

Investigation and reflection on community construction in Chengguan District, Lhasa from the perspective of architecture

Liying Kang, Wenjun Zhao *, Congcong Zhan, Shixing Han, Chao Liu

College of Engineering, Tibet University, Tibet 850000, China

Abstract

Field investigation and research on all street offices and community committees located in the jurisdiction of Chengguan District, Lhasa City, Tibet, combined with the professional perspective of architecture, analyze the problems of existing community service buildings, propose community construction improvement strategies by learning from excellent cases and development experiences of community construction at home and abroad, and combining the unique regional environment, cultural traditions and residents' lifestyles in Lhasa City, which The purpose is to improve the satisfaction of residents and meet the social life needs of local residents. It provides reference suggestions for the community development in Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region.

Keywords

Architecture, community building, domestic and international community development status, strategy analysis.

1. Quotes

Lhasa is located in the middle of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and belongs to the plateau temperate semi-arid monsoon climate zone with 3,000 hours of sunshine per year. 2020 was selected as a national model city (county) for double support; 2018 was selected as one of 17 cities in China to be included in the list of the new batch of cities supporting the innovative development of cities; 2017 continued to maintain the honorary title of national civilized city. As of 2019, Lhasa has three municipal districts and five counties, with a total of 64 townships (towns and offices) and 269 village committees (community committees). Due to its special geographical environment, community development and construction in Tibet started later than other cities in China. Since 1993, the Xue and Dangba communities in the Chengguan District of Lhasa City started to carry out pilot construction as the first batch of communities, and up to now the communities in Lhasa City have experienced 29 years of rapid development, and now all communities in the Chengguan District have realized the community "grid management mode". The community management model has been implemented in all communities in Chengguan District. As of October 2021, there are 12 street offices and 50 village (neighborhood) committees under the jurisdiction of Chengguan District. For the community construction and development in Tibet, many scholars in China have conducted research and analysis based on this. For example, Lai Shuai summarized and analyzed the development history of Tibetan communities, the gradual stabilization of community security system and the experience of community management; Gao Dahong studied the construction and development of Tibetan community culture, analyzed the existing problems and proposed countermeasures; An Zehong studied the development of Tibetan community elderly services and put forward suggestions to promote the development of Tibetan community elderly services. The above studies have analyzed and studied the existing problems and improvement strategies of Tibetan community development from various aspects, but there is a lack of examining the existing salient problems and solution strategies in the development of community construction in Lhasa, Tibet from the perspective of architecture profession.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the current situation and problems of community service buildings in Lhasa City through field visits to 12 street offices and 50 village (neighborhood) committees under the jurisdiction of Lhasa City Chengguan District; to review the relevant literature on community construction and community service buildings at home and abroad, to summarize the problems, challenges and shortcomings faced by Lhasa City Chengguan District in social service construction, and to discuss the solutions to improve social construction in Lhasa City, taking into account the geographical differences, uniqueness, culture and customs of Lhasa City. The study also examines the problems, challenges, and shortcomings of social service construction in Lhasa City, and discusses strategies to improve social construction in Lhasa City, taking into account the geographical differences, uniqueness, culture, and customs of Lhasa City. The study will provide a reference base for community development in Lhasa.

2. Background

In community development and construction at home and abroad, different management and service models and experiences have been formed. In China, for example, Shanghai proposed a "progressive" community service model; Qingdao took the lead in abolishing the street offices and establishing a "street to community management system"; Wuhan formed a "community management committee model". Wuhan has formed a "community management committee model", in which multiple departments participate in community management; Hong Kong has gradually formed a community service model with "comprehensive features", etc. In the Chengguan District of Lhasa, Tibet, the community adopts the traditional governance model of the neighborhood committee under the street office, but on this basis, combined with the actual situation of the Chengguan District, the "grid management" and the "double household" system are proposed for the current situation of living together with different living habits of multiple ethnic groups. The "grid management" and "double linked households" system. As of September 2020, Barkhor Street has 27 grids, 1,057 "double linked households" units, 1,057 household representatives, 2,816 resident households, 7,088 people, 4,050 mobile population, 10,461 people, a total of 16 temples. There are 54 institutions, enterprises and institutions, 2 elementary school, 1 kindergarten, 290 resident compounds and 89 heritage compounds. In the long-term work, we constantly innovate development ideas, constantly strengthen the sense of service, constantly improve the quality of service, constantly introduce new models, and strive to create a harmonious, civilized and stable atmosphere of a happy community.

3. Existing problems of community buildings in Chengguan District, Lhasa, Tibet

Based on field visits and research, information collection, questionnaires to residents and staff groups, we summarize and analyze the outstanding problems in community service buildings and community construction in Chengguan District, Lhasa City, as follows.

3.1. Vulnerable groups service aspect

During the field visits, it was found that in the existing communities in Chengguan District, the elderly services cannot keep up with the development trend of the aging society, and the communities cannot meet the medical care needs of the elderly and lack the functions of rehabilitation training centers for the elderly and the disabled. In addition, the questionnaire survey found that there is a lack of services and contents for the daily life care of the elderly; a few communities have separate rooms for women and children, such as breastfeeding rooms; there is no comprehensive activity space for people with disabilities in the community; most

communities do not have barrier-free facilities at the main entrance, which causes great obstacles to the transportation of people with disabilities.

3.2. Main problems in carrying out activities

Because of the high density of buildings in the central city of Lhasa, people gather, there is no extra open space between buildings to meet the needs of community residents' activity space, can not provide close, rich and diverse activities, while the community around the construction of few parks and other public activity venues, it is difficult to organize community activities, so the residents of outdoor activities, sports and recreation needs are not met.

3.3. Main problems in traffic

There is no orderly organization and diversion of people and vehicles in the community, especially during the time when students go to school and leave school, the traffic flow is large and chaotic, which is prone to traffic congestion and safety hazards.

3.4. Main problems in community building accessibility

The analysis of the survey results shows that the old urban areas under the jurisdiction of Lhasa city have a large population and dense communities, but also have a large flow of people and inconvenient traffic due to the narrow lanes connected in the old urban areas; in suburban areas such as the east and west, the location of community service facilities is sparsely distributed due to their relatively large jurisdictions. The community service radius does not meet the requirement that the service radius is less than or equal to 800-1000m. Both of these situations result in low motivation and low participation rate of residents in the development of community activities and services. Therefore, the effectiveness of community activities and services is not satisfactory.

3.5. Main problems in the functional distribution of community buildings

In the community service buildings in Lhasa, many recreational spaces for community residents are distributed on different floors and in different locations, and the necessary communication and cooperation between them is lacking. The function distribution and facility configuration are more scattered and the utilization rate is low. The distribution of office spaces is also disorderly, with less communication between different locations and floors, and lower office efficiency.

3.6. Main problems in community greening

According to Article 23 of the Urban Community Service Station Construction Standards 2014 on site selection and layout requirements, "urban community service stations should achieve environmental beautification and conform to the local planning department's regulations on green space rate. However, in the non-old urban communities in Chengguan District of Lhasa City, there is a relative lack of landscape greening design, which also fails to achieve a beautiful and pleasant design effect.

3.7. Main problems in the parking lot

Through the research, it is found that most of the buildings in community service buildings adopt the design technique of enclosed space, but most of the enclosed space in the community has less outdoor space, and at the same time there is no fixed parking lot, so the vehicles of residents and staff are parked indiscriminately, which is not conducive to community management. There are also serious safety hazards of electric vehicles without fixed charging points and privately pulled wires.

3.8. Main problems in waste separation

In the process of researching communities in Chengguan District, Lhasa, it was found that although there are tips and garbage bins for garbage separation in some communities, the phenomenon of garbage mixing and throwing is still very serious; and because the virus will spread to the air during the epidemic, fixed garbage separation tips and measures should be set in communities.

4. Community architectural planning and design and community construction optimization development suggestions

Because of the late start of community development in Lhasa, Tibet, community development should take into full consideration the current situation of Lhasa city, the dense population and buildings in the old city, different lifestyles and customs, etc., and implement precise management strategies according to local conditions; the community in Lhasa should optimize the management system and service methods according to the actual problems of its own community, and meet the residents' needs as much as possible; community services should be more "humanized", not copy the service model, because according to the actual needs of the community residents, to provide more "humane, warm" community services; in the completed community buildings should consider the installation of additional barrier-free facilities, and at the same time should fully consider the needs of the disadvantaged groups of life. In the completed community buildings, we should consider adding barrier-free facilities, and at the same time, we should give full consideration to the needs of the disadvantaged groups, and make targeted barrier-free design and service space according to the details of the needs of the disadvantaged groups, and pay attention to the special groups.

5. Suggestions for spatial optimization design of community buildings

5.1. The need for elastic space

The rapid development and spread of telecommuting technology in the context of the normalization of the epidemic has made it possible to design office spaces flexibly, and accordingly, office spaces are now considered flexible enough to accommodate spatial changes under different demands.

5.2. Demand for ventilation system

Natural ventilation is an important aspect of office environment design to prevent epidemics. Adequate natural ventilation of rooms is an important health protection measure, both in times of epidemics and in normal times. The design of ventilation systems must take full account of the requirements for effective ventilation as well as the requirements for thermal comfort in the room. Therefore, hybrid ventilation systems combining natural ventilation and mechanical air conditioning systems can be designed to achieve the ventilation requirements of a building under different circumstances.

5.3. The need for spiritual culture

With the continuous improvement of residents' living standards, material needs have been greatly satisfied, while spiritual and cultural needs are also increasing. Therefore, the spiritual and cultural needs of residents should be fully considered in the design of community service type buildings, and efforts should be made to integrate the excellent traditional culture of Tibetan Lhasa into community life and activities, so as to enrich spiritual life to the maximum extent.

6. Conclusion

All in all, community building development is not a "quick fix", it needs to take into account the actual situation and local conditions, while taking into full consideration regional characteristics, cultural features and residents' lifestyles and practical needs, etc. On this basis, through continuous time, analysis, summary, optimization and improvement, we will continue to promote community building and continuously improve Residents' satisfaction and happiness. In this way to promote the community construction gradually improve, to achieve the residents satisfied with the community.

References

- [1] Anze Hong. Research on the development of community elderly services in Tibet [J]. Modern Marketing (Academy Edition),2021(09):88-89.DOI:10.19932/j.cnki.22-1256/F.2021.09.088.
- [2] Lai Shuai. The history and management experience of community development in Tibet[J]. Journal of Yunnan Institute of Socialism,2018,20(04):91-97.
- [3] Li Y], Yao WILING. Comparison of foreign typical community management models and experience reference[J]. Cooperative Economy and Technology,2018(08):138-140. DOI: 10.13665/j.cnki.hzjyjkj.2018.08.058.
- [4] Gao Dahong. Research on the construction and development of urban community culture in Tibet--Lhasa city as an example[J]. New West (Theory Edition), 2013(19):25-26+7.