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Analysis on the renovation design of industrial architectural heritage—Taking Guangzhou Xinyi International Hall as an example

XIN WEN

Ph.D, Xin Wen, Art performance Communication, School of liberal Arts, Shinawatra University

Email: w714xin@qq.com

Jaipak Burapajana

Asst.Prof.Dr. Jaipak Burapajana, School of liberal Arts, Shinawatra University

Email: jaipak.b@siu.ac.th

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Abstract

Many cities around the world are undergoing industrial restructuring and economic transformation, and the original traditional industries are facing transformation or relocating from cities to remote areas, leaving a large number of idle factories in cities. Abandoned factories and equipment are regarded as a sign of economic recession, so they are often the first objects to be considered for demolition in urban renewal. However, the industrial architectural heritage carries the imprint of history and the memory of the city, and the transformation of industrial heritage is also a very important part of the process of modern cities. This article mainly takes the Xinyi International Hall in Guangzhou, China as an example. Through the field investigation method, the author himself has visited many times, put himself in the shoes of all aspects of the advantages and disadvantages of the renovation plan, and discussed the problems in reality in depth with the combination of theory. Design suggestions for cultural regeneration in the renovation design of industrial architectural heritage are put forward.

Keywords

industrial architectural heritage, cultural regeneration of Xinyi International Hall

Research Background

Industrial architectural heritage is the witness of the economic development and historical process of a city or region, as well as the historical witness of enterprise development. With the adjustment of the economic structure of various countries in the world, the massive industrial heritage left in the cities has brought a series of social and environmental problems. In the United States, Europe and other countries, the research on the transformation of industrial architectural heritage has developed to a certain extent, and it is relatively mature in terms of design theory, design thinking, and cultural heritage. China's lack of awareness of the cultural value of industrial architectural heritage has caused damage to urban culture. The transformation of China's industrial parks is just copying the model, resulting in a series of problems such as the first part of the transformed industrial park, which has no features. Today's modernized China needs to face up to where the industrial architectural heritage should go.

According to statistics, from 1961 to 2006, there were a total of 2,352 national key cultural relics protection units in six batches, of which more than 140 were industrial heritage, which accounted for a small proportion (Peng Fei, 2017). This is related to the late development of industrial heritage protection and research. In fact, it was not until 2001 that industrial heritage appeared in the list of national key cultural relics protection units.

Since the third national cultural relics census in 2007, *Industrial heritage* has been incorporated into the scope of investigation and protection as a separate category, so industrial heritage has become an indispensable part of China's cultural relics protection.

Research questions

1. The advantages and disadvantages of the renovation and design of Guangzhou Xinyi International Hall.
2. How to inherit and express the culture in the renovation and renewal of industrial architectural heritage.

Research purpose

1. Through the field investigation method, this paper analyzes the design method, cultural design embodiment, feasibility and rationality of the renovation design case of Xinyi International Hall and explores the new development direction of industrial architectural heritage reuse.
2. According to the conclusions of the investigation, the design suggestions for cultural regeneration in the renovation design of industrial architectural heritage are put forward.

Research methods

This paper mainly adopts the field survey method. Fieldwork is a very important method in social research, and it is also a method that is frequently used

in social work research and practice. Participatory observation, unstructured interview, and comparative observation are mainly used. The preliminary work is to collect, summarize and summarize data from the geographical location of the park, the industry before the park's transformation, the history of the park's development, and the historical and cultural background of the park. Field research mainly takes photos, and the author experiences the current situation of the renovated industrial park in person. Put yourself in the shoes of all aspects to feel the advantages and disadvantages of the renovation plan and discuss the problems in reality in depth with the combination of theory. Master the characteristics and reuse style of the architectural heritage of Xinyi International Hall, collect information on cultural values, and have a certain understanding of the overall regional cultural characteristics.

Cultural Regeneration Theory

The prototype of "cultural regeneration" originated from the theory of "cultural reproduction" proposed by French thinker Pierre Bourdieu in the 1970s.

The theory of cultural reproduction points out that culture is a dynamic development and constant change and is a process of continuous reproduction. One of the sources of power for contemporary social operation is the development of cultural practice and its continuous reproduction, and cultural reproduction has been used in the whole society. Elevated to a critical position in practice. Bourdieu believes that today's society has developed into a new type of life community with cultural reproduction as the main axis (Gao Xuanyang, 2004; Austin, Oyediji, & Tade, 2020). The "cultural reproduction" proposed by Pierre Bourdieu is often understood as "cultural reproduction". He believes that cultural reproduction is only "repetition" and "imitation" but ignores the most important innovative and creative nature of "cultural reproduction" (Azmi, Ginting, & Runtung Sitepu, 2021; Bakhshi, Wesley, & Reddy, 2021).

For designers, it is not only research on the transformation of old industrial buildings, but also a manifestation of the designers themselves participating in cultural reproduction activities. Cultural regeneration is a process of cultural renewal. In the renovation and design of old industrial buildings, new ideas, new cultures and new spirits must be integrated to make the renovation more and more vigorous (John Lennie Short, 2015). Therefore, the introduction of the concept of "cultural reproduction" can greatly improve the old industrial buildings. The academic value and vitality of architectural renovation.

Guangzhou Xinyi International Hall

Xinyi International Club is located in Liwan District of Guangzhou City, which is directly adjacent to Baie Pond in Fangcun of the Pearl River, and on the other side is the famous old embassy area Shamian. Only 5 minutes away from the subway station, the traffic is very convenient.

Historical and cultural background, before the renovation, Xinyi Guild Hall was the Guangdong Water Conservancy and Hydropower Machinery Manufacturing Factory, with 12 buildings in the factory area. The architectural style is the Su Shi building in the 1960s, and the factory building is tall and spacious. There are dozens of century-old trees and dense plants in the park. The whole park has obvious local characteristics of Guangdong Lingnan. After the shutdown of the factory, the factory buildings and dormitories were crowded, the factory buildings were dilapidated, and the park was overgrown with weeds. In 2004, the developer carried out a comprehensive design and renovation of the workshop and surrounding environment. In November 2005, the name was officially changed to Xinyi International Hall, and it was brought to the market by way of rental.

Xinyi International Hall is the first case in Guangzhou to transform an industrial heritage into a creative industry. It can be classified as a model developed by real estate developers. However, compared with the previous model of transforming an industrial heritage into a creative industry park, it is more difficult in terms of transformation strategy, investment orientation, management and operation. etc. All have something unique. Good social, economic and cultural benefits have been achieved.

In terms of design and renovation, the renovation of the original old industrial plant is the top priority of the renovation of Xinyi Guild Hall. The renovation made full use of the old factory buildings of the original water conservancy and hydropower plant. Almost all the exterior walls of the building were preserved. The exterior walls of the building were renovated and updated, and the color was dyed vermilion, which was particularly conspicuous in the afternoon sun (Figure1). The red brick wall, the roof is a sloping roof, and some door openings have stone carving patterns. Some buildings are retained in their entirety, while others are added with new modern buildings (Figure2). The original materials were also reused, for example, waste sleepers were used to lay the courtyard floor or footings; the mottled and damp exterior walls were stripped and replaced with cement, blue bricks or red bricks (Figure3); demolished from the old house The blue bricks are acquired back, and the ground and part of the pavement are laid. Most of them are laid with blue bricks, which form a good coordination with the brick-red factory buildings. They are old and tasteful. In addition, they are separated by other materials such as red bricks and stone bricks, which are lively and interesting. The various slogans engraved on the wall of the factory building and the ancient banyan trees in the entire area remain intact. The indoor floor is deliberately made of potholes with cement brushed surface, and even scattered granite in some places. In particular, the renovation of the windows here, the designer removed the original windows and changed them into modern aluminum alloy windows, forming a sharp contrast between the old and the new with the original old factory walls.



Figure1 The building color was dyed vermilion
Note: shoot myself



Figure2 The new modern building
Note: shoot myself



Figure3 cement, blue bricks road
Note: shoot myself

In the leisure corner of Xinyi Guild Hall, casual embellishments and cultural sketches are placed, and the faint path is bright. (Picture 4-5) Traveling through the river of history, the passage of time, feeling the traces and reminders of the years, and finding inner happiness and tranquility here. This is an ideal world, Utobang, "factory to interpret fashion", to give full play to the function of the factory, and to show another fresh sense of fashion in another world, with brick red walls, exuding with the taste of history, there is a secret joy. The interior space also maintains the original appearance of the factory. The large size of the space provides flexible organizational changes for various activities. It can be large or small., a suitable place for modern art exhibitions, company press conferences.

landscape renovation of Xinyi Guild Hall Park can be said to be relatively successful. The original trees, especially the big banyan tree, were preserved as much as possible. A large concentrated green space was set up on the west side to introduce water into the hall, adding a sense of industrial age. The natural and industrial beauty of the clubhouse has been shaped. The layout of the clubhouse is centered on water, with dozens of banyan trees and camphor trees over a hundred years old in the park, making the whole park full of energy and vitality (Figure 4). The scenery of the guild hall is simple, simple and elegant, which fully reflects the characteristics of "natural beauty" in garden construction.



Figure 4 Waterscape and Ancient Trees

Note: shoot myself

The development idea of Xinyi Guild Hall is similar to that of Beijing 798 Creative Industry Park, in which old buildings are restored and transformed into new commercial places, but there are differences. Xinyi Guild Hall is mainly office space, with a small amount of other commercial space. Attention was paid to details in the design and renovation, and the original building and raw materials were retained. The design and renovation of Xinyi Guild Hall is summarized as follows (table 1).

Table1 Xinyi International Hall Research and analysis of design transformation

project	Xinyi International Hall
Geographical location	China Guangzhou
Transformation of the former	water conservancy power plant
Cultural and historical background	1 There used to be a German church here, a Lutheran branch of Christianity. 2 It used to be the Guangdong Water Conservancy and Hydropower Machinery Manufacturing Factory 3 There are a lot of old trees in the factory. 4 The building is a tall and spacious Soviet-style factory building in the 1960s.
Problems before the renovation	1 The factory building, and dormitory are crowded, dirty and dilapidated 2 Weeds, many trees, the whole environment is gloomy and humid.
After transformation	Office and commercial complex
Design renovation	1 Retain the original building and change the original building windows to modern aluminum alloy windows 2 Using old blue bricks to re-pave the road in the park 3 Retaining the old trees and transforming the park landscape fully reflects the natural beauty in the garden construction. 4 Introduce commercial space to increase the vitality of the park.
cultural transformation	1 Only the original building is preserved, and the historical and cultural value is not reflected 2 The commercial space is the same and lacks features 3 The park is not open enough, lacks vitality and popularity

Conclusion

The preservation of Xinyi Guild Hall has historical and social value. Industrial architectural heritage is a witness to the progress of urban civilization, and these relics in Guangzhou are the best exhibits about the industrialization era.

The regional infrastructure and supporting facilities are relatively complete, and these location advantages make the investment in environmental renovation small and the reporting rate high. The industrial workshop also has the characteristics of solid structure and strong spatial adaptability, and functional replacement and moderate transformation can still be used for a long time in the future. In addition, industrial buildings also have high artistic value. The industry after the founding of the People's Republic of China represented the values and aesthetic orientation of that era. At that time, the extensive use of red bricks made these factories look significantly different from modern factories. Keeping these old factories protected the craftsmanship and technology of that era, making It becomes a museum of history for the next generation to visit and understand.

The commercial overall development model lacks individuality, and the closed management lacks vitality. Because the clubhouse is designed and managed by Minghui Investment Management Co., Ltd. All the buildings of the Guild Hall have undergone unified design and renovation, which on the one hand makes the Guild Hall look uniform and tidy, on the other hand, the building lacks the personality of Beijing 798 style. Since 798 is a factory rental form and allows each artist to make their own architectural design, each building has its own distinctive style, which is colorful and complements each other. In addition, due to the commercial development model, the management of the clubhouse is very strict, and the openness of the society is not enough. There are only a few tourists in the clubhouse on Saturdays and Sundays, which lacks vitality and popularity.

Suggestions

The renovation design of industrial architectural heritage should integrate old and new elements.

Objects such as columns, ceilings, doors and windows, interior walls, floors and stairs in the main structure of industrial buildings can reflect the spatial characteristics of the industrial history at that time. Through modern and wonderful artistic processing, the organic integration of new and old architectural elements can create a lively and vivid interactive situation, so that the industrial architectural heritage carrying historical and cultural connotations can be better reflected in the comprehensive design and renovation.

The protection of industrial architectural heritage should be based on national conditions, provincial conditions and city conditions. It is necessary to not only inherit the historical and cultural heritage of the city's architectural heritage, but also make the modernization of the city ingenious and enrich the spiritual and cultural life of residents. This is the protection of industrial architectural heritage. the fundamental purpose. The protection and recycling of industrial architectural heritage cannot be one-size-fits-all. The scale of development, transformation mode, and industrial method should be based on reality. All efforts are based on the purpose of protecting industrial architectural heritage. Presenting a traditional appearance is to highlight the historical and cultural characteristics of the city, but it is equally important to meet the modern needs of the people's material and spiritual life.

With the rapid development of the economy, the renovation of the old city requires the construction of larger-scale buildings. in the original Lot, demolish old buildings, build new ones, or choose a new site? Considering the current economic situation of the development of most cities in China, the strategy of combining the old with the new is a more realistic and economical path, which should be supported by the relevant government departments. The renovation design of industrial architectural heritage should strengthen social cooperation and not work behind closed doors

After the renovation of industrial buildings, cooperation projects with domestic and foreign schools, governments and enterprises can be carried out, so as to inject new vitality into the renovation projects, promote the long-term development of the industrial park, and continue the culture of the park. One is to promote the development of renovation projects to be younger and more fashionable, and the other is to bring the cultural connotation out of the framework through corporate schools to achieve the role of cultural inheritance. Many artists and college teachers have settled in the creative industry park and led students to carry out creative design and achieved remarkable results. At the same time, the design work in the park promotes the process of cultural flow in the field and achieves a win-win situation.

Increase visit and study cooperation. Due to the high historical and cultural value contained in such projects, their value can only be realized through interaction with people. Therefore, museums, exhibition halls, art galleries, etc. need to strengthen cooperation with the government, enterprises, schools, Through the cooperation with the community, historical and cultural education is carried out through visits and tours, and the cultural connotation is passed on to achieve regeneration and continuation.

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