown residents is that the neighborhood is under pressure from the development of high-rise housing and an influx of students, young professionals, and short-term residents. As many of these new residents have little or no connection with the existing community, to long-term residents, an already crowded neighborhood feels like it is getting smaller, with less well-defined boundaries.
- Most housing units are rentals and are cramped. Residents report that there is little privacy, and quiet study space at home for students is in short supply.
- The ethnic makeup has been gradually changing, with Asian residents no longer comprising the majority within the service area. Nevertheless, Chinatown continues to be their U.S. point of entry for many new Asian immigrants. The immigrant population has a strong need not only for social services to assist them in learning English, finding housing, work, and healthcare services but also for a sense of belonging.
- The Asian population of Massachusetts has grown markedly during the last ten years. Sizable Asian communities have formed in the Boston metropolitan area. These communities are linked to downtown Boston via commuter rail and rapid transit. Chinatown remains the cultural center of this community, with residents of outlying areas coming for retail, groceries, restaurants, Chinese School, language classes, and cultural events.
- Residents of Chinatown strongly feel that there is inadequate public community space to gather, socialize, and hold events. Despite the presence of many organizations such as family associations and social service entities that host gatherings, space that is free and open to all is felt by many to be limited. The economic constraints of many Chinese residents make this type of space particularly valuable.

# 社區會議和焦點小組投入

## 華埠圖書館的作用

在這個過程中受訪的社區成員的壓倒性的情緒是，華埠分館將成為社區的支柱，鞏固其文化特徵，界定其界限，並將其人民聚集在一起。華埠附近的居民熱衷於BPL中央圖書館和其他分支機構的使用，再次在附近建立分館的前景被社區看作是對波士頓市承諾的尊重和長久期望的表現。

## 圖書館的特點

華埠的居民設想圖書館設施的特徵反映了它的社區，而沒有出現作為亞洲元素的建築模式。該設施應該是鄰里的歷史和文化的展示，向通過該地區的許多移民表示敬意。圖書館應該是移民的歡迎之地，提供雙語人員（粵語，普通話和英語）以及材料。在一個繁忙，密集，嘈雜的街區裡，華埠圖書館應該是一片平靜的綠洲。

社區所珍視的其他品質包括：

- 許多自然光線
- 建築內的開放感，讓多代人相互看到，感受到更大的社區的一部分
- 安全感
- 社區意識，作為當地環聊的功能
- 社區的中心位置

## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input

### Role of a Chinatown Library

The overwhelming sentiment from community members interviewed in this process is that a Chinatown branch library would be an anchor for the community, reinforcing its cultural identity, defining its boundaries, and bringing its people together. While Chinatown neighborhood residents are eager users of the BPL's Central library and other branches, the prospect of having a branch library in their neighborhood again is regarded by the community as a sign of respect and long-desired fulfillment of a commitment by the City of Boston.

### Character of the Library

Chinatown residents envision the character of the library facility as reflective of its community, without appearing as an architectural pastiche of Asian elements. The facility should be a showcase of the history and culture of the neighborhood, paying homage to the many immigrants who have passed through the area. The library should be a welcoming place for the immigrant population, providing bilingual staff (Cantonese / Mandarin and English) as well as materials. Within a busy, dense, noisy neighborhood, the Chinatown library should be an oasis of calm.

Other qualities that are valued by the community include:

- Lots of natural light
- A feeling of openness within the building so that multiple generations can see each other and feel part of the larger community
- A sense of safety
- A sense of community, functioning as a local hangout
- Central location in the community

## 社區會議和焦點小組投入

### 圖書館服務

華埠分館提供的服務被視為重要的資源，反映了社區的需求。移民人口需要獲得社會服務，政府計劃，英語作為第二語言課程和對話組，成人教育機會，以及用中文獲得新聞和材料的舒適度。非英語家庭成員可能無法提供課外作業幫助。擁擠的住房情況創造了對學習空間的需求。計算機或互聯網在家中的有限可用性也需要圖書館的技術支持。

期望的服務包括：

- 個人設備的電腦和互聯網接入。
- 代人活動 - “家庭生活”的空間，祖父母和有孩子的父母，代際交談;查看附近的其他年齡。老人分享口頭傳統和故事的機會。
- 成人和青年的教育機會;免費輔導。
- 家庭作業幫助。 SAT和大學預科。
- 雙語班級和對話組 - 免費和開放，沒有事先安排。 ESL課程;學習英語和中文的機會。
- 計算機實驗室/技術中心 - 雙語! 創意媒體的機會。員工必須掌握最新的技術。
- 具有3D打印功能的製作實驗室，虛擬現實，機器人技術。
- Tech Boot陣營，技術創業者的TA支持。
- 為當地企業提供創業資源。
- 服務信息交換機構 - 接入社會服務機構，社會工作者，諮詢服務 - 幫助導航政府機構程序，填寫文件，稅務準備，移民問題，醫療保險/健康保險，福利等。其他服務和機構的信息交換機構



## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input

### Library Services

The services provided in a Chinatown branch library are seen as an important resource and reflect the needs of the community. The immigrant population requires access to social services, government programs, English as a Second Language classes and conversation groups, adult education opportunities, and the comfort of having access to news and materials in Chinese. After-school homework help may not be available from non-English speaking family members. Crowded housing situations create a need for study space. Limited availability of computer or internet access within the home also creates a need for technology support by the library.



Desired services include:

- **Computers and internet access** for personal devices.
- **Multigenerational activity** – space for “family living,” grandparents and parents with kids, intergenerational conversation; see other ages nearby. Opportunities for elders to share oral tradition and stories.
- **Instructional opportunities** for adults and youth; free tutoring.
- **Homework help. SAT and college prep.**
- **Bilingual classes and conversation groups** – free and open to all, without prior scheduling. ESL classes; opportunity to study/learn English and Chinese languages.
- **Computer Lab / Technology Center** – Bilingual! Creative media opportunities. Staff must be up-to-speed on up-to-date technology.
- **Fabrication lab** with 3D printing capability, virtual reality, robotics.
- **Tech Boot camp**, with TA support for tech entrepreneurs.
- **Entrepreneurship resources** for local businesses.
- **Services Clearinghouse** – access to social service agencies, social worker, counseling – help navigating governmental agency procedures, filling-out documents, tax preparation, immigration issues, Medicare/health insurance, welfare, etc. Clearinghouse for other services and agencies.

## 社區會議和焦點小組投入

### 特定利益集團對圖書館服務的評論：

除了上面提供的綜合評論以外，還有幾個焦點小組代表了特定的興趣小組。老年人，年輕人和有孩子的父母都有特殊的需求，下面將對此進行解釋。

**老年人：**華埠的老年居民，其中很多是移民，有著明確的興趣。他們指出，該地區的許多居民收入低，沒有英語能力。免費獲得社會服務和ESL課程的重要性對他們改善生活和了解美國文化尤為重要。老年人看中國語言材料，如書籍，期刊，報紙，音樂和電影至關重要。這些材料的不同的圖書館區域將提供便利的訪問。由於社區中的許多人無法在家中使用電腦或互聯網，圖書館也被視為這項技術的資源。雖然很多人都欣賞中央圖書館提供的豐富的服務和設施，但是這個群體的距離是一些障礙。老年人有興趣在一個地方給年輕的家庭成員講故事時間，學習時間，電腦使用或會話練習。青少年和兒童的獨立而可見的空間將保持社區的多代感，同時提供一些聲學分離。上午時間將是這個小組的首選。

**青少年：**放學後的青少年在華埠參加很多活動。他們認為本地圖書館是寶貴的資源，不僅是一個活動的場所，而且是一個學習，分組工作，玩電子遊戲，做大學準備的地方。其中一些活動現在發生在當地的茶商店，但年輕人更喜歡“更好的學習環境”。焦點小組的大多數參與者都使用他們的學校圖書館，但評論說，課餘時間是有限的，資源也是如此。中央圖書館現在被許多這個教育上有動機的人所使用，但是他們都表示他們會使用唐人街的分支機構。下午和晚上的時間對於這個小組來說是非常重要的，因為他們的家庭環境有時太擁擠，吵鬧，或者沒有電腦資源。年輕人感興趣的設施包括互動媒體工作室，電子遊戲空間，音樂練習室，製造實驗室，也許還有花園或室外空間。許多青少年也去圖書館翻譯可能不懂英語的老年人家庭成員。





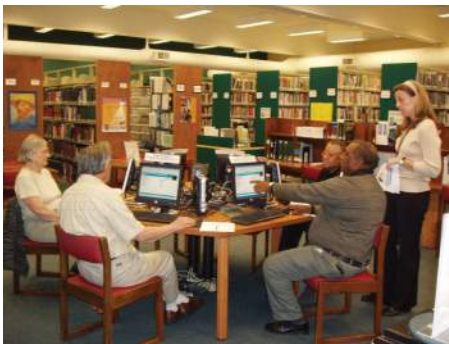
## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input

### Comments on Library Services by Specific Interest Groups:

In addition to the general comments provided above, which were compiled from an overall survey of comments, several of the focus groups represented specific interest groups. Seniors, young adults, and parents with young children all have particular needs, which are explained below.



**Seniors:** Older residents of Chinatown, many of whom are immigrants, have clear interests. They noted that many residents of the area are low-income without English language skills. The importance of free access to social services and ESL classes is particularly important to them to improve their lives and learn about American culture. Seniors see Chinese language materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, music and movies as vital. A distinct library area for these materials would provide ease of access. Since many in the community do not have access to computers or internet at home, the library is also seen as a resource for this technology. While many appreciate the plentiful services and facilities available at the Central Library, the distance is an impediment for some in this group. Seniors are interested in a place to bring younger family members for story hours, study time, computer use, or conversational practice. Separate but visible spaces for teens and children would preserve the multi-generational feel of community while providing some acoustic separation. Morning hours would be preferred by this group.



**Teens:** Teenagers are in Chinatown after school for many programs and activities. They regard a local library as a valuable resource not only as a place to go between activities but as a place to study, work in groups, play video games, and do college preparation. Some of these activities now occur in local tea shops, but the young adults would prefer a 'better learning environment.' Most of the participants in the focus group do use their school libraries but comment that afterschool hours are limited, as are resources. The Central Library is now used by many of this very educationally-motivated group but all said they would use a Chinatown branch instead. Afternoon and evening hours are important to this group for studying, as their in-home environments are sometimes too cramped, noisy, or without access to computer resources. Facilities that would be of interest to young adults include an interactive media workshop, video game space, music practice rooms, a fabrication lab, and perhaps a garden or outdoor space. Many teens also go to the library to translate for older family members who may not understand English.



# 社區會議和焦點小組投入

## 對特定利益集團對圖書館服務的評析

幼兒家長：這個小組的參與者報告說，他們利用中央圖書館和西區分行。這些分支機構都提供專門針對年輕孩子的節目，如星期五唱歌，週六音樂會和節目，手工藝品，電影和樂高俱樂部。通過Josiah Quincy小學圖書館向兒童介紹圖書館程序，雖然Upper School沒有學校圖書館。在焦點小組的家長指出，家庭需要一個地方與孩子一起去，特別是在晚上其他地方關閉後。圖書館除了為兒童提供活動之外，還將成為與其他家長見面的重要場所，成人閱讀空間可以提供兒童活動的良好視野。與其他社區成員一樣，這個焦點小組對成人學習班，識字培訓，ESL課程表示興趣，以及需要充足的中文收藏。



不講英語的家長特別擔心，他們的子女可以提供家庭作業幫助，讀寫能力，輔導，大學申請和考試準備等方面的支持。與此同時，強調圖書館作為亞洲文化遺產可以通過中英文對話，中國語言文學和媒體以及亞洲歷史，文學或文化方面的英語資料在世代之間共享的環境。計算機資源和技能課程很重要。獲得創意媒體和技術，以及一些聲學隔離的空間，如音樂嘈雜的活動，將不勝感激。最後，雖然附近有一些課外活動，但是中學生的學生需要一個安全的地方去做家庭作業，因為很多家長在課餘時間都在上班。



## 採集

收藏應該包括數字媒體和書籍。瀏覽圖書館對這個團體很重要，包括所有年齡組的中英文新版本，電影，音樂和資料。由於亞洲移民對文化傳統的興趣，有關亞洲歷史，文化和文學的豐富的英文資料將受到讚賞。另外，我們焦點小組的圖書館顧客對通過圖書館獲得博物館通行證，電子書和流媒體的能力表示讚賞。



## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input

### Comments on Library Services by Specific Interest Groups



**Parents of Young Children:** Participants from this group reported that they make use of the Central Library and West End branch. These branches both offer programs specifically tailored to young children such as the Friday sing-along, Saturday concerts and programs, arts and crafts, movies, and Lego Club. Children are introduced to library procedures through the Josiah Quincy Elementary School library, although the Upper School does not have a school library. Parents present at the focus group noted that families need a place to go together with their kids, especially after other places close in the evening. In addition to providing activities for children, the library would be an important place to meet other parents, with adult reading space that provides a good view of the children's activities. As with other community members, this focus group expressed an interest in adult learning classes, literacy training, ESL programs, as well as the need for an ample Chinese collection.



Non-English-speaking parents are particularly concerned that their children have support with homework assistance, literacy, tutoring, college applications and exam prep that they cannot provide themselves. Meanwhile, there is an emphasis on the library as a setting where the Asian cultural heritage can be shared between generations through: English/Chinese conversations between generations, Chinese language literature and media, and English language materials on Asian history, literature, or culture. Computer resources and skills classes are important. Access to creative media and technology as well as some acoustically isolated spaces for noisy activities such as music would be appreciated. Finally, although there are some afterschool programs in the neighborhood, middle school age students need a safe place to go to do homework, since many parents are working during after-school hours.

### Collection



The collection should include both digital media and books. A browsing library is important to this group and would include new releases, movies, music, and materials in both English and Chinese for all age groups. Because of the interest of Asian immigrants in passing along cultural traditions, an ample collection of materials in English about Asian history, culture, and literature would be appreciated. In addition, library patrons in our focus groups were appreciative of the ability to obtain museum passes, e-books, and streaming media through the library.

# 社區會議和焦點小組投入

## 設備

華埠社區成員設想的圖書館是一個多代社區和文化中心，具有以下重要設施：

- 小組會議，課程，課程，輔導和文化活動的社區會議和會議空間。這個空間應該可供當地組織使用
- 室內休息區，使用戶有機會聚，聚會和社交。這個功能就像在唐人街通道公園以及該地區各種咖啡和茶館裡發生的聚會類型
- 協作或創意工作空間
- 展示旋轉文化展品的空間，包括藝術，本地歷史，音樂，電影
- 安靜的學習空間
- 具有雙語軟件功能的計算機實驗室
- 為保持視覺聯繫的兒童，青少年和成年人分隔空間

一些被認為理想但不重要的要素是：

- 戶外空間，庭院或花園，不能從街上直接進入
- 咖啡廳或茶室
- 音樂練習室

## 營業時間

預計華埠圖書館將滿足當地居民的不同需求。居民認為下午和晚上的時間適應學生和工人。老年人在早上最感興趣。週末的開放時間將為唐人街的家庭和遊客提供亞洲食品，點心和文化活動。對於這個群體，圖書館被視為與他們的文化遺產保持聯繫的一個組成部分。



### Sample Schedule (East Boston)

Monday	12 p.m.–8 p.m.
Tuesday	10 a.m.–6 p.m.
Wednesday	10 a.m.–6 p.m.
Thursday	12 p.m.–8 p.m.
Friday	9 a.m.–5 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m.–5 p.m.
Sunday	Closed

## Community Meetings & Focus Group Input

### Facilities

The library envisioned by Chinatown community members is a multigenerational community and cultural center with the following important facilities:

- Community meeting and conference space for group meetings, programs, classes, tutoring, and cultural events. This space should be available for use by local organizations
- Indoor seating areas to allow users to gather organically, hang out, and socialize. This function is similar to the types of gatherings that occur at the Chinatown Gateway Park and in various coffee and tea shops in the area
- Collaborative or creative workspace
- Exhibit space for revolving cultural exhibits, including art, local history, music, movies
- Quiet study space
- Computer lab with bilingual software capability
- Separate spaces for children, teens and adults that retain a visual connection with each other

Some elements that were identified as desirable but not vital were:

- Outdoor space, courtyard, or garden, not directly accessible from the street
- Café space or a tea room
- Music practice rooms

### Hours of Operation

A Chinatown library is expected to serve the diverse needs of the local population. Residents valued afternoon and evening hours to accommodate students as well as workers. Seniors were most interested in morning hours. Weekend opening hours would provide for families and visitors to Chinatown who come for shopping at the Asian groceries, dim sum, and cultural activities. For this group, the library is seen as an integral part of staying in touch with their cultural heritage.



## 在線調查結果

通過直接與社區成員會面，研究小組能夠了解上述需求的背景。波士頓公共圖書館通過www.bpl.org網站上的在線調查，向圖書館用戶尋求更廣泛的投入。中文和英文版本的調查也以紙質版本形式提供給那些可能無法上網的社區成員。大約有350份調查回到了圖書館。（附錄中提供了調查的複印件和詳細的分析數據。）這項調查提供了一個更為有針對性的關於華埠分館提出的具體服務和設施。

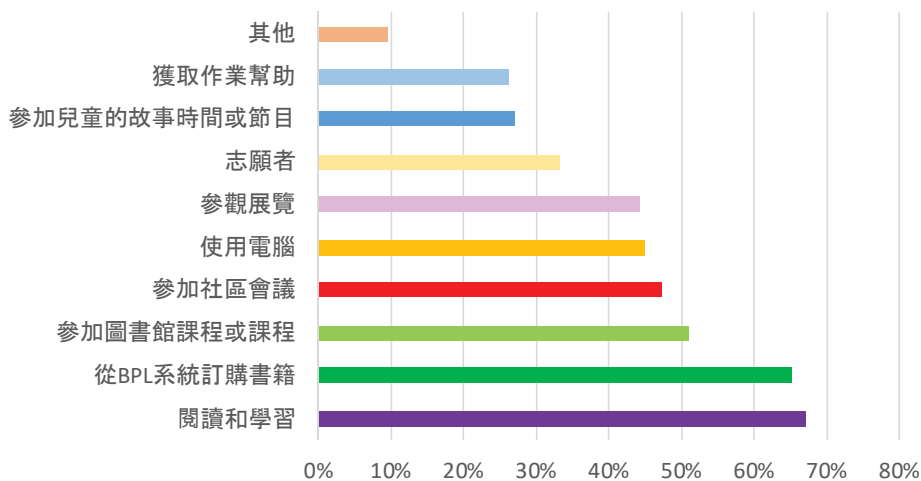
### 圖書館活動（問題3）：

調查結果普遍支持社區會議和焦點小組的投入。最期望的活動包括：

- 閱讀和學習（67%）
- 從BPL系統訂購書籍（65.1%）
- 參加圖書館課程或課程（51%）
- 參加社區會議（47.4%）
- 使用電腦（44.9%）
- 參觀展覽（44.2%）

按受訪者的年齡分析，年輕的圖書館用戶（18歲以下）對圖書館最感興趣，作為閱讀和學習的地方，使用電腦和獲得功課幫助。這與多次談話中描述的家庭情況是一致的，在這種談話中，不會說英語的老年家庭成員不能幫助他們的子女或孫輩做家庭作業。課外課程確實提供了家庭作業幫助，但年齡較大的學生可能不需要參加這些課程，可能需要一個專門的家庭作業和電腦使用場所。

### 圖書館活動



## Online Survey Results

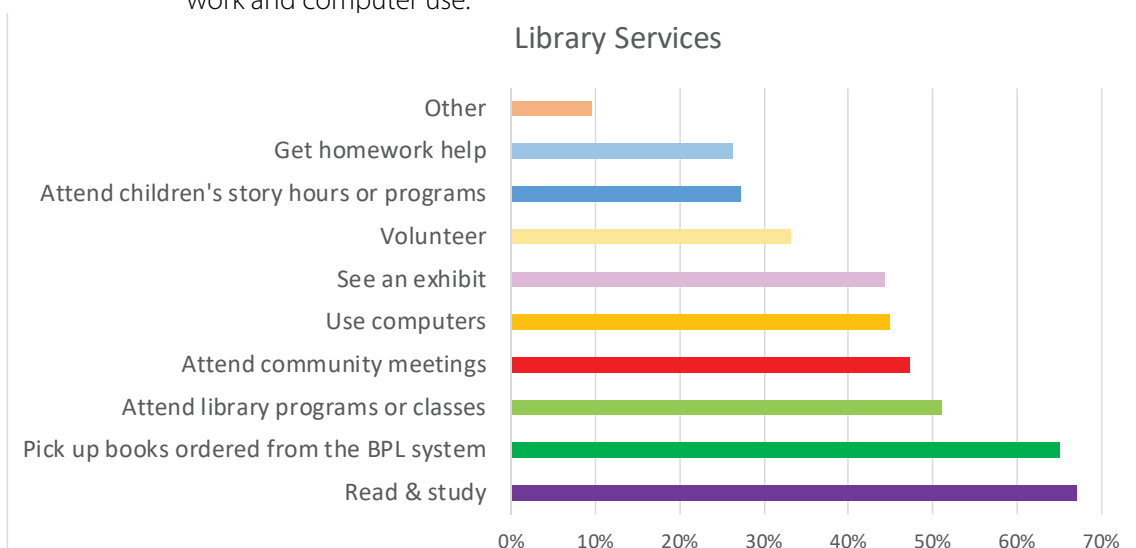
By meeting directly with members of the community, the study team was able to understand the context of the need as described above. Boston Public Library sought broader input from library users through an online survey hosted on the [www.bpl.org](http://www.bpl.org) website. Available in both Chinese and English, the survey was also provided in paper copy format for those members of the community who might not have access to the internet. In total, approximately 350 surveys were returned to the library. (A copy of the survey and detailed analysis of data provided are included in the Appendix.) The survey provided a more focused look at specific services and facilities proposed for the Chinatown branch.

### *Library Activities (Question 3):*

The survey results generally supported the input received in the community meetings and focus groups. The most desired activities included:

- Read and study (67%)
- Pick up books ordered from the BPL System (65.1%)
- Attend library programs or classes (51%)
- Attend community meetings (47.4%)
- Use computers (44.9%)
- See an exhibit (44.2%)

When analyzed by age of respondent, younger library users (under 18) were most interested in the library as a place to read and study, use computers and get homework help. This is consistent with the family situation described in multiple conversations in which older family members who may not speak English are unable to assist their children or grandchildren with homework. Afterschool programs do provide homework assistance but older students, who may not be enrolled in these programs, may need a dedicated place for homework and computer use.



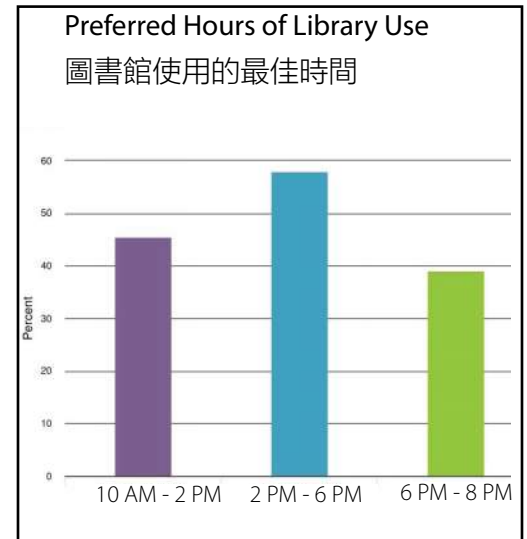
## 在線調查結果

### 圖書館使用的時間和日期（問題4和5）：

平日下午（下午2點至6點）圖書館的時間對所有年齡的用戶都很重要。老年人（51-65歲）和老年人（65歲以上）對早上圖書館的使用最感興趣，而工作年齡段的使用者（18-50歲）則對晚上的圖書館時間更感興趣。儘管週末使用對所有人都有吸引力，但更多的受訪者表示週六比周日更好。（青少年在這方面有所不同；顯然星期日是作為一個家庭作業的日子）。

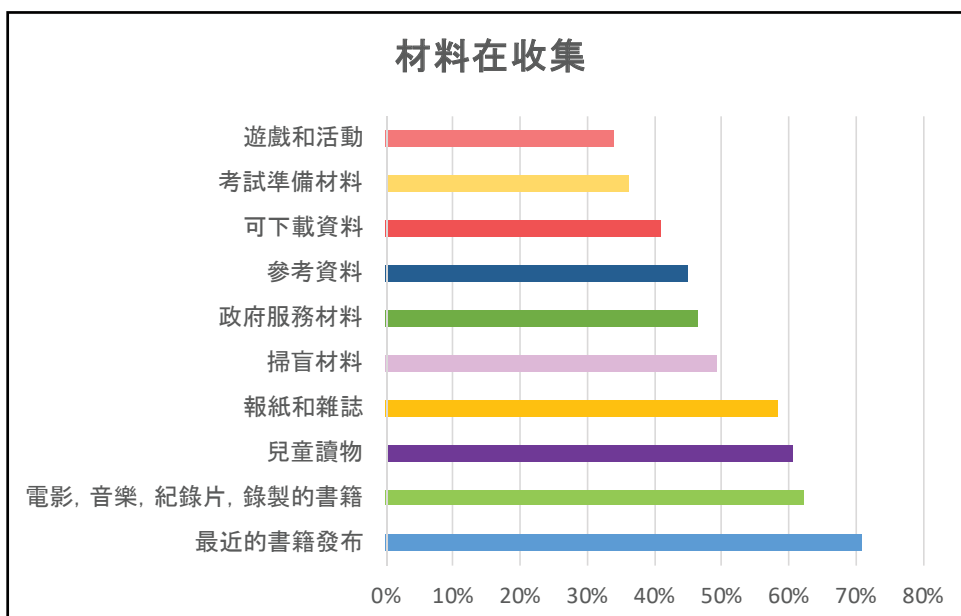
### 首選語言（問題6）：

在80%以上的受訪者希望華埠分館提供英文材料的情況下，62%的受訪者也希望有中文材料。中文材料對老年人特別重要：超過66歲的受訪者中有78%要求提供中文材料，而要求英文的則為48%。



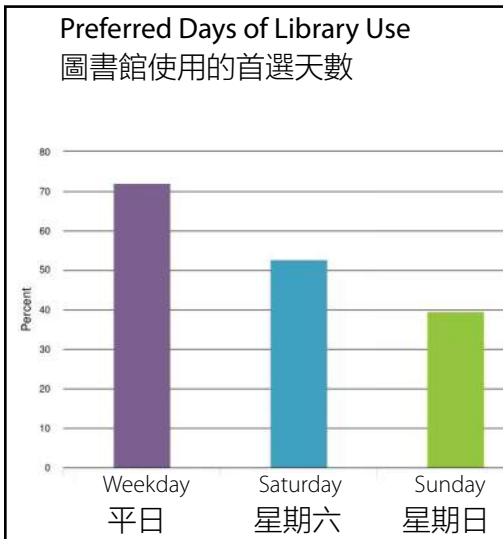
### 材料類型（問題7）：

在圖書館藏書中，最新的書籍，電影和其他媒體，兒童書籍和報紙/雜誌是最常被引用的材料。材料的類型在很大程度上取決於圖書館用戶的年齡。年幼兒童（18-35歲）的父母對兒童書籍收藏最感興趣。老年人對期刊和最近的新聞都非常感興趣。學生（18歲以下）要求識字和考試準備材料。





## Online Survey Results



### *Hours and Day of Library Use (Questions 4 & 5):*

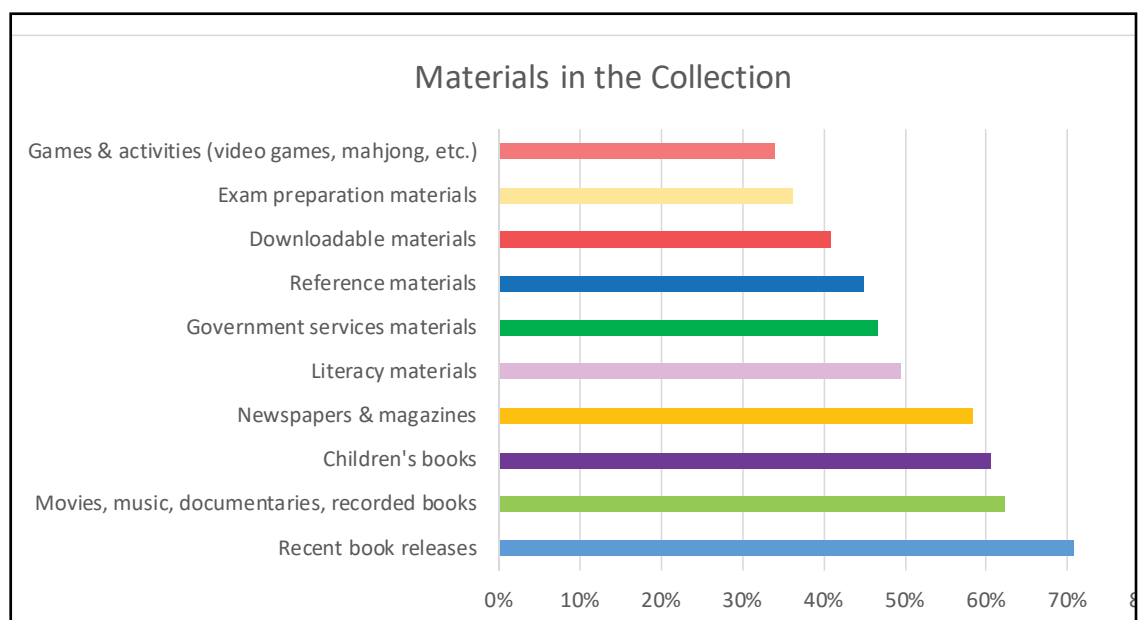
Weekday afternoon (2-6 PM) library hours are important to all ages of users. Older adults (51-65) and seniors (over 65) are most interested in morning library use, while working age users (18-50) are more interested in evening library hours. Although weekend use is attractive to all, more respondents indicated that Saturday would be preferable to Sunday. (Teens differed in this; evidently Sunday is preferred as a homework day.)

### *Preferred Language (Question 6):*

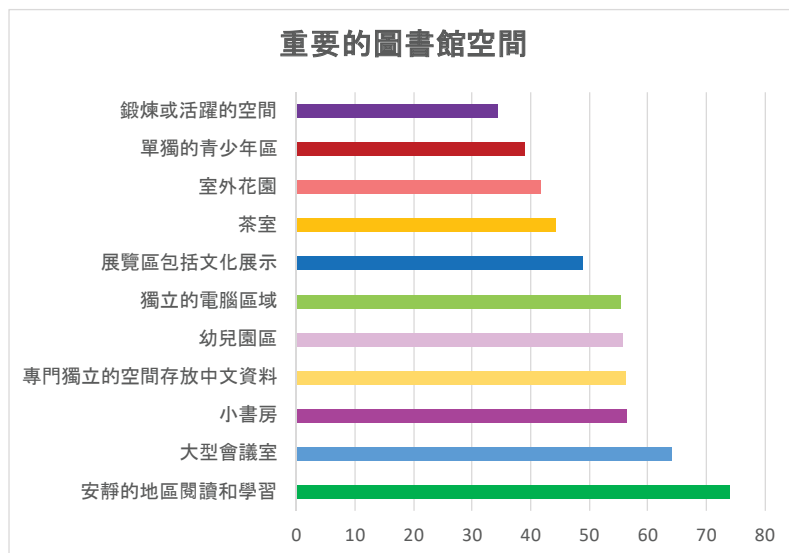
While over 80% of survey respondents want a Chinatown branch to provide English-language materials, 62% also hoped to have Chinese-language materials. Chinese language materials were particularly important to elders: 78% of the respondents over age 66 requested Chinese language materials, as compared to 48% requesting English.

### *Types of Materials (Question 7):*

Up-to-date book releases, movies and other media, children's books, and newspapers/magazines were the most frequently cited materials desired in the library collection. The type of materials depended largely on the age of the library user. Parents of young children (18-35 age groups) were most interested in the children's book collection. Seniors were very interested in the periodicals as well as recent releases. Students (under 18) sought literacy and exam prep materials.



## 在線調查結果



### 空間類型（問題8）：

調查對象確定的圖書館最重要的空間反映了上面問題3中列出的優先事項。安靜的閱讀和學習空間被認為是最重要的，社區會議也是一個很大的空間。一半以上的受訪者認為單獨的電腦室，兒童區和中國材料區也是重要的。

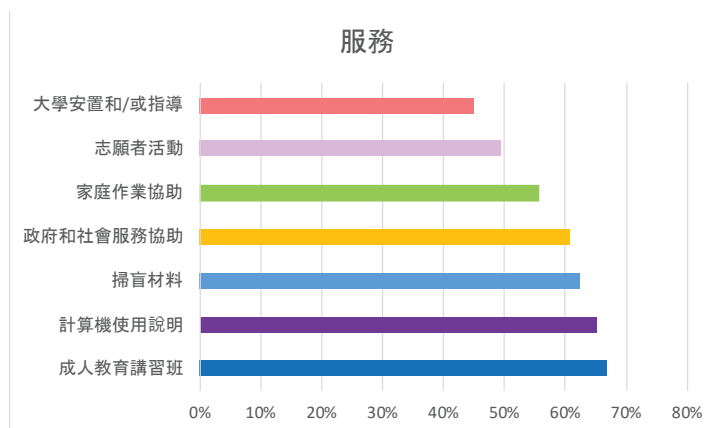
### 服務（問題9）：

圖書館內的各種服務對潛在的用戶來說很重要。這些包括：

- 成人教育課程（66.9%）
- 電腦使用說明（65%）
- 識字材料（62.4%）
- 政府和社會服務援助（60.8%）
- 家庭作業（55.6%）

成人教育機會對所有受訪者都很重要。有趣的是，這些被引用對於來自服務區外的用戶顯著更重要。調查沒有提供答复者有機會記錄具體問題的原因。然而，我們可以猜測，不在地區的華人或移民可能會把華埠分館視為提供社區缺乏的掃盲或英語課程的機會。年齡較小的用戶（18歲以下）認為電腦使用說明，家庭作業幫助和大學安置建議是最重要的。雖然18歲以上的所有受訪者對政府和社會服務的獲取都很重要，但這對老年人來說是非常重要的。

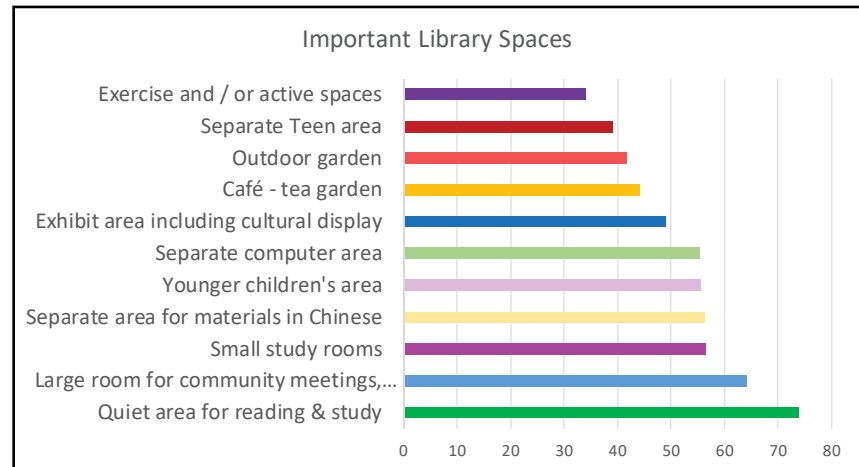
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## Online Survey Results

### *Types of Spaces (Question 8):*

The most important spaces in the library identified by survey respondents reflect the priorities listed in Question 3 above. Quiet reading and study spaces were considered most important, as was a large room for community meetings. Separate computer room, children's area, and Chinese materials area were also considered important by more than half the respondents.



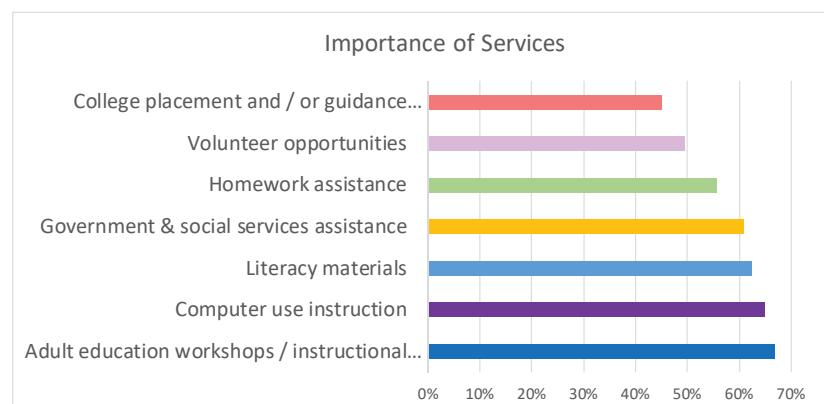
### *Services (Question 9):*

An assortment of services within the library are important to potential users. These included:

- Adult education classes (66.9%)
- Computer use instruction (65%)
- Literacy materials (62.4%)
- Government & social services assistance (60.8%)
- Homework assistance (55.6%)

Adult education opportunities were important to all respondents. Interestingly, these were cited as significantly more important to users from outside the service area. The survey did not offer respondents the opportunity to record reasons for a specific question. We might surmise, however, that out-of-area Chinese speakers or immigrants might see a Chinatown branch library as an opportunity to provide literacy or English language classes that are lacking in their communities. Younger users (under 18) felt that computer use instruction, homework help, and college placement advice were most important. While access to government and social services was important to all respondents over age 18, this was extremely important to seniors.

The bar chart below illustrates the overall distribution of answers.



## 實例探究

如果美國其他華埠分館的成功是一個跡象，那麼在波士頓新建的華埠分館將會非常受歡迎，並被大量使用。MDS查看了類似圖書館的例子，以確定可以從中了解到哪些類型的服務和設施已經取得成功。我們調查結果的亮點如下：

### 費城獨立分館圖書館：

這個分店位於費城獨立廳附近，為社區山，老城，華埠，華盛頓廣場西，皇后村等不同社區提供服務，還有許多在午餐時間到圖書館停靠的乘客。在2001年開業，這個8520平方英尺的分店是費城系統中第三個最繁忙的分店。圖書館提供一個小型社區房間（768 SF）。標牌和工作人員都是雙語的。英語會話時間定期舉行。

### 布魯克林日落公園分館圖書館：

這個12200平方英尺的分支是60個布魯克林公共圖書館分支中十個最繁忙的分支之一。目前正在重建作為一個經濟適用住房（擴大到21,200 SF）的一部分圖書館提供ESL語言對話組，課後作業幫助，美國公民考試準備，簡歷和職業幫助。

### 芝加哥公立圖書館，華埠分館：

這個佔地16,370平方英尺的兩層樓分店於2015年開業，是華埠社區的公民，教育和社交中心。風水原則設計，提供安靜的書房，一個帶視頻遊戲的青少年區，一個可以細分的大型社區房間，一個獨立的兒童區，公民角，以及輔助功課和電腦使用。

### 西雅圖國際區/華埠分館圖書館：

這個分支機構位於一個包含57套經濟適用房，社區中心，零售空間和地下停車場的開發綜合體內，除英文材料外，還提供中文，日文，韓文和越南文材料。獨立的兒童和青少年的地區和輔導/學習室方便學習。雙語工作人員可以回答問題。



*Philadelphia Independence Branch Library*  
費城獨立分館圖書館



*Chicago Public Library, Chinatown Branch.*  
芝加哥公立圖書館，華埠分館



*Seattle International District, Chinatown Branch Library*

西雅圖國際區/華埠分館圖書館

## Case Studies



*Brooklyn Sunset Park Branch Library, proposed new branch building*

布魯克林日落公園分館圖書館，提出新的分館



*Chicago Public Library, Chinatown Branch.*

芝加哥公立圖書館，華埠分館



*Seattle International District, Chinatown Branch Library*

西雅圖國際區/華埠分館圖書館

If the success of other Chinatown branch libraries across the United States is an indication, a new Chinatown branch in Boston will be extremely popular and heavily used. MDS looked at examples of similar libraries to determine what lessons might be learned about what types of services and facilities have been successful. Highlights of our findings are as follows:

### **Philadelphia Independence Branch Library:**

Located near Independence Hall in Philadelphia, this branch serves diverse neighborhoods including Society Hill, Old City, Chinatown, Washington Square West, and Queen Village as well as many commuters who stop by the library during the lunch hour. Opened in 2001, the 8,520 square foot branch is the third busiest in the Philadelphia system. The library provides a small community room (768 SF). Signage and staff are bilingual. English conversational hours are regularly held.

### **Brooklyn Sunset Park Branch Library:**

This 12,200 square foot branch is one of the 10 busiest of the 60 Brooklyn Public Library branches. Currently being rebuilt as part of an affordable housing complex (expanding to 21,200 SF) the library offers ESL Language conversation groups, afterschool homework help, U.S. citizenship exam preparation, and resume and career help.

### **Chicago Public Library, Chinatown Branch:**

Opened in 2015, this 16,370 square foot two-story branch serves as a civic, educational, and social hub for the Chinatown neighborhood. Designed with Feng shui principles, it provides quiet study rooms, a Teen area with video games, large community room that can be subdivided, a separate Children's area, Citizenship Corner, and assistance for homework and computer use.

### **Seattle International District / Chinatown Branch Library:**

This branch, located within a development complex that includes 57 units of affordable housing, a community center, retail space and underground parking, offers collections of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese materials, in addition to its English language material. Separate children's and teen's areas and a tutoring / study room facilitate studying. Bilingual staff is available to answer questions.

## 實例探究

### 華埠分館，舊金山：

舊金山的華埠分館除了在大館中提供的各種課程之外，還提供北加州最大的中文教材和亞洲興趣主題的英文書籍以及越南的大量藏書。它的收藏現在包括超過9萬個項目，其中包括一個廣泛的文件記錄華埠的歷史。兒童系列包含超過25,000中英文項目；它的講故事室主持定期的故事和工藝節目和來自社區學校和日托班的特殊訪問。社區活動在社區室和屋頂花園舉行。計算機實驗室提供了十幾台電腦中英文軟件。工作人員是雙語的。

### 亞洲分部，奧克蘭公共圖書館

奧克蘭公共圖書館的這個分支在美國被認為是獨一無二的，因為它擁有八種亞洲語言文集（中文，日文，韓文和越南文，高棉文，老撾文，菲律賓文和泰文）。此外，它還有一個以英文為主題的亞洲利益集合，專門針對亞洲的傳統，文化和歷史，亞裔經驗收集和亞洲移民歷史。該分部提供互聯網接入，多語言界面的電腦，以及粵語和普通話的電腦和技術課程。

該分支的創建在二十世紀七十年代對社區的倡導做出了回應，從一本書車開始，在幾個臨時的地方安置，直到1996年獲得永久居所。



San Francisco Chinatown Branch Library  
華埠分館，舊金山



Oakland Public Library, Asian Branch  
亞洲分部，奧克蘭公共圖書館

“亞洲分館不僅僅是一個圖書館，還可以被看作是華埠的“客廳”，華埠是一個當地的聚會場所，每天有數百名老年人，青年和家庭聚集在一起閱讀他們的民族報紙，參與文化相關的故事情節，時間，一起做作業，了解工作機會/培訓，使用電腦/互聯網，建立社區。通過這些被捕獲的故事，我們希望不僅展示圖書館的傳統功能，而且展示對於移民社區多元化至關重要的文化和社會交流的重要場所。” - 奧克蘭中國城口述歷史項目

1 奧克蘭市。40歲亞洲分會：口述歷史。 <http://oaklandlibrary.org/exhibits/asian-branch-40-oral-history> (訪問10/2/2017)。



Oakland Public Library, Asian Branch  
亞洲分部，奧克蘭公共圖書館

## Case Studies



San Francisco Chinatown Branch Library  
華埠分館，舊金山

### Chinatown Branch Library, San Francisco:

In addition to the full range of subjects found in any large branch library, San Francisco's Chinatown branch offers the largest public collection in Northern California of Chinese language materials and English books on Asian interest topics, as well as a sizable Vietnamese collection. Its collection now includes more than 90,000 items, including an extensive file documenting Chinatown's history. The Children's collection contains more than 25,000 English and Chinese items; its storytelling room hosts regular story and craft programs and special visits from neighborhood school and daycare classes. Community events are held in the community room and roof garden. The computer lab provides over a dozen computers with software in English and Chinese. Staff members are bilingual.



Oakland Public Library, Asian Branch  
亞洲分部，奧克蘭公共圖書館

### Asian Branch, Oakland Public Library

This branch of the Oakland Public Library is considered unique in the U.S. as it houses eight Asian language collections (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese, Khmer, Lao, Tagalog, and Thai). In addition, it has an Asian Interest collection in English that focuses specifically on Asian heritage, culture, and history, Asian-American Experience collection and Asian immigrant history. The branch provides internet access, computers with multilingual interface, and computer and technology classes in Cantonese and Mandarin.

The creation of the branch responded to community advocacy in the 1970's, starting as a bookmobile and housed in several temporary locations until it received a permanent home in 1996.



Oakland Public Library, Asian Branch 亞洲分  
部，奧克蘭公共圖書館

*'More than a library, the Asian Branch can be thought of as the "living room" of Chinatown, a local gathering space where hundreds of seniors, youth, and families congregate each day to read their ethnic newspaper, participate in culturally relevant story-time, do homework together, learn about job opportunities/training, use the computer/internet, and build community. Through these captured stories, we hope to present not only the library's traditional functions, but as a place of vital cultural and social exchange that is critical to a diverse immigrant community' – Oakland Chinatown Oral History Project<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> City of Oakland. "Asian Branch at 40: An Oral History. <http://oaklandlibrary.org/exhibits/asian-branch-40-oral-history> (accessed 10/2/2017).

## 可用的社區資源

波士頓公共圖書館尋求為華埠服務區提供適當的設施和服務。BPL希望避免重複該地區現有的服務或設施。基於多個社區對會議空間和社會服務的要求，MDS調查了唐人街地區這些元素的可用性。為27家地方組織提供名單，為當地社區提供各種社會服務，還有7家提供會議場所的組織。我們不包括私人家庭協會，其服務和設施只對會員開放。該清單完全包含在附錄中。雖然這可能不是一個詳盡的清單，但我們認為可以得出幾個結論。

### 社會服務

華埠地區提供廣泛的社會服務。其中包括兒童方案，例如日托，課後計劃和夏令營，成人教育，ESOL課程，工作諮詢，移民幫助和住房援助。此外，華埠地區還提供娛樂節目，中國文化組織，武術節目以及中文和識字課程。

由於許多這些服務在社區和焦點小組會議上被與會者反復提到，圖書館提供這些項目中的一部分是非常有興趣的。圖書館可以通過向圖書館用戶提供有關現有社區資源的信息，也可以通過圖書館內部的這些機構的代表來輪流舉辦。“服務信息交換機構”服務台或小型會議室足以提供這項服務；即使在人員配備不可用的情況下，數字亭也可用於提供轉診信息。





## Available Community Resources

The Boston Public Library seeks to provide appropriate facilities and services to the Chinatown service area. BPL wishes to avoid duplication of services or facilities already available in the area. Based upon the multiple community requests for both meeting space and social services, MDS surveyed the availability of these elements within the Chinatown area. Lists were compiled of 27 local organizations that offer social services of various kinds to the local community as well as 7 organizations that provide meeting spaces. We did not include private family associations, whose services and facilities are open only to members. The list is included in its entirety in the Appendix. While this may not be an exhaustive list, we feel that several conclusions can be drawn:

### Social Services

There is a wide range of social services available in the Chinatown area. These include children's programs such as daycare, afterschool programs and summer camps, adult education, ESOL classes, job counseling, immigration help, and housing assistance. In addition, the Chinatown area offers recreational programs, Chinese cultural organizations, martial arts programs, and Chinese language and literacy programs.

As many of these services are mentioned repeatedly by attendees at the community and focus group meetings, there is clear interest in having the library offer access to some of these programs. The library can do both by offering information about available community resources to library users as well as hosting representatives from some of these agencies within the library itself on a rotating basis. A "Services Clearinghouse" desk or small meeting room would be adequate to provide this service; a digital kiosk might also serve to provide referral information even when staffing is unavailable.

**FREE ENGLISH AND CITIZENSHIP CLASSES**  
**免費英文班和入籍班**

The Harvard PBHA Chinatown ESL and Citizenship program is offering English and US Citizenship Test classes at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (90 Tyler Street, Boston, MA 02111) this summer. Classes are taught in Mandarin, Cantonese, & English by student tutors. There are various levels of instruction for all English abilities.

哈佛華埠英文班和入籍班在紐英倫中華公所 (90 Tyler Street, Boston MA 02111) 提供免費的課程。我們的學生導師任教普通話、廣東話和英語。有各種級別針對所有的英語能力。歡迎大家參加！

**MEDICARE HEALTH INSURANCE**

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NAME OF BENEFICIARY  
**JOHN DOE**

MEDICARE CLAIM NUMBER  
**000-00-0000-A**

SEX  
**MALE**

IS ENTITLED TO  
**HOSPITAL (PART A)** **01-01-2007**

EFFECTIVE DATE  
**MEDICAL (PART B)** **01-01-2007**

SIGN HERE →

## 可用的社區資源

### 社區會議空間

會議場地受到限制。儘管一些老年人組織擁有會議室，但大多數華埠的非營利組織都沒有自己的會議空間，必須尋求外部資源，尤其是大型會議。提供會議空間的組織通常需要租用費或組織成員資格，一些社區成員認為這是一項繁重的工作，特別是對於非盈利組織和新組織。在參與者可以見面或重複聚會的情況下，會議室可用性往往不能安排在現有的唐人街社區資源中。

小型或中型會議室可從波士頓華埠社區中心（BCNC）和亞洲社區發展公司（ACDC）收取。東波士頓儲蓄銀行免費向社區成員提供8-10人的會議室。中國統一福利協會的會員可以在泰勒街89號的大樓裡使用禮堂。對於大型會議，昆西學校和塔夫茨大學波士頓校區的設施可以容納幾百人。塔夫茨大學為唐人街社區團體免費提供較大的會議室，但每年只有三次。

### 社區的優先事項和偏好

研究期間的社區意見確定了華埠圖書館雄心勃勃的願景，反映了當地的需求和願望。在規劃過程的這個早期階段，很多社會人士認為，由於擔心未來的圖書館設施計劃可能不能完全滿足社區的需求，因此認定某些功能比其他功能“不那麼重要”是不恰當的。但是，所有的項目都必須有優先權。研究小組在下一節提供了我們的初步結論。



*Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center, meeting room*  
波士頓華埠社區中心，會議室

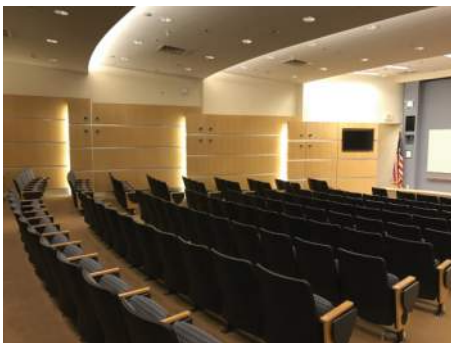


*Josiah Quincy Elementary School*  
約西亞昆西小學

## Available Community Resources



*Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association*  
中國統一的慈善協會



*Tufts Boston campus, Behrakis Auditorium*  
塔夫茨波士頓校區, Behrakis禮堂

### Community Meeting Space

Meeting space is constrained in the area. Although some older, well-established organizations have buildings with meeting rooms, most Chinatown non-profit organizations do not have their own meeting space and must seek outside resources, especially for large meetings. Organizations that offer meeting space often require a rental fee or membership in an organization, which some community members feel is onerous, particularly for non-profits and newer groups. Meeting room availability at times that participants can meet, or for repeated gatherings, often cannot be scheduled at existing Chinatown community resources.

Small or medium-sized meeting rooms are available for a fee from Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center (BCNC) and Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC). The East Boston Savings Bank provides an 8-10 person conference room free to community members. Members of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association can use the auditorium in its building at 89 Tyler Street. For large meetings, the Quincy School and Tufts University Boston Campus have facilities that can accommodate several hundred people. Tufts University offers its larger meeting rooms to Chinatown community groups for free, but only three times a year.

### Community Priorities and Preferences

The community input during the study identified an ambitious vision for the Chinatown library that reflected local needs and aspirations. At this early point in the planning process, many members of the community felt that it was inappropriate to identify certain features as 'less important' than others due to concern that a future library facility plan might not fully accommodate the community's needs. All projects must have priorities, however. The study team has provided our preliminary conclusions in the following section.



# 5

## LIBRARY SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS

Reflect and Reinforce Chinatown Culture  
Provide a Multigenerational Gathering Place  
Provide Service to Support Community Needs  
Other Concerns

## 圖書館服務推薦項目

反映並強化華埠文化  
提供一個跨世代的聚會場所  
提供服務以滿足社區需求  
其他考慮

## 圖書館服務推薦項目

華埠的居民是圖書館服務的踴躍使用者。在網上調查問卷的回應者中有84%表示在過往一年內曾經有使用過圖書館 - 多數是到考培廣場 (Copley Square)的中央圖書館。當被問到他們希望本地圖書分館具備哪些設置的時候，很多受訪者以渴求的語氣回答道，“就像圖書總館那樣的，只是規模小一點！”儘管華埠社區的居民都知道要在華埠這個這麼小的地段完全複製一個像中央圖書館那樣的齊全設備的圖書館是不可能的，但他們列出了華埠圖書館應該滿足的三大主要目標，是完全根據華埠社區的獨特需求而設，是這個未來的華埠圖書館應該具備的：

- 反映和強化華埠文化（通過藏書和圖書館服務的語言和內容）
- 為本地居民和該地區的人提供一個跨世代的聚會場所
- 提供恰當的服務以滿足獨特的社區需求

### 反映和強化華埠文化

華埠的圖書分館不但為華埠提供服務而且會為一個廣泛的地區提供服務，包括海灣村(Bay Village)，勒特區(the Leather District)，下城區(Downtown)和南端(South End)的部分地區。然而，在2017年考慮該分館的服務不得不優先考慮照顧華埠範圍內居民的需要。2015年的人口調查資料顯示該服務區域的45%的人口為亞裔。儘管隨著其他種族群體開始入住該區域的新住宅，亞裔的人口比例似乎在緩慢下降，但華埠仍然是波士頓地區內亞裔最高度集中的區域，尤其是華裔新移民仍然把華埠作為他們落腳波士頓和麻州的重要門檻。

除此之外，如前所述，波士頓的華埠被視為該地區亞裔人口的文化匯集地；亞裔的人口在2000至2010年間增長了46.9%。在波士頓以外，麻州的居民中有多大三十萬戶亞裔居民，整個麻州許多的亞裔高比例地區都直接與華埠有便利的交通連接。哪怕是住在昆士(Quincy)和莫頓(Malden)的亞裔居民都會積極的參加在華埠的組織並長期參加華埠的各種活動，課程，和社交聚會等。

在這個環境下，該地區的圖書分館設施應該充分的反映並支持保留漢語，中國文化及身份。這個小小的社區目前正受到房地產開發的壓力和不斷上升的生活成本的擠壓。該區域的傳統文化範圍正在縮小，許多華埠的居民都希望在這種華埠的獨特身份和文化完全消失之前能通過這個圖書分館得以保護和保存。



1 波士頓規劃和發展局，“波士頓的背景：鄰里，2011-2015美國社區調查，2017年1月，種族與種族表格，第7頁。

亞洲人口集中度最高的波士頓地區包括：

- 市中心（含華埠） 30.7%
- 芬威Fenway: 18.7%
- 西區West End: 18.7%
- 柯氏頓Allston: 16.8%
- 密訊山Mission Hill: 16.6%
- 南端South End: 16.4%
- 布萊頓Brighton: 15.3%

## Library Services Recommendations



Chinatown residents are enthusiastic users of library services. 84% of the respondents to the online survey reported having used the library—most often the Central Library in Copley Square—within the past year. When asked what qualities they would like to have in a neighborhood branch, many said, “Just like Copley, only smaller!” While the community knows that it is impossible to duplicate the extensive facilities of the Central Library in a much smaller Chinatown location, they identified three primary goals, unique to the needs of this neighborhood, that should be addressed in any future facility:

- Reflect and reinforce Chinatown culture (through language and content of the collection, as well as programs)
- Provide a multigenerational gathering place for local residents and regional visitors
- Provide appropriate services to support unique community needs



### Reflect and Reinforce Chinatown Culture

A Chinatown branch library will serve not only Chinatown but also a broader area comprised of Bay Village, Leather District, Downtown, and portions of the South End. Nevertheless, it is impossible in 2017 to consider library services in this area without orienting them strongly toward the core population in Chinatown. The demographic profile in 2015 indicated that Asians make up roughly 45% of the population of this service area. Although this percentage seems to be slowly declining as other racial or ethnic groups settle in the area’s new housing, the Chinatown service area remains by far the most concentrated Asian population in the City of Boston<sup>1</sup>, with new Chinese immigrants continuing to use Chinatown as their gateway to Boston and Massachusetts.

In addition, as noted previously, Boston’s Chinatown is considered the cultural hub for the region’s Asian population, a group that grew 46.9% from 2000-2010. Outside of Boston, nearly 300,000 Massachusetts residents are of Asian descent and many of the state’s highest Asian population centers are located within easy transit access of Chinatown. Asian-American residents of communities such as Quincy, and Malden play active roles in Chinese organizations based in Chinatown and regularly attend events, classes, and social gatherings there.

Within this context, a branch library facility in this area should reflect and help preserve Chinese language, culture, and identity. The neighborhood is under development pressures and rising costs of living that threaten this small community. The traditional extent of its boundaries has shrunk and many residents hope to use the library facility to assert Chinatown’s identity before it is lost.

<sup>1</sup> Boston Planning and Development Agency, “Boston in Context: Neighborhoods, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, January 2017, Race & Ethnicity table, page 7.

Areas of Boston with the highest concentration of Asian population include:

- Downtown (including Chinatown) 30.7%
- Fenway: 18.7%
- West End: 18.7%
- Allston: 16.8%
- Mission Hill: 16.6%
- South End: 16.4%
- Brighton: 15.3%

# 圖書館服務建議

## 反思和強化中華文化

雖然波士頓公共圖書館的使命是歡迎所有用戶，並慶祝波士頓人的多樣性，但它也必須回應社區的需求。圖書館可以通過多種方式反映和支持華埠的華人文化。

### 語言：

員工：除英文外，圖書館的讀者可能會說粵語或普通話，這兩種最常用的中文語言。工作人員將需要流利的一個或兩個。

建築標牌：建築標誌應該是中英文的，以協助找路。

採集：BPL將建立一個重要的中文語言系列，將以這個分館為基礎，並將提供給整個城市<sup>1</sup>。包括視聽材料在內的一個好的中文瀏覽集合對於地區訪問者和當地居民來說都是非常重要的。雖然我們預計這些材料的大部分將成人收藏，但是年輕人和兒童也應該有中文材料，因為分享這些材料是重要的代際關係和教育機會的一部分。華埠老年居民非常喜歡中文雜誌和報紙。為了便於識別，社區成員要求這些成人材料位於圖書館的一個獨特部分。

電腦資源：需要中文程序和鍵盤。

### 程序設計

圖書館應該能夠適應中國文化的表現，如音樂，中國作家的閱讀和藝術展品。對這些活動和展品的管理需要社區成員的積極參與，以確定如何預定這些活動，誰負責等等。出於安全原因，展覽空間將需要在公共區域，由圖書館工作人員進行視覺監督。社區會議空間將需要調整大小，以適應可能計劃的事件類型。



1 華埠分館中文館藏的規模將由BPL館員決定。



# Library Services Recommendations

## Reflect and Strengthen Chinese Culture

While the Boston Public Library's mission is to welcome all users and to celebrate the diversity of Boston's people, it must also respond to the needs of the neighborhood. The library can reflect and support the Chinese culture of the Chinatown community in a variety of ways.



### Language:

#### Staff:

In addition to English, library patrons may speak either Cantonese or Mandarin, the two most commonly-spoken Chinese languages. Staff will need to be fluent in one or both.

#### Building signage:

Building signs should be in both English and Chinese to assist way-finding.



#### Collection:

The BPL will build a significant Chinese language collection that will be based in this branch and will be available to the entire city.<sup>1</sup> A good Chinese language browsing collection that includes audio visual materials will be important for both regional visitors and local residents. Although we expect that the bulk of this material will be in an adult collection, young adults and children should also have Chinese language materials available, as sharing this material is part of an important intergenerational connection and educational opportunity. An ample supply of Chinese language magazines and newspapers is highly desirable for older Chinatown residents. For ease of identification, community members have requested that this adult material be located in a distinct section of the library.

Computer Resources: Chinese language programs and keyboards will be needed.



### Programming

The library should be able to accommodate presentations of Chinese culture such as music, readings by Chinese authors, and art exhibits. Management of these events and exhibits will require active participation by community members to determine how these events are booked, who is responsible, etc. Exhibit space will need to be in a public area with visual supervision by library staff for security reasons. Community meeting space will need to be sized and fit out to accommodate the types of events that could be planned.

<sup>1</sup> The size of the Chinese language collection in the Chinatown branch will need to be determined by BPL librarians.

# 圖書館服務建議

## 反思和強化華埠文化

### 特別收藏

#### “關於中國”系列：

有關中國和亞洲歷史，文化，文學，政治，經濟，地質，環境等方面的英文資料，將為亞裔美國人提供豐富的文化遺產知識，並將成為傳承下一代文化傳統的重要途徑。

#### 華埠歷史資訊：

華埠的歷史和中國移民到新英格蘭可能是圖書館的資料和展品的一個有趣的補充。這類信息已經被新英格蘭中國歷史協會收錄，雖然我們的理解是很多都沒有編入目錄。平衡圖書館的公眾獲取材料的目標與保存的檔案目標將需要考慮，因為BPL制定了這個分館的計劃。



## Library Services Recommendations

### Reflect and Reinforce Chinatown Culture

#### Special Collections

##### 'About China' collection:

English language materials about Chinese and Asian history, culture, literature, politics, economics, geology, environment, etc. would provide knowledge of the rich cultural heritage for Asian-Americans and would be an important way for cultural traditions to be passed to future generations.

##### Chinatown history information:

History of the Chinatown area and Chinese immigration to New England might be an interesting addition to the library's materials and exhibits. Information of this type has been collected by the Chinese Historical Society of New England, although it is our understanding that much of it has not been catalogued. Balancing the Library's goal of public access to materials against an archival goal of preservation will need to be considered as the BPL develops its plans for this branch.



The Chinese Monthly News, 1892. A monthly newspaper, 5 cents, providing news from China and advertisements of local

Gentry and Merchant, 1903. It was not uncommon for a storeowner to be an

# 圖書館服務建議

## 提供一個多代人的聚會場所

社區成員認為，華埠分館最重要的功能之一是作為社區聚集空間。如前所述，在華埠聚會的免費和公共場所相當有限。居民社區感到缺乏各種規模的非正式聚會和正式會議的空間。此外，來自亞洲地區的參觀者預計將創造更多的空間參加文化活動，使用圖書館資源和社交需求。最後，正如下一節所述，社區對利用圖書館開展各種教育活動有著極大的興趣，這些活動將滿足建築物內部空間的需求。

我們建議圖書館至少提供以下類型的空間：

- **非正式的閒逛空間：**我們建議圖書館提供足夠的非正式座位，以容納希望聚集在一起的居民群體，在中國報刊上掌握最新消息，打麻將，並感受到社區的一部分。在天氣好的時候，這種活動經常發生在華埠門戶公園，但一旦惡劣的天氣進入，必須撤退到各種咖啡店和茶室。

許多參與者提到在圖書館吃點心或喝點飲料的能力是一個理想的功能，反映了中央圖書館大廳咖啡廳的普及。這種類型的區域可能是入口附近的非正式休息區的一部分。儘管如此，食品服務行業的管理以及與圖書館食品存在有關的衛生問題可能會對圖書館的觀點提出挑戰。

- **適用於大型聚會的多用途會議/會議空間：**100至150人的社區會議空間將被廣泛使用。一個可以不同細分為兩個部分的空間將使實用性最大化。圖書館規劃者可能會考慮是否可以通過大型折疊門或高架門將其打開到圖書館的總體空間，以便能容納更大的事件。
- **小型會議室：**兩個或兩個以上較小的會議室（8-12人，20人）可為小型圖書館計劃提供空間，如會話圈和成人教育班，並可由社區非營利組織預留



## Library Services Recommendations

### Provide a Multigenerational Gathering Place



Community members feel that one of the most important functions of a Chinatown branch library is as a community gathering space. As previously noted, free and publicly available places to meet in Chinatown are quite limited. The resident community feels a lack of space for both informal gatherings and formal meetings of all sizes. In addition, visitors from the regional Asian community are expected to create additional demand for spaces to attend cultural events, use library resources, and socialize. Finally, as indicated in the next section, there is great community interest in the use of the library for educational programs of various kinds, which will place demands upon meeting space within the building.

We recommend that the library provide the following types of spaces at a minimum:

- **Informal hang-out space:** We recommend that the library provide adequate informal seating to accommodate groups of residents who wish to congregate for conversation, to stay abreast of news in the Chinese press, play mahjong, and feel part of the community. In good weather, this activity often happens in the Chinatown Gateway Park but must retreat to various coffee shops and tea rooms once inclement weather sets in.



The ability to get a snack or hot drink in the library has been mentioned by many participants as a desirable feature and reflects the popularity of the café area in the lobby of the Central Library. This type of area could be part of an informal seating space near the entry. Nevertheless, management of a food service operation, as well as sanitary issues connected with the presence of food in the library, may provide challenges from the library's point of view.

- **Multipurpose meeting/conference space for large gatherings:** A community meeting space for 100 - 150 persons would be well-used. A space that could be variously subdivided into two sections would maximize usefulness. Library planners might consider whether it could be opened up to the general library space by means of large folding or overhead doors so that it could accommodate larger events.
- **Small Conference rooms:** Two or more smaller conference rooms (8-12 people, 20 people) would provide space for smaller library programs such as conversation circles, and adult education classes, and could be reserved by community nonprofit organizations.



# 圖書館服務建議

## 多代收集的地方

- 小組學習室：這些房間中的一些將容納諮詢會議，學生學習小組和ESL對話。
- 戶外空間：提到的非正式社區空間的另一個方面是為圖書館顧客提供受保護的室外空間或庭院。這對於感受戶外空間的社區而言將是一個美好的享受。在空間或資金有限的情況下，應優先考慮室內會議空間。



**社區會議空間的使用時間：**在我們社區會議上的投入表明，在標準的分館機構工作時間內，社區組織可能會有更大的會議空間需求。通常，分館圖書館的會議空間服務於圖書館計劃和社區會議，圖書館計劃優先。我們預計在圖書館開放時，會議室將會被預訂完畢，並且會有壓力來最大限度地利用晚間的時間來滿足這一需求。出於安全和維護的原因，BPL在分館機構關閉時不允許使用會議室。因此，我們建議圖書館優先考慮晚上的圖書館開放時間，以及學生和服務人員在晚些時候的需要。



## Library Services Recommendations



### Multigenerational Gathering Place

- **Small group study rooms:** A number of these rooms would accommodate counseling sessions, student study groups, and ESL conversations.
- **Outdoor Space:** Another aspect of informal community space that has been mentioned is a protected outdoor space or courtyard for library patrons. This would be a wonderful amenity for a community that feels outdoor space is at a premium. In the event of limitations of space or funding, however, priority should be given to indoor meeting space.



**Hours for Community Meeting Space Use:** Input at our community meetings indicate that there might be a greater demand for meeting space by community groups than can be accommodated during standard branch operating hours. Typically, meeting spaces in branch libraries serve library programs as well as community meetings, with library programs taking precedence. We expect that meeting rooms will be fully booked when the library is open and that there will be pressure to maximize evening hours to accommodate this demand. For security and maintenance reasons, the BPL does not allow use of the meeting rooms when the branch is closed. For this reason, as well as the needs of students and service workers who value later hours, we recommend that the library prioritize evening library opening hours.

# 圖書館服務建議

## 提供服務以支持社區需求

華埠社區成員把獲取資源和服務視為鄰里圖書館最重要的功能之一。這個社區需要的服務類型分為四類：

- 社會服務
- 教育計劃
- 青少年和家庭計劃
- 技術資源

### 社會服務

華埠的人口包括移民，非英語人士，低收入家庭和老年人等群體。這些群體往往是社會服務的使用者。華埠地區有許多機構提供這些服務（見附錄），但是提供有關在當地使用這些服務的信息將是這個分支機構圖書館工作人員的一個重要職能。圖書館應該充當關於社會服務信息的交換所，例如：

- 住房
- 稅務準備
- 移民和公民問題
- 醫療保險/健康保險，
- 福利
- 營養服務
- 幼兒/課後計劃
- 就業服務/工作培訓
- 老年人服務

參加社區會議的人對圖書館也提供了一些社會服務項目很感興趣。作為其常規編程的一部分，BPL系統確實解決了這些問題。科普利廣場 Copley Square 的中央圖書館提供定期的計劃，從簡歷寫作和電腦掃盲到社會保障福利信息。這些類型的節目將在華埠非常讚賞。



## Library Services Recommendations

### Provide Services to Support Community Needs

Chinatown community members regard access to resources and services as one of the most important functions for a library in their neighborhood. The types of services that are needed in this community fall into four categories:

- Social services
- Educational programs
- Youth and Family programs
- Technology Resources

#### Social services

The population of Chinatown includes groups such as immigrants, non-English speakers, low-income families, and seniors. These groups are often users of social services. There are numerous agencies in the Chinatown area that provide these services (see the Appendix) but providing information about access to these services in the local area will be an important function for library staff in this branch. The library should function as a clearinghouse for information about social services such as:

- housing
- tax preparation
- immigration & citizenship issues
- Medicare/health insurance,
- welfare
- nutrition services
- child care / afterschool programs
- employment services/ job training
- elder services

There was clear interest from the participants in the community meetings in having the library also offer access to some of these social service programs. The BPL system does address some of these issues as part of its regular programming. The Central Library in Copley Square offers regular programs ranging from resume writing and computer literacy to information on Social Security benefits. These types of programs would be much appreciated in Chinatown.

## 圖書館服務建議

### 提供服務以支持社區需求

我們建議該分行在圖書館內的服務台，數字亭或小型會議室中補充定期的節目，其中一些社會服務機構的代表可以與社區成員會面，回答問題或進行轉介。目前在華埠應該包括的BPL項目包括：

- 提供有關公民身份和移民問題的移民提升角。一些分館機構提供由美國公民和移民服務局工作人員舉辦的信息會議和研討會。這種服務適用於華埠社區。
- 波士頓公共圖書館分館機構向公眾提供稅務表格。雖然圖書館不提供稅收準備服務，但是它也承辦了AARP志願者，幫助老年人在幾個圖書館進行稅務準備。這是一個可以考慮這個分館的服務，因為它將服務於一個擁有大批老年人的社區。
- 波士頓社區服務部門代表提供有關城市提供的課程信息，如課後計劃，暑期就業，掃盲計劃，老年人和移民服務。為華埠的定期外展提供一個中心位置將是一個好處。

### 教育項目

華埠社區對成人學習者和青年人的教育機會極為重視。已請求的服務包括：

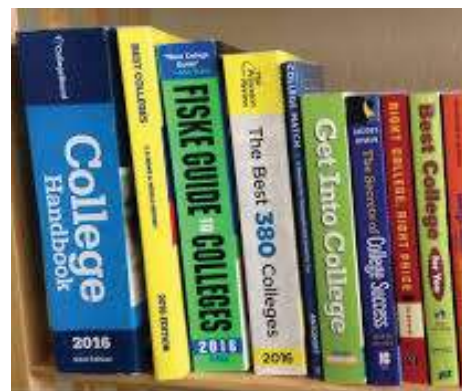
- 家庭作業幫助和輔導
- SAT和大學預科
- ESOL和中國班
- 英文/中文會話機會
- 電腦知識
- 公民課程

BPL系統中的許多分館機構都可以使用這些服務，並且可以成為華埠所需服務類型的一個模型。



MAYOR'S OFFICE  
FOR IMMIGRANT  
ADVANCEMENT

Martin J. Walsh, Mayor of Boston



## Library Services Recommendations

### Immigrant Integration Resources Fair

Saturday, August 1, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

Representatives from local non-profit and government agencies will be at the branch to answer your questions and refer you to services whether you are looking for an ESL class or assistance with the process of becoming a U.S. citizen.

Stop by to sign up for an ESL class, citizenship information, community resource information, snacks, and much more.



### Provide Services to Support Community Needs

We recommend that the branch supplement regular programming with a service desk, digital kiosk, or small meeting room within the library where representatives from some of these social service agencies can meet with community members to answer questions or make referrals. Among the current BPL programs that should be included in Chinatown are the following:

- Immigrant Advancement Corners that offer information about citizenship and immigrant issues. Some branches offer information sessions and workshops conducted by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services staff. This type of service would be appropriate for the Chinatown community.
- Boston Public Library branches provide tax forms to the public. Although the Library does not offer tax preparation services, it does host AARP volunteers to assist elders in tax preparation at several libraries. This is a service that could be considered for this branch, as it will serve a community with a large group of seniors.
- Boston Department of Neighborhood Services representatives provide information about programs offered by the city such as afterschool programs, summer employment, literacy programs, elder and immigration services. Providing a central location for this regular outreach in Chinatown would be a benefit.

### Educational Programs

Educational opportunities are extremely highly valued by the Chinatown community both for adult learners and youth. Services that have been requested include:

- Homework help and tutoring
- SAT and college prep
- ESOL & Chinese classes
- English / Chinese conversation opportunities
- Computer literacy
- Citizenship classes

Many of these services are available at branch libraries in the BPL system and could be a model for the types of services needed in Chinatown.

## 圖書館服務建議

### 提供服務以支持社區需求

#### 英語學習機會：

ESOL課程和面向英語學習者的對話組通常在有大量外國出生居民的分支機構提供。這樣的班級在像華埠這樣的新移民社區中將非常重要。與此同時，許多年輕的亞裔美國人也參加了中文課，我們認為可能會有興趣的中國出生的老年人誌願為年輕一代提供漢語技能指導和參與代際對話小組。BPL的在線外語學習資源也可以成為電腦用戶的一種資源，儘管仍然有許多家庭沒有上網，而且許多社區參與者都沒有意識到這一點。

#### 家庭作業幫助：

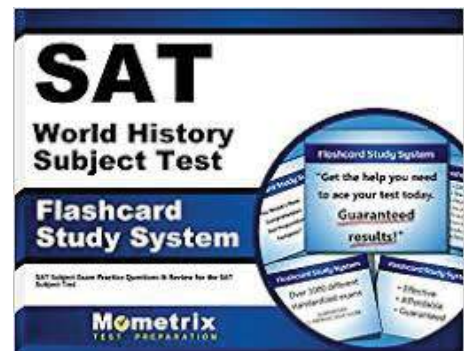
家庭作業幫助和指導是華埠社區中父母和年輕人重視的重要服務，因為有些學生可能無法從在職父母或非英語家庭成員的家中獲得這種幫助。課外活動確實為一些年輕的學生提供功課幫助，但年齡較大的學生也需要這種幫助，特別是Josiah Quincy高中的早期發放日（週三）。BPL系統中的許多分館機構在周一至週四的下午提供功課幫助。我們建議在華埠可能需要延長這個服務的下午和晚上時間。

#### 測試準備：

BPL為MCAS提供在線考試準備，大學入學考試，GED或HiSet準備考試（高中同等考試），雖然青少年焦點小組的成員基本上不知道這些服務。圖書館系統可能需要探索更好的方式，將高中生與這些類型的現有課程聯繫起來，包括提供大學預科課程。大學申請作文研討會是青少年尋求幫助的另一個領域。

#### 電腦知識：

從軟件，互聯網使用和社交媒體到回答特定問題的嵌入式技術實驗室的電腦使用課程都適用於數字技能可能廣泛的社區



## Library Services Recommendations

### Provide Services to Support Community Needs



#### Free Drop-In Homework Help

2017-2018 School Year



Boston Public Library locations offer free after-school homework help and mentorship provided by trained, high-achieving high school students. Homework Help is available Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m., September 18 through May 24. Open to students in grades K-8. No registration is required.

Homework Help mentor trainings provided by Harvard University's Public School Partnerships Team, the developers of SmartTALK, a program that uses research-based tools, strategies, and resources to support students during homework time.

[www.bpl.org/homework](http://www.bpl.org/homework)

Boston Public Library  
617.859.2325

#### English Language Learning Opportunities:

ESOL classes and conversational groups for English language learners are typically offered in branches where there are substantial numbers of foreign-born residents. Such classes would be vitally important in a community of new immigrants like Chinatown. At the same time, many younger Asian-Americans enroll in Chinese classes and we think that there could be an interest in Chinese-born elders volunteering to mentor the younger generation in Chinese language skills and to participate in intergenerational conversational groups. BPL's online foreign language learning resources could also be a resource for computer users, although there are still many households without internet access and many participants in our community meetings were unaware of them.

#### Homework Help:

Homework help and mentoring are important services that are valued by parents and young people alike in the Chinatown community, as some students may not be able to obtain this help at home from working parents or non-English-speaking family members. Afterschool programs do provide homework help for some younger students but older students need this support as well, particularly on Josiah Quincy Upper School's early release days (Wednesdays). Many branches in the BPL system offer homework help on weekday afternoons (Monday through Thursday). We recommend that afternoon and evening hours for this service may need to be extended in Chinatown.

#### Test Preparation:

BPL offers online test preparation for MCAS, college entrance exams, and GED or HiSet Preparedness exams (high school equivalency), although members of the Teen focus group were largely unaware of these services. The Library system may need to explore better ways to connect high school students with these types of existing programs, including offering sessions on college prep resources. College application essay workshops were another area where teens sought help.

#### Computer Literacy:

Classes in computer use, ranging from software, internet use and social media to a drop-in tech lab to answer specific questions are appropriate for the community, whose digital skills may range widely.



#### **Brighton Branch** Beginning Internet Classes, Tuesdays at 11 a.m.

Mystified by the net? Don't know how to surf? Help is available on a one-on-one basis to get you started. Call 617.782.6032 for an appointment and ask for Alan.

#### **Charlestown Branch**

Computer Instruction, Thursdays, October 19 and 26 at 3 - 5 p.m.

Do you need help with computers, your electronic device, or the library's online catalog, collections, or resources? Drop by for some friendly, one-on-one instruction from 3-5 p.m. Appointments are available by calling 617.242.1248.

# 圖書館服務建議

## 提供服務以支持社區需求

### 青年和家庭方案

- 除了上面提到的面向青少年的教育計劃之外，青少年和年輕人還需要老年人在圖書館裡尋找的非正式閒逛空間。這個區域應該與成人座位分開，並且與安靜的學習空間充分聲音隔離。
- 參加社區會議的幼兒家長熱心參與在中央圖書館舉辦的兒童節目。故事時間，唱歌時段和幼兒遊戲時間都是提到的流行事件。其他分店提供家庭故事，嬰兒跛子，學前電影，工藝品和其他方案。我們期望在華埠也會有類似的計劃。在華埠，工作日早上很可能會看到年幼的孩子在老年人的陪伴下和空間容納老人和孩子都必須在附近。兒童節目也可能包括做手工藝的機會。

### 技術資源

- 電腦和免費上網是現代圖書館不可或缺的資源。在華埠尤其如此，居民可能不擁有這些設備或在家中可以上網。華埠分館會需要提供大量的電腦，其中一部分需要配備中文程序和適當的鍵盤技術。計算機訪問應該得到像下面的技術支持和電腦掃盲班這樣的程序的支持，就像現在在其他分館機構的圖書館一樣。作為華埠的一個分館機構，對於青少年和成人學習者來說，這將是一個重要的學習和家庭作業資源，預計計算機的需求將會很高。此外，青少年對數字媒體創作以及媒體遊戲感興趣。這個年齡組的設施將需要納入這個相關的技術。
- 創新技術實驗室（Fab Lab，製造商實驗室）是最近幾個圖書館的一項創新。由於這些房間需要專門的空間和訓練有素的工作人員，BPL正在開發這種類型的分館機構。社區成員表示希望獲得這種創新設施，包括3D打印和機器人技術。
- 波士頓公共圖書館的科爾斯坦商業圖書館Kirstein Business Library和科普利廣場 Copley Sq.的創新中心，為求職者，企業家，非營利組織和創新者提供了一系列資源。將這些計劃中的一部分擴展到華埠的分館機構可能會成為分支機構計劃的一個考慮因素。



## Library Services Recommendations

### Provide Services to Support Community Needs



#### Youth and Family Programs

- In addition to the education-oriented programs for teens noted above, teens and young adults need the type of informal hang-out space that older adults seek in the library. This area should be separate from adult seating and adequately acoustically separated from quiet study space.
- Parents of young children who attended community meetings are enthusiastic participants in the children's programs held at the Central Library. Storytime, sing-along sessions, and toddler play times were popular events that were mentioned. Other branches offer family storytime, baby lapsit, preschool movies, crafts, and other programs. We expect that similar programs would be appreciated in Chinatown as well. In Chinatown, weekday mornings are likely to see young children accompanied by older adults and space to accommodate both the seniors and children must be in proximity. Children's programs may also include the opportunity to do craft projects



#### Technology Resources

- Computers and free internet access are an indispensable resource in modern libraries. This is particularly true in Chinatown, where residents may not own these devices or have internet access at home. The Chinatown branch will need to provide an ample number of computers, a portion of which will need to be equipped with Chinese language programs and appropriate keyboard technology. Computer access should be supported by programs such as drop-in tech support and computer literacy classes, as now occur in other branch libraries. As a Chinatown branch will be an important resource for study and homework for both young and adult learners, it is expected that computer demand will be high. In addition, there is interest by Teens in digital media creation as well as media gaming. Facilities for this age group will need to incorporate this relevant technology.
- Creative technology labs (Fab Lab, makerspace labs) are an innovation in a few recent libraries. As these rooms require dedicated space and trained staff, BPL is developing access to this type of facility for branches. Community members have expressed a desire to have access to such innovative facilities, including 3D printing and robotics.
- Boston Public Library's Kirstein Business Library and Innovation Center in Copley Square, offers resources to job-seekers, entrepreneurs, nonprofits, and innovators with a robust slate of programs. Extending some of these program offerings to a Chinatown branch could be a consideration as planning goes forward on the branch.



# 圖書館服務建議

## 其他問題

- **安全感：**過去十年來，華埠地區發生了巨大變化，房地產和機構發展帶來了多樣化的新居民和遊客。然而，仍然有一些無家可歸的人被吸引到公共圖書館的空間和資源中。華埠居民對社區避難所的人身安全表示擔憂。

波士頓公共圖書館是免費的，向所有人開放，致力於為所有的顧客提供他們所需要的幫助。由於無家可歸者的獨特需求需要特別的宣傳，BPL與波士頓鄰里發展部和Pine Street Inn聯合，於2017年10月宣布聘用外展經理，外展經理將作為評估和危機管理團隊的一員幫助有需要的人他將在中央圖書館以及需求最大的城市的圖書館工作。

- **營業時間應根據社區需求量身定制。**下午和晚上的時間會被學生，家長和白天工作人員大量使用。星期三，Josiah Quincy高中發行日，當地學生將特別多地參加。週一休息的餐廳工作人員使用圖書館將非常重要。圖書館提供的公共會議室在社區中的使用將非常受歡迎。老年人更可能喜歡早上的時候，他們可能會聚集在圖書館，由孫子陪同。由於華埠是該地區亞洲人口的常住目的地，作為語言課，雜貨和活動的周遊的一部分，週末時間尤其重要，週六尤其如此。確定營業時間將需要在人員和預算現實與社區需求之間取得平衡。



## Library Services Recommendations

### Other concerns

- A Sense of Security: The Chinatown area has changed dramatically in the last decade, with real estate and institutional development bringing a diverse group of new residents and visitors to the area. There remains, however, a population of homeless individuals in the area who are drawn to the spaces and resources of the public library. Chinatown residents have expressed concern about personal safety in relation to shelters in the neighborhood.

The Boston Public Library is free, open to all, and committed to providing all patrons the assistance they need. As the unique needs of the homeless require particular outreach, BPL, in association with Boston's Department of Neighborhood Development and the Pine Street Inn, announced in October 2017 the hire of an outreach manager who will work as part of a team providing assessment and crisis management to individuals in need. He will work both at the Central Library as well as at library locations in the City where there is the most demand.

- Hours of Operation should be tailored to community needs. Afternoon and evening hours will be heavily used by students, parents, and daytime workers. Wednesday, which is Josiah Quincy Upper School early release day, would be particularly heavily attended by local students. Library use by restaurant workers, whose day off is on Monday, would be important. Evening hours would be highly popular for community use of public meeting rooms provided by the library. Seniors are more likely to prefer morning hours, when they may congregate in the library, accompanied by grandchildren. As Chinatown is a frequent destination of the region's Asian population as part of weekly trips to language classes, groceries, and events, weekend hours are important, particularly on Saturday. Determination of hours of operation will need to balance staffing and budget realities with community needs.



# 6

## LIBRARY SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Space Program Concepts  
Space Relationships  
Design Character

## 圖書館空間推薦

擬議的空間計劃概念  
空間關係  
設計特色

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

建築空間項目旨在為建築物的許多功能建立適當的尺寸要求。詳細的建築計劃的發展超出了本研究的範圍，其目的是概述永久性華埠分行所需的服務。儘管如此，為了規劃和評估可能的場地，需要開發一般的尺寸範圍。為了達到符合社區需求的合理的基線規模，我們考慮了三個不同的因素：

- BPL系統內的分館的大小尺寸
- 針對特定組件（如座位和電腦）的分館標準空間準則
- 可比較的分館圖書館的特定計劃領域，如會議空間，工作人員空間要求，成人/青少年/兒童部分。

### 分館機構的大小尺寸

BPL系統中的分館設施範圍很大，一般可分為以下幾類：

- 小型：不到1萬GSF<sup>1</sup>（範圍6,300 - 9700 GSF;平均8133 GSF）
- 中型：10,000 - 20,000 GSF（範圍10,200 - 15,000 GSF;平均12,000 GSF）
- 大型：超過20,000個GSF（範圍20,000 - 24,200 GSF;平均21,825 GSF）

較老的分圖書館一般在較小的範圍內;而城市外圍的新分館較大。分館規模直接與服務區人口，距離其他附近分館機構的距離以及區域發展密度相關聯。華埠的分館可以預期在中型等規模的基礎上：

- 鄰近其他分館和中央圖書館（距中央圖書館Central Library<sup>2</sup>，西區West End，北區North End和南區South End分館不到一英里）
- 服務區約有15000人
- 當地發展的密度和可用房地產的稀缺性

1 GSF =共約平方英尺  
2 在華埠門延伸直線測量

### Small - Medium - Large Branch Libraries in the BPL system 小型-中型-大型 BPL系統中的分館



*West End Branch (9,700 GSF)*  
西端分館



*Charlestown Branch (10,300 GSF)*  
查爾斯鎮分館



*Honan Allston Branch (20,000 GSF)*  
豪拿奧斯頓分館

## Proposed Space Program Concepts

### Small - Medium - Large Branch Libraries in the BPL system 小型-中型-大型 BPL系統中的分館



*Uphams Corner Branch (6,300 GSF)*  
奧漢角分館



*South Boston Branch (10,700 GSF)*  
南波士頓分館



*Hyde Park Branch (24,200 GSF)*  
海德公園分館

An architectural space program seeks to establish appropriate size requirements for the many functions of a building. The development of a detailed architectural program goes beyond the scope of this study, whose purpose is to outline the services needed in a permanent Chinatown branch. Nevertheless, for purposes of planning and assessment of potential sites, a general range of sizes needs to be developed. To achieve a reasonable baseline size that corresponds to the community's needs, we have looked at three different factors:

- Branch library size within the BPL system
- Branch library standard space guidelines for specific components such as seating and computers
- Comparable branch libraries' specific program areas such as meeting space, staff space requirements, adult/teen/children's sections.

### Branch Facility Size

Branch library facilities in the BPL system range greatly in size, but can generally be categorized as follows:

- Small: Less than 10,000 GSF<sup>1</sup> (Range 6,300 – 9,700 GSF; average 8,133 GSF)
- Medium: 10,000 – 20,000 GSF (Range 10,200 – 15,000 GSF; average 12,000 GSF)
- Large: Over 20,000 GSF (Range 20,000 – 24,200 GSF; average 21,825 GSF)

Older branches are generally in the smaller range; new branches in outer neighborhoods of the city are larger. Branch size is directly tied to the service area population, distance from other nearby branches, and density of area development. A Chinatown branch library could be expected to be in the medium size range based upon:

- proximity to other branch libraries as well as the Central Library, (under one mile<sup>2</sup> from the Central Library, West End, North End, and South End branch libraries)
- its service area of roughly 15,000 people
- the density of local development and scarcity of available real estate

<sup>1</sup> GSF = Gross Square Feet

<sup>2</sup> Measured in a straight line from the Chinatown Gate

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

BPL分支圖書館設施數據

分館	已開放	主要的改建	SF	筆記	平均尺碼	
小型	Uphams Corner	1902	2004	6,300		8,133
	Egleston Square	1953	na	6,800		
	Adams Street	1951	na	7,200	1	
	Faneuil Brighto	1931	na	7,600		
	Lower Mills	1981	2005	8,000		
	North End	1965	na	8,200		
	West End	1968	na	9,700		
	Fields Corner	1969	na	9,700		
	Connolly JP	1932	2004	9,700		
中型	Parker Hill	1931	na	10,200		12,000
	Charlestown	1970	na	10,300		
	South Boston	1957	na	10,700		
	South End	1971	na	10,800		
	Jamaica Plain	1911	1936/2017	12,500		
	Roslindale	1961	na	13,900		
	East Boston	2014	na	15,000		
	Honan-Allston	2001	na	20,000		
大型	Dudley	1978	na	21,000		21,825
	Grove Hall	2009	na	21,000		
	Mattapan	2009	na	21,000		
	Codman Square	1978	na	22,000		
	Brighton	1969	2010	22,400		
	Hyde Park	1899	2000	23,000		
	West Roxbury	1922	1989	24,200		

### 筆記:

上面顯示的區域SF由波士頓公共圖書館工作人員提供，代表每個分館的大致平方英尺。

1 亞當斯街分行Adam Street Branch近期的規劃研究顯示，計劃擴張至12,250個國家科學基金會 (15,000 GSF)

最近可能與華埠分行相當的分行圖書館項目包括牙買加平原分館 (12,500 SF)和東波士頓分館 (15,000 SF)。瑞斯林達分館 (13,900 SF) 尺寸亦相似，現在正在設計中。這些總面積代表這些設施的大致總建築面積，包括外牆和內牆，結構和機械元件，走廊，樓梯和所有的項目空間。圖書館計劃的淨可用計劃面積一般約為總建築面積的70-80%。因此，對於總面積為12,500至15,000平方英尺的中型設施，淨使用面積 (NUSF) 將達到約9,600至12,500個NSF<sup>1</sup>。考慮華埠社區所需的社區資源類型，這個範圍的較高端將是首選。

<sup>1</sup> 淨面積包括機械，電氣，IT，衛生間和其他建築服務以及圖書館計劃領域。

Comparable projects in medium-size category  
中等規模的類比項目



Jamaica Plain Branch (12,500 GSF)  
牙買加平原分館 Jamaica Plain Branch (12,500 GSF)



Roslindale Branch (13,900 GSF)  
瑞斯林道分館 Roslindale Branch (13,900 GSF)



East Boston Branch (15,000 GSF)  
東波士頓分館 East Boston Branch (15,000 GSF)

### 獨立與混合使用設施

雖然BPL系統中的許多分館是獨立的建築，但利用混合使用開發的共享空間可能會有一些優勢，其中會議室，程序室或展覽空間可以減少對專用圖書館的整體需求空間。

# Proposed Space Program Concepts

Comparable projects in medium-size category  
中等規模的類比項目



**Jamaica Plain Branch (12,500 GSF)**  
牙買加平原分館 Jamaica Plain Branch(12,500GSF)



**Roslindale Branch (13,900 GSF)**  
瑞斯林道分館 Roslindale Branch (13,900 GSF)



**East Boston Branch (15,000 GSF)**  
東波士頓分館 East Boston Branch(15,000 GSF)

### Stand-alone vs Mixed Use Facility

While many of the branches in the BPL system are stand-alone buildings, there may be some advantages in taking advantage of shared spaces of mixed use developments, in which meeting rooms, program rooms, or exhibition space could reduce the overall need for

BPL BRANCH LIBRARY FACILITY DATA

	Branch	Opened	Major Reno	SF	Note	
SMALL	Uphams Corner	1902	2004	6,300		average 8,133
	Egleston Square	1953	na	6,800		
	Adams Street	1951	na	7,200	1	
	Faneuil Brighton	1931	na	7,600		
	Lower Mills	1981	2005	8,000		
	North End	1965	na	8,200		
	West End	1968	na	9,700		
	Fields Corner	1969	na	9,700		
	Connolly JP	1932	2004	9,700		
MEDIUM	Parker Hill	1931	na	10,200		average 12,000
	Charlestown	1970	na	10,300		
	South Boston	1957	na	10,700		
	South End	1971	na	10,800		
	Jamaica Plain	1911	1936/2017	12,500		
	Roslindale	1961	na	13,900		
	East Boston	2014	na	15,000		
LARGE	Honan-Allston	2001	na	20,000		average 21,825
	Dudley	1978	na	21,000		
	Grove Hall	2009	na	21,000		
	Mattapan	2009	na	21,000		
	Codman Square	1978	na	22,000		
	Brighton	1969	2010	22,400		
	Hyde Park	1899	2000	23,000		
	West Roxbury	1922	1989	24,200		

NOTES:

Area SF shown above have been provided by Boston Public Library staff and represent approximate gross square feet of each branch.

1. Adams Street Branch recent programming study indicates a planned expansion to 12,250 NSF (15,000 GSF)

Recent branch library projects that might be of comparable size to Chinatown’s branch include Jamaica Plain (12,500 SF) and East Boston (15,000 SF). Roslindale (13,900 SF) is similar in size and now in design. These gross areas represent approximate total building area for these facilities, including exterior and interior walls, structural and mechanical elements, corridors, stairs, and all program spaces. The net usable program area for library programs is generally approximately 70-80% of the gross building area. Thus, for a medium-sized facility of 12,500 – 15,000 gross square feet, a net usable area (NUSF) of approximately 9,600 – 12,500 NSF would be achieved <sup>1</sup>. Considering the type of community resource desired by the Chinatown community, the higher end of this range would be preferred.

<sup>1</sup> The net area includes mechanical, electrical, IT, toilet rooms, and other building services as well as library program areas.

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

### 分館度量標準

麻薩諸塞州圖書館委員會 (MBLC) 根據服務區的人口為圖書館顧客座位和公用電腦提供了一些指導。這些指導原則可能有助於在華埠分館為這些設施建立基線。由於它們代表了特定時間點的推薦做法，它們可以為進一步的討論提供一個基礎，而不是在不斷變化的圖書館設施和服務範圍內提出一個硬性要求。

2015年服務區人口為14,844人。自2010年以來，這一人口增長了4.7%。由於分行圖書館可能無法開放3 - 5年，鑑於波士頓中心這一地區的發展指導方針不斷發展，似乎有理由認為人口增長率介於0.4 - 4.7%將適用。到2020年，這一增長可能使當地人口達到約15,500人。近年來，圖書館服務區內的高收入居民湧入。此外，服務區外用戶對華埠分館圖書館的特殊資源的需求還未確定。就本研究而言，我們假設這個需求可以由中央圖書館和整個BPL系統的資源來處理。

最後，隨著收入更高的居民傾向於不同地使用圖書館 - 或者可能不太頻繁 - 這種趨勢的延續可能會影響該地區分館機構長期提供的服務項目。

**座位問題** 圖書館一般顧客座位的MBLC標準是根據每1000人的按比例計算的座位<sup>1</sup>。對於10,000人而言，每千人使用7個座位；為2.5萬人，使用4.5個座位。人口為15,500人，比例乘數為6.2席/1000人，提供約96個贊助人席位。考慮到華埠社區認為分館是所有年齡段的重要聚集地，包括可能住在當前服務區外的老主顧，我們建議每千人7個座位可以更好地反映社區預期的圖書館使用情況。每千人7席，至少需要109個席位。

座位類型應該改變。他們包括個人隔間，工作桌子座位4-6，休閒休息室座位和櫃檯。



<sup>1</sup> 麻薩諸塞州圖書館委員會。MPLCP建築2016年：規劃指南，<http://guides.mblc.state.ma.us/c.php?g=242025&p=3224285> (訪問9/20/2017)。



## Proposed Space Program Concepts



### Branch Library Metrics

The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) provides some guidelines for library patron seating and public computers based upon the population of the service area. These guidelines may be useful in establishing a baseline for these facilities in a Chinatown branch. As they represent recommended practices at a specific point in time, they can provide a basis for further discussion rather than a hard requirement in the context of evolving library facilities and services.

The service area population in 2015 was 14,844. This population represented growth of 4.7% since 2010. Since a branch library might not open for 3-5 years, given evolving development guidelines for this area of the center of Boston, it seems reasonable to assume that a population growth rate of between 0 and 4.7% will apply. This growth could bring the local population to approximately 15,500 in 2020. Recent years have witnessed an influx of higher-income residents in the library's service area. In addition, there is an undetermined demand for the special resources of a Chinatown Branch Library from users residing outside the service area. For purposes of this study, we are assuming that this demand can be addressed by the resources of the Central Library and BPL system as a whole.

Finally, as higher income-earning residents tend to use libraries differently --or possibly less frequently-- than others, the continuation of this trend might affect the service programs offered over time in a branch in this area.



Seating. MBLC standards of general patron seating in libraries are based upon a pro-rated scale of seats per 1000 people.<sup>1</sup> For 10,000 people, a rate of 7 seats/1,000 applies; for 25,000 people, a rate of 4.5 seats is used. For a population of 15,500, a proportional multiplier of 6.2 seats / 1000 provides approximately 96 patron seats. Considering that the Chinatown community sees the branch library as an important gathering place for all ages, including patrons who may live outside the immediate service area, we suggest that 7 seats/1000 may provide a better reflection of expected library use by the community. At 7 seats/1000, a minimum of 109 seats would be required.

Seating types should be varied. They include individual carrels, work tables seating 4-6, casual lounge seating, and counters.

<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. *MPLCP Construction 2016: Planning Guidelines*, <http://guides.mblc.state.ma.us/c.php?g=242025&p=3224285> (accessed 9/20/2017).

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

**公共電腦設施** 威斯康星州公共教學部The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction制定了圖書館規劃標準，並在美國各地的圖書館系統參考<sup>1</sup>。數量標準基於從基本，中等，增強，優秀的努力水平。每千人使用公用互聯網電腦的指標在2010年得到了發展，而且由於數字資源和通信在當今世界的重要性越來越高，這個指標總體上看似乎很低。華埠社區內公共電腦設施的重要性，其成員可能不擁有這項技術，這就增加了為社區提供更多電腦的需求。此外，這個社區還需要多語言的軟件和鍵盤，這增加了潛在的需求。

WPL指標為每千人1.35台電腦，計算服務區人口為15,500人的21台電腦。我們建議華埠分館超過這個目標，並建議至少28-30個公共互聯網電腦資源，包括桌台式電腦台，筆記本電腦和平板電腦。我們注意到一些圖書館有額外的筆記本電腦供持卡人在圖書館內使用。

圖書館應提供無線網絡連接。

**靈活性** 過去20年來，圖書館的服務和設施發展迅速。適應變化服務模式的分館機構的重要性從未如此之大<sup>2</sup>。在華埠的服務區，社區也在變化。儘管社區決心保持社區和圖書館的中國特色，但人口結構的變化可能意味著收藏和設施的長期發展。此外，使用圖書館設施在有限的建築區域內舉辦社區活動的願望（如可能在潛在的開發地點提供）將高度重視靈活使用空間。現在許多圖書館把它們的收藏放在輪式貨架系統上，以便於搬遷。大型會議室設有折疊式面板來細分空間，反之，將其敞開到公共區域可能會增強對圖書館空間的使用。



1 公共圖書館開發團隊威斯康辛公共圖書館標準，第5版（麥迪遜 Madison，威斯康星州Wisconsin：威斯康星州公共教育部 Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction,2010年），第40頁。

## Proposed Space Program Concepts

Public computer facilities The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction has developed library planning standards that are referenced by library systems across the U.S.<sup>1</sup> Quantitative standards are based on levels of effort ranging from basic, moderate, enhanced, excellent. Metrics for public-use internet computers per 1000 population were developed in 2010 and in general seem low considering the increasing importance of digital resources and communication in today's world. The importance of publicly available computer facilities in the Chinatown community, whose members may not own this technology, increases the need to provide an enhanced number of computers for community use. In addition, multi-lingual software and keyboards will be needed in this community, increasing the potential need.

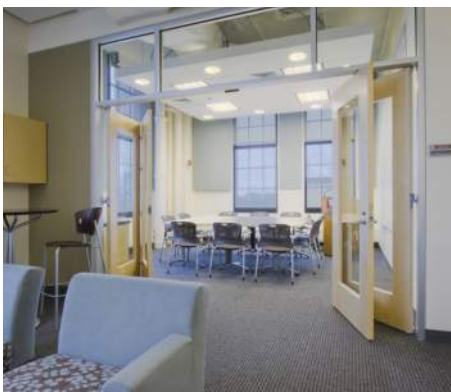


The WPL metric of 1.35 computers per 1000, produces a target of 21 computers for a service area population of 15,500. We recommend that the Chinatown branch exceed this target and suggest a minimum of 28-30 public internet computer resources, including desktop stations, laptops and tablets. We note that some libraries have additional laptops available to be used within the library by cardholders. The desire of community members for computer literacy classes may also prompt a need for a dedicated computer lab or group of computers for this purpose (an additional 10 computers). This count does not include computers needed by staff.

Wireless internet access should be provided throughout the library.



Flexibility Library services and facilities have been evolving rapidly over the last 20 years. The importance of a branch facility adapting to changing service patterns has never been greater. In the Chinatown service area as well, the neighborhood is changing. Although the community is determined to maintain the Chinese character of the neighborhood and the library, changing demographics may mean some evolution of collection and facilities in the long term. In addition, the desire to use the library facility to host community events within a limited building area, as is likely to be available in potential development sites, will place a premium on the flexible use of space. Many libraries now place their collections on wheeled shelving systems for easy relocation. Large meeting rooms with folding panels to subdivide space or, conversely, to open it up to the public area may allow enhanced use of library spaces.



1 Public Library Development Team *Wisconsin Public Library Standards*, 5th Edition (Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 2010), page 40.

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

### 所需的計劃領域

本節所示的方案領域是基於可比較的分圖書館以及華埠社區表達的優先事項。總的來說，我們已經回顧了其他圖書館在各個類別中空間的相對比例，下面引用的一般地方也是一致的。我們期望在項目的下一階段將製定一個詳細的太空計劃，並附有具體的收集建議。

**入口和大堂** 建築物的入口應該對多語種標牌的社區非常有用，歡迎圖書館的不同用戶。入口區應設有社區公告欄和/或數字顯示屏，同時注意圖書館計劃和服務以及社區活動。自助退房站將補充該地區的服務台。使用圖書館目錄和資源信息訪問計算機站也是這方面的適當組成部分。入口附近的書籍將在下班後返回。

入口處的服務點將傳統的圖書館資源和流通管理功能與社會服務方案，移民推進問題和其他資助者的信息相結合。這個服務中心將需要至少兩個員工工作站，打印機，存儲空間。

該設施的大廳是一些文化材料展示的潛在地點，從當地藝術家或地區學生的作品，說明華埠歷史的圖片和文物以及其他藏品。接近服務點將提供監督。

**成人區** 圖書館的成人區預計將成為華埠成年人和長者聚集的場所，閱讀報紙和雜誌，最近的音像產品，並可能監督其他家庭成員在兒童地區的活動。除了一般的成人收藏之外，擁有一個發展良好的亞洲語言版本和現有的中文期刊和視聽資料以及大量的非正式座位將是非常重要的。我們建議創建一個獨特的部分，收集一系列英文資料，提供中國歷史，文學，政治，地理，經濟和美術方面的信息。由於社區對建立文化價值代際溝通資源非常感興趣，因此這一領域可能成為圖書館青少年或兒童部門的橋樑。為了適應這些特殊的收藏區域，圖書館的這一部分可能需要比相對大小的分支稍大。



### 入口/大堂

門廊  
大堂  
服務點  
電腦圖冊  
新移民晉升

1,000 NSF

### 成人區

成人藏書  
報刊  
中文或亞裔語言資料  
“有關中國”資料  
服務點  
參考資料  
成人電腦  
電腦房  
成人就坐區

3,400 NSF



## Proposed Space Program Concepts

### Required Program Areas

Program areas indicated in this section are based upon comparable branch libraries as well as upon the Chinatown community's expressed priorities. In general, we have reviewed relative proportions of spaces in each category in other libraries and general areas quoted below are in line with these. We expect that a detailed space program will be developed in the next phase of the project in conjunction with specific collection recommendations.

### ENTRANCE / LOBBY

VESTIBULE  
LOBBY  
SERVICE POINT  
COMPUTER CATALOG STATION  
IMMIGRATION ADVANCEMENT

1,000 NSF

Entrance & Lobby The building entrance should be highly visible to the community with multilingual signage to welcome the library's diverse users. The entrance area should feature a community bulletin board and/or digital display with notices both of library programs and services as well as community events. Self-serve check-out stations will supplement the service desk in this area. Access to a computer station with library catalog and resource information is also an appropriate component of this area. A book drop adjacent to the entrance will facilitate after hours returns.

The service point at the entrance will combine both traditional library resources and circulation control functions with information about social service programs, immigrant advancement issues, and other patron assistance. This service hub will require at least two staff workstations, printer, storage space.

The lobby of the facility is a potential location for some displays of cultural material, ranging from works by local artists or area students, pictures and artifacts illustrating Chinatown history, and other collections. Proximity to the service point will provide oversight.

### ADULT SECTION

ADULT COLLECTION  
PERIODICALS  
CHINESE / ASIAN LANGUAGE  
'ABOUT CHINA' MATERIALS  
SERVICE POINT  
REFERENCE  
ADULT COMPUTERS  
COMPUTER ROOM  
ADULT SEATING AREA

3,400 NSF

Adult Section The adult area of the library is expected to be a gathering place for the adults and elders of Chinatown, perusing newspapers and magazines, recent audiovisual offerings, and perhaps overseeing the activities of other family members in the children's area. In addition to the general adult collection, it will be very important to have a well-developed Asian language section with current Chinese periodicals and audio-visual materials and plenty of informal seating. We recommend that a distinct section be created to house a collection of English language materials dedicated to providing information of the history, literature, politics, geography, economics, and fine arts of China. As there is great interest from the community in creating a resource for inter-generational communication of cultural values, this area could be a bridge to the teen or children's sections of the library. To accommodate these special collection areas, this section of the library may need to be slightly larger than in comparably sized branches.

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

除了成人收藏，參考部分將位於這個區域。電腦站將成為成人圖書館顧客的重要特徵。中文語言軟件和鍵盤在這些工作站上是必要的。我們建議在這個地區有15-20個電腦站，其中有一半電腦站可以提供電腦指令。

**青少年部分** 由於青少年有望成為華埠圖書館的活躍用戶，各種座位選擇對於適應安靜的學習以及非正式的聚會非常重要。協作工作區和電腦工作站對家庭作業和互聯網訪問將是重要的。由於青少年可能會尋求作業幫助和大學申請和測試信息，應提供服務台和桌子，在這些活動可能發生的地方。

據推測，這個年齡段的大部分成人圖書館都會使用，但青少年收藏品中也會包含年輕人感興趣的內容。

**兒童區** 此部分需要適應從幼兒到青少年，以及父母和其他照顧者的廣泛的年齡。和BPL系統中的其他兒童圖書館一樣，不同年齡的兒童應該有不同的區域，有不同的座位類型。一個相當大的嬰兒車停車場將服務於流行的節目，如故事時間。家庭洗手間在這一部分是重要的。應提供計算機工作站，為父母和年輕用戶提供服務。應該在這個空間的服務點提供人員進入。

一個單獨的工藝/故事時間室可能是一個有用的補充程序，以允許正常的故事時間和工藝會議，而不打擾其他顧客的兒童地區。如果單獨存在，則可以在保留其他空間時將其用作會議空間。



### 年轻人区

年轻人藏书  
年轻人电脑区  
年轻人活动区  
服务点

1,300 NSF

### 儿童区

儿童藏书  
儿童电脑  
儿童就坐区  
讲故事或做手工时间  
家庭洗手间  
服务点

2,300 NSF





## TEEN SECTION

TEEN COLLECTION  
TEEN COMPUTERS  
TEEN SEATING AREA  
SERVICE POINT

1,300 NSF

## Proposed Space Program Concepts

In addition to the adult collection, the reference section would be located in this zone. Computer stations will be an important feature for adult library patrons. Chinese language software and keyboards will be necessary on some of these workstations. We recommend 15-20 computer stations in this area, potentially half of these in a separate area where computer instruction can be provided.

**Teen Section** As teens are expected to be active users of a Chinatown library, a variety of seating options is important to accommodate quiet study as well as informal gatherings. Collaborative work areas and computer work stations will be important for homework and internet access. As teens may seek homework help and college application and testing information, a service desk and tables should be provided where these activities can occur.

It is assumed that much of the adult library will be used by this age groups but that the teen collection will also include items of interest to young adults.

## CHILDREN'S SECTION

CHILDREN'S COLLECTION  
CHILDREN'S COMPUTERS  
SEATING AREA  
STORY HOUR / CRAFTS ROOM  
FAMILY RESTROOM  
SERVICE POINT

2,300 NSF

**Children's Section** This section needs to accommodate a wide range of ages, from toddlers to preteens, as well as parents and other caregivers. As in other Children's libraries in the BPL system, there should be discrete areas for children of differing ages, with a variety of seating types. A sizable parking area for strollers will serve popular programs such as story hour. Family restroom is important in this section. Computer workstations should be provided to serve both parents and younger users. Staff access should be provided at a service point in this space.

A separate Crafts / Story Hour room may be a useful addition to the program to allow both regular Story times and craft sessions without disturbing other patrons of the Children's area. If separate, it could be used as a meeting space when other spaces are reserved.



# 擬議的空間計劃概念

## 共享的公共空間

- **會議室** 如前所述，華埠分館在社區中被視為可以免費使用各種會議空間。一個多用途的社區房間應該至少可以容納100人。為了提供更大的靈活性，位於市中心的社區房間可以設置多個門（包括高架或滑動門），以便公眾在不安排活動或課程的情況下自由流動。細分這個房間的能力也將提供更大的靈活性。椅子和桌子存放需要充足的相鄰儲藏室。對於較小的班級或社區會議，可容納8-12人的一個或兩個會議室是非常理想的特徵。最後，可容納4-6人的幾個小型學習室將促進青少年用戶的小組學習，並與社會服務提供者與客戶進行潛在的秘密討論。多用途和更大會議室應配備視聽設備。
- **文化展示展覽** 此功能分享文化體驗的能力，特別是在一代人之間，對於華埠的老一代來說非常重要。如果空間有限，這種類型的顯示器可能有些周邊，但我們建議留出空間來容納旋轉的展品。
- **共享支持空間** 此類別包括公共衛生間，複印和打印區域。

行政和工作人員的空間除了前門的服務台，工作人員的空間需要包括一個圖書管理員辦公室，工作人員的工作室，休息室和衛生間。休息室應該安置一個小廚房，讓員工將午餐變暖，可以容納4-6人。職員工作室包含書推車，與任務椅子的工作桌和櫃檯空間。圖書館的存儲也應該在工作人員區域提供。

建築服務機械，電氣，電話/數據和水房對於建築物的運行至關重要。此外，還必須提供保管空間，垃圾桶/回收室和建築物儲藏室。

## 公共空间

多用途会议室 (100人以上容量)  
会议室 (8-12人容量)  
安静学习室  
文化展览  
复印机和打印机

2,300 NSF

## 员工区域

图书管经理办公室  
员工工作室  
图书馆储物室  
休息室和员工休息室

1,100 NSF

## 建設服務

機械室  
電工房  
電話/數據室  
一般存儲  
維護和儲存

1,400 NSF



## Proposed Space Program Concepts

### SHARED PUBLIC SPACES

MULTIPURPOSE ROOM (100+)  
 CONFERENCE ROOM (8-12)  
 QUIET STUDY ROOMS (4)  
 CULTURAL DISPLAY  
 COPIER & PRINTER  
 RESTROOMS

2,300 NSF

### STAFF AREAS

LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE  
 STAFF WORKROOM  
 LIBRARY STORAGE  
 BREAK ROOM & STAFF RESTROOM

1,100 NSF

### BUILDING SERVICES

MECHANICAL ROOM  
 ELECTRICAL ROOM  
 TEL/DATA ROOM  
 GENERAL STORAGE  
 CUSTODIAN & STORAGE

1,400 NSF

### Shared Public Spaces

- Meeting Rooms As described in earlier sections, the Chinatown branch library is seen by the community as providing free access to meeting space of various kinds. A **multi-purpose community room** should seat a minimum of 100 people. To allow greater flexibility, a centrally located community room could be provided with multiple doors (including overhead or sliding doors) to allow free flow of the general public when not scheduled for events or classes. The ability to subdivide this room would also provide greater flexibility. An ample adjacent storage room is needed for chair and table storage. For smaller classes or community meetings, one or two **conference rooms** seating 8-12 people is a highly desirable feature. Finally, several **small study rooms** accommodating 4-6 persons would facilitate group study sessions of teen users as well as potential confidential discussions with social service providers meeting clients. Multipurpose and larger meeting rooms should be equipped with audio-visual equipment.
- Cultural Display Exhibits The ability to share cultural experiences, particularly in an intergenerational setting, is important to the older generation in Chinatown. If space is limited, this type of display may be somewhat peripheral, but we recommend that a space allowance be made to accommodate rotating exhibits.
- Shared Support Spaces This category includes public restrooms, copy and print areas.

**Administration and Staff Spaces** In addition to the service desk at the front entrance, staff spaces will need to include a branch librarian office, staff workroom, break room, and toilet. The break room should accommodate a small kitchenette for warming staff lunches, seating for 4-6 persons. The staff workroom contains book carts, a work table with task chairs, and counter space. Library storage will should also be provided in the staff area.

**Building Services** Mechanical, electrical, tel/data, and water rooms are vital to the operation of a building. In addition, custodial space, trash / recycling rooms, and building storage must be provided.

## 擬議的空間計劃概念

### 計劃摘要

項目空間類型	NSF	%
入口/大堂	1,000	7.8%
成年人區	3,400	26.6%
青少年區	1,300	10.0%
兒童區	2,300	18.0%
共享公共空間	2,300	18.0%
工作人員地方	1,100	8.6%
大廈服務	1,400	11.0%
<b>總淨平方英尺</b>	<b>12,800</b>	
使用面积与建筑面巾比例	1.2	
<b>总建筑面积</b>	<b>15,360</b>	

上述空間類型的總結表明，大小相當於東波士頓分館的大致中型設施。

如前所述，這個方案區可能代表了華埠開發區可實現的建築規模的上限。

淨容量假定一個有效的新建築，單層設施，大部分內部流通包括在淨面積內。

## Proposed Space Program Concepts

### PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM SPACE TYPE	NSF	%
ENTRANCE / LOBBY	1,000	7.8%
ADULT SECTION	3,400	26.6%
TEEN SECTION	1,300	10.0%
CHILDREN'S SECTION	2,300	18.0%
SHARED PUBLIC SPACE	2,300	18.0%
STAFF AREAS	1,100	8.6%
BUILDING SERVICES	1,400	11.0%
<b>TOTAL NET SF</b>	<b>12,800</b>	
NET-TO-GROSS FACTOR	1.2	
<b>TOTAL GROSS SF</b>	<b>15,360</b>	

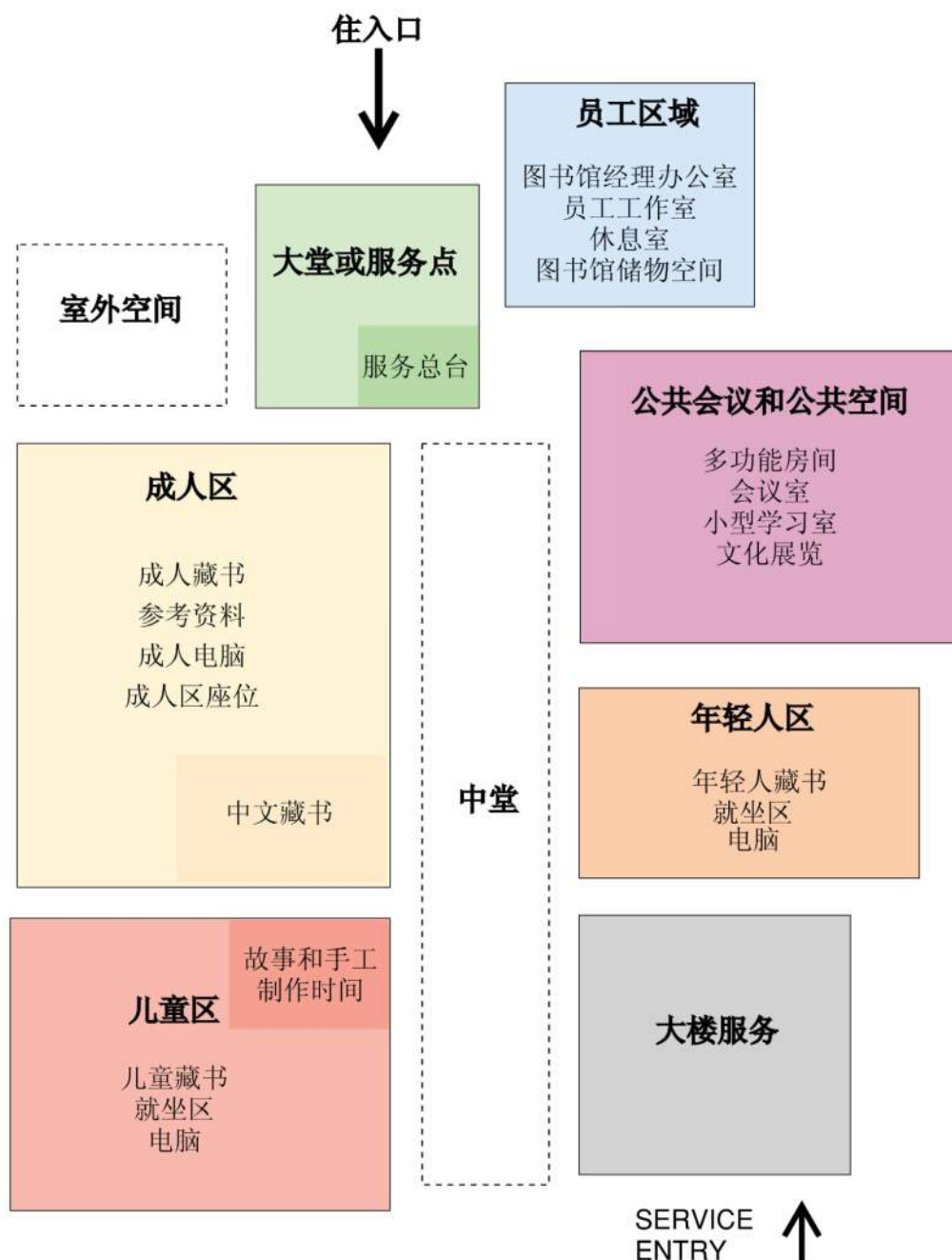
A summary of the space types described above indicates a roughly medium-sized facility, comparable in size to the East Boston branch library.

As noted previously, this program area probably represents the upper end of the achievable building size for the Chinatown development area.

The net-to-gross factor assumes an efficiently laid out new construction, single floor facility, with most internal circulation included in the net areas.

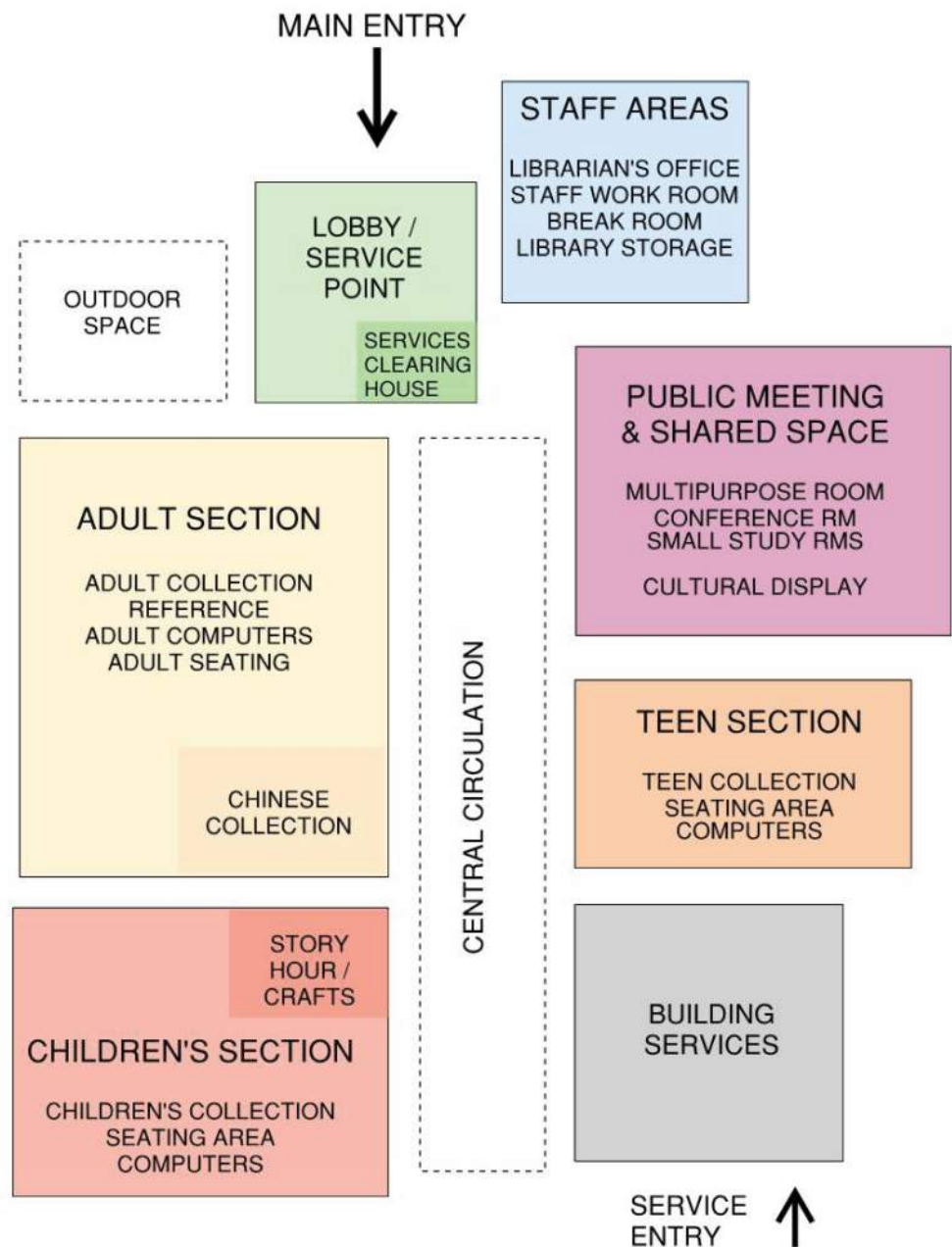
# 空間關係

下面的鄰接圖描述了上述華埠分館的主要空間計劃領域之間的建議關係。這應該被看作是理想的空間關係，流通和服務模式的概念圖 - 這是設施設計在實際的預期場地中追求的首選模式。潛在的圖書館網站和設施的具體特點和尺寸限制將影響可以實施的精確佈局和空間關係。



## Space Relationships

The Adjacency Diagram below describes the recommended relationships among the major space program areas described above for the Chinatown Branch Library. This should be viewed as a conceptual diagram of desired space relationships, circulation and service patterns – a preferred model for facility design to pursue in actual prospective sites. Specific features and dimensional constraints of potential library sites and facilities will affect the precise layout and space relationships that can be implemented.



## 空間關係

圖中所示空間關係建議的重點，在與社區和BPL代表的會議中經常強調，包括：

- 主圖書館服務台應緊鄰主入口和大廳，具有良好的監督和能見度。它是圖書館的核心，應盡可能靠近或靠近盡可能多的服務區域，視線良好。
- 整體空間佈局組織應為所有主要公共圖書館功能區的顧客提供清晰，直接的訪問和流通路徑。
- 服務“信息交換機構”或轉介功能應包括在大廳和服務台區域內或緊鄰大廳和服務台區域，以便於識別和訪問。該功能被假定為不被集成到服務台中。
- 社區會議空間應該靠近主入口/大堂區域，並且可以直接從服務點進行監督。這應該允許這些會議空間適用於使用圖書館的所有不同選區。
- 成人圖書館，青少年圖書館和兒童圖書館區域應佔用不同的獨立空間，但每個區域都可以看到其他區域和全部的區域。青少年區應該聲音隔離，也許與玻璃隔斷允許可見性和監督。兒童區域可能與成人開放，半開放或聲學分離 - 受特定設施設計考慮和佈局限制的影響。
- 文化/歷史展示應該突出顯示給遊客。
- 中國藏書和中國相關材料應佔據一個突出的，容易識別的空間，從入口大廳和通用發行處可以接近。

## Space Relationships

Highlights of space relationships recommendations for the library, indicated in this diagram and frequently emphasized in meetings with community and BPL representatives, include:

- The Main Library Services Desk should be immediately adjacent to the main entrance and lobby, with good oversight and visibility. It is the core of the library, and should be adjacent or close to as many of the service areas as possible, with good sightlines.
- Overall space layout organization should provide clear, straightforward access and circulation paths for patrons to all major public library function-areas.
- The Services “Clearinghouse” or referral function should be included in or immediately adjacent to the Lobby and service desk areas, for ease of identification and access. This function is presumed not to be integrated in the service desk.
- Community meeting space should be near and directly accessible from the main entrance/lobby area, with good oversight from the service point. This should allow these meeting spaces to be available for all different constituencies using the library.
- Adult, Teen and Children’s library areas should occupy distinct, separate spaces, but with visibility of each area from the others and from the general circulation. Teen area should be acoustically separated, perhaps with glass partitions to allow visibility and oversight. Children’s area may be open, semi-open, or acoustically separated from the adult – subject to specific facility design considerations and layout constraints.
- Cultural/Historical Display should be prominently visible to visitors.
- Chinese Collection and China-related materials should occupy a prominent, easily-identifiable space, closely accessible from the entrance lobby and general circulation.

## 空間關係

- 室外綠地（如果提供的話）應該可以從所有圖書館的服務區域隨時進入，因為戶外空間提供了額外的保護功能和聚會機會。靠近主大堂的連接將有利於良好的訪問。考慮到唐人街潛在景點的密度和密度，目前尚不清楚是否能夠提供花園空間，如果是，可能是在地面上還是在二層或三層甲板上。
- 設施服務，保管和儲存設施應該是分開的，不受公眾的接觸，但可以方便地與普通圖書館流通。
- 服務入口和車輛裝載區應提供方便，暢通的設施服務，保管和儲存設施，並應與主要公共通道明顯分開。日常收集活動應該有一個清晰的路徑進入工作室。

如果圖書館位於混合使用的開發項目內，則應遵守一些額外的關係和設計標準：

- 建築物內的地面位置將允許公眾和其自身入口處的獨特識別，與其他建築功能分開。
- 如果可能的話，圖書館應該位於一層樓，以適應人員配置的靈活性。
- 將圖書館設施與其他建築活動計劃和外部聲音分離是不可避免的。
- 建築結構，MEP和其他系統的設計必須支持圖書館功能和工程要求，重載，空間使用的靈活重新配置，獨立於其他建築功能的使用時間和系統控制。
- 圖書館使用的服務入口和車輛裝載區域應與其他建築服務設施分開，或者如果共享，則必須有明確的操作規定，允許在任何時候無拘無束地使用圖書館，並且無阻礙地從裝卸碼頭進入圖書館。



## Space Relationships

- Outdoor Green Space, if provided, should be readily accessible from all library service areas, as the outdoor space provides additional patron-function and gathering opportunities. Proximity and connection to the main lobby will facilitate good access. Given the density of development and tightness of potentially available sites in Chinatown, it is unclear whether garden space will be able to be provided and, if so, whether most likely on the ground level or on a second-or-third-floor deck.
- Facility service, custodial and storage facilities should be separate and secure from general public access, but with easy connection to general library circulation.
- Service entrance and vehicle loading area should provide easy, unimpeded access to facility service, custodial and storage facilities, and should be distinctly separate from main public access. There should be a clear path to the workroom for daily collection activities.

If the library is located within a mixed-use development, several additional relationship and design criteria should be respected:

- Ground floor location within a building will allow a distinct identifiable presence to the public and its own entrance, separate from other building functions.
- The library should be located on a single floor, if possible, to accommodate flexibility in staffing.
- Acoustic separation of library facilities from other building activity programs and from the exterior is essential.
- Building structural, MEP and other systems must be designed to support library functional and engineering requirements, heavy loading, flexible reconfiguration of space-use, and time-of-use and systems control independent of other building functions.
- Service entrance and vehicle loading area for library use should be separate from other building service facilities or, if shared, must be under clear operational provisions that allow unfettered library use at all times and unobstructed access from the loading dock to the library.

## 設計特色

圖書館設計應該嘗試實現的理想建築和內部質量指南包括：

- 反映中國文化，代表中國城獨特的身份和歷史。
- 提供一個獨特的可識別的外部形象 - 可見的，突出的，作為一個有吸引力的地方社區中心和一個“樞紐”和更廣泛的地區範圍內的燈塔。
- 向外部提供一個開放，歡迎的形象 - 在入口處使用大量的玻璃區域，使內部空間和活動可見。
- 為所有的顧客和員工活動區域提供充足的自然光線。
- 為所有地區提供普遍可及的設計，便於所有遊客（包括帶嬰兒車，輪椅和其他輔助設備的人員）以及視力和聽力障礙者的流通和操縱。
- 提供一種喘息的機會 - 在繁忙密集的社區中一個平靜的綠洲。
- 通過精心設計的視線，空間關係，開放的視野和良好的照明，增強圖書館顧客的安全感。
- 針對不同年齡段（成年人，青少年，兒童）的區域提供不同的定義，包括分隔或部分隔板和家具，以及適合每個用戶群的各種設計特點。
- 內部具有開放感，允許在不同的空間和使用區域之間的可見性-能夠看到不同的用戶群體和年齡，增強所有年齡和群體的社區意識，並意識到正在發生的事情，並為好圖書館工作人員的監督。
- 提供多種活動，聚會，環聊和工作設置，具有不同的性質，適合不同的團體規模，使用風格和首選環境。提供各種尺寸的桌子，獨立的辦公桌，休閒休息室和適應性家具設置，以滿足不同的和不斷變化的需求。
- 實施良好的聲學設計，以支持安靜的學習，閱讀，個別重點工作和小組工作，不受其他圖書館活動影響。大型會議場所的聲學應適合口語，音樂和其他表演，演講和討論。
- 提供數字和創意技術供各年齡段的圖書館顧客使用。
- 在整個設施內安裝中英文雙語標牌。
- 提供耐用，易於維護的裝飾，裝飾和家具。

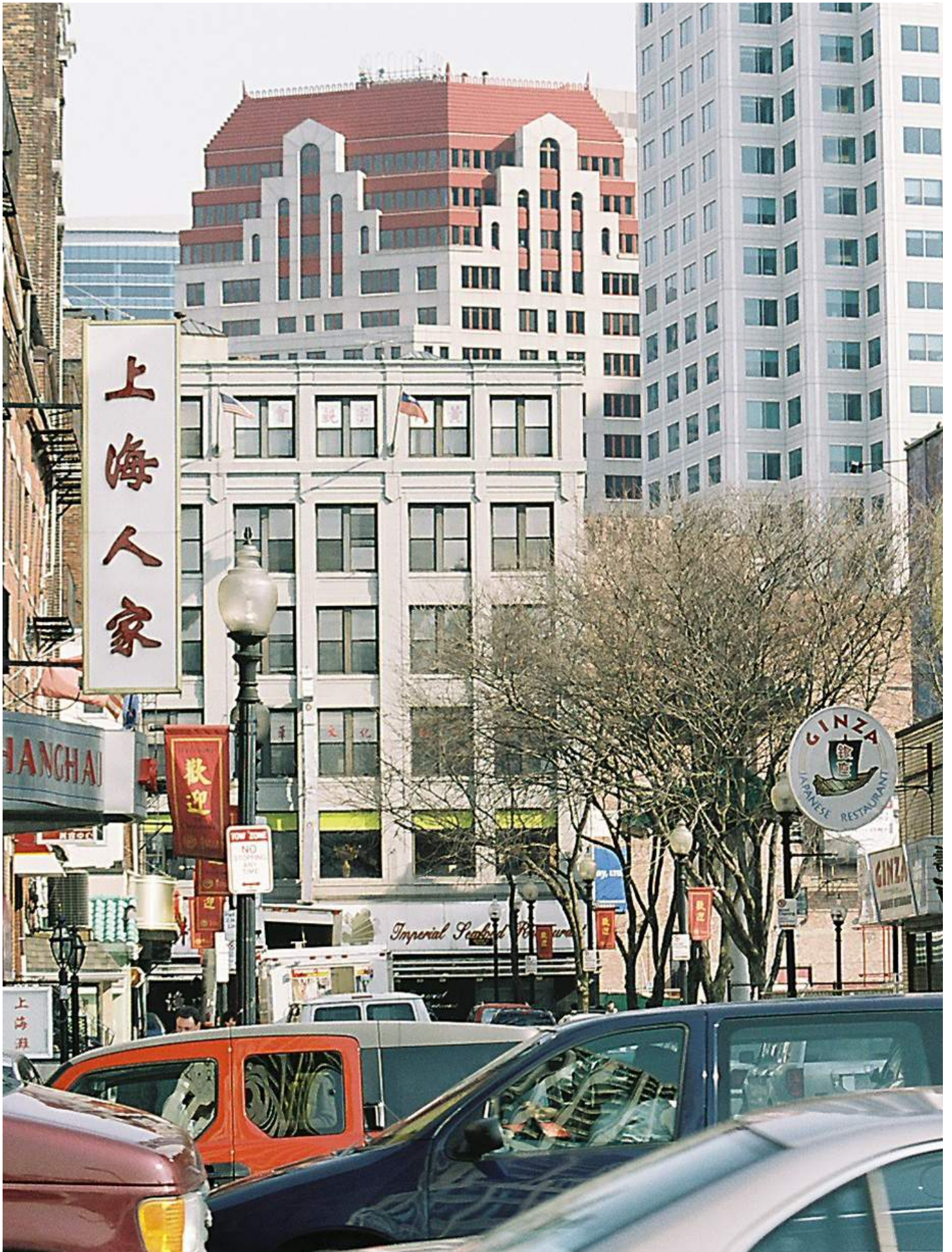


## Design Character



Guidelines for desirable architectural and interior qualities that the library design should attempt to achieve include:

- Reflect Chinese culture and represent the unique identity and history of Chinatown.
- Present a distinct identifiable exterior image – visible, prominent, to serve as an attractive local community center and a “hub” and beacon for the larger region-wide community.
- Offer an open, welcoming image to the outside – using substantial areas of glass on the entrance façade to make interior spaces and activities visible.
- Provide abundant natural light for all patron and staff activity areas.
- Provide universally accessible design in all areas, with easy circulation and maneuvering for all visitors, including those with strollers, wheelchairs and other assistive devices, and for those who are visually and hearing impaired.
- Provide a sense of respite – a calm oasis in the busy dense neighborhood.
- Reinforce a sense of safety for library patrons through well-designed sight-lines, space relationships, open visibility, and good lighting.
- Provide distinct definition of areas for different age-groups – adults, teens, children – either with enclosing partitions or partial partitions and furniture, and with varied design character appropriate to each user group.
- Have a sense of openness inside, allowing visibility among the separate spaces and use-areas – ability to see different user groups and ages, to reinforce a sense of community of all ages and groups and awareness of what is going on, and for good oversight by library staff.
- Provide multiple activity, gathering, hangout and work settings, of varied character, for varied group sizes, styles of use and preferred environments. Provide varied table-sizes, individual work-desks, casual lounge seating, and adaptable furniture settings to meet different and changing needs.
- Implement good acoustic design to support quiet study, reading, individual focused work and small-group work, undisturbed by activities in other library areas. Acoustics in large meeting spaces should be appropriate for spoken, musical and other performances, presentations and discussions.
- Provide digital and creative technology for use by library patrons of all ages.
- Install bilingual signage, in Chinese and English throughout facility.
- Provide durable, easily maintained fit-out, finishes and furniture.



# 7

## SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Site Evaluation Criteria  
Preliminary Site Options in Chinatown

## 選址

選址評估標準  
華埠初步候選廠址

## 選址評估標準

策劃中的華埠圖書分館的選址評估目前處於一個非常初步的階段。在該研究當中，目前還沒有針對選址過程，選擇標準和可用場址的正式討論。本部分所呈現的材料，是MDS團隊基於對鄰近社區居民的態度，以及在民眾會議和聚焦小組討論中所收集的有限觀點和意見之反映。在恰當之處，我們還參考了2007-2008年華埠圖書館項目以及MDS公司為波士頓市政府物業與建設管理部(PCMD)所撰寫的場地研究中我們認為仍然適用的一些信息和概念。

下面討論的場地評估標準和場地選項旨在幫助完成本“服務規劃研究”之後的場地選擇過程。這個過程應該從與波士頓規劃和發展局 (BPDA) 以及BPL和其他波士頓市代表的概念和程序性討論開始。它應該納入BPDA對華埠地區的規劃假設，對可用地點和房地產市場的了解，以及城市管理社區規劃，發展和潛在聯合開發選擇的程序。

### 現場評估標準

我們建議應用一套可衡量的技術和質量標準來評估已確定的潛在圖書館網站，反映上述社區情緒，並由BPL，BPDA和其他波士頓市代表合作開發。可以採用矩陣格式，客觀地評價每個網站的適宜性和容量，以支持當代圖書館滿足華埠的需求。

#### 推薦的技術場地標準：

- 程序擬合/容量：網站容納完整圖書館計劃的能力
- 可用性：開發和使用的站點可用性
- 成本：收購和開發的估計成本
- 時間：收購和開發的預期時間表
- 新建或現有建築物
- 可構建性：評估是否存在所需的基礎設施或已知的障礙，如所需的環境修復
- 發展模式：可以是一個獨立的圖書館建築，也可以是一個混合使用項目的圖書館設施的聯合開發發展可以是市場驅動的，也可以是開發者驅動的。

## Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of site options for the proposed Chinatown Branch Library is currently at a very preliminary stage. There have been no formal discussions of the site selection process, selection criteria and available sites as part of this study. The material presented in this section reflects the perceptions of the MDS team based on our knowledge of the neighborhood and community attitudes, and on the limited comments expressed in community meeting and focus group discussions. Where appropriate, we have incorporated some concepts that still seem valid from the 2007-2008 Chinatown Library Program and Siting Study, which MDS prepared for the City of Boston's Property and Construction Management Division (PCMD).

Site evaluation criteria and site options discussed below are intended to help frame a site selection process that will occur after completion of this Services Planning Study. This process should begin with conceptual and procedural discussions with Boston Planning and Development Agency (BPDA), together with BPL and other City of Boston representatives. It should incorporate BPDA planning assumptions for the Chinatown area, understanding of available sites and real estate market, and City procedures for managing neighborhood planning, development and potential joint-development options.

### Site Evaluation Criteria

We recommend application of a set of measurable technical and qualitative criteria for evaluation of identified potential library sites, reflecting the community sentiments outlined above, and developed collaboratively by BPL, BPDA and other City of Boston representatives. These can be applied in a matrix format to objectively rank the suitability and capacity of each site to support a contemporary library to meet Chinatown's needs.

#### Recommended Technical Site Criteria:

- **Program Fit / Capacity:** ability of the site to house the full library program
- **Availability:** site availability for development and use
- **Cost:** estimated costs of both acquisition and development
- **Time:** anticipated time frame for both acquisition and development
- **New or Existing Building**
- **Constructability:** Evaluation of presence or absence of required infrastructure or known obstacles such as required environmental remediation
- **Development Model:** This could consist of either a free-standing library building or joint development of a library facility in a mixed-use project. Development could be either City-driven or developer-driven as appropriate.

## 現場評估標準

- 交通方便：車輛，行人以及居民和公共交通接近區域外的遊客。
- 規劃背景：存在或不存在其他計劃用途或場地或其周圍環境的競爭利益，這可能影響可用性，時間表或開發可行性

### 推薦的定性標準

定性的標準應該有助於評估潛在的圖書館選址的適宜性和社區的願景在評估過程進行時，這些標準應該與社區的意見一起審查這些包括：

- 可見度：在社區和較大的社區中佔據突出地位
- 中心位置：在服務區內，靠近主要的住房和社區活動區域
- 社區支持：兩個直接的鄰居和更大的社區
- 安全：現場附近的實際或感知的安全和安全問題\

### 矩陣和測試擬合方法

上述標準為開發矩陣對已確定可用站點評分提供了基礎。可以應用各種量化方法。在2007 - 2008年選址研究中，每個站點評分為-1,0或1（-1表示該站點不符合計劃要求，0表示符合計劃要求，1表示超出最低要求）。每個標準都有一個加權乘數，與市政府和社區代表協商，以反映對BPL和社區關切和價值的相對重要性。計算加權分數得出每個站點的總分，這是確定進一步考慮的最高得分站點的短名單的基礎。

對於每個入圍的網站，都應該開展一個測試版式的研究，以最佳地適應圖書館空間計劃。這些佈局將是圖解的，不應該被解釋為提議的設計。3-D群體研究可以說明與城市環境，公眾和服務的獲取和流通，重要的觀點以及潛在的混合使用場地發展之間的關係。與社區一起審查這些研究應該是最終確定現場過程的一部分。



## Site Evaluation Criteria

- **Access:** Ease of access for vehicles, pedestrians, and proximity to public transportation by residents as well as visitors from outside the area.
- **Planning Context:** presence or absence of other planned use or competing interests for a site or its surroundings, which could impact availability, schedule or development feasibility

### Recommended Qualitative Criteria

Qualitative criteria should assist in evaluating potential library siting for suitability in the neighborhood and fulfillment of community vision. These criteria should be reviewed with community input when the evaluation process proceeds. These include:

- **Visibility:** prominence within the neighborhood and to the larger community
- **Centrality:** within the service area, and proximity to major housing and community activity areas
- **Neighborhood Support:** of the both immediate abutters and the larger community
- **Safety:** actual or perceived safety and security concerns of the site vicinity

### Matrix and Test-Fit Methodology

The above criteria provide the basis for developing a matrix to score identified available sites. Various quantification approaches could be applied. In the 2007-2008 Siting Study, each site was given a score of -1, 0 or 1 (-1 indicating that the site does not meet program requirements, 0 that it meets program requirements, and 1 that it exceeds minimum requirements). Each criterion was given a weighting multiplier, assigned in consultation with City and community representatives, to reflect the relative significance to BPL and community concerns and values. Tallying the weighted scores yields a total score for each site, the basis for determining a short-list of highest-scoring sites for further consideration.

For each short-listed site, a test-fit layout study should be developed to best fit the library space program. These layouts would be diagrammatic and should not be construed as proposed designs. 3-D massing studies can illustrate relationships to urban context, public and service access and circulation, significant view-points, and the fit within potential mixed-use site development. Review of such studies with the community should be part of the process of final site determination.

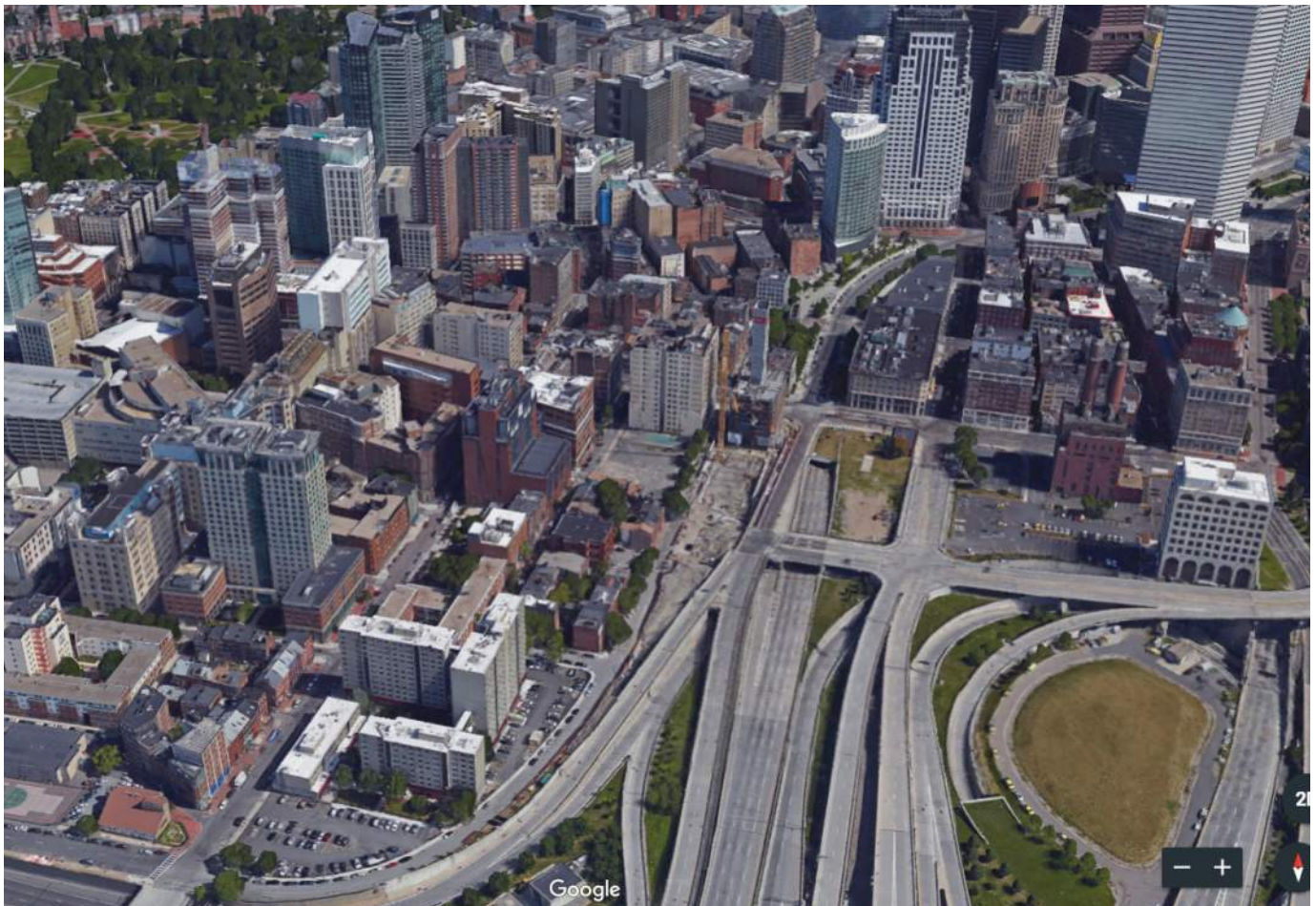
CRITERIA 標準		SITE 1 場 Parcel	
<b>SITE STATISTICS 場地統計資料</b>			
Area (sq. ft.) 面積 (平方英尺)		39,45	
Location 地段		(27,264 less	
Ownership/Use 擁有者		BRA	
Zoning 區劃			
Assessed Value 評估價值			
<b>SITE CONSIDERATIONS 地段分析</b>			
rel	Technical Criteria 技術指標	score	wtd scr
wt			
3	Site/Program Fit 1=>20K sq. 0=15K -1=<14K	1	3
3	Availability score 可行性指標	1	3
2	Acquisition cost score 可獲得性指標	1	2
2	Time 時間	1	2
2	Existing Building 現狀樓宇 (none=0, see below for other)	0	0
1	Constructability 可建設性	1	1
2	Environmental Remediation 環境影響		
1	Opportunity for Co-Development 合作開發可能性	1	1
	Opportunity for High-profile free standing development 獨立開發可能性	0	0
2			
1	Planning context/other proposals 規劃背景/其它因素	0	0
<b>Technical Score SUBTOTAL 總分</b>		<b>12</b>	
rel	Substantive Criteria		wtd

## 初步的地點選項

本服務規劃研究完成後，將會在華埠正式確定圖書館選址。以下是研究期間在軼事交談中提出的可能的可用地點列表，不應被視為一組確定的選項。與BPDA，波士頓市商業和社區參與者的討論可能會出現其他與我們可能不知道的財產和發展考慮有關的地點。

### 初步的地點選項

- 選項A
- 選項R1
- 選項25-26
- 中國貿易中心

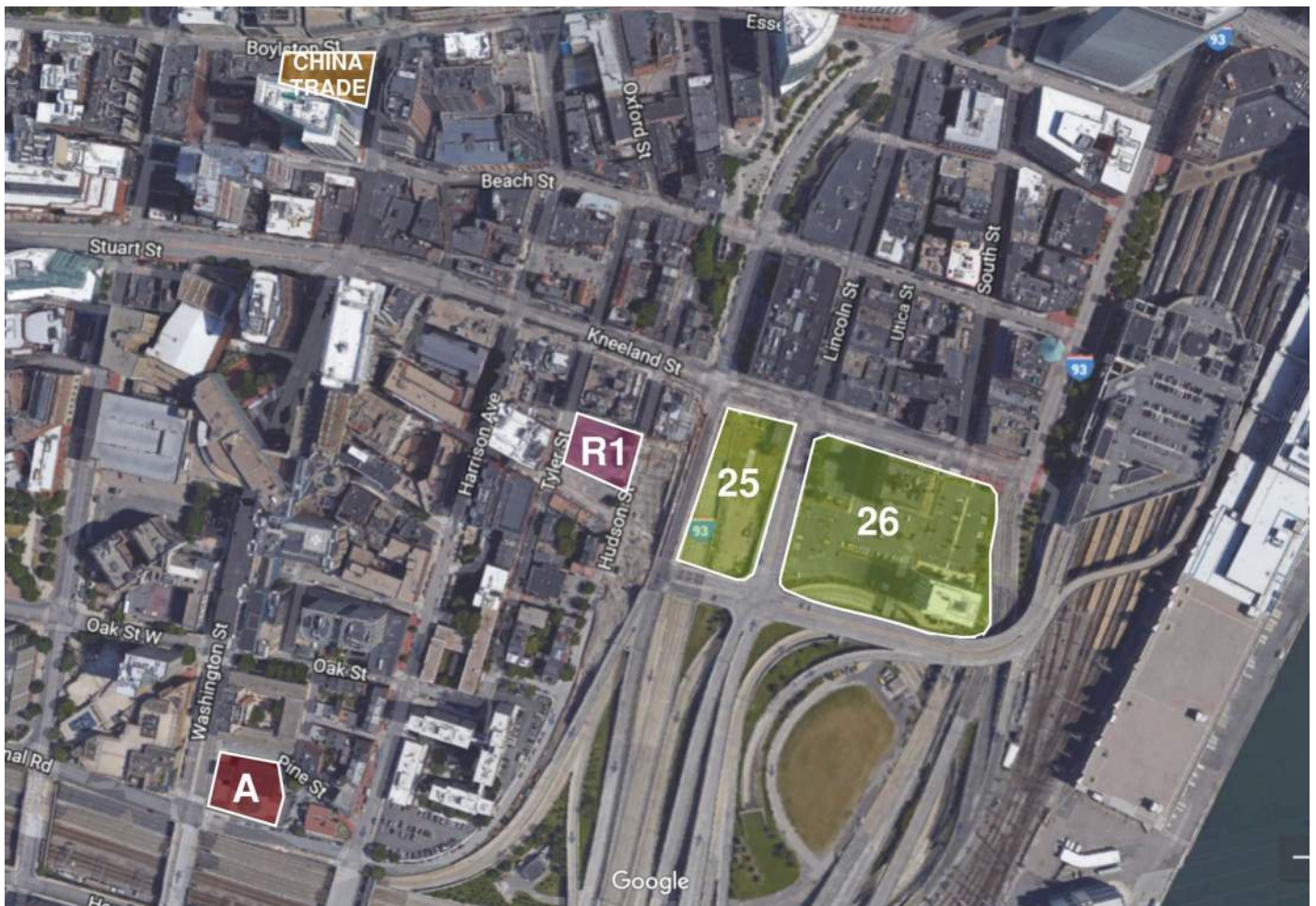


## Preliminary Site Options

Formal identification of library site options in Chinatown will occur after completion of this Services Planning Study. The following is a list of possible available sites raised in anecdotal conversations during the study and should not be viewed as a definitive set of options. Other sites, relating to property and development considerations of which we may be unaware, may emerge in discussions with BPDA, City of Boston, commercial and community participants.

### Preliminary Site Options

- Parcel A
- Parcel R1
- Parcels 25-26
- China Trade Center



Locations of Preliminary Site Options

## 初步的地點選項

### 選擇A

位於華盛頓街華盛頓街與哈里森大街Harrison Avenue之間的邊緣路（位於Marginal Road），位於華埠南邊，這個城市擁有的地塊包括Josiah Quincy Upper School(JQUS)使用的約39,500 GSF的土地，毗鄰波士頓華人福音派教會(BCEC)。JQUS的住宅開發，更換設施和BCEC的搬遷已經在不同的時間被討論過。這個地段的規模足夠大，以適應底層圖書館的潛在聯合開發。

由於南側沒有遮蔽建築物，地塊A非常晴朗。鄰近幾個大型華埠住宅區，包括大同村TaiTung Village和大都會Metropolitan，到約西亞昆西Josiah Quincy Upper School上下中學和許多華埠社區組織，使這個選擇很有吸引力。它有三方面的潛力很高的知名度和來自麻省高速Mass Pike。

這個位置提出了一些挑戰：三面繁忙的車輛交通;許多周邊建築的製度規範;距離皮革區Leather District和Downtown Crossing住宅區也很遠。JQUS和BCEC的使用和潛在搬遷的解決可能會延遲本網站的圖書館的實施。



## Preliminary Site Options



### Parcel A.

Located along Marginal Road between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, at the southern edge of Chinatown proper, this City-owned parcel includes approximately 39,500 GSF of land used by the Josiah Quincy Upper School (JQUS), adjacent to land occupied by the Boston Chinese Evangelical Church (BCEC). Residential development, replacement facilities for JQUS, and relocation of BCEC have at various times been discussed for this site. The lot size is large enough to accommodate potential joint development with a library on the ground floor.

Parcel A is very sunny due to the absence of shadowing buildings on its south side. Adjacency to several large Chinatown residential complexes, including Tai Tung Village and the Metropolitan, to the Josiah Quincy Upper and Lower Schools and many Chinatown community organizations makes the parcel attractive. It has potential high visibility on three sides and from the Mass Pike.



This location presents some challenges: busy vehicular traffic on three sides; institutional scale of many surrounding buildings; and long distance from the Leather District and Downtown Crossing residential areas. Resolution of JQUS and BCEC usage and potential relocation might delay implementation of a library on this site.

## 初步的地點選項

### 選項R1

目前作為停車場使用的這個BPDA所有的包裹是長期租賃給托福Tufts大學的，2017年到期。這個大約18,715個GSF地段由東面的哈德森街西面的Tyler街，北面有75 Kneeland Street大樓，南面是新英格蘭中華基督教會新英格蘭基督教會（CCCNE）所有的土地。該地區被大型建築所環繞，東面的一號綠道One Greenway高層住宅開發項目和西面的托福機構建築項目都掩蓋了這一現象。雖然這個地段可能足夠大，可以共同開發，但是對於一個完整的圖書館計劃來說，這個計劃可能太小了，不適合放在一個底層。

對這個選擇的重大關注涉及哈德森Hudson St.和泰勒街道Tyler St.的狹窄的次要特徵，它提供了正面和訪問。這可能會影響這個選擇的圖書館的知名度，突出性和社區意識和可及性。該地點鄰近華埠的主要住宅區，大東村離泰勒街很近，方便其他社區的組織和活動。

### 中國貿易中心

波士頓BPDA擁有的這座城市是臨時華埠分館的所在地。目前正在進行商業，辦公和其他用途的租賃。在各種社區會議上提出了關於其作為長期永久性圖書館的潛力的問題。位於華盛頓街拐角處的博伊爾斯頓街Boylston St.2-22號，這座六層92000平方英尺的建築，也被稱為博伊爾斯頓街大樓。單層樓的可用空間約為15,300平方英尺，由建築中心的六層中庭限制。臨時圖書館將位於中庭附近的地下室層。

中國貿易中心位於華埠北端，遠離主要居民區，社區組織和活動場所。靠近市中心Downtown Crossing和MBTA中轉站。緊鄰博伊爾斯頓街的是聖弗朗西斯大廈St. Francis House,，這是一個為貧窮和無家可歸的男人和女人提供服務的大型日間避難所和康復護理機構，吸引了一些人口到附近的人行道，有些人認為這是不受歡迎的。在我們的社區會議上，華埠的許多人表示擔心這個網站作為以社區為中心的設施的潛在安全性。

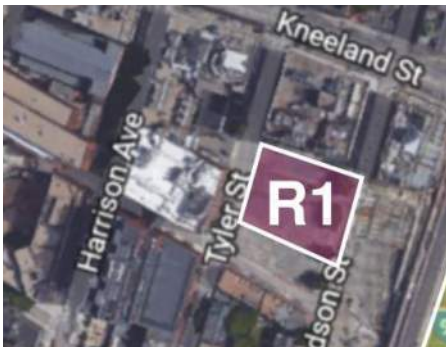


## Preliminary Site Options

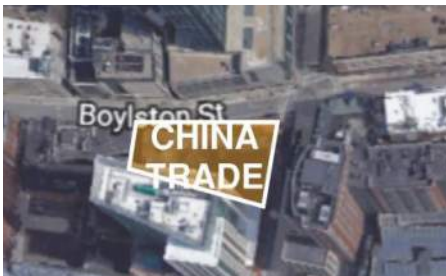


### Parcel R1

This BPDA-owned parcel, currently used as a Parking Lot, is on a long-term lease to Tufts University, which expires in 2017. The roughly 18,715 GSF lot is bounded by Hudson Street to the east, Tyler Street to the west, the 75 Kneeland Street building to the north, and land owned by the Chinese Christian Church of New England (CCCNE) to the south. The site is surrounded by large buildings – shadowed by the tall One Greenway residential development to the east, and Tufts institutional buildings to the west. Although the lot may be large enough for potential joint development, it is likely too small for a full library program to fit on one ground-floor level.



Significant concerns about this parcel relate to the narrow secondary character of Hudson and Tyler Streets, which provide its frontage and access. This could compromise the visibility, prominence, and sense of community awareness and accessibility of a library on this parcel. The site is proximate to major residential areas of Chinatown, with Tai Tung Village a short way up Tyler Street, and convenient to other community organization and activities.



### China Trade Center

This City of Boston BPDA-owned building is the location for the Temporary Chinatown Branch Library. It is currently being renovated for lease for commercial, office and other uses. Questions about its potential as a long-term permanent library have been raised at various community meetings. The six-story, 92,000-SF building, also known as the Boylston Building, is located at 2-22 Boylston Street, at the corner of Washington Street. Usable space on individual floors is about 15,300 SF, limited by the six-story atrium rising through the center of the building. The temporary library will be located on the basement level, adjacent to the atrium.

The China Trade Center is located at the northern edge of Chinatown, distant from the major residential areas, community organizations and activity places. It is close to Downtown Crossing and MBTA transit stations. Immediately across Boylston Street is St. Francis House, a large day shelter and rehabilitative care facility serving poor and homeless men and women, which attracts a population to the nearby sidewalks that some consider undesirable. During our community meetings, many in the Chinatown community expressed concern about the potential safety of this site as a community-centering facility.

## 初步的地點選項

### 選項25和26

這些大型“南岸選項”“Southbay Parcels”場地由麻薩諸塞州聯邦通過交通部（Mass DOT）擁有。包裹25由約1.66英畝，位於尼倫街Kneeland St.，奧爾巴尼街，南站連接器和林肯街延伸之間。包裹26a，大約1.43英畝，位於Kneeland街，林肯街延伸Lincoln St Ext.，南站連接點South Station Connector和威立雅蒸汽廠威立雅蒸汽廠的西立面之間；它目前用作寶塔公園Pagoda Park和停車場。包裹26b，大約2.41英畝，位於尼倫Kneeland街道，正面路，尤帝卡Utica St.街道引伸，南崗位連接器和蒸汽設備的南部和東部正面之間；它目前是185 Kneeland街辦公樓的所在地。

大量DOT和波士頓市/ BPDA一直在合作將這些地塊變成生產性的經濟發展地點，可能用於住房，商業和其他用途。發展規劃研究已經進行了十五年以上。這些選擇部分位於I- 93州際公路和相關的高速公路基礎設施，使潛在的建設複雜和昂貴。已經提出了有關適用的分區，發展FAR和高度限制，空氣質量和減輕污染等問題。由於成本考慮，公用事業，基礎設施要求和其他因素，反復嘗試徵求私人開發商的興趣，最近在2017年年春夏，沒有吸引成功的反應。

這些選項在核心華埠附近的邊界之外，雖然非常接近皮革區和南部駐地。華埠的居民可能感覺不太舒服，沿著尼倫街和主要幹道行駛。發展規劃的長期過程和缺乏可行的房地產建議表明，將圖書館設施納入這些地點可能會導致實現圖書館的不可預知的延遲。





## Preliminary Site Options



### Parcels 25 and 26

These large “Southbay Parcels” sites are owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through the Department of Transportation (Mass DOT). Parcel 25 is comprised of about 1.66 acres, located between Kneeland Street, Albany Street, the South Station Connector and Lincoln Street extension. Parcel 26a, with about 1.43 acres, is located between Kneeland Street, Lincoln Street extension, the South Station Connector, and the west facade of the Veolia steam plant; it is currently used as Pagoda Park and parking. Parcel 26b, with about 2.41 acres, is located between Kneeland Street, Frontage Road, Utica Street extension, the South Station Connector, and the south and east facades of the steam plant; it is currently the site of the 185 Kneeland Street office building.



Mass DOT and City of Boston/BPDA have been working in partnership to turn these parcels into productive economic development sites, potentially for housing, commercial and other uses. Development planning studies have been pursued for more than fifteen years. These parcels are partly located over Interstate I-93 and related highway infrastructure, making potential construction complicated and expensive. Questions have been raised about applicable zoning, development FAR and height limits, air quality and pollution mitigation, and other concerns. Repeated attempts to solicit private developer interest have failed to attract successful responses, most recently in spring-summer 2017, due to cost considerations, utilities, infrastructure requirements and other factors.

These parcels are outside the boundary of the core Chinatown neighborhood, although quite close to the Leather District and South Station. They may feel less accessible to Chinatown residents, with access along Kneeland Street and across major arterial streets. The long-running process of development planning and lack of viable real estate proposals suggest that incorporating a library facility on these sites could involve unpredictable delay in achieving library implementation.



