

# Summary

The Hanyeping Company was the first modern industrial enterprise in China to achieve a mechanized integration of steel production and coal mining. It was composed of three major components: the Hanyang Ironworks, the Daye Iron Mine, and the Pingxiang Coal Mine, together forming a comprehensive industrial system that encompassed raw material extraction, metallurgical processing, and energy supply. Throughout its development, the company introduced Western industrial technologies, mechanical equipment, and engineering management systems within a specific historical context, a process that not only promoted China's transformation from traditional handicraft production to modern mechanized industrial modes, but also deeply embedded Hanyeping within the global industrial system dominated by colonial expansion and imperialist forces since the late nineteenth century. Consequently, the modern industrial practices represented by Hanyeping can be understood both as a concrete manifestation of the colonial industrial system in China and as a critical historical case of China's efforts to pursue industrial modernization within a complex international power structure, revealing pronounced contradictions and enduring controversies.

While previous research has explored the economic development trajectory of the Hanyeping Company, there remains a lack of systematic, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary studies on the spatial structure, architectural forms, and cultural value of its industrial cultural route. This study centers on the Hanyeping industrial cultural route as its core research subject, integrating multidisciplinary theoretical foundations from architecture, sociology, metallurgy, economics, and history. Employing a combination of methods, including literature analysis, field investigations, comparative case studies, textual and data visualization analysis, and expert interviews, it systematically examines the five key historical stages of Hanyeping's development within the context of modern Chinese industry: preparation, state-operated, state-supervised and merchant-managed, merchant-operated, and occupation. The study conducts an in-depth analysis along four dimensions: the evolution of industrial equipment and production processes, the transformation of industrial architectural design and construction technologies, the development of transportation networks and trade logistics systems, and the formation of regional industrial linkages and supply-demand networks. These investigations aim to reveal the company's pivotal role in shaping China's modern industrial system and its driving force behind regional economic and urban development.

At the micro level, the research focuses further on the three key industrial sites: Hanyang Ironworks, Daye Iron Mine, and Pingxiang Coal Mine, examining their collaborative mechanisms and spatial coupling relationships across the stages of resource extraction, fuel supply, smelting and manufacturing, and product distribution. In the context of resource depletion, the three sites have exhibited divergent paths of transformation, highlighting the diversity and adaptability in the reuse and repurposing of industrial heritage. These cases offer valuable insights for constructing industrial cultural tourism routes that possess both historical depth and practical relevance.

The study aims to reconstruct the historical structure and cultural narrative of the Hanyeping industrial cultural route in order to reestablish spatial memory and cultural connections among the three sites, thereby revealing the complex interactions between the Industrial Revolution, colonial expansion, and the processes of modernization. It seeks to further excavate the layered meanings embedded in industrial heritage, including the spirit of iron and steel, mining and metallurgical culture, and revolutionary culture. Through the practical implementation of industrial cultural tourism routes, the research not only provides cultural impetus and economic vitality for the transformation and development of resource-based cities, but also lays a foundation for theoretical innovation and international dissemination of China's industrial heritage studies. Furthermore, it offers an instructive non-Western paradigm and historical experience for cross-regional and cross-sectoral conservation and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage, thereby expanding the theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches of global industrial heritage research.