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## INTEGRATION AND CONNECTION: INVESTIGATING MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN THE REVITALIZATION OF ANCIENT BEIJING

The city of Beijing took the lead in promoting revitalization of ancient cities, to be aligned with its high level of urbanization and the guidance of “combination of protection and innovation”. The revitalization is not to “repair the old as it is”; instead, it integrates modern architectural design elements into the buildings and uses innovative strategies through the spatial forms of historic blocks. This paper uses literature review and case studies to investigate relationships between the “ancient blocks” and “modern buildings” in Beijing. Various forms of newly-innovated traditional buildings (e.g., in Nanlouguxiang, Hu’er Hutong and Beijing Square in Dashilar) and modern new buildings (e.g., in China Grand Theatre and China Zun) were investigated and classified. In particular, this paper focusses on predicting the next-stage revitalization by analyzing the different roles played by both traditional and modern buildings in the ancient blocks and their innovative modern designs. The case study of Beijing can be used to understand the cultural connotation of modern architecture to promote innovation and revitalization.

**Keywords:** city revitalization, modern architecture, traditional type, modern type, cultural fusion

### 1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The Old Town has a long history and a rich cultural heritage. The architectural and spatial environment left by the historical development of the city is the unique charm of the old city, and it also records the development process of the city in a certain period of time. The unique historical buildings and environment of the old

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city are precious non-renewable resources for mankind, and are the embodiment of the characteristics and charm of the old city. However, the current situation of urban construction in China is not optimistic: urban construction conflicts with historical environmental protection, a large number of historical architectural environments are seriously damaged, and there is widespread incongruity between new buildings and historical environments in cities [1]. The existing academic literature mainly stays on the macro protection planning of the old city and the repair of the ancient buildings in the old city, and with the development of the times, the number of new buildings in the old city is increasing, and the new architectural design also needs certain theoretical research. Therefore, the study of new architectural designs in the old city is of great historical significance.

## **1.1. Old city revitalization theory**

### **1.1.1. Policies related to the revitalization of old cities abroad**

In the middle of the 20th century, European and American countries gradually showed signs of urban decay, and the phenomenon of urban decadence and architectural decay was serious, and many social problems arose. In the 80s of the 20th century, the West emerged a wave of revival led by “culture”, and the United Kingdom proposed the revival of the old city as an urban plan in the 70s of the 20th century, advocating the revival of the old city based on the development of urban culture, protecting the existing architectural cultural heritage, protecting the overall urban environment of the old city, shaping the image of the city, and finally building a comprehensive rejuvenation of space, environment, culture and economy.

### **1.1.2. Policies related to the revitalization of old cities in China**

The theory of urban regeneration has always existed with the emergence and development of cities. The state has always adhered to the theory of urban revitalization, comprehensively considered various natural and human elements, including the integration of multi-dimensional composite spatial environment including ecological environment, history and culture, social economy, etc., to promote the sustainable development of urban environment construction, so as to ultimately realize the improvement of urban vitality and the rejuvenation of urban economy.

In April 2020, in order to strengthen the management of urban and architectural styles, strict control was carried out on buildings in key historical urban areas, and the process of protecting and utilizing historical buildings in the revitalization of old cities was promoted. In July 2023, the state issued the Notice on Solidly and Orderly Promoting Urban Renewal, focusing on retaining and upgrading old cities, encouraging small-scale and gradual organic renewal and micro-renovation to prevent

large-scale demolition and construction. A number of policies have been introduced one after another, reflecting the country's great attention to the traditional architectural pattern in the old city, and advocating architectural micro-renewal, combining protection and innovation, and continuing the architectural culture of the old city.

## **1.2. Architectural design methods**

### **1.2.1. Foreign new architectural design methods**

In 1950, the research on new architectural design methodology gradually increased, first proposed Jones' system theory, Jones believed that the design methodology theory of architecture is a whole, composed of interrelated elements, that is, the stage of analysis-synthesis-decision-making; Subsequently, in 1960, Weber et al. proposed architectural design based on planning methods, and incorporated the experience of participants in the thinking of architectural design, that is, the structure-tendency, design-cumulative scientific results of the problem.

### **1.2.2. Domestic new architectural design methods**

Yu Jian mentioned in "The Application of Chinese Architectural Traditional Theory in New Architectural Design" that during the architectural design, design engineers should grasp the characteristics of traditional architectural architecture, start from the three aspects of Chinese architectural traditional theory: permanent change, moderate thinking and pragmatic spirit, and actively exert their own independent creativity, and naturally integrate China's traditional cultural ideas in the design process [2]; At this stage, the methodology of architectural design has been gradually improved and supplemented, among which the more common basic methodologies are morphological design, functional design, manual design, environmental design and computer-aided design.

## **2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF NEW BUILDINGS IN THE OLD CITY OF BEIJING**

### **2.1. Classification of new buildings**

In the context of the revival of Beijing's old city, buildings with modern characteristics continue to emerge in the old town, which contain both traditional architectural elements and modern style characteristics. In the old town, these new buildings with modern characteristics can also be called modern buildings, mainly including

newer traditional buildings and new buildings, which belong to the traditional and modern two types of new buildings with different characteristics. Traditional new buildings refer to new buildings with traditional style characteristics formed by new or renovated, mainly including the following two categories: new buildings that imitate traditional architectural forms, imitate traditional buildings in terms of appearance and materials, or transform functions and other aspects on the basis of traditional buildings to meet the needs of the times; New buildings that use traditional architectural elements, which fully extract elements of traditional architecture and apply them to new buildings, so that the new buildings have traditional characteristics, show traditional culture and harmonize with the historic district. Modern new architecture is completely different from traditional architecture, it does not rely on traditional architecture, but absorbs Western culture, uses new concepts and modern technology through innovative means to build a building that is quite different from traditional architecture, with a strong modern style [4].

### **2.1.1. Distribution of new buildings in Beijing**

After the successful bid for the Olympic Games in 2001, the construction of new buildings in Beijing reached a climax, and the focus on new buildings also extended from the design of hotels, residences and other buildings to the renewal and protection of buildings in the historic urban area. Most of the new buildings in this period show a “T” shape trend along Chang’an Avenue and the extension and both sides of the north central axis. These new buildings have improved the functions of Beijing to a certain extent, and also enhanced the image of the city to a certain extent.

### **2.1.2. Overview of new building information in Beijing**

In recent years, Beijing has issued a number of policies to vigorously promote the overall protection and revitalization plan of the old city, and various types of renewal or construction projects have been completed, such as traditional historical areas: Ju’er Hutong, Dashilar Area and Nanluoguxiang, etc., always taking the preservation of the tradition of architecture as the core, and carrying out corresponding renovation and renewal of the historical area, continuing the historical context of Beijing’s old city. At the same time, a large number of new buildings have gradually emerged, injecting a steady stream of vitality into Beijing’s old city.

## Distribution map of new buildings in Beijing

Update / Build time	Name	Related information
1987/12	Ju'er Hutong	The transformation of Ju'er Hutong absorbs the characteristics of the southern residential "Lilong" and Beijing's "fishbone" hutong, with the passage as the skeleton, develops to the north and south to form a number of "courtyards", and expands different "cross-courtyards" to the east and west.
2010/10	Dashilar Area	Make the most of the air space in the courtyard. The gaps between the protruding masses look like alleys in the courtyard, hence the name "micro-alleys".
2015/8	Nanhuoguxiang	Adhere to restorative construction, advocate the reuse of old objects and materials, restore the traditional style of hutongs, courtyards and neighborhoods, and retain the nostalgia and memories of old Beijing.
2015/9	White Pagoda Temple	Restore the hutong culture of Beijing's old city with micro-renewal of hutongs, demonstration of courtyard building repair, cultural memory mining, and residents' participation in innovative neighborhood governance.
2017/9	Beijing fang	Beijing Square is different from the original old commercial street like Dashilar, but has been transformed into a modern commercial and cultural district.
2007/9	China grand theatre	The NCPA building has a semi-oval roof, covered in metal with a killing tone and luster, and two triangular-like glass curtain wall sections on the front and back sides, and the whole building floats above the artificial water surface.
2012/12	CCTV headquarters building	The two towers of the main building of the CCTV headquarters building are inclined 6 degrees in both directions, and are connected by an "L" shaped suspension structure above 163 meters, and the glass curtain wall on the outer surface of the building is composed of strong irregular geometric patterns, with unique shape, novel structure and large high-tech content.
2015/11	China World Trade Center	The overall appearance of Block B of the International Trade Building is like a towering bamboo, but also like an ancient tower, standing downstairs and looking up, the glass curtain wall composed of the "bamboo" layer looks atmospheric, the shape of this building is like bamboo growth, each floor must be accurately positioned and measured to ensure the overall safety.
2017/8	China Zun	The exterior of the building naturally shrinks from bottom to top, and gradually enlarges when extended to the top, and finally forms a hyperbolic architectural shape with a slight convergence in the middle, like a statue like a sacrifice of heaven and earth, quite oriental charm.

## 2.2. New architectural design methods in the old city

### 2.2.1. Adopt a traditional approach

#### a) Imitate traditional architectural forms

By using the appearance, materials and color elements of traditional buildings in the historic city, directly imitating the form of traditional buildings, as an imitation of the new buildings of the historic district, the new buildings can be better integrated into the entire historic district. This approach is often applied to historic Old Town districts with significant impact.

#### b) Extract traditional architectural symbols

Traditional Chinese architecture has obvious symbolic features, such as sloping roof forms, colonnades and bucket arches and other typical symbols, and the use of these architectural elements in the design process of new buildings will play a decorative role in making the new buildings harmonious with traditional buildings in appearance.

### 2.2.2. Adopt innovative architectural design

Innovative design in architectural style. Using a completely different design method from the traditional architectural style and imitation of ancient buildings, the

innovative design of new architectural images with special forms, materials and colors contrasts with historical buildings, but to a certain extent, it can further strengthen the main position of historical buildings, so as to achieve coordination.

### **2.3. The role of new buildings in the old town**

The historical district accommodates people's behavior activities, records people's behavior and habits, is the carrier of all people's actions, and is constantly updated with the development of the times. The new buildings contain many elements of the period and play an important role in the historic district, especially in Beijing's historic old town. Its main role is mainly divided into the following aspects:

a) Historical role

The new building of the old city is the product of a specific period, which is a reflection of modern life and a supplement to historical buildings. It witnesses the change of old elements and the emergence of new elements, is a reflection of the clash of old and new cultures and the changes of the times, and is an important tool for studying the past and future.

b) Social role

Due to the increasing needs of people's lives, the functions of traditional buildings are gradually unable to meet these needs, and the emergence of new buildings makes up for this problem to a certain extent.

c) The role of the times

As a product of modern society, the new building uses many modern elements and embodies new concepts and technologies, and there are certain differences between this new building and traditional architecture, thereby contrasting, highlighting the strong characteristics of the times, and bringing vitality and development potential to the surrounding environment.

## **3. RESEARCH ON THE ADAPTABILITY OF NEW BUILDINGS IN THE OLD CITY OF BEIJING**

### **3.1. Reasons for the existence of new buildings in the old town**

#### **3.1.1. The background of the revival of Beijing's old city stimulates the development of new buildings**

With the rapid development of urbanization, all aspects of the city are changing accordingly. Urban renewal and renovation have gradually attracted people's attention, and related theories have been continuously proposed. Then, from urban renewal to urban rejuvenation, driven by relevant concepts and social needs, Beijing

took the lead in carrying out the old city revitalization plan, integrating modern elements into the historic district, expressing the characteristics of the historic district in innovative ways, and new buildings are constantly emerging in the context of the old city rejuvenation.

### **3.1.2. Intervention in human behavior promotes the creation of new buildings**

Human behavior activities act on the historic district and have a corresponding impact on the buildings in it, and people's various needs will also be reflected in the architecture. The traditional buildings in the old city of Beijing are mainly in the form of courtyard courtyards, mostly in the form of tiles, which occupy a relatively large amount of ground. However, with the continuous increase of population and the development of urbanization, it is necessary to improve the utilization of space, so the construction design should focus on the use of land. At the same time, people's demand for a better and convenient life is increasing, and traditional buildings cannot fully meet them, which makes some of these designs seem to have certain deficiencies in modern society. In this case, the existence of new buildings is necessary. At the same time, with the advancement of science and technology, new technologies and materials continue to emerge, and these technologies and materials have begun to be widely used in new buildings, bringing people new experiences and promoting the further development of new buildings.

### **3.1.3. The development of the times requires the continuous addition of modern elements**

The Beijing Charter, issued at the 20<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Architects, proposed that the trend of world architecture is the regionalization of new buildings and the modernization of regional buildings [4]. This also lays the main tone for the development of modern architecture, that is, new buildings play local traditional characteristics and traditional architecture inject the connotation of the times. For the new buildings in the old city of Beijing, it is necessary to show their unique traditional values and protect traditional culture, but also to adapt to the development of the times, insert modern elements, and show the spirit of the times. The old town should be a pluralistic concept, in which the architecture should contain both traditional elements of historical culture and new elements arising from the development of the times [5].

### **3.2. Adaptive strategies for new buildings in the old city of Beijing**

New buildings exist in the historic district, and are set against the background of the entire old city of Beijing and its surroundings, adapting to the overall environment, integrating into the historic district and transmitting traditional culture are indispensable conditions for new buildings in the old city. At the same time, the development of the times constantly requires new buildings to make changes, so that they are gradually improved in function and constantly updated in technology, so as to adapt to the times.

Therefore, new buildings in the old town need to preserve traditional culture while taking into account innovation. On the one hand, it should be traditional, take the protection of traditional culture as the premise, and reflect the unique culture of the architecture of the area through materials, forms and other ways, so as to better integrate into the background of the old city; On the other hand, it is necessary to update and innovate on the basis of traditional architecture, and use new concepts, methods and technologies to make the traditional new buildings in the old city gradually take the ancient into the new, and constantly innovate on the basis of inheritance, while the modern new buildings absorb multiple cultures and gradually demonstrate the self-confidence of Chinese culture. Finally, through the strategy of combining conservation and innovation, the new buildings in the historic district are fully integrated into the old part of Beijing, and dialogue with the times and the future provides experience for the treatment of new buildings in the old city.

## **4. CASE STUDY OF NEW BUILDINGS IN BEIJING'S OLD CITY**

The following will analyze four typical cases of traditional new buildings and two modern new buildings through these different renewal and construction methods, pay attention to traditional new buildings from the perspective of protection and innovation, analyze modern new buildings from the perspective of architectural design, and study the renewal and construction methods of these buildings, so that we can deeply understand the cultural connotation of new buildings in the old city of Beijing and experience the spirit of new architectural culture.

### **4.1. The continuation of the urban spatial fabric by the renewal of traditional buildings in the old city**

The urban spatial fabric is formed according to the continuous evolution of the urban structure and the stimulation of the behavior mode of the internal crowd, which is the intuitive embodiment of the external characteristics of the city, reflects the



cultural characteristics of the regional environment in which the city is located, reflects the traces of historical changes of the city, and is very important for a city with a strong cultural heritage. To a certain extent, the advancement of modernization will affect or even damage the urban spatial fabric, so the new buildings in the old city need to assume the role of continuing the urban spatial fabric. This requires that the new building be fully integrated into the old town and look harmonious throughout the urban fabric. It is necessary to put the new building in the context of the whole city, fully consider the coordination between the building and the surrounding buildings, and pay attention to the complementary role of the building to the urban function, so that the new building can be better integrated into the entire urban context, and play a positive role in the continuation of the urban spatial fabric and the inheritance of the urban cultural context.

## **4.2. The replacement of building functions by the renewal of traditional buildings in the old city**

The traditional buildings of the historical old city have rich historical and cultural heritage, with their own unique functional attributes, and their internal space forms also have obvious regional characteristics, and the internal functional space is diversified. With the gradual development of modern society, the functional attributes of some traditional buildings can no longer meet the living needs of local residents, some functional space attributes are ignored or even no longer needed by society, resulting in a certain functional space idle, at the same time, after a certain period of time and changes in the local climate, the original structure of traditional buildings will also change, many residents move out of residential areas, a large number of traditional buildings are demolished and rebuilt, which has a serious impact on the local architectural culture. Therefore, for buildings with vacant spaces, functional updates are necessary [6].

### **4.2.1. Beijing Dashilar Historical Area**

As the gateway area of the old Beijing commercial culture since the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Beijing's Dashilar Historical Area has a history of more than 600 years, and in the long history of Dashilar, it not only brings together visitors from all over the world, but also brings together a variety of architectural styles from the East and the West, creating a hutong story full of local market atmosphere. Due to the large area, rich spatial hierarchy and historical characteristics of the Dashilar historical area, the types of users of the space are also rich and diverse, including tourists, local residents, merchants and managers. The functional space corresponding to each type is different, which causes the situation of mixed func-

tions and functional route fights. Therefore, according to the needs of different groups of people, different functional spaces, and classifications, the planning of streets and alleys and the design and transformation of buildings are carried out. The main behavioral activities of Dashilar can be divided into commercial activities and residential activities, aiming at the contradiction and conflict relationship between business and residence (that is, tourists and residents), and can update and replace functions and protect and update buildings according to different buildings and street styles.

a) Beijing's Dashilar ways to protect traditional culture

For commercial areas dominated by commercial functions, such as commercial streets such as jewelry market streets, mainly for tourists and merchants, the main behavioral activities correspond to retail, cultural and creative and other commercial activities, therefore, the traditional building use and protection of the commercial area is required to focus on architectural design methods, protection and repair as the mainstay, in line with the overall historical architectural and cultural atmosphere of the Dashilar area. At the same time, we will increase efforts to protect time-honored shop buildings, infiltrate idle low-end and homogeneous commercial functions, encourage the integration of characteristic functions, build a functional structure that matches traditional culture and modern consumption, and promote the common development of commercial areas by catalyst.

b) Beijing's Dashilar innovative means

For residential function-dominated commercial areas, such as Yanshou Street and other residential streets, mainly for the population for local residents, the main behavioral activities are biased towards life, Dashilar area is not lacking in some commercial and residential mixed areas, the problems of such areas are often reflected in the conflict between tourists' tour routes and residents' daily life routes, so street environmental congestion occurs from time to time, in solving such problems, should be distinguished from the building material and façade and residential buildings.

Through the classification of building functions, the adjustment, update and replacement of corresponding functions and architectural design, different streets and alleys and traditional buildings can maintain their complete external space structure while updating their internal functional spaces to meet the needs of different groups of people in Dashilar area, and inject a steady stream of vitality into the traditional buildings and the entire historical district in the area.

### **4.3. The integration of traditional buildings in the old city to the surrounding landscape resources**

The renewal and protection of traditional building blocks should follow the principle of holistic protection, not only requiring the protection of the building itself, but also including the building and its surrounding environment, so in the

renewal and protection of traditional buildings in the old city, the effective use of the surrounding environment of the building and the reasonable integration of the surrounding landscape resources of the building play an important role in the renewal and protection of traditional buildings [7].

Located on Fuchengmennei Street in Beijing, the White Pagoda stands majestically against the high-rise buildings of the modern metropolis, playing a role as a medium connecting traditional buildings and new buildings, and has become a unique scenery echoing the traditional buildings and new buildings in Beijing's old city. As a marker of the area, the White Pagoda Temple has a height of 51.38 m, which is more obvious in the traditional building area.





#### **4.3.1. The way to protect traditional culture in the White Pagoda Temple area**

When renovating the traditional buildings in the area of the White Pagoda Temple, the height and volume of the traditional buildings are first controlled to ensure the main position of the White Pagoda Temple, and secondly, when the architectural design is carried out, the traditional buildings are linked with the sight corridor of the White Pagoda Temple, while ensuring that the overall appearance of the traditional buildings is not damaged, the corresponding sunset terrace is appropriately added as a resting place for local residents and tourists, while enjoying the scenery of the White Pagoda and listening to the story of the hutong.

#### **4.3.2. Innovative means in the White Pagoda Temple area**

The School of Architecture of Tsinghua University proposed the concept of "shared city" in response to the renewal of the Baita Temple courtyard, adding a pedestrian bridge to the courtyard, connecting reading rooms, tea rooms and other leisure and entertainment places, and establishing a direct connection between the new building and the renovated courtyard, providing tourists and local residents with a different new landscape perspective in the hutong, allowing people to walk in the building, walk on the overpass, and truly feel the traditional architectural culture of the hutong. The renewal project changes people's traditional impression of hutongs, brings a new perspective to traditional culture, and the building is not only used as a building, but a new product of the neighborhood culture of hutongs. People can stroll to the sky bridge, walk in the corner of the hutong, inherit the traditional culture in the renewal, and carefully appreciate the beauty of the traditional architecture in the Baitasi area [8].

## Comparative study of traditional building renewal cases

Related information	Protection ways	Innovative ways	Schematic of the scheme
In view of the problem that the texture of Ju'er Hutong destroys the traditional pattern of the city, the traditional way of "demolition and construction" is changed in the renewal.	1. Make full use of the original space status quo and organically renew 2. Learn from the traditional architectural forms of the north and south	"New Quadrangle"	
Due to the variety of objects used in the Dashilar area, according to the architectural styles of different areas, the functional areas are divided, and the functions of the areas are reasonably updated and replaced.	1. Divide the functional partition 2. For different areas, different architectural styles Feature updates	1. Internal feature updates 2. External function introduction	
Fully explore the cultural value of the old city, let the old residents live in the old buildings, pass on the nostalgia, and at the same time supplement the insufficient functions, bringing more convenient life to the residents.	1. Restore the style of traditional neighborhoods 2. Retain old residents	1. Inject era function 2. Tap into business potential	
While protecting the traditional hutong texture, the Baita Temple area makes rational use of surrounding landscape resources, enriches hutong activities, and creates leisure space for tourists and local residents to share.	1. Create a sight corridor with the White Tower 2. Control the volume and height of the structure	1. Add shared space 2. Increase viewing angle	

#### 4.4. Innovation of new buildings in the old town

Architecture is a product of the times, the result of a specific period, and new buildings should show the corresponding characteristics of the times and reflect the development level of modern society. With the development of the times, new materials, technologies and concepts continue to appear, enriching people's cognitive scope and improving the technical level. Therefore, the new buildings in the old city should not be completely traditional forms and materials, but should be appropriately innovative, using emerging materials or technologies to add vitality to the historic district to a certain extent. Under the premise of respecting the historical environment of the old city, modern elements can be appropriately added to the new building, unique architectural forms and new materials can be adopted, and new design concepts can be used.

##### 4.4.1. National Centre for the Performing Arts

Materials are the most basic elements that make up a building, so when designing a new building, you can start with materials to influence the architectural design. The reasonable selection of materials is of great significance to architectural design, which can not only change the appearance image of the building, but also give people different feelings and experiences in the spatial composition of the building. The innovation of NCPA is reflected in its materials.

The National Centre for the Performing Arts is located in the center of Beijing, located in Chang'an Avenue, the geographical location is very superior, the central axis is located in Tiananmen Square, the Forbidden City, the Bell and Drum Tower

and other important nodes, reflecting the unique architectural art atmosphere and grandeur of Beijing's old city, NCPA as a new building in the old city, as a medium connecting tradition and modernity, NCPA has made bold innovations in materials, its surface is composed of more than 18,000 titanium plates and more than 1,200 pieces of ultra-white transparent glass. Titanium sheet is a metal material mainly used in the manufacture of aircraft and other aircraft, and it is also a building roofing material for the National Centre for the Performing Arts. The two different materials of titanium sheet and transparent glass are cleverly spliced to form an effect that is both opposing and harmonious, creating the visual effect of the stage curtain slowly opening. The whole reflects the characteristics of the world's landmark buildings in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which is a perfect combination of tradition and modernity, romance and reality.

This building is known as “the theater in the city, the city in the theater”, with a strange posture of a “pearl in the lake” beyond imagination, in the old city of Beijing, it is a unique existence, but it also shows to a certain extent the old city architecture with the times, with the development of the times of the beauty.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In the context of the revival of the old city, the relationship and coordination of old and new buildings in the old town has always been a concern. As one of the carriers of traditional culture, the new buildings of the old city need to give full play to their historical value and protect and continue the traditional context. While protecting traditional culture, it is also necessary to keep pace with the times, constantly innovate, give play to the characteristics of the times in the new buildings, inject fresh blood, so that the new buildings can not only integrate into the environment of the entire old city, but also adapt to the development of the times, create new vitality and dialogue with the future. By summarizing and researching the current situation and adaptability of new buildings in the old city of Beijing, this paper analyzes and summarizes the new buildings in the old city from the two aspects of traditional and modern new buildings, hoping to fully understand the connotation of modern architectural culture in the old city of Beijing, demonstrate the architectural spirit and cultural self-confidence, put forward the concepts and strategies of continuous innovation with the development of the times, and promote the further development of the old city revitalization plan [9].

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## INTEGRACJA I POŁĄCZENIE: BADANIE NOWOCZESNEJ ARCHITEKTURY W REWITALIZACJI STAROŻYTNEGO PEKINU

### Streszczenie

Pekin odgrywał wiodącą rolę w promowaniu rewitalizacji starożytnych miast, zgodnie z wysokim poziomem urbanizacji i wytycznymi „połączenia ochrony i innowacji”. Rewitalizacja nie polega na „naprawianiu tego, co jest”; zamiast tego integruje elementy nowoczesnego projektu architektonicznego z budynkami i wykorzystuje innowacyjne strategie poprzez przestrzenne formy zabytkowych bloków. W artykule wykorzystano przegląd literatury i studia przypadków w celu zbadania relacji pomiędzy „starożytnymi blokami” a „nowoczesnymi budynkami” w Pekinie. Zbadano i sklasyfikowano różne formy innowacyjnych tradycyjnych budynków (np. w Nanlouguxiang, Hu'er Hutong i Pekin Square w Dashilar) oraz nowoczesnych, nowych budynków (np. w China Grand Theatre i China Zun). W artykule w szczególności skupiono się na przewidywaniu kolejnego etapu rewitalizacji poprzez analizę różnych funkcji, jakie pełnią zarówno tradycyjne, jak i nowoczesne budynki w zabytkowych blokach oraz ich innowacyjne, nowoczesne projekty. Studium przypadku Pekinu można wykorzystać do zrozumienia kulturowych konotacji nowoczesnej architektury w celu promowania innowacji i rewitalizacji miast.

**Słowa kluczowe:** architektura nowoczesna, rewitalizacja miasta, typ tradycyjny, typ nowoczesny, fuzja kulturowa