



CONCEPT AND APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE PLANNING DECISION IN BIG DATA ERA

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Abstract. With the rapid development of big data technology, more and more fields are realizing the importance of big data and applying it to various decision-making processes. Industrial heritage planning decisions are no exception. This article will explore the concept and application of industrial heritage planning and decision-making in the era of big data, aiming to emphasize the importance and application value of big data in industrial heritage planning and decision-making. This article analyzes the development relationship between the construction and transformation of urban industrial utilization and the theory and practice of industrial heritage. Through theoretical and practical technical analysis of specific regions, the value utilization of industrial simulation design has been improved. Through in-depth data mining, the government found that the industrial structure of the region is dominated by traditional manufacturing, lacking support from high-tech industries, and the pollution problem of the surrounding environment is also relatively serious. In response to these issues, corresponding planning plans have been formulated, including measures to introduce high-tech industries, optimize industrial structure, and improve environmental quality. By implementing these measures, the comprehensive strength of the region has been significantly improved and the economic transformation and upgrading have been successfully achieved.

Key words: Application; Industrial Heritage; Planning Decision; Big Data; Diagnosis and treatment services

1. Introduction. At the end of the nineteenth Century, Britain first appeared "industrial archaeology", which is different from the archaeology of common excavated relics. Although industrial archaeology includes earlier studies of the origins of pre-industrial and primitive industries, it is even more emphasized. Nearly 250 years of industrial revolution and industrial development period, Material Industrial Relics and relics are recorded and protected. The term "industrial archaeology" means that people have begun to pay attention to the protection of industrial buildings [1,2].

Big data analysis is a powerful tool that can be used to improve decision-making, increase efficiency, optimize business processes, and drive innovation. In various fields of application, computational intelligence technology can help us better understand and solve real-world problems [3]. Post-industrial society is the further development of the industrial society of society [4]. The key variables of post industrial society are information and knowledge, and the main sectors of the economy are the third, even fourth, and fifth industries dominated by processing and service industries, such as transportation, public welfare, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, health, scientific research, and technological development [5]. Industrial heritage planning requires data support from various aspects, such as urban planning, environmental protection, tourism management, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to build a complete data application and management platform to achieve data sharing and application. At the same time, corresponding management measures need to be developed to ensure the accuracy, standardization, and security of data [6]. Typically, in the United States, Britain, Japan and other developed countries have 65% 75% of labour in the service industry, 30% 40% is engaged in the information service industry. 2 this represents a fundamental change in the production mode of industrialization. One is the characteristics of post-industrial society is the most intuitive, most labour no longer engaged in agriculture or manufacturing, but in the service industry, such as trade finance, insurance, transportation, entertainment, education, research, and management. It also marks the Europe and other developed countries have entered the post-industrial society [7]. In twenty-first Century, the human society on a large scale from the industrial age into the information age, from industrial society to post-industrial society, from city to city in the 3 century

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". Based on the development of civilization for thousands of years, most people in the world (over 50%) will enter the city to Chinese for community life [8]. On the other hand, city is becoming the key node of the global economy on the network in the process of global integration. In respect of city development update the world is accelerating [9,10]. This also led to the rapid rise of the post-industrial society, industrial society gradually withdraw from the stage of history. This is due to the need to adjust the industrial layout of city, construction and infrastructure conditions of traditional industry lags behind the aging caused by the city industrial structure adjustment and other factors. The development of the information society and the global economic integration process directly affects the change of city the industrial structure of the third industry has become the leading industry is gradually replacing second. In the post-industrial era, information and service workers become the body of work; the city industry also began to migrate to the suburbs. The city of the old industrial base of lost economic activity and employment opportunities are resulting in industrial building renovation and reuse requirements.

The content of industrial heritage includes multiple aspects, and its core is the protection and utilization of industrial buildings, machinery, equipment, factories, mines, workshops, production lines, raw materials, ancillary facilities, surrounding sites, and technological processes with historical, technological, cultural, artistic, and economic value. Industrial heritage also includes intangible cultural heritage related to it, such as craft skills, traditional techniques, etc. These heritages, together with material cultural heritage such as industrial architectural heritage, constitute the complete content of industrial heritage. The industrial heritage consists of the legacy of industrial culture that has historical, technological, social, and cultural heritage, Architectural or scientific value. These remnants are made by buildings and machinery, workshops, and buildings Factories and factories, mines and disposal of refined sites, warehouses and storage rooms, energy production, transportation, use and transportation. The site of all underground structures, a place of social activity associated with industry, such as a house, Places of worship or educational institutions are included in the domain of industrial heritage industrial heritage is divided into broad and narrow sense of two kinds, in time, narrow sense of industrial heritage refers to Eighth Century The industrial remains of the industrial revolution that began in England [11]. The broad industrial heritage can include prehistoric processing the site of stone tools, ancient resources, smelting and smelting sites, and ancient works, including water conservancy projects Relics and remains of human technological creation reflected in various historical periods such as large-scale engineering sites [12].

Niu et al. proposed a framework for optimizing data management using big data analysis (ODM-BDA) to improve the intelligent effectiveness and decision analysis of organizations. Introducing backtracking methods in business intelligence and decision-making environments to enhance plan failure and risk-taking capabilities [13]. Novak et al. aim to explore product decision-making information systems, real-time sensor networks, and artificial intelligence driven big data analysis in Sustainable Industry 4.0. It analyzed and estimated the performance of the production network [14]. The willingness to invest in the Internet of Things (IoT) and Big Data Analysis (BDA) does not seem to depend on the supply and demand of technological innovation. The required sensing and communication technologies are mature and affordable for most organizations. On the other hand, enterprises need more operational data to address the dynamics and randomness of the supply chain [15]. Decision-making for manufacturing and maintenance operations is benefiting from the advanced sensor infrastructure of Industry 4.0, enabling the use of algorithms that analyze data, predict emerging situations, and recommend mitigating actions [16]. Operational Risk Management (ORM) is crucial for any organization, and in the era of big data, analytical tools for operational risk management are developing faster than ever before. Araz et al. examined the latest developments in academic ORM literature from the perspective of data analysis [17]. Tantalaki et al. reviewed the use of big data analysis practices in agriculture to solve various problems, revealing opportunities and promising areas of use. The large and complex amount of data generated poses a challenge to the successful implementation of precision agriculture [18]. Machine learning seems to have potential to address agricultural big data, but it needs to reshape itself to meet existing challenges. Özdemir and Kabadurus use a large amount of open trade data to predict export volume [19]. The predicted values are included in the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix for strategic market analysis. Big data analysis tools play a crucial role in establishing the knowledge required for decision-making and preventive measures [20]. Big data analysis and its application have great potential to enhance urban operations, functions, services, design, strategies, and policies in this direction. This is because big data computing enables informed decision-

making and enhanced insight in the form of application intelligence [21]. In the era of digital transformation, big data has played a crucial role in changing the global tourism industry, providing significant challenges and opportunities for established companies and new entrants to the tourism industry [22]. With the significant increase in the availability of a large amount of data analysis methods, organizations are beginning to use talent analysis to manage their workforce. Nocker et al. discussed the benefits and costs of using talent analysis within organizations and emphasized the differences between talent analysis and other sub areas of business analysis [23]. Ogbuke et al. explored the application of big data in supply chain management and its benefits for organizations and society [24]. The paper also examines the ethical, security, privacy, and operational challenges of big data technology, as well as the potential damage to corporate reputation. Clinical decision-making is more promising and evidence-based, therefore, big data analysis to assist clinical decision-making has been expressed in various clinical fields. Rehman et al. presented the different architectures, advantages, and repositories of each discipline, comprehensively describing how different healthcare activities are completed in pipelines from multiple perspectives to facilitate individual patients [25]. Through the big data platform, this article can collect more comprehensive and detailed data, including but not limited to medical behavior data, resource allocation data, medical service quality data, etc. These data provide more comprehensive data support for industrial heritage planning decisions, helping decision-makers better understand and grasp the situation of hospitals. Big data platforms can provide data analysis and mining functions, helping decision-makers extract valuable information from massive amounts of data, thereby achieving data-driven decision-making. For example, by analyzing medical behavior data, doctors' medical behavior characteristics and work patterns can be discovered, providing reference for hospital operation and management.

2. Overall Design of Energy Storage Braking Energy Recovery System. The energy storage braking energy recovery system is a technical solution that involves the storage and recycling of energy. This technology has important application value in the industrial field, which can effectively improve energy utilization efficiency, reduce energy consumption, and provide technical support for the planning and protection of industrial heritage. The era of big data provides more data support and information foundation for the planning of industrial heritage. Through big data platforms, a massive amount of data information can be collected, including data related to industrial heritage. These data can provide basis and support for the design and application of energy storage braking energy recovery systems, thereby better realizing the planning and protection of industrial heritage. With the change from industrial society to post-industrial society, more and more industrial buildings withdrew from the stage of history. However, each item as the industrial heritage of the industrial building is a record of the specific industrial history information, the information for the understanding of the values of industrial civilization, industrial technology, industrial level, industrial organization, industrial and cultural industry. Process, it is impossible to substitute. Based on the industrial heritage reservation or protection, can prove the historical events and historical information. Through the transfer of industrial heritage, can understand the mode of industrial society when production, relations of production development and changes. For example, we can understand the production environment and the production situation at that time from the study of industrial equipment, from the structure of plant and workshop to deduce workers working condition, Judge the social production capacity and consumption level from industrial products. Therefore, industrial heritage is a historical witness of industrial civilization and experience, to break the shackles of time, history and become the carrier of history; we convey the profound industrial civilization. As a historical basis in reality, industrial heritage in the condensation of the industrial historical value has certain universality.

2.1. The Overall Design of the System. The industrial architectural heritage has important scientific value. Site selection and planning of industrial building heritage in the production base, The construction and construction of buildings and structures, the commissioning and installation of mechanical equipment, the design of process flows and products And so on, it has scientific research value. As an important carrier of industrial civilization, the industrial architectural heritage has become a very important stage in the process of Ming Dynasty For the important part of the cultural heritage, it is important for a complete understanding, historical evolution and cultural heritage It is an important part of the cultural value of industrial architecture heritage, features and regional characteristics and humanistic spirit as shown in figure 2.1.

China's industrial land in some central area of the city is like as some city in the surrounding area. In



Fig. 2.1: Underground industrial site



Fig. 2.2: Industrial sites after renovation

recent years, the rapid development of city construction, start planning strategy, so that the original will in the central area of the city's industrial land value soared, as the Beijing Jeep factory, Beijing electronic meter factory economic. Value is an important characteristic of the industrial architectural heritage is different from other historical and cultural heritage. The city's Industrial Architectural Heritage Reuse, not only injects new vigour and power for the city, stimulating economic development, but also has a certain effect on the city heritage context. And reuse of industrial heritage can be save the cost of demolition large, but also avoid a lot of construction waste due to the demolition caused by the destruction of the natural environment, which is consistent with the sustainable development strategy Slightly. The life of industrial buildings than its use life is long, so the possibility of the transformation is also larger, can effectively avoid the waste of resources and economy. According to the different characteristics of industrial heritage, the heritage building for the transformation of the industrial museum, commercial office, leisure and entertainment facilities, creative industry Park industrial heritage tourism, industrial landscape, etc., through the adjustment and replacement of function layout makes the industrial heritage glow second spring, play the maximum value, and promote the third industry but also solve some employment problems, based on the industrial heritage protection, at the same time can be transformed into enormous economic benefits as shown in figure 2.2.

The artistic features of the industrial architectural heritage not only have the artistic characteristics and

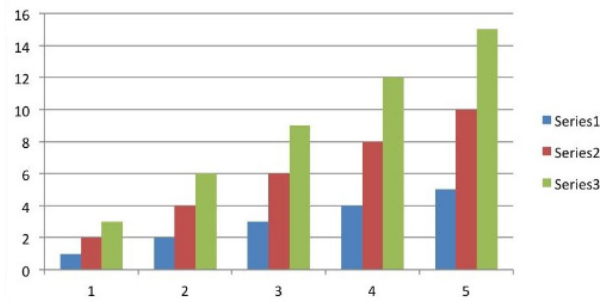


Fig. 2.3: Three series

general works of art is consistent, and it also has the characteristics of art and works of art has not. First, for the purpose of art appreciation and the industrial heritage is practical. Second, art has unique art forms such as sculpture, art etc.; and the industrial architectural heritage in industrial entities as the artistic carrier of industrial heritage. There are a lot of architectural art value of "Bauhaus" style of modernist style buildings retain industrial architectural heritage. The artistic value of industrial architecture is reflected in three aspects: the architectural style and genre characteristics of a period, the expressive and infectious power of industrial architectural works, and the impact on urban space. As shown in Figure 3.

Industrial heritage is not only a huge material wealth, but also have enormous spiritual values. They witnessed the brilliant period of industrial development, but also a record of work life a large number of industrial workers, can be said that the industrial heritage is to industry oriented development of modern society. Because of its typical example of the era the spirit of enterprise culture and the excellent quality of workers has become an important symbol of that era, so it has important educational significance and incentives, is the historical contribution of another batch of old industrial workers of the respect and affirmation. At the same time, the industrial architectural heritage has more emotional value and a special carrier for long-term working memory the number of technical staff and workers and their families, to be properly protected will give the industrial community residents with psychological stability and return to them Sense of it.

2.2. Basic Structure of the System.. This article is very convincing from an archaeological perspective. The threat of extinction and the preservation of industrial space and the value of industrial construction have attracted the attention of British academia and civil society. These discussions prompted the British government to investigate and document. The development of industrial archaeology has promoted a deeper understanding of industrial heritage and museums through plans and related protection policies. Many industrial relics are protected in the form of people interested in traveling and sightseeing. This has also enabled industrial heritage tourism to embark on its journey and become a new form of tourism, as shown in Figure 2.4..

The industrial sample plot drawing software in Figure 2.4 may refer to AutoCAD. The relationship between the industrial template field drawing software in Figure 2.4 and the context may refer to the use of drawing software such as AutoCAD to create and display detailed design drawings and models of the industrial template field. These drawings and models can be used to guide actual construction, plan industrial heritage tourism routes, and showcase the historical and cultural value of industrial heritage. Study on this field in our country generally appear in the middle and late 1990s, mainly including the study of city waterfront renovation development city government concern directly, such projects take the "top-down" overall mode of operation, such as many traditional city waterfront area, industrial area and warehouse land reform and especially a person with breadth of vision. The research carried out two aspects of the arts community and professional use of the transformation of traditional industrial construction concern as shown in figure 2.5.

At the same time the case and reuse of industrial heritage protection outstanding in Europe and other places like bamboo shoots after a spring rain up, such as the British Cardiff Docklands development, industrial development Glanville island in Vancouver, Switzerland, Zurich power plant renovation and reuse, reconstruc-

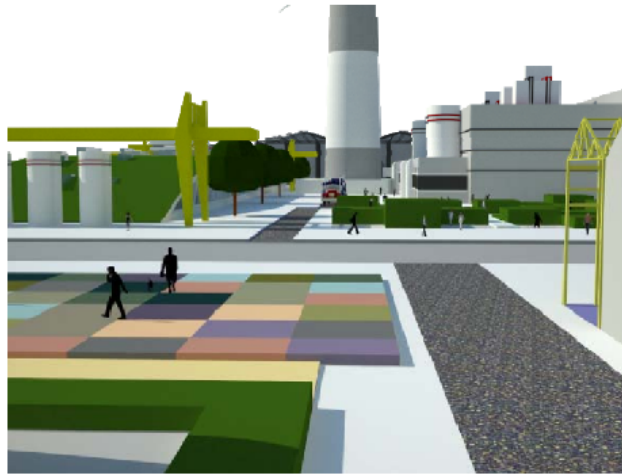


Fig. 2.4: Industrial model site I



Fig. 2.5: Industrial model site II

tion and development of Sydney power plant renovation of Seattle gas, Vienna Gas Tank Museum renovation, renovation and reuse in Zurich, Switzerland Stephen Bruner mills reformation. At present, the world heritage of Europe is not only the church and other ancient buildings, including the ruins and industrial civilization, which only has three mining areas, located in Belgium, Germany and Sweden. Chinese are included in the world heritage the list of heritage projects are mostly archaeological sites, religious temples, imperial tombs and the royal garden. In 90s, due to the city the change and development of exhibition mode to speed up the construction speed, resulting in a century of industrial buildings and lots of decline. The transformation of city economy and lead to "update mode, and the transformation of the city will" retreat "is the decline of second industry industrial buildings and sites. An important object of the transformation of the old city also includes industrial buildings and the objective of the overall planning area. Shanghai and Nanjing have been developed; Shanghai and Nanjing have been developed; Shanghai will put the function replacement 66.2 square kilometres of industrial land. By 2010, 66.2 square kilometres of industrial land reserved for 1/3, 1/3 to third of industrial land, the last 1/3 transfer to the suburbs and outer suburbs.

Although our country pays more and more attention to the protection of industrial heritage, but theoretical research and practice of reform of industrial heritage at present in our country has just started, the existing research results are not enough to face a large number of industrial heritage issues put forward the best solution, still need to pass the theory and method of experience and practice to further enrich. Approved in the Sixth Batch of national key cultural relics protection units, and will continue to be a group of ancient iron, copper and other sites also included in the protection unit, and the Arsenal site, the early construction of Qingdao brewery, hydropower station, River bridge and a number of modern industrial heritage protection into list. Protection and reconstruction of industrial heritage reuse is imperative, deepen the research of industrial heritage protection and renovation has important significance in our country.

2.3. The Main Working Process of the System. The city's cultural landscape and the spirit of place are composed of different periods and different types of city buildings and sites. Industrial buildings and other construction, a witness history and reproduce the historical role of the industrial building is the industrialization of our human society experience, the same is also a witness. They are a cultural city even the national and historical material, have an indelible effect on the industrial heritage and record the history of civilization. Industrial heritage is not only because the building is "historical stone", city culture and city image as constituted by construction area is formed, it will arouse people's sense of identity and sense of existence so, the protection and renovation of industrial architectural heritage is the inheritance and protection of culture of the city. But the industrial heritage is different from other ancient architectural heritage, is the use of it. Because the long life of industrial buildings and construction level is higher, resulting in a lot of abandoned industrial buildings has very strong function. So for the protection of industrial heritage not as the legacy of ancient building protection, renovation and reuse of industrial heritage to meet the new functional requirements, is the most effective of the industrial architectural heritage protection means.

3. Overall Design of Energy Storage Braking Energy Recovery System. Sustainable development has put forward new requirements for the construction sector. The industrial heritage area of the original building and infrastructure have the possibility to continue using, compared to construction, renovation and reuse development method can reduce the cost of demolition, and reduce the environmental pollution, which is consistent with the strategy of sustainable development of mass. The development and use of it by way of discarded resources has been questioned and warned the Rome club, said such a method will lead to resource depletion, mankind will face a dilemma. China's current construction waste has accounted for the total amount of city garbage is 30%-40%, there is a great possibility for the use of the industry architectural heritage, demolition and reconstruction is obviously not a wise choice, increase the cost of demolition waste also increases and a large number of new waste. So, Reasonable reconstruction and reuse of industrial building heritage is of great significance to environmental protection and sustainable development.

3.1. The Main Working Process of the System. The energy shortage has become an important problem now facing the world, and as building energy consumers should bear responsibility. Usually the service life of the building than its design life is long, and many of the buildings in did not reach actually with life when they have been demolished for new buildings, is a great waste of resources and industry. The building function and require the use of the space, the building at the time of using the advanced construction technology and building materials, and it mostly has the characteristics of stable large space structure, provides a precondition and possibility for its good function replacement. And some industrial buildings because of its huge volume, the cost of demolition it will cost more than pay reform. However, the historical building renovation not all cases are cost savings, "1970/1980's, Cheng Bending was building re-use Higher than the new cost, but this change to the end of 1980s, the building again started using competitive. 5 this is because the development of economy and technology, now the cost of a building structure is about the total cost of 1/3, 6 transformations than the new structure can save most of the money spent. And the construction period is short, so is cost-effective for investors and owners.

The beginning of modern architecture is generally considered an industrial building Peter Behrens shoe factory. Faust industrial standardization construction, function oriented concept reflects the essence of modern architecture. Its "form follows function" and geometric aesthetics design rule until now also has a guiding role. The research on modern building concept and the method has important practical significance, has become a

modern building in the fresh material. Some industrial workshop column spacing and span has made great breakthrough such as, the span and column a British ship hull workshop reached 75 meters; industrial workshop area has been greatly improved, such as the former Soviet Union coin Schiff V Its main car manufacturing plant construction area reached 740000 square meters, the Luis Weil truck factory assembly workshop area of 244000 square meters, industrial construction volume reached a considerable degree, a Soviet designed atomic power station up to 164 meters, the building number reached the peak.

3.2. The Main Working Process of the System. The arrival of the information society and the global economic integration process directly affects the industrial structure of the city. The development of information technology has made traditional manufacturing supply chain management more efficient and precise. Through technologies such as e-commerce and the Internet of Things, enterprises can grasp market demand and supply in real-time, achieving the goals of inventory management and logistics optimization. This not only reduces costs, but also enhances the competitiveness of the enterprise. With the advent of the information society, the traditional manufacturing industry gradually decline, the third industry gradually replaced the second industry to become the leading force in the industrial structure. The second industry is an industry with high resource consumption and high pollution, while the third industry is an industry with less resource consumption and less environmental pollution. With the increasing emphasis on environmental protection and sustainable resource utilization, the tertiary industry has gradually become the dominant force. Such as manufacturing, transportation and warehousing industry gradually decline, financial, trade, culture, information as the industry has become the city's main functions. In the past in the manufacturing industry developed on the basis of the industrial city of different structural decline. Also leads to many of the old industrial zone has not adapt to the industrial structure of city planning, new face relocation, demolition of fate, resulting in transformation of industrial heritage and need to use.

Due to the development of production technology, production conditions and production scale requirements increases, some of the traditional industrial area and building area has been unable to meet the modern needs. Or because of the development of the mode of transport, the original old wharf, the station conditions and transport equipment cannot meet the requirements. Such as the London Docklands, Shanghai along the Suzhou River Glanville island of Vancouver Industrial Zone, industrial zone, and Beijing industrial zone. There is due to the expansion of the city, the capacity of the city was a breakthrough, so that some areas of city overload, infrastructure and environmental conditions are relatively backward and aging, so that it cannot meet the new requirements of the city, the traditional industrial zone also there are serious problems in this issue.

At the same time, the value of the land itself and the economic benefits created is no longer equal; the land produced a new demand. The higher value of the city centre of the land is industrial land occupied, became a waste of land resources. Due to the commercial, office, finance and other three industry profits should be higher than the industry, so some of the city's land value high land becomes their location, but there are a lot of land is still industrial land occupied, so I in the industrial building large demolition and construction, and transformation of the industrial architecture reuse can take into account the rational use of industrial heritage protection and land value.

For some of the traditional city industrial zone has not adapted to the modern city life, so to reconstruction and recycle. It is a pity in China since the beginning of 1950, with the production of the transformation of the old city "by the end of 1970s after the reform and opening up the city of the old residential renovation, renovation of the city centre area and city structure requirements are the reconstruction of traditional industrial area most used, led to another batch of valuable industrial heritage was destroyed. No matter what the reasons mentioned above is ultimately proposed modification of Industrial Heritage Reuse, transformation of industrial heritage and reuse of more and more people the attention and concern, the contradiction between these with values in many aspects of the architectural heritage protection and regional new city functions, transformation and reuse is undoubtedly A balanced approach.

This reuse mode is the base of the historical and cultural industry based on the industrial historical value and ecological value of landscape architectural decisions. As is the historical and cultural places retain the base context, a protection of the ecological landscape and the traditional way of life, but also the protection of industrial heritage. When use of such the site, to conduct a thorough investigation on the whole area and construction, rigorous evaluation, the protection of places of cultural value and industrial building reuse.

Conservation and reuse of industrial heritage is reserved for industrial history appearance and its historical characteristic of the construction or expansion in the periphery, or reasonable the reform of the internal space, without affecting the industrial historical value under the most possible out of the possibility, through reuse not only make it become a witness of history, Can the new vitality to bring new benefits. Protective reuse is very popular in Europe and the United States, in China still belongs to the starting stage in the first, also like the United States s oho District, Beijing 798 factory districts by keen artist found and re-use of its protection, make this a pack of Moor house style industrial architectural heritage to be retained down.

3.3. The Main Working Process of the System. Whether foreign or domestic, the heritage renovation reuse of industrial building relatively sharp smell is artists. Like 798. Of New York's s oho and Beijing compared to the original plant users and residents, the artist's cultural acumen make them aware of the industrial heritage value. Through years of hard work in 798 rental the staff and the United artists seven Hadrian bold attempt of new management and operation mode, positive for all aspects of social support and help of the government, the joint efforts of the industrial architectural heritage building protection industry to survive. This way can be temporary or even longer preservation of industrial heritage; there is the guiding significance in use.

For the party, due to the limitation of plant uncertainties and their own economic conditions, the construction industry can only rent. So the plant transformation will not invest a lot of money, the transformation is at a relatively early stage, and the transformation of the project quality is not very high. But for the lessor to speak, rental industry the construction of the income is very low, if it is not of direct rental plant because of its poor infrastructure and supporting facilities, the rent is lower, the economic return is not high due to the lessor quality more willing to invest capital to improve the infrastructure and industrial construction, such a vicious spiral will only make the situation worse, more and more protection the industrial heritage more disadvantageous.

The timing of the first is the spontaneous reuse, flexibility, try the possibility re-use of industrial heritage will have more, according to the base of the surrounding environment, the human factor is the most suitable for reuse, or commercial or residential or exhibition, to explore the possibilities for trying to get the most reasonable results. Next, the government intervention, to guide developers to invest, before not to damage the interests of developers under the premise of spontaneous to maximize the economic benefits of the site, to optimize the environmental quality, fill the infrastructure of the field full of new vitality. This re use due to early low investment can be discussed a wide range of possibilities, the functional replacement site to achieve the most reasonable economic state.

4. Conclusion. In this paper, based on large data through reasonable means of protection and transformation of the industrial civilization heritage and respect for the industrial history, based on the realistic attitude, analysis of the domestic and foreign industrial heritage protection and excellent case reuse, reuse of industrial architectural heritage protection and the theory of learning and the analysis and summary of previous experience. Then the industrial building heritage protection and reconstruction were to conduct research and discussion, in order to make some useful supplement. Through the case design of the protection and reuse of industrial buildings of the method and mode of practice, strengthen the ability to use the theory in practice. And try new techniques and models in practice, application of rich industrial architectural heritage protection and transformation in our country in order. But because the case is not the actual design project the new approach proposed and model remains to be verified in the actual situation. Make a detailed and comprehensive description of the protection of industrial heritage and transformation, in the case of proposed method of innovation but, due to my limited knowledge and training, still need further study.

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