Study on the Workshop Design Strategies of South China Educational History Research Base (Pingshi)

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Abstract. Based on the policies and rural revitalization strategies launched by government, this paper studied the relevant cultural background of Lechang town of Shaoguan area from three aspects of history, folk custom and food, taking the South China Educational History Research Base (Pingshi) as an example. On account of these historical and cultural information, it provides a basis for the spatial organization in workshop mode and the functional space design in historical scene restoration. And further study the actualities and problems, which the workshop mode faced in how to combine the learning theme, architectural design and other aspects with history, regional culture, education. Finally, it summarizes the space design strategies of workshop mode of Pingshi Old Street through practical experience, which provides reference for the renovation design of research and study base under the educational history background.

1. Background

1.1. Policy Background

In order to continuously meet the needs of people for a better life in the new era, research and study travel which attaches importance to life experience and cultural connotation has become a new focus of tourism development in recent years. Research and study travel is an innovative form of the connection between school education and off-campus education, and it is also the direction and content of the national curriculum reform.

Since 2013, the Ministry of Education and other relevant ministries have issued a series of related policies on research and study tourism, which fully demonstrates that the Party and the state attach great importance to the development of research and study tourism practice, greatly promoting the construction of research and study system.
Table 1. Summary of policy documents related to Research & Study in recent ten years

| Time   | Published Unit                        | The File Name                                                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2013   | The Ministry of Education             | Letter on the Pilot Work of Study Travel for Primary and Middle School Students |
| 2013.2 | The State Council                     | Outline of National Tourism and Leisure (2013-2020)                          |
| 2014.7 | The Ministry of Education             | Guide for Overseas Study Travel Activities for Primary and Secondary School Students (Trial) |
| 2014.8 | The State Council                     | Several Opinions of the State Council on Promoting the Reform and Development of Tourism Industry (Issued by the State Council [2014] No. 31) |
| 2015.8 | The State Council                     | Several Opinions on Further Promoting Investment and Consumption in Tourism    |
| 2016.1 | National Tourism Administration       | Notice on the Announcement of the First "Chinese Study Tourism Destinations" and "National Study Tourism Demonstration Base" |
| 2016.10| Office of the CPC Central Committee, State Office | The Outline of the National Red Tourism Development Plan 2016-2020           |
| 2016.11| The Ministry of Education             | Opinions on Promoting Study Travel for Primary and Secondary School Students |
| 2017.1 | China National Tourism Administration, | Service Specification for Study Travel                                      |
| 2017.7 | The Ministry of Education             | Notice on the Recommendation of the 2017 Central Special Lottery Public Welfare Fund to Support the Practical Research Education Project for Primary and Secondary School Students |
| 2017.9 | The Ministry of Education             | Guidance Outline of Comprehensive Practical Activity Curriculum for Primary and Secondary Schools |
| 2017.12| The Ministry of Education             | Notice on the Announcement of the List of the First National Research and Practical Education Bases and Camps for Primary and Secondary School Students |
| 2018.10| The Ministry of Education             | Notice on the Announcement of the List of National Research and Practice Education Bases and Camps for Primary and Secondary School Students in 2018 |

At the same time, the 19th National Congress of the report put forward the implementation of rural revitalization strategy. Realizing rural poverty alleviation and revitalizing rural areas is one of the main tasks in China in recent years. Thus, the exploration and research of rural history and culture is the foundation of rural revival. The interpretation and reuse are the key solution to realize rural revival.

1.2. Historical Background

The Japanese army launched its invasion into China in 1937. During the Anti-Japanese War, represented by National Sun Yat-sen university, a large number of schools in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao are removed from the site, and migrate to Shaoguan Pingshi, Meizhou, and some northern county in Guangdong, adhere to running school in the rear in hard wartime. Under the resistance of war, new school buildings were built, teachers and students delved into learning until the end of the war. Educational history, and the traditional architectural style have important value to conserve and research. At the same time, there are many excellent tourism resources such as railway culture, red cultural etc.in the district of north Guangdong, Shaoguan Pingshi. As a region with deep cultural, Pingshi
can make full use of local cultural resources and the supporting facilities to carry out the research&
study trips, learning educational activities, and to lay a solid foundation for constructing study base and
promoting rural Renaissance.

2. Research Status
As for the educational history of colleges in the period of Anti-Japanese War in Pingshi, there are
relatively few literatures about other universities except National Sun Yat-sen University. The research
on the concept of research & study focuses on research travel, research tourism market, research
curriculum setting and other disciplines such as pedagogy, tourism and management, and is closely
related to the keywords of rural revitalization, curriculum development, base construction and so on.
Driven by relevant national policies and administrative forces, study travel has gradually become a
research hotspot in academic circles. However, there is still a large research space while academic
research cases combining the history of education in South China, research& study and space design in
workshop mode are relatively rare.

3. Categories
The experiential learning in workshop mode means that the base carries out learning activities on various
topics in the form of workshops. On the premise of understanding local culture and history, traditional
characteristic industries, intangible cultural heritage and other cultures, research activities will be carried
out based on the theme of the exhibition. By handmaking and participating and experiencing the
activities related to the theme, students can fully understand the learning content and traditional folk
culture.

We guide the behaviour of students through the architectural design, using a variety of expressions
to convey the connotation of local traditional culture and enhancing the contagious cultural. Under the
infiltration of three-dimensional education environment, researchers can deepen their understanding of
history and culture by participating in experiential learning, so as to achieve the function of teaching
through entertainment.

Taking South China Educational Research Base (Pingshi) as an example. In the design project of Old
Street in Pingshi, Lechang, in terms of related architectural and functional design, we carry out research
activities with three themes, including history, folk custom and food, combined with the exhibition
theme,

3.1. History theme
Combined with the background of the exhibition theme, designers learn about the relevant historical
information and carry out the handcraft experiential activities related to the education of history. The
experiential content mainly includes: plant taxidermy making, architectural model making and other
activities.

The experience-based study in the workshop can exercise the practical ability, so that the students
can understand the background of educational historical figures and the production methods of relevant
exhibits. Researchers get improved in aesthetic taste and creativity, and learn to appreciate during the
production.

The handmaking tools are not only for display. In the design, we pay attention to the workshop
production atmosphere of space, and enhance the participation of research rather than a simple cursory
observation.

3.2. Folk custom theme

Table 2. Traditional Folk Culture Activities in Lechang, Shaoguan (incomplete statistics)

| Area                  | Name               | Holding Time |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Jiufeng Town, Lechang City | Jiufeng Folk Song  | Daily        |
Folk custom is a kind of inheritance of the local culture and a cultural life form of the common people in a region. It is a regional and historical culture generated by relying on people's lives, habits, emotions and beliefs.

Folk skills are the "cultural heritage" that labouring people constantly explore and summarize in their long-term work practice, which can best represent the lifestyle of a region or a settlement. Folk skills are the wisdom that people summarize in their daily life.

By studying local traditional folk customs, learning about their development and history, teaching traditional handicraft skills, experiencing the forms of making props, watching and participating in performances, we can rescue and protect traditional folk culture in the workshop mode, and further activate traditional folk art.

3.3. Food theme
Traditional rural industries have faced a difficult situation in the development of modern industries. Therefore, the continuation and innovation of rural traditional industries is considered to be a significant way to revitalize rural industries. The rural industries and their production facilities have been adjusted and changed accordingly.

The rural workshop is an important carrier to accommodate the modern rural industry. When the production space is idle, it can be used as a yard for villagers' activities, as well as the function of showing craft and culture to exotic tourists. These rural workshops not only provide a good place for the production of traditional crafts, but also bring considerable economic benefits to the local villages.

According to the special local products of each village, especially the small food industry, its traditional active business mode will be retained. Collective economic model is used to gather family workshops to improve production conditions and product quality. While showing the traditional production process, more researchers will participate in the experiential activities such as the production process of traditional food.

4. Practical Applications
Taking South China Educational Research Base (Pingshi) as an example, the design of the research base combining three themes, fully considers its cultural content. Using the workshop mode to activate and utilize the old buildings will add new research & study content.

4.1. Space Design Strategies in Historical theme Base
Jiang Ying is a famous botanist and professor of the Department of Botany of National Sun Yat-sen University. Based on Jiang Ying's background as a professor and botanist, as well as the characteristics of botany research and discipline, Jiang Ying Fang on Pingshi Old Street carries out the workshop activities in the form of handmaking plant specimens. The renovation of Jiang Ying Fang follows the original appearance, restoring its details according to the original construction mode of the building, retaining the structure, opening the roof skylight and highlighting the display wall of plant specimens under the skylight. An herbarium workshop is set up in the space. Through the process of making plant...
specimens by hand, we can have a deeper understanding and memory of Professor Jiang Ying and botany while hands-on experience.

Wei Zisong is a professor in the Department of Construction Engineering, School of Engineering, National Sun Yat-sen University. Zi Song Fang was established to commemorate the teacher who faced the Japanese army and would rather die than surrender. Zi Song Fang is rebuilt from an ancient shop on Pingshi Old Street. The design fully respects its historical features and uses traditional materials such as bricks and wood to restore details. In combination with the teaching background of Professor Wei, who taught in the Department of Construction, and the subject of architecture, the workshop was carried out through architectural model making, disassembling and making mortise and tenon structures and other activities, so as to launch research activities through handmade production.

In the architectural design of the two buildings, Jiang Ying Fang set up a plant specimen display wall in the full height area of the atrium, and the Zi Song Fang emphasizes the whole structural characteristic, responding to the research theme in the architectural design.

4.2. Space Design Strategies in Folk theme Base
Lechang's traditional folk activities, such as the Spring Bull Dance, Lechang Frog-Lion Dance and Lechang Flower-Drum Opera, are on the verge of extinction and need urgent rescue and protection measures. Through the intervention of workshop mode, performing instruments such as Spring Bull and Fishing Drum are made in the way of study and experience, to awaken these folk skills and memories to a certain extent.

At the same time, the public space outside the venue is uniformly planned as a cultural place for holding drama performances and experiencing traditional activities, which is an immersive educational theatre integrating watching, participating and experiencing the production of performance props.

4.3. Space Design Strategies in Food Theme Base
On the basis of displaying, tasting and selling Lechang traditional food, the workshop mode research base adds the experiential zone for producing traditional food. For example, the chili sauce production experiential area is set up in Chen Youji Chili Sauce Workshop in Pingshi Old Street; The mashing and grinding process of the Peanut Tofu, a specialty of Pingshi, became part of the exhibition. Add or retain the production function on the public cultural function of the exhibition hall, making it a museum space of dynamic display.

Emphasize the production process of traditional food and its cultural value, and introduce the concept of "stage" in the space design, so that the production activities in the workshop become the performance scene, which is performative and displaying. Food culture display, self-service kitchen, workshop production activities, visitors and students’ participation in production are parts of the drama. In the design, the building itself is used as an open "stage" space, and the layout of production equipment emphasizes the sense of ritual.

5. Conclusion
By summarizing the practical experience of Pingshi Research Base and combining with the historical, cultural and folk characteristics of Pingshi, a series of space design strategies of workshop modes are summarized to meet the theme needs of different research and study places.

Table 3. Space Design Strategies Summary of Workshop Mode in Research & Study Base

| The Theme | Content               | Corresponding Function               |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| History   | Professor Ying Jiang  | Plant specimens Making              |
|           | Professor Zisong Wei  | Architectural Model Making          |
| Folk      | Jufeng Folk Song      | Performance                          |
|           | Lechang Flower-Drum Opera |                                  |
|           | Spring Bull Dance     | Performance, Props Production       |
At the same time, it should be emphasized that the experiential workshop mode in research and study base not only refers to the placement of the workshop function in the architectural function, but also should shape the scene sense of the workshop in the overall atmosphere of the building.

Experiential workshop mode in research & study base is similar to the craft workshop, traditional cultural experiential hall. In the scene of producing and hand-making, students get content knowledge and education through scenarios to enhance their learning consciousness. In the process of experiencing, students gain the value experience and slowly absorb knowledge. Enhancing the experience sense of research scholars in the learning process, so that achieve the effect of immersive education experience.

The research and study base of experiential workshop mode is a building that combines the sharing, producing, living and cultural functions of villagers and researchers. It not only contains the significance of research and learning, but also promotes the combination of agriculture and tourism as well as culture and tourism through the intervention of research and study base, so as to activate the rural economy and culture and restore the memory of the place.

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