

Heritage Communities in Consumer Contexts Spatial Production of Tourism Research—Take Qixian Zhao Yu Historical City as an Example

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Taking Zhao Yu Historical City in Qixian County as an example, this paper explores the production process of tourism space in Zhao Yu Historical City in the context of consumption, based on Lefebvre's triadic dialectic theory. The study reveals that, driven by the development of tourism, subjects such as the government and planners possess absolute dominance over spatial representations, while residents demonstrate receptive and adaptive action strategies and social relations are reproduced, presenting a harmonious state. Further exploring the tourism community in the environmental performance of the subject of action, social relations, consumption demand, daily life practice, cultural capital, etc., the daily life practice of the tourism community has transcended the original logic of tourism spatial production and has a certain extension. The mechanism analysis in this paper can help guide the healthy development of tourism space in the neighboring historical cities or communities and achieve the dual purpose of promoting the economic development of the community and heritage protection.

Keywords: spatial production theory, tourism space, consumption context, heritage community, Zhao Yu Historical City

1 Introduction

Consumption contexts, i.e., specific environments and situations in consumer societies, are also micro influences on consumer behavior (Yang, 2023). Consumption context is the specific environment and background in which consumption behavior occurs, including consumer aesthetic psychology, consumption scene, consumer cultural background, market competition, etc. (Yang, 2023). Tourism is a kind of consumer behavior, but also by the profound influence of the consumer context, tourism products have been transformed from the traditional attractions sightseeing to a composite consumer experience. This transformation promotes the tourism industry to a more personalized, diversified, symbolic, and professional direction. In this process,

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tourism space, as an important element of the consumption scene, has become the focus of tourism enterprises and local governments in the development of the tourism industry. In the context of consumption, the production process of tourism space in heritage communities can not only improve the quality and value of the tourism experience but also inject new impetus for the development and protection of heritage communities.

A heritage community is a combination of a “heritage site” and a “community”, which has a certain territorial structure and geographic space and contains unique heritage resources (Wang, 2015). A heritage community has cultural heritage value and is a regional space with a residential community as its main component. This kind of community not only carries the memory of history and culture but also has a unique folk culture, lifestyle, and social organization (Zhang, 2019). In the context of consumption, tourism development regards heritage communities as tourism resources, with cultural heritage as the main content, and community residents and community culture as carriers of tourism activities. Zhaoyu Historical City is an area of significant historical and cultural value with a long history, possessing well-preserved architecture and rich cultural heritage, which meets the definition of a heritage community. The objectives of cultural preservation, historical heritage, and urban renewal of this ancient city can be realized through planning and management as well as community participation and support, promoting local economic development and improving the quality of life of community residents.

Tourism spatial production is the embodiment of tourism space in the process of spatial production. The tourism spatial system has a tourism area, tourism center, attractions, scenic spots, tourism routes, tourism substrate, and external channels 7 constituent elements (Wang, 2012). According to the function, the tourism spatial system can also be divided into commercial, cultural, residential, public service, and other spaces. Spatial production is Lefebvre’s theory of spatial production, and the key concept is the “triadic dialectic”, i.e., the triadic theoretical framework of spatial practice, spatial representation, and representational space (Wei, Lin, & Zhang, 2021, pp. 177-183). It is concluded that tourism spatial production is a process of planning, designing, constructing, and managing tourism space according to tourism demand and market law, including transforming tourism resources into tourism products and services to meet the needs of the tourism market, tourists, and residents in their daily lives, as well as the embodiment of the social production mode and production relations. The goal of tourism space production is to improve the utilization efficiency of tourism space and the quality of tourism products.

Therefore, the production of tourism space in heritage communities is of great significance for the sustainable development of tourist sites, the economic development of communities, and cultural heritage.

2 Case Presentation, Theoretical Perspective, and Analytical Framework

2.1 Case Presentation

(1) Overview of cases

Qixian County is situated in the center of Shanxi Province, adjacent to the southern part of Taiyuan Basin and the northern part of Taiyue Mountain. North from Jialing town north left village, south to the town of Laiyuan before the village of Zhuang, north-south longitudinal length of about 44 kilometers; east from the town of Dongguan Baigui village, west to the town of Cheng Zhao (now Ricun Township) Ya’an village, east and west cross-width of about 25 kilometers, covering an area of 854 square kilometers. The county is located in the

northwestern part of the county. Its Zhaoyu Historical City is located in the southeast of Qixian County. The north is the West Friendship Road. The east is the New South Road. The historical city covers an area of roughly 50 hectares, and its shape is close to a rectangle. Because the southeast corner of the historical city is missing a corner, the appearance of the historical city is like the historical officials wearing a hat, so it is called “hat city”. (see Figure 1, 2)

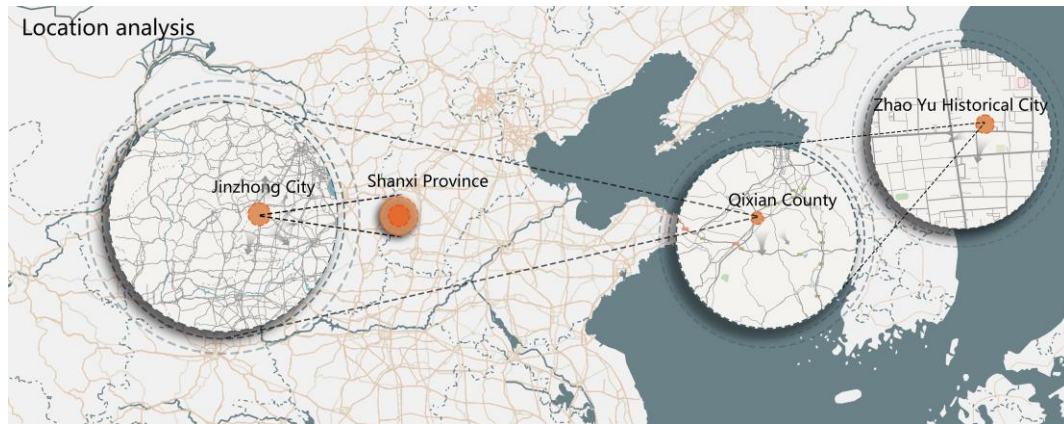


Figure 1. Location map of Zhaoyu Historical City.

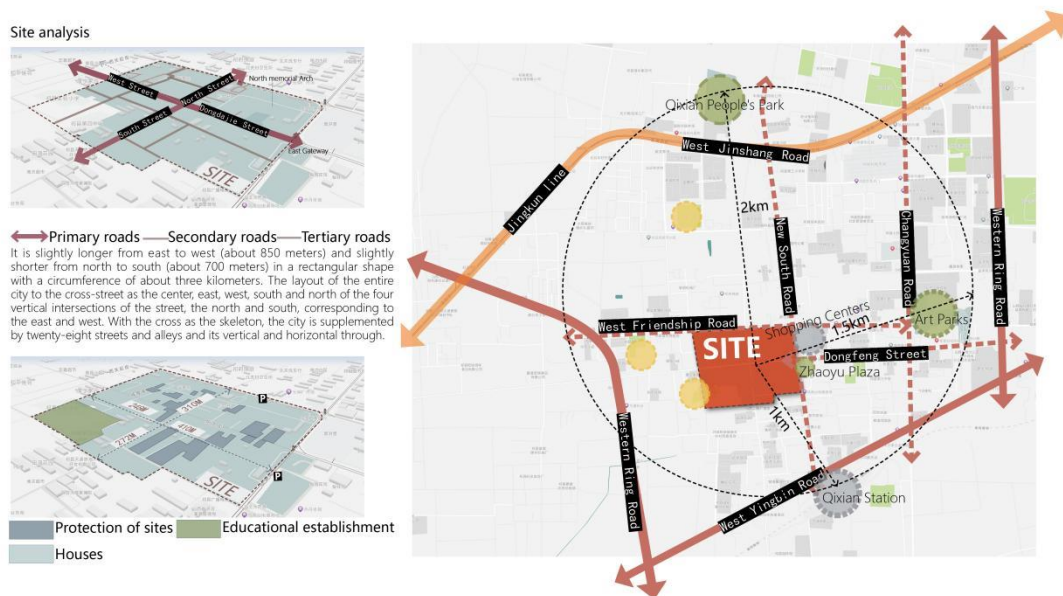


Figure 2. Site analysis diagram of Zhaoyu Historical City.

Qixian County is one of the earliest places in historical China to establish a county system, with a long history of 2,520 years. From the era of distant legends to the civilization of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, the two Han Dynasties, the Wei and Jin Dynasties, the North and South Dynasties, the Sui and Tang Dynasties, the Song and Yuan Dynasties, the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Qixian has been a place of many talented people, full of reputation in China, and a place of commercial prosperity, famous overseas. Zhaoyu Historical City has

preserved the commercial street, Dui family compound, tea ticket bank, and dart bureau in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, as well as intangible cultural heritage featuring the legacy of Tao Tang. (see Figure 3, 4)

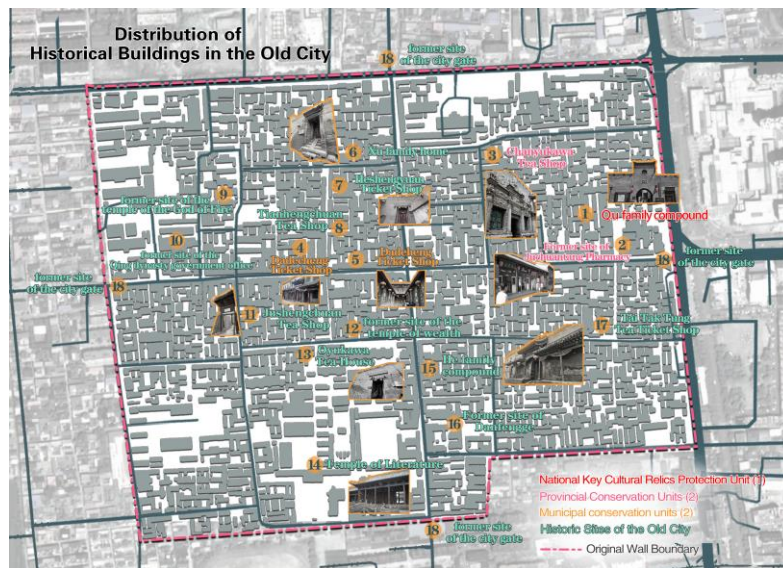


Figure 3. Distribution map of major cultural relics and historical buildings in Zhaoyu Historical City.



Figure 4. Representative of cultural heritage of Qi County.

(2) Formation of Tourism Space in Zhaoyu Historical City

During the research process, it was found that the government's policy planning has led to the continuous construction and improvement of the ancient city. The development process started from the "Protection Plan for Historical and Cultural Cities in Qixian County (1994-2010)", which identified Zhaoyu Ancient City as a historical and cultural city and proposed "comprehensive protection of the ancient city, strengthening traditional characteristics: protection combined with transformation, adapting to social and economic development: considering the old and new as a whole, seeking protection in development: protection combined with tourism, protection promoting development." The Plan at the same time delineated the scope of protection and protection

level, and put forward certain protection measures, focusing on the streets, courtyards, store name, and residential protection. But with the social and economic development, update, protection scope needs to be re-delineated, and protection measures also need to be adjusted. After the “Qixian County Master Plan (2001-2020)” to implement the “famous city, celebrities, famous courtyard; humanities, ecology, science, and technology” theme. Qixian County” is positioned as “a satellite city with distinctive humanistic qualities in Taiyuan metropolitan area; it is the sister city of Pingyao, the world-historical cultural heritage, and the ‘Gemini’ of the holy land of Jin merchant culture”. The guiding ideology and macro-protection strategy for the protection of the historical city were put forward, the basic framework for the protection of the historical city was outlined, and the scope of the protection and coordination area of the historical city was initially delineated. Subsequently the “Qixian County Tourism Development Master Plan (2002-2012)” systematically analyzed the tourism resources of Qixian County, Qixian County’s natural landscapes, and humanistic landscapes carried out a detailed classification and research. It puts forward the tourism planning program with the theme of Jin merchant culture, established the tourism development goal, divided the tourism area, planned the tourism facilities and projects, and included the Zhaoyu Historical City in the tourism planning strategy. The “Qixian County Green Space System Planning (2004-2020)” has systematically planned the greening system of the historical city and its surrounding areas, thus effectively enhancing the level of local ecological environment construction. Since the construction of Zhaoyu Historical City, the government has improved the infrastructure construction in the city, and the soundness of water, electricity, and network has provided an important guarantee for the life of the residents and the development of tourism. Continuous improvement of policy planning, Zhaoyu Historical City from the unattended historical remains into the historical and cultural protection of the historical city, now the statistics into the national key cultural relics protection unit have 1 (Qu family compound), the provincial level, there are 2 (long Yuchuan Tea House site, the old Juchuantang Pharmacy), city level, there are 2 (Dade Heng ticket site, the Dade Cheng ticket site), the county level, there are 59 (Changtaiquan old site of the merchant bank, the former site of SANJINYUAN ticket, Li residence, etc.), 3 below the county level (Qixian Middle School site, Jin Fengde Tea Village site, Yongjuxiang Tea Village site). However, there are still many lagging phenomena in the historical city community, and those houses hidden deep in the alleys are already dilapidated and no one is restoring them. Problems of home ownership have led to many houses being destroyed by random changes made by their occupants, losing their original architectural elegance and turning them into haphazard piles of buildings. Currently, tourists’ travel is limited to the well-planned and managed pagoda streets and scattered attractions, and the government’s planning and management do not meet the needs of residents and tourists in the historical city community.

In the process of tourism planning and development of Zhaoyu Historical City, all the people involved (including the government, planners, communities, streets, tourism planning organizations, residents and tourists, etc.) are included in the tourism space and play their respective roles in it. Historical cities as heritage communities with rich cultural and historical value, in the process of formation itself there are also spatial changes under the influence of various factors, which is spatial production; however, there will be different results for spatial production in the context of different eras, and in today’s consumer context, the direction of the development of heritage communities has become a tourism space that can provide consumer value, combining monuments carrying historical and cultural values with intangible Folk culture, lifestyle, and social organization

into a more personalized, diversified, symbolic and professional tourism space rich in consumption demand, which is also the trend of the protection and development of many historical cities.

2.2 Theoretical Perspectives: Spatial Production Theory-ternary Dialectic

The theory of “spatial production” was first proposed by the French sociologist Lefebvre, and it provides a new perspective on the problem of space in modern society (Ding, 2023, pp. 243-246). The core idea of this theory is the triple dialectic of “space-time-society”, which reinterprets the concept of space (Sun & Xiong, 2021, pp. 87-95). In spatial theory, space is not only the site of production but also the production of space itself. This shift gives a deeper meaning to factors such as community, class, gender, and racial discrimination, giving new sociological value to the study of space (Sun & Xiong, 2021, pp. 87-95). Within such a theoretical framework, urban space is seen as both a demand and an outcome of capital production, and the production of the built environment by capital is a key part of the capital cycle. Three main factors constitute the process of urbanization in China: power, capital, and space. Lefebvre’s theory of spatial production constructs a theoretical structure consisting of three parts: “spatial practice”, “spatial representation” and “space of representation” (Sun & Xiong, 2021, pp. 87-95). This is what he calls the “triadic dialectic of space”. Here, spatial practice refers to the behavior in a particular social environment; spatial representation refers to the imagination of the powerful ideology on the spatial order; and representational space refers to the user’s spatial perception and feedback based on daily production and life. There is a gradual cycle between these three elements, which is manifested in the process of “idea, imagination, spirit-practice-practice”, and this process can be used to study the social connections in the process of space-making and the role of various social actors in the development of space (Ding, 2023, pp. 243-246). This theory is of great theoretical and practical significance in reinterpreting the concept of space and giving a new sociological meaning to the study of space. (see Figure 5)

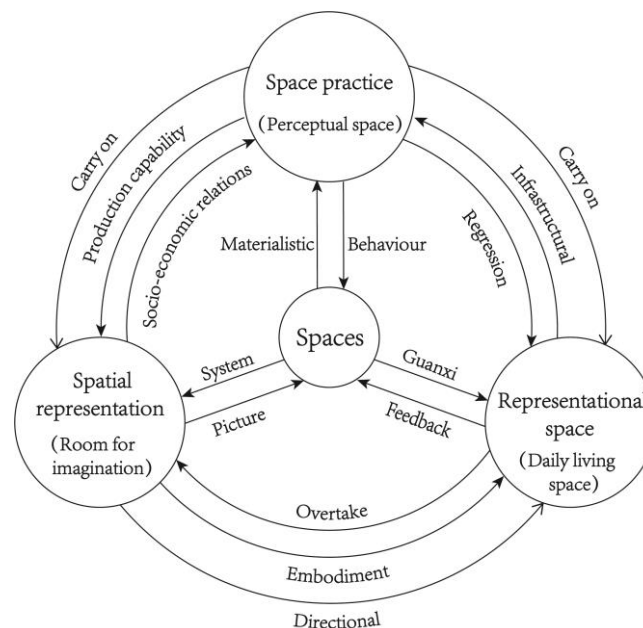


Figure 5. Lefebvre’s theoretical model of “triadic dialectic”.

2.3 Analytical Framework

With the rise of the travel industry, heritage communities, once considered static, are now evolving, resulting in a variety of different functions. It provides more opportunities for different interests to realize diversified resource allocation and create a brand-new tourism space. At the beginning of this essay, we will observe and explore the change of tourism space in Zhaoyu Historical City through the triadic dialectic.

Tourism space is the core of tourism activities in the historical city, which is not only the main place for tourists to consume but also an important basis for the local government to realize its goals. In addition, it is also an important channel for residents to acquire knowledge and experience from their daily lives, and they can continuously change and improve the form of tourism space according to their needs and understanding to meet their own needs and the needs of tourists. According to the chart, we can see the detailed technical program. (see Figure 6)

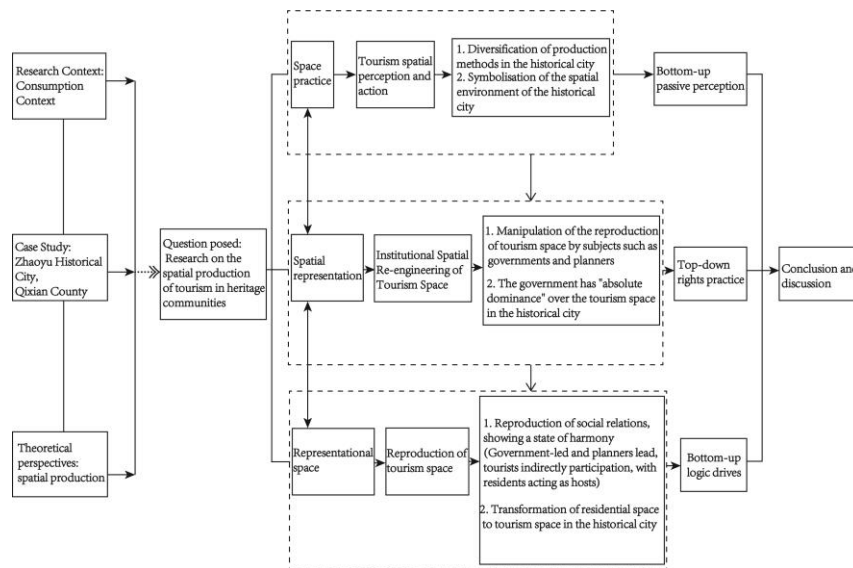


Figure 6. Analysis of the production mechanism of tourism space in heritage communities based on the triadic dialectic.

2.4 Research Process

The qualitative data allow us to study the production process of Zhaoyu Historical City tourist space. This study utilizes a combination of forms. The next analysis relies on the results of questionnaire interviews and data observation of residents and tourists of the historical city community and other participating subjects, and a comprehensive examination of Zhaoyu Historical City can reveal the development of tourism in Zhaoyu Historical City.

(1) Literature research

Through searching, reading, and researching books and journals related to tourism communities in historical cities, consumption contexts, and spatial production theories, we have constructed the linkage of "Tourism spatial production of heritage communities in consumption contexts" to explore the spatial production theories in consumption contexts and to clarify the potential of its application in tourism spaces in Historical cities and the ways of its implementation.

(2) Participatory observation research

In the course of the research, the current situation of tourism planning, management of spatial landscape representation, and tourism development in the community of Zhaoyu Historical City was examined in depth. Through conversations with various subjects and other means, we followed the logic of daily life and visited the historical city several times, observing the daily life of the residents and recording the current situation of the streets, courtyards, stores, and houses, etc., in order to obtain first-hand information and data.

(3) Questionnaire study

Through the research direction to put forward the relevant issues, mainly for tourists and residents questionnaire survey, respectively, online questionnaires and offline questionnaires to understand the actual situation of tourists and residents and the relevant requirements, a large area of research to obtain reliable conclusions, focusing on the period of April 2023-July and September 2023-October period of 200 tourists and 150 residents questionnaires.

(4) In-depth interview study

Through in-depth interviews, which were conducted in a variety of ways, including directed interviews, referral interviews, and follow-up interviews, we focused on scenarios of spatial production, consumption contexts, and tourism development. The interviews were conducted mainly during April-July 2023, targeting 25 subjects involved in tourism activities. The interviews totaled 15 hours, with an average interview length of 36 minutes per person. Since some of the recordings were in the Qixian dialect, we transformed them into 195000 words of transcripts from which in-depth facts and rich content were obtained. (see Table 1)

Table 1
Basic Information of Interviewees in Zhaoyu Historical City

Serial Number	Name	Gender	Age	Identity	Interview Recording Coding
1	Ms. Guo	Female	36~40	Director of the Gucheng neighbourhood in the urban area of Ludai	G-01
2	Mr. Zhang	Male	31~35	Staff of the Lutai Urban Management Committee	G-02
3	Mr. Li	Male	36~40	Staff of the Village Committee of Dongnanjie Village	G-03
4	Ms. Zhang	Female	26~30	Freelance journalist	E-01
5	Mr. Zhang	Male	31~35	Planning team members	E-02
6	Mr. Lin	Male	36~40	Zhao Yu Historical City Culture Group	E-03
7	Ms. Hu	Female	36~40	The owner of the antique shop	T-01
8	Mr. Wu	Male	21~25	Michelle Ice City store staff	T-02
9	Ms. Wang	Female	21~25	Shangkeyou Hotel staff	T-03
10	Ms. Guo	Female	41~45	Restaurateur	T-04
11	Mr. Liu	Male	36~40	Clothing shop owner	T-05
12	Mr. Zhou	Male	36~40	Taxi driver	F-01
13	Mr. Zhang	Male	61~65	Retired teacher	F-02
14	Ms. Huang	Female	21~25	Student	F-03
15	Ms. Wu	Female	31~35	Worker	F-04
16	Mr. Cai	Male	31~35	Civil servant (F-04's husband)	F-05
17	Ms. Yang	Female	26~30	Liberal professions	F-06
18	Ms. Wang	Female	31~35	Secondary school teacher	F-07
19	Mr. Chen	Male	61~65	Retired resident	C-01
20	Mr. Wang	Male	81~85	Retired resident	C-02
21	Mr. Zhang	Male	71~75	Retired teacher	C-03
22	Ms. Wu	Female	41~45	Local teacher	C-04
23	Ms. Lin	Female	16~20	Local school students	C-05
24	Ms. Zhang	Female	41~45	Worker (Mother of C-05)	C-06
25	Ms. Li	Female	31~35	Local housewife	C-07

Note: Coding principle: G- government; E- planning experts and tourism research institutes; T- Tour operators; F- Tourists; C- Local community residents.

3 Empirical Analysis of the Spatial Production Mechanism of Historical City Tourism

3.1 Space Practice

Spatial practices are the ways in which people create space and belong to the perceptual level, which involves the way space is organized and used (Chen & Liang, 2023, pp. 58-62). The understanding and practice

of space by community subjects cover both perception and action, and they create and reshape space by using, managing, and changing it, resulting in spatial reproduction that shapes their habits, behavioral patterns, and social structures (Sun, Du, Zhang, et al., 2015, pp. 39-43+50).

(1) Diversification of production methods in the historical city

The government of Zhaoyu Historical City tourism space construction is more unified, and professional, to create an ancient city environment, the formation of a diversified way of life and production, the historical city residents have a new type of entrepreneurial environment. “..... The development of tourism here can help us here in the economy, I can sell some of our food here in my own home, the antique buildings at home can be converted into homestays, and now the historical city is left behind the elderly so that the young people can go out can come back to the business” (T-05). The young residents who moved out earlier have a clearer idea about the development of the old city and the development of tourism space, which is conducive to the construction of different spatial functions in the historical city. These residents have remodeled their own or rented historical houses to meet the consumption needs of tourists. Such as teahouse, clear bar, B&B, handmade workshop store, specialty food store, small commodity store, etc., so that residents can benefit from tourism development. “..... Now there are few travelers, can’t open the market, the ancient city tour content is very little, can’t keep tourists here” (T-01). “..... There are no special activities, like Pingyao has a film festival that can attract a lot of tourists every time, here before the festival of lights comes a lot of people, and then there is no activity.....” (C-04). In the context of consumption, people’s consumption Changes in demand, affecting the development of the historical city to be diversified, the value of the site of the historical city for historical construction researchers or historical construction enthusiasts is very attractive, for tourists who do not understand the historical construction, come to the historical city to view the historical construction at the same time also want to experience the local characteristics of the activities or non-material culture, etc. can not be satisfied. In the demand of tourists and residents, the phenomenon of diversification of production methods in the historical city appears. On the one hand, commercial behavior will be outside the historical city tenants into the historical city operators, local residents from the previous identity into the historical city operators, changing the production life of local residents; on the other hand, the historical city space from the life of the consumer space to the space of tourism consumption transfer.

In order to achieve the goal of tourism operation, all the participants have rearranged the spatial resources of the historical city community according to their own positions and resources. As a result, the diversification of tourism spatial forms and functions of the historical city community is constructed. This is consistent with Lefebvre’s view that “the transfer from one mode of production to another is necessarily accompanied by the production of new spaces” (Lefebvre, 1991, pp. 30-67).

(2) Symbolization of the spatial environment of the historical city

For the construction of cultural tourism destinations, space is increasingly inclined to industrialization. From the previous life production space to consumer space, space into the main factor of tourist experience and satisfaction. “..... Zhaoyu Historical City, has a strong history, when I was a child, I often listened to my family talk about Jinshang culture and Wanli Tea Route, so I know more; but now most of the residents only know about Jinshang culture, and they are not clear about the Wanli Tea Route. Tourists show a strong interest in the Wanli Tea Road when visiting the museum, which is helpful for the development of the characteristic industry of

medicinal tea.....” (E-03). “Qixian national economic and social development of the fourteenth five-year plan and 2035 Vision Outline” puts forward “four major goals”, “six new” overall positioning, aims to promote the development of Jin business culture, the establishment of the national tourism demonstration area, with the Qu family compound, Changyu Chuan and other classic Jin businessmen as the main body of the historical city tourism, services, with a view to the development of medicine and tea characteristics of the industry to provide strong support. Four commercial streets basically preserved the characteristics of the Ming and Qing Dynasties commercial street market, reflecting the first market of Jin merchants in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the East and West Streets still preserve the commercial activities, but have lost the former prosperity, in the production and life needs gradually become the center of the historical city residential area, mainly clothing, department stores, food, scenic spots, and antique stores, and so on. Also put forward the celebrity’s famous cultural county, polishing celebrity culture business card, to the text has Wang Wei, Luo Guanzhong, Qu Benqiao, etc. represented through the Qixian thousand years of history of the characters business card, to the celebrity cultural power to nourish the soul of the historical city. The goal of developing the historical city into the “first city of Chinese tea culture tourism” demonstrates the prosperity of tea merchants. Commercial behavior will be the historical city from the previous single only for residents of daily life needs of the space into the historical city to provide monuments, cultural entertainment, special food, and other functions of the historical city tourism space. These spaces highlight the unique cultural symbols of the historical city.

3.2 Spatial Representation

Spatial representation belongs to the level of conceptualization, and it is usually scientists, planners, technocrats, and social engineers who determine the distribution of knowledge and power, demonstrating its dominant role in the social order (Wu, Zhang, Zheng, et al., 2019, pp. 86-97). The community space of Zhaoyu historical city is mainly composed of government, planning experts, local communities, tour operators, and tourism research organizations. The participants allocate their rights and resources to plan, build, manage, and use the area (Wu, Zhang, Zheng, et al., 2019, pp. 86-97), thus achieving the goal of designing and reusing the value of the tourism area of the historical city.

(1) Manipulation of the reproduction of tourism space by subjects such as governments and planners

The government, as the leader of spatial representation, has joined forces with planners, tourism research organizations, and other multiple subjects to plan a set of development strategies and proposals for the historical city. For example, “Qixian Historical and Cultural City Protection Plan (1994-2010)”, “Qixian County Master Plan (2001-2020)”, “Qixian County Tourism Development Master Plan (2002-2012)”, “Qixian County Green Space System Plan (2004-2020)”, “Qixian County Outline of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development and the Visionary Objectives for the Year 2035” and so on. Through planning and construction, the government transformed the space into a commercial resource to meet the development needs of the historical city and tourism industry, and to conform its spatial form to the iconic landscape system of the historical city. Planners and tourism research institutes are the executives of this vision, proposing the theme of “implementing famous cities, celebrities, and institutes; humanities, ecology, and science and technology”, “Jin merchant culture as the theme”, “the development of medicine and tea specialty industries”, “one city, one

institution”, and “one city, one business resource”. “a city, a courtyard, an axis, three colors and multiple points” and other tourism development positioning. The local urban construction sector in the “streets, courtyards, stores and residential protection”, put forward the “county, the county’s green planning” concept, and Zhaoyu Historical City landscape physical environment planning and construction.

(2) The government has “absolute dominance” over the tourism space in the historical city

In the process of construction of the historical city, the government has adopted preferential policies and governance policies of the historical city planning to solve the problem of diversity of property rights; In addition, the Qu family compound, the Tea Ceremony Museum, has not yet been opened. The residents’ travel and activity space is also subject to the restrictions of time and space, which reflect the government in the spatial characterization of the historical city of Zhaoyu gaining the “absolute dominance” of institutional space. Zhaoyu Historical City is well-protected, the whole city is historical and must be planned and protected. The challenge facing the historical city is the diversity of housing ownership (public, private, and both public and private), coupled with the fact that many homeowners have moved out of the historical city, and the problems of severe rental of courtyards, overpopulation and random additions to buildings, and insufficient maintenance of buildings have led to a lack of space in the courtyards and destruction of the layout of the courtyards. These factors have led to challenges in the management and development of the historical city neighborhoods. The government gives preferential policies to solve the problem of property rights of important historical buildings, recovering them into public ownership to protect the historical buildings, which can also be used as one of the tourist attractions” (G-01). “..... In the streets and alleys of the historical city, the collection equipment is seriously insufficient, the garbage is piled up in a haphazard way and lacks the necessary shelter, which seriously damages the streetscape and the health of the residents so that the tourists will also leave a bad impact on the environment of the historical city, which must be remodeled and the surrounding facilities equipped with a perfect way so that the residents will put the garbage put in the prescribed places” (G-02).

3.3 Representational Space

The space of representation belongs to the level of lived experience, the space of dominated everyday life, full of contradictions and struggles, the place of interaction between practices and perceptions, and the space of habitation and use (Wu, 2007).

(1) Reproduction of social relations, showing a state of harmony

In the tourism space of Zhaoyu Historical City, the main bodies that promote the creation of space are government departments, planners, tourists, and residents. When tourists and residents are in the same space, they are all users of the space, exchanging space through their own capital and choosing the space-time resources suitable for them in order to maintain the order of activities under the same space-time. The tourist attraction of the historical city is limited and the number of tourists is relatively small, so this environment is sufficient to meet the production and living needs of the residents. “We mainly move around the historical city, sitting and chatting, playing cards, and drinking tea in front of the stores on Daodong Street or West Street in the morning and afternoon. Tourists do not affect our lives, on the contrary, we hope that we can come to more tourists, lively, the historical city is now fewer people and is elderly, to lack vitality” (C-03). “..... We came here mainly to see the Qu family compound and, the Ming and Qing dynasty historical architecture. The residents here are very

friendly, and will also take the initiative to introduce me to some of the buildings” (F-02). The historical city is now the core area of the potential formation of a functional division, tourists are mainly concentrated in the Qu family compound, the Museum of Tea Ceremony, East Street, and other places. In addition, residents live in the historical city and are more free in terms of utilizing the space of the historical city. Therefore, although some people have mentioned the idea of “giving up the historical city”, they have also re-emphasized that “it is not intentional, but individual habits”. Because of this, life and tourism behavior in the old city, each constructed its behavioral activities to match the layout of spatial and temporal resources. “..... This time the road construction is cleaner, and better looking a lot of residents are dissatisfied of course, but for cycling through the convenience a lot of residents feel that the construction of the characteristics of the previous, but the overall planning of the historical buildings to protect, install water supply and drainage, electricity and telecommunications, so that we can live more convenient is very good” (C-04). Although tourism development in the historical city has not yet reached the level of full-scale visits, the production of tourist space has changed the social relations between residents and tourists, and between Aborigines and new Aborigines. Most of the stores on the east and west streets of the historical city are new aborigines from outside the city, and they have a very harmonious relationship with the aborigines, both of whom are the hosts of the historical city, transforming from passive observers to enthusiastic inviters and receivers, which demonstrates the adaptive strategies of the residents in the process of spatial production. Overall, the creation of tourism space in the historical city has not triggered contradictions in community relations in the historical city but rather is constructing a new and harmonious relationship between hosts and guests.

(2) Transformation of residential space to tourism space in the historical city

Social life and the social relations within it are both producers and products of space, replete with politics and ideologies, contradictions and struggles (Gao, 2017). The community space of Zhaoyu Historical City was transformed into a hidden micro power production, in which residents made receptive and adaptive adjustments to their action strategies, and the original residential space of the historical city was transformed into a tourist space. (For example, in the historical city, the original residential function of the Dade Cheng Ticket, the former site of the Sanjinyuan Ticket Company, and Zhang Yongxu’s residence were planned to be transformed into museums for tourists to visit; the former site of Changtaiquan Merchants’ Company, the Courtyard, and Qiao Jiu Shao’s residence, which were originally residential spaces, were planned to be transformed into family-style hotels.) Here the demand of tourists accounted for more, the residents are submissive process, the questionnaire residents of the space changes are also very supportive but also hope that there can be more tourism function of the space in the historical city to drive the development. In social activities, the residential space of the historical city is transformed into different forms of tourism space, forming the reproduction of space.

4 Summary and Discussion

4.1 Summary

This study takes Qixian Zhaoyu Historical City as an example, in the context of consumption, the heritage community tourism spatial production perspective study, with the spatial production theory as the theoretical basis, explored the factors and mechanisms affecting the heritage community tourism spatial production. The following conclusions are mainly drawn:

First of all, the development direction of the historical city community in the context of consumption mostly tends to develop the tourism industry, and the tourism space forms different spatial forms and landscape states under the influence of multiple subjects, and the diversification of the historical city's production mode and the symbolization of the spatial environment are the inevitable trend of the tourism space. Secondly, the government planners and other subjects are the main manipulators of the reproduction of tourism space, with "absolute dominance", of the residents, in addition to some dissatisfaction and other cases, the main manifestation of its acceptance and recognition of the government system, reflecting the acceptance and adaptability of the action strategy. Finally, the reproduction of tourism space covers the reproduction of social relations, Zhaoyu Historical City, for example, the emergence of the relationship between tourists and residents, the relationship between the new residents and the aborigines to maintain a harmonious state; the main residential space in the historical city is the different forms of tourism space to transform, improve the development of tourism in the historical city. To summarize, the current situation of tourism space production in the historical city shows a more optimistic trend in the internal relationship of the historical city, but the demand for the external development of the historical city still needs to be further improved, and the tourism space production will also have further development.

4.2 Discussion

This paper applies Lefebvre's triadic dialectic, i.e., the interplay of power, capital, and space, to analyze in depth the tourism community space of Zhaoyu Historical City. It studies the game between the participating subjects after the establishment of the ancient town community. This is not only a study of spatial production in historical Chinese cities, but also a way to observe the transformation process of historical cities from historical cities to tourist communities from the perspective of social management. The receptive and adaptive action strategies adopted by residents in terms of practice and representation in the government-led spatial production environment of Zhaoyu Historical City do not adequately respond to the construction injustice and irrationality prevailing in the spatial construction process of historical cities in all places in China. In future research, how to deeply understand the integration mode of tourism space and people's living space through spatial representation and spatial practice may help the construction of the historical city and even the comprehensive tourism community, and provide constructive opinions for the development of the historical city community.

Conclusion

Firstly, in the context of consumption, the main development direction of the historical city cluster tends to be tourism. The influence of multiple subjects on tourism space has formed a variety of different spatial forms and landscape states. The diversification of the production mode of the historical city and the symbolization of the spatial environment become the inevitable trend of the development of tourism space. Secondly, the main participants in the reproduction of tourism space include the government and planners, who have the "absolute dominance". Except for a few cases, residents generally have an accepting and recognizing attitude, showing a strategy of acceptance and adaptation. Finally, the reproduction of tourism space cannot be separated from the reproduction of social relations. In Zhaoyu Historical City, there is a harmonious relationship between tourists and residents, new residents and aborigines. The living space of the historical city gradually evolved into different forms of tourism space, which further promoted the development of tourism in the historical city. Therefore, in the context of consumption, the production of community tourism space in the

historical city is a process of multiple symbiosis. At the same time, the production of community tourism space in historical cities needs to consider the influence of various factors.

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