



從復原到新生：後工業時代西雅圖城市工業遺產之活化策略

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摘要

早自英國考古學學會在1959年召開第一屆全國工業考古學研討會以來，因產業轉型與勞動力結構變遷而留下的大批城市工業遺產不僅日益受到廣泛的重視，成功得到再利用並甚而帶動城市發展的案例更是不勝枚舉。本文之主要目的即在於探討此一城市發展趨勢之成因，並進而透過一系列西雅圖的案例分析其之於城市發展的多重意義：一、生態環境的修復：城市工業遺產多半為受到污染的棕地（brownfield），且經常對於城市環境造成直接而迫切的威脅，因此其使用之活化往往與城市永續發展有密不可分的關係。二、城市自明性的追尋：現代城市之發展原本便是受到工業化發展所驅動，城市工業遺產的活化使用因此對於城市自明性的追求而言具有不可取代的文化價值。三、城市更新的催化：隨著城市的擴張，城市工業遺產經常佔據了市中心區裡最為重要的區段，也於是其使用之活化不僅直接影響城市空間的重組，更扮演著催化城市更新的重要角色。

關鍵詞：城市工業遺產、後工業時代、棕地、生態修復、城市自明性、城市更新

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From Recovery to Rebirth: Strategies on Revitalizing Seattle's Urban Industrial Heritage in the Post-Industrial Age

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Abstract

Since the British Archaeology Council held the first National Conference on Industrial Archaeology in 1959, not only the value of urban industrial heritage has been increasingly recognized, but, more importantly, successful examples of its revitalization can be now found almost worldwide. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the driving force behind, and, through a number of case studies from Seattle, three interrelated types of meaning are discussed in detail: 1. Ecological Recovery: Most urban industrial heritage is the so-called brownfield. Its revitalization is therefore essential to the sustainable development of the city as a whole. 2. Identity Construction: The development of modern cities since the mid-nineteen century has been primarily driven by industrialization. The revitalization of urban industrial heritage is necessarily central to the construction of city identity. 3. Spatial Reorganization: With the gradual expansion of city boundaries, urban industrial heritage usually occupies a prime location close to downtown. Consequently, its revitalization not only has strong links to the reorganization of urban space but is vital to the future renewal of the city.

Keywords: Urban Industrial Heritage, Post-Industrial Age, Brownfield, Ecological Recovery, City Identity, Urban Renewal