

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND HERITAGE LED REGENERATION IN HISTORICAL CITY OF XI'AN, CHINA

INTRODUCTION

According to Pendlebury and Porfiriou (2017), heritage is used as a mechanism for regeneration purpose of physical, economic development, which is particularly strong in China. Heritage-led regeneration (HLR) attempts to marry "conservation" and "development" during times of rapid urbanisation (Han and Zhong, 2015). The example from western countries such as UK regeneration planning frequently use 'social capital' (SC) from local networks and associations in new systems of governance. SC in China has gained increasing attention, researchers have paid increasing attention to SC, there is rapidly increasing journal publications of SC after 2004 and peaked in 2017. (Zhang, Han et al. 2019). However, SC still has not got people's enough attention in China' urban studies, especially in the fields of urban regeneration (Zhai and Ng, 2013). Based on China's distinct culture and tradition, whether and how social capital works in HLR process and HLR outcomes influence social capital production. This research is expected to apply the Western-sourced social capital theory in China' context.

METHODOLOGY

The main aim of this research is to explore how the HLR process and outcomes are shaped by the social capital in China. How individual and social groups involved in the regeneration process formulate their collective actions and build their partnership works and at the same time use discourses to legitimize their actions. This research use case study as the major research methodology. The selected regeneration process case study is Xinyi alley and Jianguo men old market regeneration projects in Xi'an. Both cases provide unique opportunities for observing the change of social capital dynamics in urban regeneration practices. Research methods include literature review, semi-structured interviews and discourse analysis.

CASE STUDY CONTEXT

Historical street in Xi'an city is the research focus because Xi'an was the capital for 13 Chinese imperial dynasties, and home of several UNESCO Heritage Sites, which is considered the historical and cultural capital of China (Zhu, 2015).

The concept of the historical-cultural street district was formerly adopted by the Code of Conservation Plan for Historic-Cultural Famous Cities in 2005. The code in relation to China's historic cities and classified three spatial categories of conservation: the historic city, the street/district, and individual structure (Xie and Heath 2018).

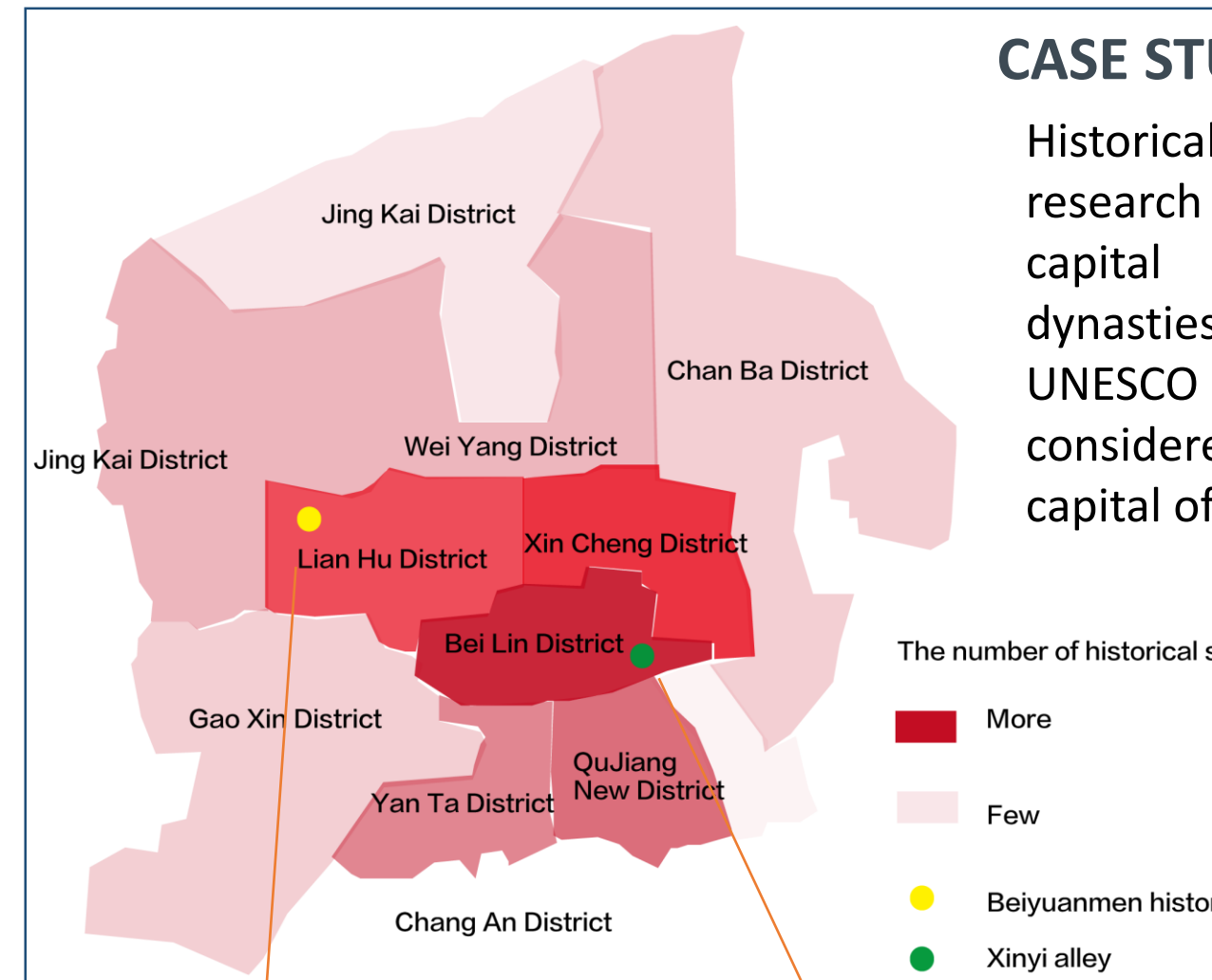


Figure 1: Location map of study areas in city of Xi'an

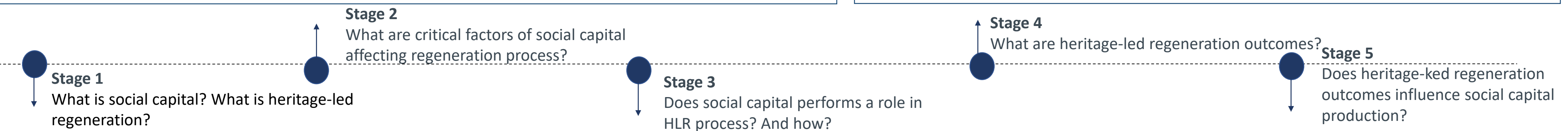
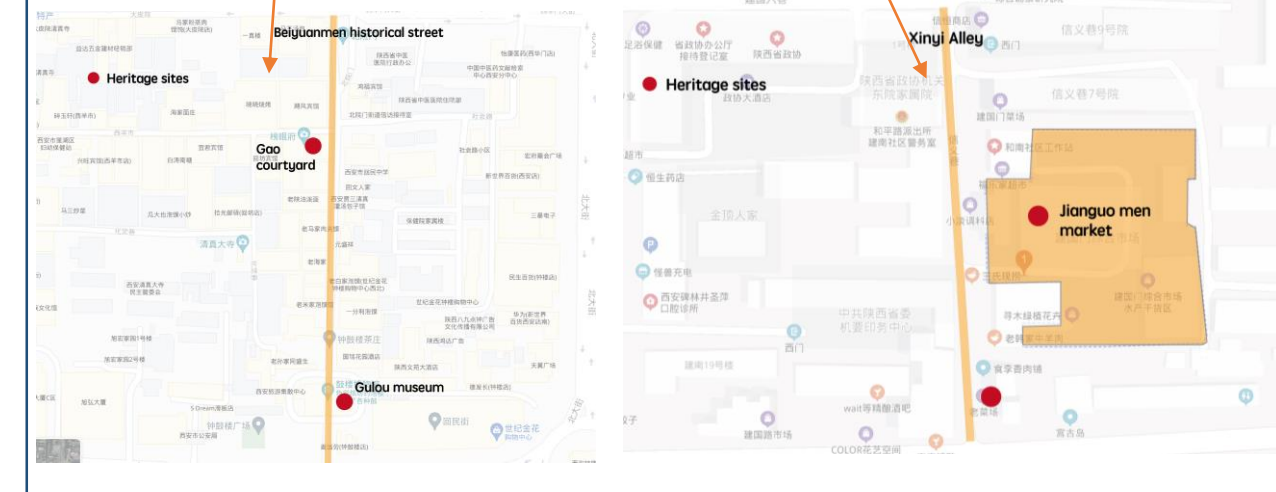
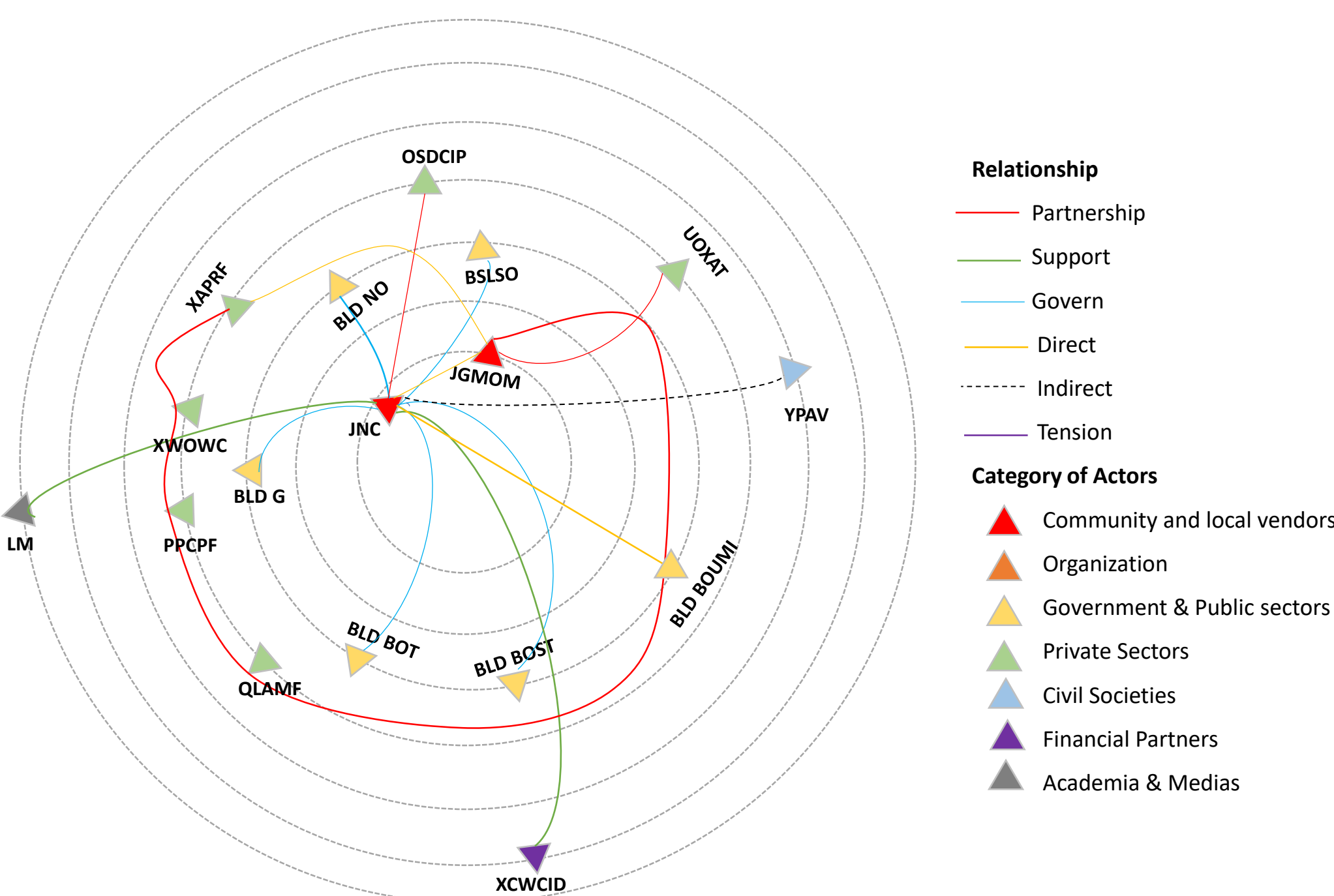


FIGURE 2: LENSES OF ANALYSIS

Methodology								
Dimension	Boundaries	Scale	Indicators	Process Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Groups	Methods	Impacts of social capital to urban regeneration processes	Possible outcomes of urban regeneration projects
Bonding social capital	Residents who live on the streets	Micro	Social Trust and community friendship Social norms	Level of community relationships	Local residents with similar neighbours Local vendors, small business owners and craftspeople in Xinyi alley	Questionnaire survey and Interview	Frequent community interactions Local community gets to know each other and share information	Promoting local community cohesion Residents get more support Improve social wellbeing
				Outcome Evaluation Criteria				
Bridging social capital	Residents with the surround communities	Meso	Social Interaction Participation & Collective activity Social networks	Process Evaluation Criteria	Local residents, Local organization, Non-governmental organization, local developer, Private company, University, people who are interested in and involved in the project		Bottom-up local organized collective actives Active public participation	Retaining original neighborhoods and indigenous lives Conserving local traditional social culture
				Level of involvement and participation and cohesion				
				Outcome Evaluation criteria		Effectiveness of public participation		
Linking social capital	Study areas with the city of Xi'an	Macro	Social networks	Process Evaluation Criteria	Institutions, organisations, and local government including decision makers and sources of power and resources	Shared goals, and Shared culture with wider platform	Build a strong and close social networks Support government's emerging Big Society and localism agendas	
				Level of social network				
				Outcome Evaluation criteria				Effectiveness of social network

FIGURE 3 ACTORS AND SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS IN XINYI ALLEY REGENERATION PROJECT



- Actors:**
 JNC: Jiannan Community
 JGMOM: Jianguo men old market
 BLD G: Beilin District Government
 BLD CNO: Beilin District Characteristic Neighbourhood Office
 BLD BOT: Beilin District Bureau of Trade
 BLD BOST: Beilin District Bureau of Science and Technology
 BSLSO: Boshilin Street Office
 BLD BOUMI: Beilin District Bureau of Urban Management and Implementation
 XCWCID: Xi'an City Wall Cultural Investment Development
 UOXAT: University of Xi'an Architecture and Technology
 LM: Local Magazine
 OSDCIP: Old Steel Design and Creative Industrial Park
 YPAV: Young people and visitors
 XAPRF: Xi'an Pingrong factory
 XWOWC: Xi'an Window of the World Commercial Company
 PPCPF: Provincial Party Committee Printing Factory
 QLAMF: Qinling Aviation Machinery Factory

FIGURE 4 historical image of Xinyi alley and regeneration after

