

Study on the Planning Model of the Renovation of Small Towns in Tibetan Areas

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Abstract: The transformation of shanty towns has always been a matter of people's livelihood of national concern. With the development of society, its scale and influence have become stronger. The reconstruction of shanty towns in small towns in Tibetan areas has gradually attracted national and local attention. Based on the special problems and practice of the reconstruction of small town shantytowns in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, this paper explores the planning and construction mode of shantytown reconstruction in small towns in Tibetan areas, and promotes the development of new urbanization in ethnic areas.

1. Introduction

For the shanty towns in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (hereinafter referred to as "Gannan Region"), not only can they not be separated from the basic definition and current situation of shantytowns, but also according to the basic connotation of shantytowns, the State Council's "to further improve urban shanty towns and urban and rural dilapidated buildings and Opinions on supporting infrastructure construction work, Gansu Provincial People's Government's Implementation Opinions on Accelerating Urban Squatter Areas and Urban and Rural Dangerous Housing Renovation and Supporting Infrastructure Construction, and extending the concept of shantytowns, that is, the quality, structure and function of houses in towns It is not suitable for living or lower than the overall development level of regional cities and towns. The level of infrastructure and public service facilities is out of line with the overall urban image of the region where it is located, and it is out of line with the development level of new urbanization, which is not conducive to the urban areas where urban residents produce and live.

2. Background of the reconstruction of shanty towns in Gannan Tibetan areas

2.1 National Policy Background

On June 30, 2015, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Further Improving the Work of Urban Shacks and Urban and Rural Dangerous Housing Renovation and Supporting Infrastructure Construction", and clearly defined the new urbanization road that adheres to the "people" as the core. Strengthening of shanty towns and urban and rural dilapidated buildings in large cities and towns, speeding up the construction of supporting infrastructure and promoting the harmonious development of economy and society. The Central City Work Conference held on December 20, 2015 emphasized the need to speed up the renovation of shantytowns and dilapidated buildings, and promote the comprehensive improvement of old residential quarters in an orderly manner.

2.2 Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture has proposed the transformation of shanty towns

On August 18, 2015, the People's Government of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture issued the "Notice on Agreed to Adjust the Implementation Method of Urban Shacks Renovation in 2015", which further clarified the implementation method of Gannan Prefecture's transformation of shantytowns, and determined to highlight the residential function. Under the premise of the implementation of a comprehensive tidying project from supporting infrastructure, rectifying the surrounding environment, highlighting national characteristics and energy conservation and

environmental protection.

3. Significance of the transformation of shanty towns in Gannan Prefecture

Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is rich in natural types and profound in national culture. Through the transformation of shanty towns, it can improve the housing conditions of local residents. At the same time, it can enhance the overall image of towns in ethnic areas, protect and repair urban features, continue urban context, and safeguard national harmony. It is of great significance.

4. Overview of the renovation plan for shanty towns in Gannan Tibetan areas

4.1 Status quo of shanty towns in Gannan area

4.1.1 Status quo construction problem

The urban shanty towns in the Gannan Tibetan area are densely constructed and the land use is extensive, the idle land is large and the environment is poor; some areas have serious power and fuel fire hazards; the roads and public places have lack of lighting facilities; and the large number of roads are rugged and narrow and not hardened, which is not conducive to Fire prevention and disaster prevention and evacuation in the area; the green area rate in the area is low, lacking open space; the internal municipal infrastructure needs to be improved, especially the water supply drainage system.

4.1.2 Status quo social issues

After data statistics and field research, the social problems in the shanty towns in Gannan are mainly reflected in:

1) The rainwater drainage in the shantytown is difficult, which not only affects the safety of the building foundation, but also causes the environment to be dirty and messy. There are many disputes in the neighborhood.

2) Most of the buildings inside the shanty towns are self-constructed by residents, lacking planning control and restraint, and the random construction leads to the failure to construct roads and municipal infrastructure.

3) The architectural environment inside the shantytown is gradually assimilated, gradually losing the Tibetan national culture and the regional characteristics of Gannan, and lacking the sense of belonging and identity of the Tibetan community.

4.2 Causes and types of shanty towns in Gannan Tibetan areas

According to the current situation of the new period, the existing shanty towns in Gannan have two types:

The first is the urban shanty town. With the advancement of urbanization, urban construction land expands, urban land resources are scarce, stocks are insufficient, and villages are included in the unreformed shanty towns formed by urban construction land. However, with the improvement of urban internal functions and layout optimization, village land the potential is small and the development value is low, so that the shantytowns are difficult to transform in the long run and seriously affect the urban appearance and the living environment of the residents.

The second is the township shantytown. A large number of building quality and landscape environment on the important nodes of the town are poor, affecting the characteristics of the town; the village area located in the town area or close to the town area is subject to various conditions, the infrastructure is difficult to support, and the shanty town is gradually formed.

4.3 Necessity analysis of the transformation of Gannan shantytowns

There have been many problems in the urban shanty towns in the Gannan Tibetan areas, and their transformation has become a must-have project:

1) Achieve the improvement of human settlements and reflect social fairness and justice

At present, there are a large number of dilapidated houses in various shanty towns in Gannan, the lack of public service facilities and the lack of municipal infrastructure. The direct consequence is that the living environment is dirty and the safety of disaster prevention should be high.

2) Promote new urbanization and realize urban-rural integration

The “13th Five-Year Plan” proposes to adhere to the people-oriented urbanization as the core, which highlights the importance of shantytown transformation in promoting new urbanization. At the same time, the state has increased financial investment in the development of ethnic minority areas, demanding improvements in infrastructure conditions, improving basic public service capabilities, and promoting urban-rural integration in ethnic areas.

3) Inherit the history and culture of ethnic areas and shape regional characteristics

For the Gannan Tibetan area, there are a large number of Tibetan national architectures and their remains, reflecting the history and culture of the multi-ethnic development and integration of Gannan, and also a valuable resource for the development of tourism in Gannan. Therefore, the transformation of shanty towns is conducive to reshaping the urban landscape pattern and highlighting the unique regional cultural connotations of ethnic areas.

4) Effectively revitalize the economy and promote regional economic restructuring

Through the transformation of shantytowns, we will create a better image of foreign tourism in the Gannan Tibetan region, strengthen urban-rural interaction, promote urbanization of the population on the spot, enhance the level of economic development, and promote economic restructuring.

5. Analysis of the planning mode of shanty towns in Tibetan areas

5.1 General pattern of shantytown renovation planning

At present, the shanty towns are roughly distributed in the “old residential areas” and “old factory areas” in the city. According to their location, land ownership, land use property, construction value and development intensity, the transformation mode is divided into new type, new type and reconstruction type. At present, the Gannan shanty towns are mainly dominated by old urban settlements. Therefore, this article only shows that the “old residential areas” have already formed a planning and transformation model in China:

(1) New type of “old residential area”: through the introduction of urban public service facilities, revitalizing the land, activating the development of the land, and re-establishing a multi-functional composite development model of business office, residential service and leisure tourism.

(2) Updated “old residential areas”: The updated “old residential areas” are mainly “old residential areas” in historical and cultural protection areas. On the basis of protecting valuable historical buildings and surrounding historical buildings, it will be transformed into a leisure and recreation space integrating leisure, entertainment, cultural creativity and exhibition, or a comprehensive functional area integrating living and commercial development.

(3) Reconstructed “old residential areas”: The land used for replacing “old residential areas” is used to construct public green spaces, parks, plazas and parking lots as supporting public service facilities.

5.2 Renovation of Tibetan shantytowns under the Gannan Model

With the promotion of urbanization in Gannan and the improvement of urban public service facilities and infrastructure, as well as the potential for the development of stock land, the shanty towns in cities and towns currently have no new and reconstructed development potential. Therefore, the updated shantytown renovation plan needs to be considered from the following aspects:

(1) The shanty town is located in the core area of the town, and it is urgent to repair and renovate the landscape.

The contiguous shanty towns as a Tibetan colony and its characteristic architectural complexes

seriously affect the overall national style protection and global tourism development, which is not conducive to the shaping of the tourism brand image of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture.

(2) The current urban shanty towns do not have new development potential.

With the advancement of urbanization, the expansion of urban construction land has led to insufficient stock of land. However, with the improvement of the internal functions of the town and the optimization of the layout, the land area of the Tibetan ethnic minority areas is so small that the land potential and development value of the urban shantytowns are small, so that the renovation of the shanty towns is difficult.

(3) The renovation of shanty towns is an important national livelihood project.

The transformation of shanty towns is an important national livelihood project and also the government's popular project. By improving the residential function, improving the infrastructure of the old residential areas and the supporting level of public service facilities, the residents of the shantytowns will be reintegrated into the urbanization development and share the achievements of urbanization development.

This has formed a new model of Gannan Prefecture's shantytown renovation project—the updated “old residential area” model, but different from other cities, that is, the residential function is dominant. By improving the residential function to repair dangerous houses, improve the infrastructure and public service facilities of the old residential areas, focus on renovating the architectural style of the district, promoting energy conservation and environmental protection, and highlighting the unique regional cultural connotation of Gannan ethnic areas. It has formed a three-in-one squatter district transformation planning idea and a technical framework for transformation planning.

5.3 Basic evaluation of the Gannan model

This kind of planning mode fully considers the willingness of residents in shantytowns and the effective implementation of funds, realizes the improvement of living environment in the district, and promotes the development of new urbanization in Tibetan ethnic areas; it can deeply explore the characteristics of local culture and the characteristics of residential buildings, and the characteristics of the district. The spatial pattern construction, environmental quality improvement, cultural characteristics shaping, style control guidance, specific suggestions and implementation measures; guiding the regional industries with location advantages and resource advantages to the tertiary industry such as tourism comprehensive services to develop or improve the original industrial layout and residential areas The relationship; retaining the regional characteristics, the material form of the national culture and the traditional way of life of the local residents.

6. Conclusion

The living environment of a city often becomes a place where one person, land, life, history, and ideal future multiply, expressing the relationship between one person and one side. The city has become an important carrier that penetrates the local culture and self-confidence, carries the genes of the mountains and rivers, and reflects the historical spirit. It has become the most important symbol and memory in the water and soil. The changes in slum-block neighborhoods and buildings must bear the characteristics of regional humanities and life, and create a better new life, which is the ultimate goal of shantytown transformation.

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