The Practices of Community Construction Based on Sanfang-Qixiang in Fuzhou

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Abstract. Community construction is a way to protect the active development of historic districts, which can effectively resolve the contradiction between the protection and utilization of historic districts. This paper introduces the general situation of the Sanfang-Qixiang in Fuzhou and the process of its protection work. The concrete measures of community construction is of reference significance to other historical districts in China.

1. Introduction
Historical blocks are the crystallization of material civilization and spiritual civilization of human society, and also a unique cultural phenomenon. However, many historic districts have been re-used by relocating the original residents and rebuilding historic buildings. In this way, the history and culture of the block will be dissolved in the process of reconstruction. The protection of Sanfang-Qixiang historical block in Fuzhou uses the theory of community construction. It resolves the contradiction between protection and utilization better, and has reference significance for the protection of other historical blocks in China.

2. The concept and connotation of community construction

2.1. The concept of community construction
"Community" refers to "social groups and social organizations gathered in a certain region". The basic elements include: a certain region, a certain population, a certain form of organization, and a variety of life service facilities that can meet the material and spiritual needs of members. Community can be understood as the basic unit between society and family formed by people in a certain area. In this area, people form a connection between people and the environment called "sense of community". "Community construction" is the process of building, restoring and consolidating this sense of community [1].

2.2. The connotation of community construction
The connotation of community construction is public participation. Based on the principles of "bottom-up", "resident participation" and "sustainable development", the community construction with citizen participation can improve the overall environment of the community, and meet the needs of residents themselves. On the basis of building residents' consensus, we should face the life and development problems of the community together, so that the traditional life in the community can be preserved [2].
2.3. The purpose of community construction

The purpose of community construction is to improve the vitality of the community and achieve sustainable development. The key to community construction is to integrate the diverse elements of community and develop the characteristic culture industry of community. In terms of architectural science, the community should be planned and constructed rationally, historic buildings should be protected, and infrastructure and landscape environment should be improved. Generally speaking, community construction is a theory led by public participation, through the revitalization of industries, to protect the traditional culture of the region and improve the local environment.

3. The historical evolution of Sanfang-Qixiang

3.1. The pattern of Sanfang-Qixiang

Sanfang-Qixiang is a traditional community with a long history in the central area of Fuzhou City. It gets its name from that the one street as the central axis and the ten lanes on both sides. They still present the pattern formed at the end of Tang Dynasty. The one street called “Nanhou Street”, and the “Sanfang” and “Qixiang” from north to south are “Yijing Fang”, “Wenru Fang”, “Guanglu Fang”, “Yangqiao Xiang”, “Langguan Xiang”, “Ta Xiang”, “Huang Xiang”, “Anmin Xiang”, “Gong Xiang”, “Jibi Xiang”, as shown in figure 1.

3.2. The historical value of Sanfang-Qixiang

Sanfang-Qixiang is the birthplace of modern celebrities in Fuzhou. Zexu Lin, Baozhen Shen, Fu Yan, Juemin Lin and many other influential figures of modern China were came from here. Although the glorious history declined gradually after the May Fourth Movement, there are still a lot of former residences of celebrities and buildings of Ming and Qing Dynasties, with the traditional residential characteristics of the ancient city. So that it also known as the "Museum of Ancient Buildings of Ming and Qing Dynasties".

3.3. The renovation course of Sanfang-Qixiang

After years of experience summary, field research and protection planning and design, the community construction of Sanfang-Qixiang began in 2007. After two years of renovation, the “Nanhou street” was reopened in 2009, and the repair and improvement work of other lanes continued. In 2011, Sanfang-Qixiang was listed as one of the first community museum demonstration sites in China, displaying community culture and life based on the theme of "region, tradition, memory and residents" [3]. In 2015, the newly revised planning laid more emphasis on the general policy of "protection first, rescue first, rational utilization and strengthened management", in order to built Sanfang-Qixiang into a typical Lifang-style historical and cultural district with fuzhou regional characteristics.
4. The community construction of Sanfang-Qixiang
The community construction is a continuous process. It is necessary for the government, Non-Governmental organizations, enterprises and residents to work together to excavate the cultural value of the historic district and stimulate the common consciousness of the community.

4.1. Encourage public participation
Residents are users and speakers of historic districts. The government can guide the restoration of the residential population in Sanfang-Qixiang, and encourage the residents to engage in substantial community construction in a diversified way. For example, the management organization should open and improve the application scope of the official website, regularly publish community renewal and renovation issues, and collect community public opinions and Suggestions on the construction of community public space.

4.2. Promote traditional culture
Based on the positioning of the community museum, mobilizing the community residents to participate in the community cultural dissemination can enhance the influence of the community traditional culture. To encourage the descendants of celebrities to be the interpreters of the exhibition hall, so that visitors can feel the appeal of historical stories. To guide the community residents to participate in the local traditional craft production and dissemination process, that can increase the on-site teaching links. Through the above methods, the protection and display of cultural heritage can be integrated into the mass education, so as to promote traditional culture.

4.3. Replace the function of historic buildings
There are buildings of different styles in different periods at Sanfang-Qixiang, most of which are built in The Ming and Qing dynasties, among which fifteen buildings are national key cultural relics protections and thirteen buildings are under other levels of cultural relics protections. Classified, protected and restored by different measures, these historic buildings have undergone partial functional replacement, which makes them more valuable for reuse, improves social and economic benefits, and recovers the vitality of the block [4].

4.4. Improve the existing public space
The community environment of Sanfang-Qixiang is gradually transformed from macro to micro. All users of the community are encouraged to improve the public spaces. The merchants in the lane can arrange tables, chairs, pergolas, street lights and other facilities within a certain range outside the shop, which not only increase the sense of street level, but also promote consumption. Lane residents can use green plants, hollow partition walls or leisure benches to divide the transition space at the turning point of the lane or building concession outside the house, so that to meet the daily needs of residents, as shown in figure 2-3.

Figure 2. The rest seats in front of the store. Figure 3. The plant partition of street corner.
4.5. Restore the damaged space
At the part of community construction, the dilapidated entrance of each lane had been redesigned by the
designers. The entrance space of different lane has its own characteristics, which increases the interest
of lane. The other historical site in Sanfang-Qixiang, known as Ganyejin, is selling at present only the
entrance marker. The design protects the identification of the site with glass components, and combines
with the original open space to make the node design of enlarged space, enriching the level and interest
of the block space [5], as shown in figure 4-5.

Figure 4. The historical site of Ganyejin. Figure 5. The open space.

4.6. Promote the community industries
The high-quality cultural and creative industry based on the inheritance and innovation of the block's
history and culture is conducive to the breakthrough in the development of the community's traditional
industries and the realization of industry integration. A Hanfu museum in Anmin Xiang is a good
example. It relies on the atmosphere of historic buildings in the community, combines exhibition, design
and photography and other fields to experience the Culture of Hanfu. So that Hanfu lovers can truly
experience the beauty of Hanfu in an environment with historical background. At the same time the
chain of Hanfu design and production can be developed by this platform.

5. Conclusion
Static preservation or radical transformation is not the best way to develop a historic district. Through
the sustainable community construction of public participation, culture extension and industry
development, the culture of historic districts can be better protected and the vitality of communities can
be stimulated to realize the revival of historic districts. The results of the community construction work
of Sanfang-Qixiang in Fuzhou can provide reference for the development of other historical districts in
China.

Acknowledgments
We acknowledge the support received from The Education and Research Foundation for Young and
Middle-Aged Teachers of Fujian Province (JT180575, JT180577).

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