

Comparison and Reflection on the development History Study of the World and Chinese Industrial Heritage Cases

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# COMPARISON AND REFLECTION ON THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY STUDY OF THE WORLD AND CHINESE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CASES



Beini Guo

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Supervisors  
Filippo De Pieri

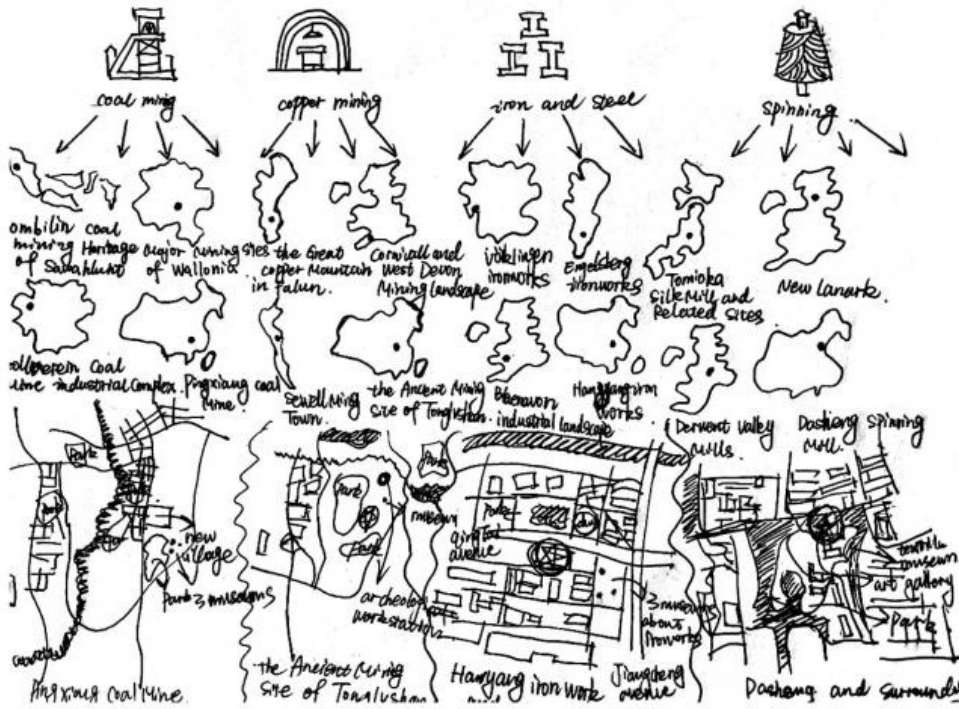
Research Group  
History of Architecture

Internationally, the 44th World Heritage General Assembly was successfully held in Fuzhou from July 16 to 31, 2021, adopting the Fuzhou Declaration and considering a total of 36 new heritage nominations, of which 34 were approved for inscription on the World Heritage List and 3 inscribed projects achieved significant expansion. At present, China has 56 World Heritage sites, but only three broad industrial heritage sites, Qingcheng Mountain and Dujiangyan, the Grand Canal, and the Silk Road: The Road Network of the Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor, are on the World Heritage List, bearing witness to the long history and great achievements of ancient Chinese agricultural civilization. However, the post-industrial revolution industrial heritage in the narrow sense has always been a shortcoming of China's World Heritage, which is extremely mismatched with China's international status as the world's second largest economy and the most complete industrial category in the world, and which urgently needs to be compensated.

use of upgrading the main, adhere to should stay as much as possible, to maintain the city's memory, to maintain the scale of the old city pattern, to continue the characteristics of the city style. Strictly control the demolition of large constructions, strengthen the repair and transformation, focus on improving the function, enhance the vitality of the city. Prevent urban renewal from being deformed and out of shape, strictly control large-scale demolition; prevent problems such as following the excessive real estate development and construction method, big demolition and big construction, and quick success and profit. Create a good condition and environment for the protection and utilization of industrial heritage, historical and cultural protection and heritage and urban renewal become the current dual opportunity for the protection and utilization of industrial heritage.

In the context of domestic and international policies, the industrial heritage of the World Heritage List and the Chinese National Industrial Heritage List are compared to analyze the development history of the same category of heritage and the preparation and improvement direction for future inscriptions. The industrial heritage sites in the World Heritage List are classified and analyzed

Du Qibei, (2020), *Review and prospect of the research on "inscription" of modern industrial heritage in China*[C]. The 11th Symposium on Industrial Architectural Heritage in China. Guangzhou: South China University of Technology Press, 2021: 11-23.  
Liu Boying, (2017), *Confusion and re-conceptualization of industrial heritage*[J]. *Architectural Heritage*, 2017(01): 8-17.



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according to industrial categories. The cases of the same categories in the World and Chinese lists are selected. The analysis is divided into four categories: coal, copper, steel and spinning. Currently three potential foreign cases and one Chinese case are selected for each category, and the final 1-2 foreign cases for each category will be determined after returning to China for field research in July-August. Coal mining sites are Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunt (Indonesia), Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany), Major Mining Sites of Wallonia (Belgium), Pingxiang Coal Mine (China, Jiangxi), copper mining sites are Mining Area of the Gre-

at Copper Mountain in Falun (Sweden), Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (England), Sewell Mining Town (Chile), the Ancient Mining Site of Tonglvshan (China, Hubei), Völklingen Ironworks (Germany), Engelsberg Ironworks (Sweden), Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (England), Hanyang Iron Works (China, Hubei), Spinning sites are Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites(Japan), New Lanark (England), Derwent Valley Mills (England), Dashieng Spinning Mill (China, Jiangsu).