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TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL SPACE

A Thesis Presented for
the Master of Architecture
Degree
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ABSTRACT

By the 1970s the international markets had begun to change and the region's industries were becoming less competitive. Mines began to close. Factories that had operated night and day fell silent. Their gates closed and they became "brownfield" sites in need of restoration.

For the over past 20 years, city planners regenerated these derelict industrial lands in different ways especially focus on renaturalizing them. Less attention is being paid to them as active and strategic roles in contemporary affairs. Today, people's thinking about this issue demands more the character of sentimental stimulus- for either the re-creation or preservation of past industrial sites- than of visionary or ambitious reprogrammed landscape projects. A combination of nostalgia and consumerism drives this desire while suppressing ambitions to experience and invent.¹

¹James Corner 1999, *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*, Princeton Architectural Press, New York

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Introduction

In post-industrial city, “frozen landscapes” emerge as a result of far-reaching structural changes to region that were formerly dominated by heavy industry. Today, different creations of those abandoned lands have been used to drive the restoration of the degraded landscapes in cities used to be the industrial heartland. Some extraordinary projects such as Emscher park in Ruhr, 798 art district in Beijing and High line in New York City played a very important role as a renaissance in their neighborhoods, and the city as a whole. They have become “a symbol as well as a stimulus for urban, economic, social, and environmental change.”²(Brown, Brenda J. *Reconstructing the Ruhrgebiet: Landscape Architecture* 4/2001. P. 66) Thus, a greater potential for urban-industrial wastelands and corresponding activities by local people has arisen all around the world.

To develop innovative strategies for abandoned industrial land was a main goal of city planners. Many conceptual approaches were aimed at providing the following functions in the post-industrial urban landscape (Dettmar and Ganser 1999; Dettmar 2005 on the Project “Industriewald Ruhrgebiet):

- Compensation function for the balance of nature
- Protection of species and biotopes and creation of a ‘preserve’ for endangered species



Fig1. The Emcher Park, Ruhr, Germany



Fig2. Bryan Wynter 1951, 'Frozen Landscape', Jonathan Clark Fine Art

²Judith M. LaBelle 2001, 'Emscher Park, Germany- Expanding the Definition of a "Park"', *The George Wright Society Forum*, Volume 18, Number 3

- Political-pedagogical function
- Experience of nature and open space for town dwellers
- Preservation and transformation of industrial-cultural landscapes
- Variety and beauty
- Ecology and aesthetics
- Process observation

The importance of abandoned industrial land as an abiotic and especially as a biotic resource has been demonstrated in several studies (Dettmar 1992; Kowarik 1993; Ganser 1995; Rebele and Dettmar 1996). However, less is known about the other functions and their potential for cultural activities of the local population.³

This paper focuses on the changing of how local people perceive, adapt and use the new nature that arises on abandoned industrial land, especially the relationship between the cultural activity and the place over time. I would like to focus on a few main ideas that related to the special interests as following:

- Transformation of people's mindset
- Transformation of industrial building
- Transformation of urban landscape

³Andreas Keil 2005, 'Use and Perception of Post-industrial Urban Landscape in the Ruhr', Kowarik I, Korner S(eds) *Wild Urban Woodlands*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, pp 117-130

Transformation of People's Mindset

Social condition changing reshaped innovation patterns. In post-industrial society, economy marked by a declining manufacturing sector, resulting in de-industrialization. A large demand for various services becomes necessary for people's social life. Information knowledge is generally regarded as a leading role to form an "information age". The industry aspect of a post-industrial economy is sent into less developed level. Therefore, information, knowledge, and creativity are the new raw materials of such an economy.⁴ What people innovate and invent are serving for meeting new consumption standard.

From this point, the term "product" is understood in a wider range. People start to treat any forms contains inventive and imaginative energy and service as a target to purchase. Art, nature, and even old architecturally interesting buildings in areas that had been decaying have attracted people with sufficient affluence to restore and renovate.

The creative reuse of industrial buildings is among these "hot commodities". Emscher Park, a landscape park regenerated from an abandoned degraded industrial site in Ruhr, could be well exemplified how people's mindset changed over time. At the beginning of the 1990s the industrial remnants were still generally seen as "abandoned polluted areas" and symbol of the economic decline. By the end of the



Fig3. Qu Zhihang 2008, 'Landscape', Available at: http://blog.sina.com.cn/blog_4d1b21a90100a6as.html



Fig4. Photo, Landscape

⁴Post-industrial Economy, Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-industrial_economy

IBA project in 1999, however, this negative image had changed to a positive one. The industrial remnants have increasingly become relics of culture, the fallow lands converted to open spaces shaped by nature.⁵

Moreover, the aspect “industrial fallow land as leisure space for people” is not merely providing a sense of the inventive and imaginative power, but to influence the regional cultural awareness. People with the characteristics of the “pioneer” population preserve the past of the site as well as bring other culture values. The resistance and adaptation of the indigenous population interacted with the “pioneer” and generate a new way for living.

The way people look at abandoned industrial site today contains immense innovative opportunities to reuse the valuable resource in changing future urban landscape development.

⁵Andreas Keil 2005, ‘Use and Perception of Post-industrial Urban Landscape in the Ruhr’, Kowarik I, Korner S(eds) *Wild Urban Woodlands*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, pp 117-130

Transformation of Industrial Building

Abandoned industrial sites are related to “emerging efforts to address the legacy of contaminated and derelict lands that have been left by past industrial activity.”⁶ Buildings on these sites are industrial artifacts may provide clues to their history and inherent sense of place. In consumer age, these buildings are seen as old architecturally interesting structures in areas that had been decaying have attracted populations to restore, renovate, and alter these buildings to produce attractive middle income communities.

For the reason of both environmental protection and historical preservation, immense efforts have been made to preserve and reuse industrial buildings as “industrial monuments.” However, less attention is being paid for their future influence on reshaping new cultural value. Rather than questioning the past, for example, IBA challenged residents to consider how to use those valuable qualities to take the region into the new economy and culture.

Those abandoned industrial lands with the remnants of industrial use, such as buildings, machines, dumps, etc, on the urban fringe are characterized by the varied juxtaposition of new nature. Once these elements are understood as aesthetic symbols of the transformation of the area, they catch the attention of the viewer and trigger the demand for more detailed information about the development of its entire neigh-

⁶Niall Kirkwood 2001, *Manufactured Site: Rethinking the Post-Industrial Landscape*, Spon Press, New York

borhood.

For further contributing to reuse the industrial buildings, it was important to help the local residents understand that the land used for manufacturing of the region had been a function of a particular set of geographic, political and economic forces and that the people who is to create and sustain these sites as new industries is inventive, skilled and strong. As a result, the transformation of industrial buildings and people's mindset share and interact with development of the area.

Transformation of Urban Landscape

As Western industrial cities rapidly expanded during the first part of the 20th century, factories encroached upon residential areas. However, as the international markets had begun to change and the region's industries were becoming less competitive, these encroachments turned out to be “frozen landscape” in the whole neighborhood.

To reactive those abandoned lands, different innovative creations have been used to drive the restoration of the degraded landscapes in cities used to be the industrial heartland. The changing function of these old manufactured structures led to ecological process-residential invasion. By this way, reborn projects not only preserve property value, achieve economy and efficiency in the arrangement of the city, but also create a new cultural environment to expand more opportunities for future development of the area.

Old industrial areas are often in the direct vicinity of residential areas and are connected to them in many ways. However there are still barriers remaining from previous industrial use as walls and gates, which block access if the owners of the areas do not wish to allow a public use.⁷ Intentionally opened areas on abandoned industrial lands such as Emscher park, highline and etc are freely accessible and equipped with a certain infrastructure for the users. An in-

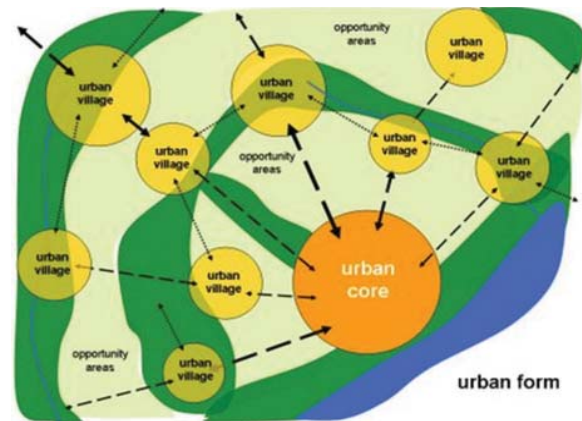


Fig5. Diagram, urban expansion in contemporary city

^{7,8}Andreas Keil 2005, 'Use and Perception of Post-industrial Urban Landscape in the Ruhr', Kowarik I, Korner S(eds) Wild Urban Woodlands, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, pp 117-130

terview shows how these new inner -urban open spaces are valued:

“The areas are of leisure value, the people get out of their narrow streets, see a bit more of the area and nature” (Interview with a resident of the Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord).

It is more important to create easily accessible recreational areas close to a town than the outdoor recreation for local people’s daily life.⁸ It serves as a prelude to develop new events and shape the spiritual life of the society. The qualities of open spaces such as naturalness and diversity , specific characteristics of the site, possibilities for cultural activities, accessibility and usability contribute to people’s life. My study of several influential projects will show that this obviously also holds true for urban-industrial lands. Many projects fields have developed into established and accepted open spaces and have shaped the post-industrial urban landscape.

When it comes to regard derelict industrial lands as a “frozen landscape”, the definition for “landscape” is expanded. Actually, many theories have been arguing about the new meaning of “landscape” in urban life of post-industrial age for years. In the book “Recovering landscape” by James Corner, it mentioned:

“Landscape” is not equivalent to “land” or “environment”; Landscape is less a quantifiable object than it is an idea, a cultural

way of seeing, and such it remains open to interpretation, design, and transformation. In constructing landscape, landscape architects provide some of the most revealing explorations of the interface between culture and nature, thus forging essential components of the construction of reality.

*Symposium “Constructing Landscape”
University of Pennsylvania in 1993*

Contemporary landscape development mainly contains two aspects. The first is the apparent recovery of landscape, or its reappearance in the cultural sphere after years of relative neglect and indifference, which people could consider it as “recollection”. The other is the reversion of the very nature of landscape itself, rethinking what landscape actually is as both idea and artifact, which could consider as “invention”. In both, landscape is understood as an ongoing project, an promising venture that enriches the cultural world by creative and innovative effort.⁹

Among a general concept, degraded industrial landscape as a special example is being recovered today . Based on the two dimension mentioned forward, the issue that in what ways this recovery might be made from effective and relevant for contemporary situation is very important.

Several questions proposed when James’s book quoted:

From a postmodern perspective, landscape

^{9,10}.James Corner 1999, *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*, Princeton Architectural Press, New York

seems less like a palimpsest whose “real” or “authentic” meanings can somehow be recovered with the correct techniques, theories or ideologies, than a flickering text displayed on the word-processor screen whose meaning can be created, extended, altered, elaborated and finally obliterated by the merest touch of a button.

*Denis Cosgrove and Stephen Daniels
The Iconography of Landscape*

Who or What kind of energy will push the button? The answers range from a variety of aspects such as social constituencies, political desires, ecological process, program demands, etc. Depend on different initial energy, the regenerated projects influence the urban landscape in different way. However, no matter what new function will apply in the old industrial landscape remnants, it could generate new cultural value and be as a new urban core to trigger a further development of other industries, like information, commercial and etc.

The difficulty of advancing abandoned industrial landscape is not only an issue of conservatism(like tear down the whole site and change to be another new plan); it is further hindered by a growing contingent that believes landscape concerns ought to be directed solely toward the stewardship of the natural world. ¹⁰ Admittedly, a lot of good examples proved that “green field” take place of “brownfield” can benefit urban environment. However, the only “ecology” and “nature” sought by environmentalist

is totally culture-free and unimaginable. I doubt this extreme proponent of the view protest that culturally ambitious landscape projects are largely irrelevant in the face of environmental problems will reactive the “frozen land” successfully. It is misunderstanding to conclude that recovery of industrial landscape by a way of culturally ambition is just belonging to the domain of elitist and intellectual art practices rather than to the more practical aspects of healing the earth.¹¹ The image of inertia and pale is intensified if one compares landscape to the innovative efficacy surrounding modern-day economics, information, media technologies, and political initiatives.¹² In a globalized context of rapid and expedient production, landscape appears as an antiquated medium must find a way to sustain in corresponding with its frenzy technological urban life. In this sense, it is understandably the culturally innovative forces in recovering industrial landscape are so much needed.

Since days come to that the contemporary metropolis can be constructed as a landscape rather than the pastoral and gardenesque¹³, the abandoned industrial sites need to reuse as an innovative medium to relocate these elements in a more liberating and life-enriching way.

As stitching up the industrial wounds to the earth skin by nature hand, it is more important to design innovative activities as fundamental to bring it into both a healthy economy and vibrant culture.

^{11,12,13} James Corner 1999, *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*, Princeton Architectural Press, New York

Throughout exploring various aspects of industrial landscape projects which started closing down or abandoned for years, the aim is to make provocative contributions to how our contemporary urban landscapes are designed, made and culturally valued. Underlying this aim is the belief that these “frozen landscape” has the potential to critically engage the metaphysical and political programs that operate in a given society . To preserve this abandoned industrial landscape architecture is not simply a reflection of culture but more an active instrument in the shaping of modern culture. Like James Corner mentioned in his book, “Landscape reshapes the world not only because of its physical and experiential characteristics but also because of its eidetic content, its capacity to contain and express ideas and so engage the mind. Moreover, because of its bigness- in both scale and scope-landscape serves as a metaphor for inclusive multiplicity and pluralism, as in a kind of synthetic “overview” that enables differences to play themselves out. In these terms, landscape may still embrace naturalistic and phenomenological experience but its aligns diverse and comparing forces into newly liberating and interactive alliances.”¹⁴

¹⁴.James Corner 1999, *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*, Princeton Architectural Press, New York

Site Analysis

Overview--Industrial Interests in Knoxville's Past and Now

Knoxville, Tennessee, a city with a prominent history of industrial production which is now during her hard day in recession. Unemployment is about two points lower than the state average, many factories used to be the heartland for triggering this city's economy development started closing down.

Taking a look back to the city's industrial past, during the middle of the last century, Knoxville was a drab, polluted industrial town. One travel writer called it the ugliest city he'd ever seen in America. Each day, factory whistles called nearly 40 percent of the population to the textile mills.

In the days during 19th centuries, with the increased means for transportation given to this city by her new railroad lines, Knoxville offers better advantages to the manufacturer than at any time in her previous history. And many of these factories are last for contributing her city's economy for a hundred years.

The total number of manufacturing plants in existence here numbers one hundred and twenty-four. The success of all in their respective lines compares favorably with those of a similar kind throughout the country. In the majority of instances, the net results make a better showing than that



Fig6. Knoxville Map Figure Ground



Fig7. Site Neighborhood Figure Ground

insane. That would be like moving Kos-sar's Bialys from Manhattan's Lower East Side to Manhattan, Kansas, or moving Ta-basco Sauce production from Avery Island, Louisiana, to Santa Fe, or Gallo Wine from California to Salt Lake City. There's physical and geographical terroir, which the Washington Post's Jane Black describes as "a French term that literally translates as terrain but has come to mean the way foods and wine express the soil, climate, culture, and tradition of a region," and then there's the emotionally resonant aspects of terroir, which are in fact even more important."

--Comments on internet

The recent closed buildings for former use as the brand "White Lily" flour production have important history for Knoxville and even the entire South. The history went back from when Georgia-born James Allen Smith came to the war-torn town as a young man, around 1873, and founded a grain business on Gay Street, followed by a small mill on Broad. The Knoxville City Mills, of which he was a cofounder, was reorganized as the J. Allen Smith Co. They built the big building alongside Central in 1885; English industrial manufacturer W.J. Savage fitted it out with machinery, including a big roller mill, new technology at the time. It was a full-service flour factory; they manufactured not only the flour but the elm-stave barrels to pack it in. For a long time, its 175-foot smokestack was one of the tallest structures in East Tennessee. The smokestack was torn down in 1943,



Fig9. Shawn Poynter 2008, 'White Lily Plant in Knoxville', New York Times



Fig10. Site Map, Google Earth

after the plant went electric. Then he built an unusually gorgeous hacienda on Lyons View Pike, designed by the then-young firm of Barber & McMurry . Cherokee Country Club's controversial acquisition and destruction of the J.Allen Smith House on Lyons View Pike a few years ago was a great aesthetic loss, but the real historic building, 30 years older , is still intact, and that's the White Lily factory . People caring about the future of this white house are looking for a worthy use for what remains of it.

Project Programming

My project will focus on developing a viable model for industrial redevelopment nearby downtown Knoxville, Tennessee- replacing old industry with more eco-friendly models, as well as retaining the industrial heritage as a new landscape similar to the Post-Industrial Parks in Germany's Emscher River Valley, such as Duisburg Nord, in combination with a new culture uses, including: a museum of four production, a center that features exhibitions of the best industrial design; a citizen's center and a fine restaurant. A solar powered wheel will carry visitors through part of the plant and high above it to catch the view. Biking trails connect the factory to the nearby community.

The design process will look at creative problem solving and testing to look beyond the obvious to see the potential in all places. And how landscape urbanism and multi-disciplinary approaches to idea generation will create more applicable and viable solutions.

A splash of green on rust belt will offer a glimmer of a new economy for Knoxville, a typical American city facing the loss of manufacturing and looking to reinvent itself.

Precedent Study

798 Factory, Beijing– The Beginning of Creative Freedom

Location and Background

Located northeast of Beijing and enclosed with a large well developed residential area called Wangjing. This one square kilometer space is filled with “galleries, an art foundation, its own publications, advertisements, fashion brands, coffee shops, restaurants and bars as well as 46 art studios;” it is also “the site of raves, openings, performances, rock concerts, designer restaurants, and fashion shoots.”¹⁶

Former History

When the factory first opened in the early 1950s, it was the epitome of the socialist workplace and community. During the 1950s, Factory 798 was an actual factory that produced state of the art electronics for China as well as other socialist nations.

Reprogrammed Project

In the 1990s, the area has quickly developed into a place of contemporary culture, filled with art galleries, studios, restaurants, nightclubs, and home to an abundance of activities that attract numerous cultural tourists. Factory 798 has become the primary site for contemporary Chinese art: “The area, also called the Dashanzi art district, is the first cultural district in Beijing to have commercial galleries.”¹⁷

Transformation Significance



Fig11. Factory798, Beijing(following will submit the resource from internet)



Fig12. Factory798, Beijing



Fig13. Factory798, Beijing

¹⁶Liane Lefaivre 2005, 'A Factory-turned-arts-community Represents the New China While Paying Homage to the Old', *Architectural Record*, 193.2, pp. 55

¹⁷Andrew Yang 2005, 'The Olympics Haven't Begun, but the Party Has', *New York Times* 26 Jun. 2005, late ed:5.7

Beijing, as a capital of China, contains immense timeless traditional remarkable architecture, such as the Great wall, the Forbidden City to identify what the traditional China is. However, less is known about contemporary Chinese culture through architecturally spaces or places. The emergence of factory 798 which was revamping from a Communist weapon has become the hub of contemporary Chinese art and culture, “the icon of the new, urban, modern China.”

In addition, the reborn artistic community is a breakthrough in this city of turbulent political, economical and cultural climate by way of providing a “shelter” for contemporary Chinese art scene. The preservation as well as reuse as an art community is not merely the recollection of the city’s past, but more like a new icon to illustrate that art creation in this old city which used to dominate by government’s ideology transform from a political service into a social criticism.

Emscher Park, Ruhr, Germany – Expanding the Definition of a “Park”

Location and Background

Emscher Park is located at the Ruhr Valley, in western Germany. It is an extraordinary example for a badly degraded industrial site change to be an ecology park at the end of 20th century.

Former History

The abandoned site was once the country's industrial heartland. Its coal mines and iron and steel mills powered the military-industrial machine during two world wars, and was the engine for the German “economic miracle” during the 1950s and 1960s. However, by the 1970s the international markets had begun to change and the region's industries were becoming less competitive.¹⁸

Reprogrammed Project

A creation of a “landscape park” successfully drove the restoration of this one of the most degraded landscapes in Europe. The idea of applying the power of ecology back to the “brown field” well healed the urban landscape. Several thematic tourist driving and biking routes were created, including the “Route of Industrial Culture” which includes routes with themes such as the “Route of Industry and Nature.” These routes serve several purposes: to create and improve green infrastructure; provide more recreational opportunities; appeal to tourists; and increase the understanding of the region's heritage among local residents as



Fig14. Emcher Park, Ruhr



Fig15. Emcher Park, Ruhr



Fig16. Emcher Park, Ruhr

¹⁸ Judith M. LaBelle 2001, ‘Emscher Park, Germany- Expanding the Definition of a “Park”’, *The George Wright Society Forum*, Volume 18, Number 3

well as visitors.¹⁹

Additionally, another central aim of the project was to integrate and develop existing open spaces to create a regional park system that included seven green corridors running north/ south and east/west through the region. With a variety of culturally activities like international festivals, concert shows and art exhibition staged in these open space, the anew project brought a new culture environment to the whole area, which are sustainability and innovation.

Transformation Significance

The ecological degradation was mirrored by economy decay and residential population loss. In this design, the power of ecology as an integrating concept provides a highly visible symbol of positive change. Besides the achievement of the area's renaturalization, the ecological theme was integrated into economic and residential development as well. Much of the population shifted back result from this change. Thus, the anew area has become "a symbol as well as a stimulus for urban, economic, social, and environmental change."²⁰ Also, the experience suggests how powerful the concept of a "park" can be once we move beyond the boundaries of the traditional definition. The new park on an abandoned industrial site claimed not only ecology's importance, but also cultural efficacy by preserving these "industrial monuments".

¹⁹Andreas Keil 2005, 'Use and Perception of Post-industrial Urban Landscape in the Ruhr', Kowarik I, Korner S(eds) *Wild Urban Woodlands*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, pp 117-130

²⁰Judith M. LaBelle 2001, 'Emscher Park, Germany- Expanding the Definition of a "Park"', *The George Wright Society Forum*, Volume 18, Number 3

Highline, New York City, United State-A Street Festival Stage

Location and Background

The High Line is located on Manhattan's West Side in New York City, American. It runs from Gansevoort Street in the Meat-packing District to 34th Street between 10th and 11th Avenues. It is a park built on a section of the former elevated freight railroad of the West Side Line with a distant of 1.45 mile.

Former History

The High Line was built in the early 1930s by the New York Central Railroad to eliminate the fatal accidents that occurred along the street-level right-of-way and to offer direct warehouse-to-freight car service that reduced pilferage for the Bell Laboratories Building (now the Westbeth Artists Community) and the Nabisco plant (now Chelsea Market), which were served from protected sidings within the structures. It was in active use until 1980. In the 1990s, it became known to a few urban explorers and local residents for the tough, drought-tolerant wild grasses, shrubs, and trees that had sprung up in the gravel along the abandoned railway.²¹

Reprogrammed Project

In 1999, neighborhood residents Robert Hammond and Joshua David created the community group Friends of the High Line to push the idea of turning the High Line into an elevated park or greenway, similar to the Promenade Plantée in Paris.



Fig17. Highline, New York City



Fig18. Highline, New York City



Fig19. Highline, New York City

²¹.Highline, available at:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Line_\(New_York_City\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Line_(New_York_City))

The park was open to public on August, 2009. It welcomes visitors with naturalized plantings that are inspired by the self-seeded landscape that grew on the disused tracks and with new , often unexpected views of the city and the Hudson River . The park welcomes visitors with concrete walkways unify the trail, which swells and constricts, swinging from side to side, and divides into concrete tines that meld the hardscape with the planting embedded in railroad gravel mulch. Stretches of track and ties recall the High Line's former use.²²

Transformation Significance

The future accomplishment of this project would extend to connect different major city spots. As Mayor Bloomberg noted that the High Line project has helped as usher in something of a renaissance in the neighborhood: by 2009, more than 30 projects are planned or under construction nearby.

Moreover, New York City, as the world financial center, is not easy to allocate a big grant of money into an apparent “non-profit” project. Ironically, the “non-profitable” value such as the creation of more open space, environmental protection and abandoned railroad preservation are the stimulus of bringing people back. The underlying potential of this project will generate much more profitable development for the existing neighborhood whose degradation was caused by the former situation of high line.

²²Highline, available at:
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Line_\(New_York_City\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Line_(New_York_City))

Literary Overview

Recovering Landscape

Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture

James Corner

The collection of papers argues about a new concept of “landscape” related to contemporary issues. I do agree the part the book mainly stand new landscape in future development should further develop its cultural connotations. When it comes to restore abandoned industrial land, like what the book discussed about “landscape”, it should both reclaim by the dimension of place and time. Moreover, in this consumer society, regard abandoned industrial site as part of the landscape issues, to urbanize it become more important than merely renaturalize it.

Manufactured Site

Rethinking the Post-Industrial Landscape

Niall Kirkwood

This is a thoughtful volume offers an excellent overview of current environmental and engineering approaches and technologies that include numerous case studies of international significance. As the point held in this book, the abandoned industrial sites stands as an important contribution to develop new technology and approach in the field of “brown field” reclamation. However, I think the book would be better to provide more spiritual basis for these new design approach for industrial site restoration. Also, the example of the Emscher Park in Ruhr is overall introduced which is

very helpful to contribute my paper 's case analysis.

Reclaiming the American West

Allan Berger

Although the book is mainly about abandoned mines reclamation, it, as an example, provides abundant approaches and possibilities related to physical, philosophical, technological, environmental, political, regulatory, and ethical issues to convert these scarred site to landscape use. The book inspired my point on converting the abandoned industrial site to urban landscape.

Consuming Tradition, Manufacturing Heritage: Global Norms and Urban Forms in the Age of Tourism

Nezar Alsayad

The book illustrates that the built environment of a city is an epitome of a local, national and even global expression. It provides a series of issues in terms of economic, social and political and questions concerning identity. What the author introduced helps my argument to bring the issue that the reclamation of abandoned industrial site is also a topic related to people' s mindset. The change of a society condition will decide the way how people change architecture.

Urban Memory:

History and Amnesia in the Modern City

Mark Crinson

For a long time, modernism in architecture was often too utopian and ideal to

erase memory from the city . In this book, however, cities were once to look forward to purchasing modern culture return back to proclaim their primarily position as “memory-space”. This introduction about the dynamic image of city’ s history and memory helps me better understand what’s new comes to “post-industrial city” from the past industrial era. And also many actual case studies in the book help to analysis the significance of the transformation of the abandoned industrial site. To preserve the scarred site with modern function is an enterprising approach in developing a city’s economy as well as culture.

Conclusion

A focus throughout this study is not whether these sites should be reclaimed, restored or redeveloped, but, rather, the precise nature of how this is carried out, and the opportunities brought by these collaborative and integrative exchanges.

This study reveals a generally positive perception of the studied cultural activities happened in post-industrial areas. The results presented have shown that these areas can meet the functions described at the beginning of this introduction for the residents of the region. The post-industrial areas have been used in many ways as additional inner-urban open space that offers the possibility of an active participation with an environment formed by nature in the vicinity of the users' homes. This leads to the following conclusion for further management of industrial urban landscape.

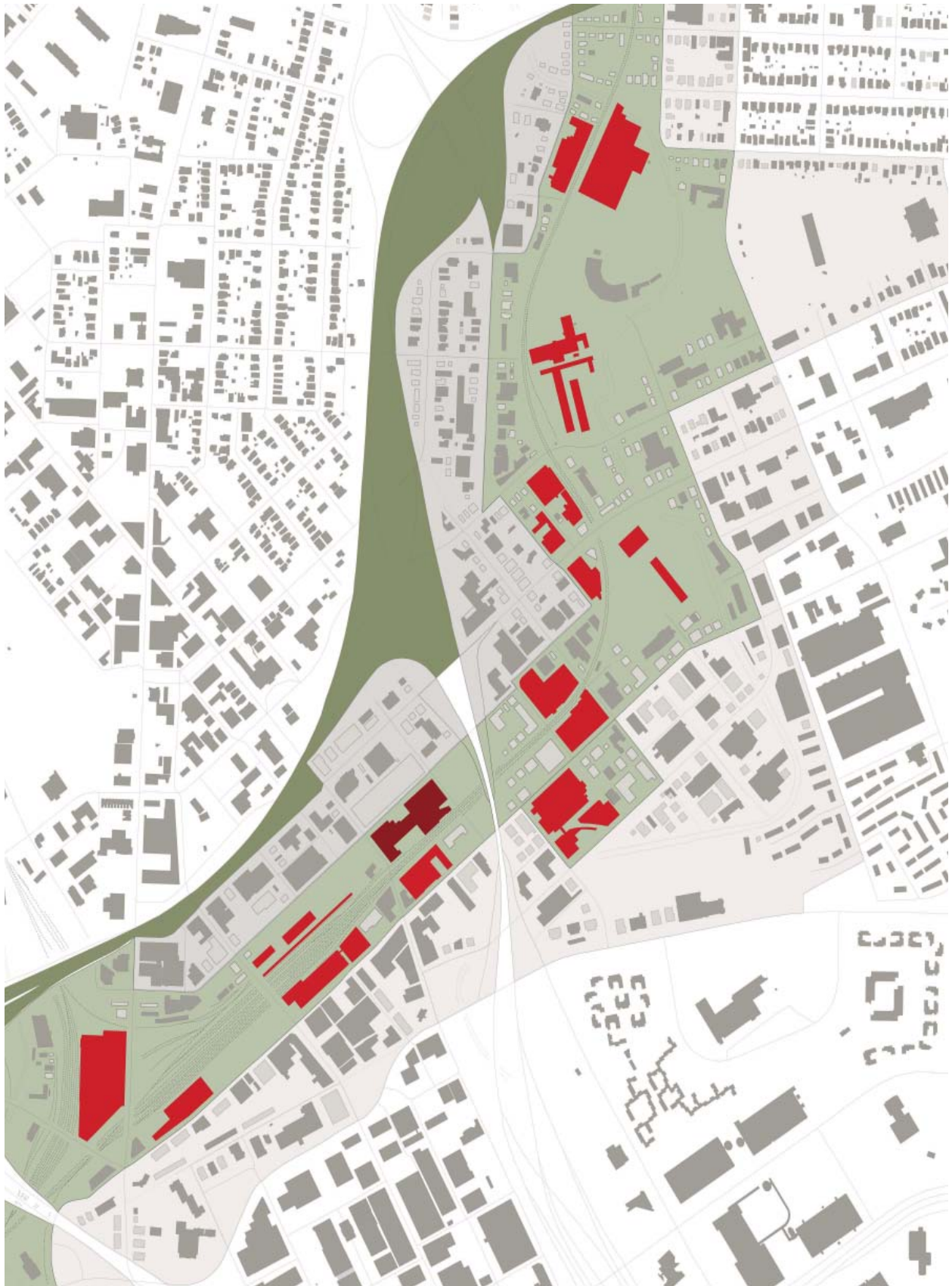
Industrial remnants should be preserved. Their aesthetic-emotional functions are especially high if they can be entered and reused. The objective is not to create a landscape as a “frozen image of past culture and economy” but to respect the existing site with its individual history and to accept that also industry might develop a new kind of culture with new functions and opportunities for enriching people's social life.

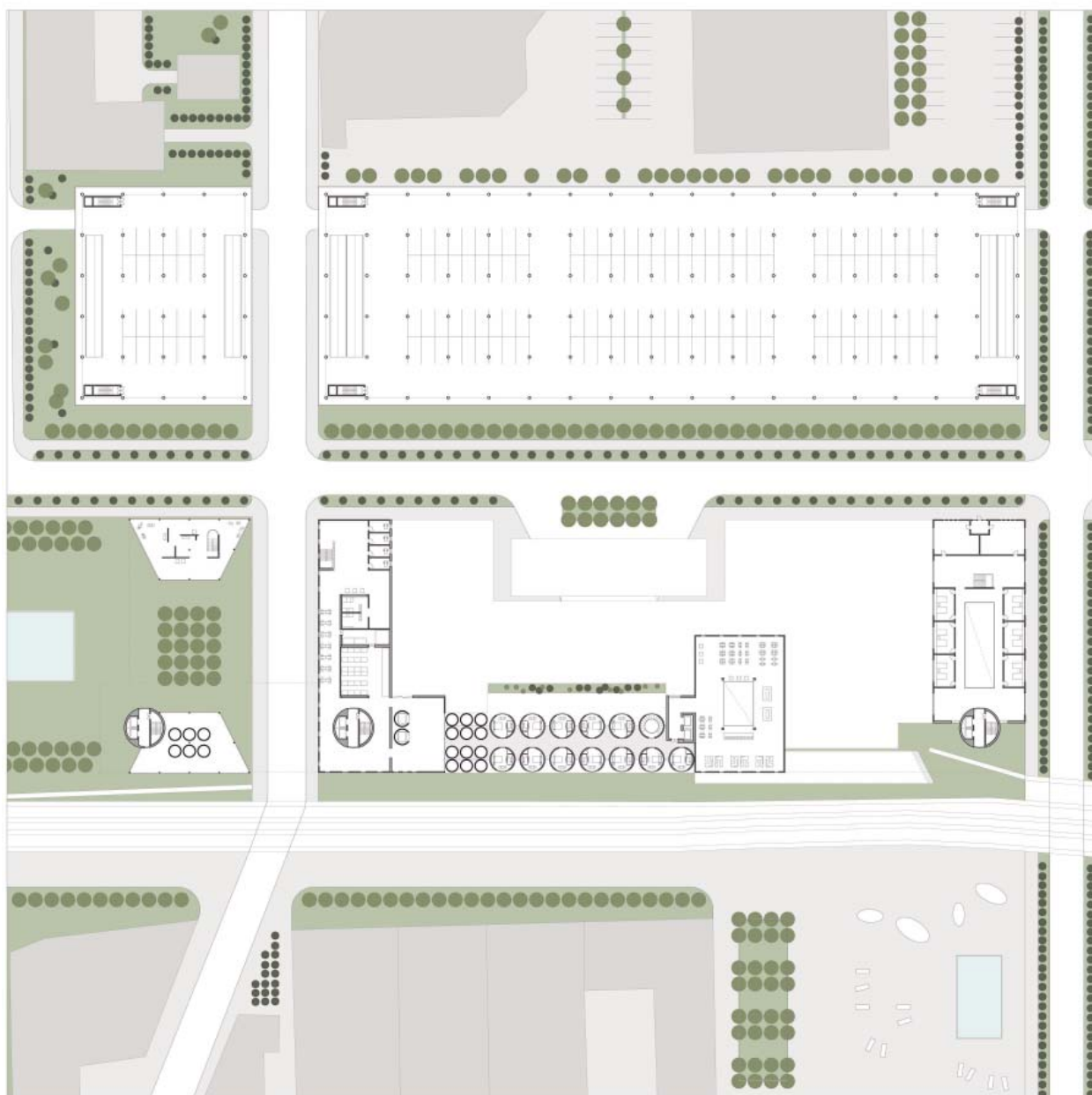
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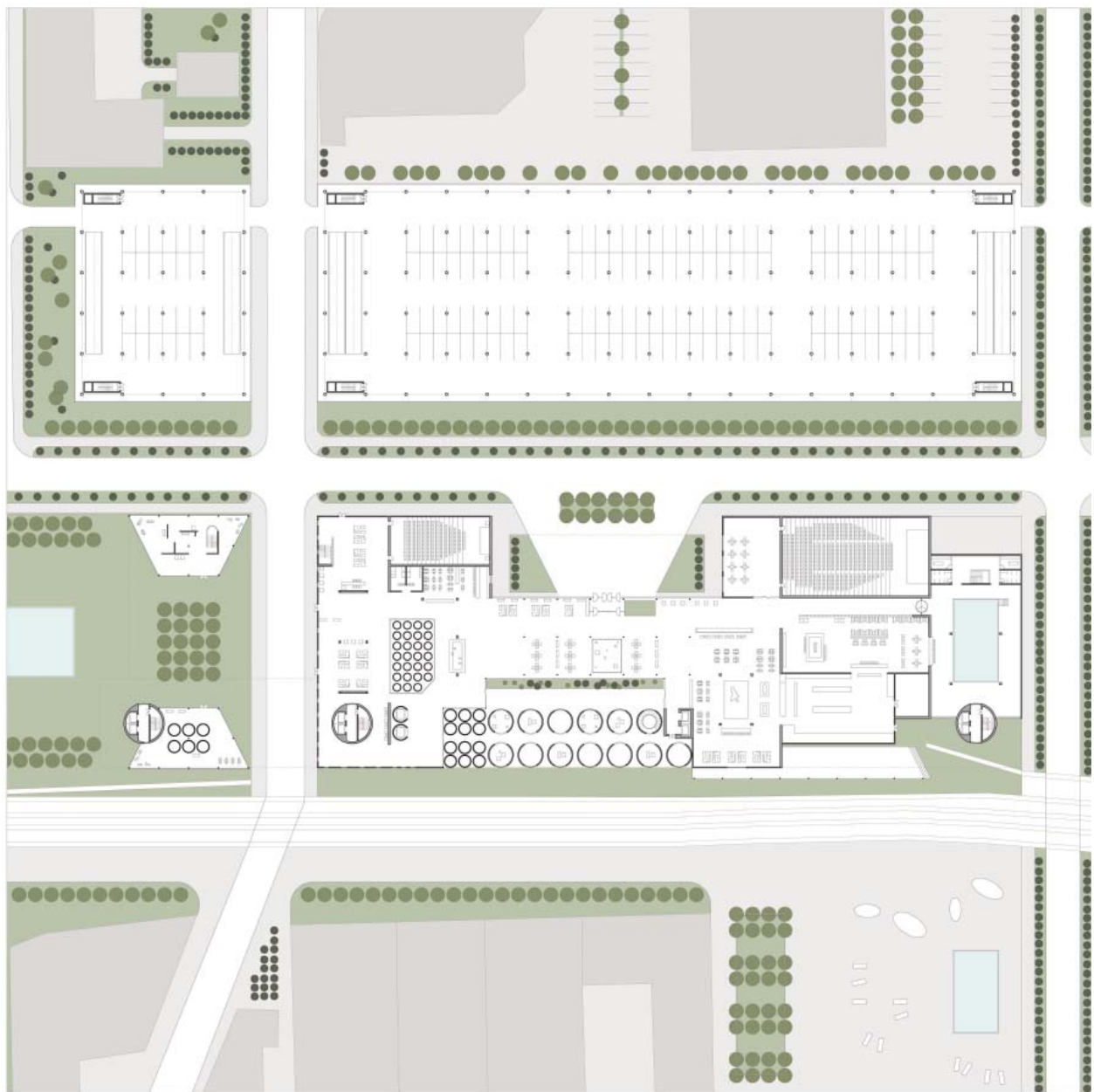
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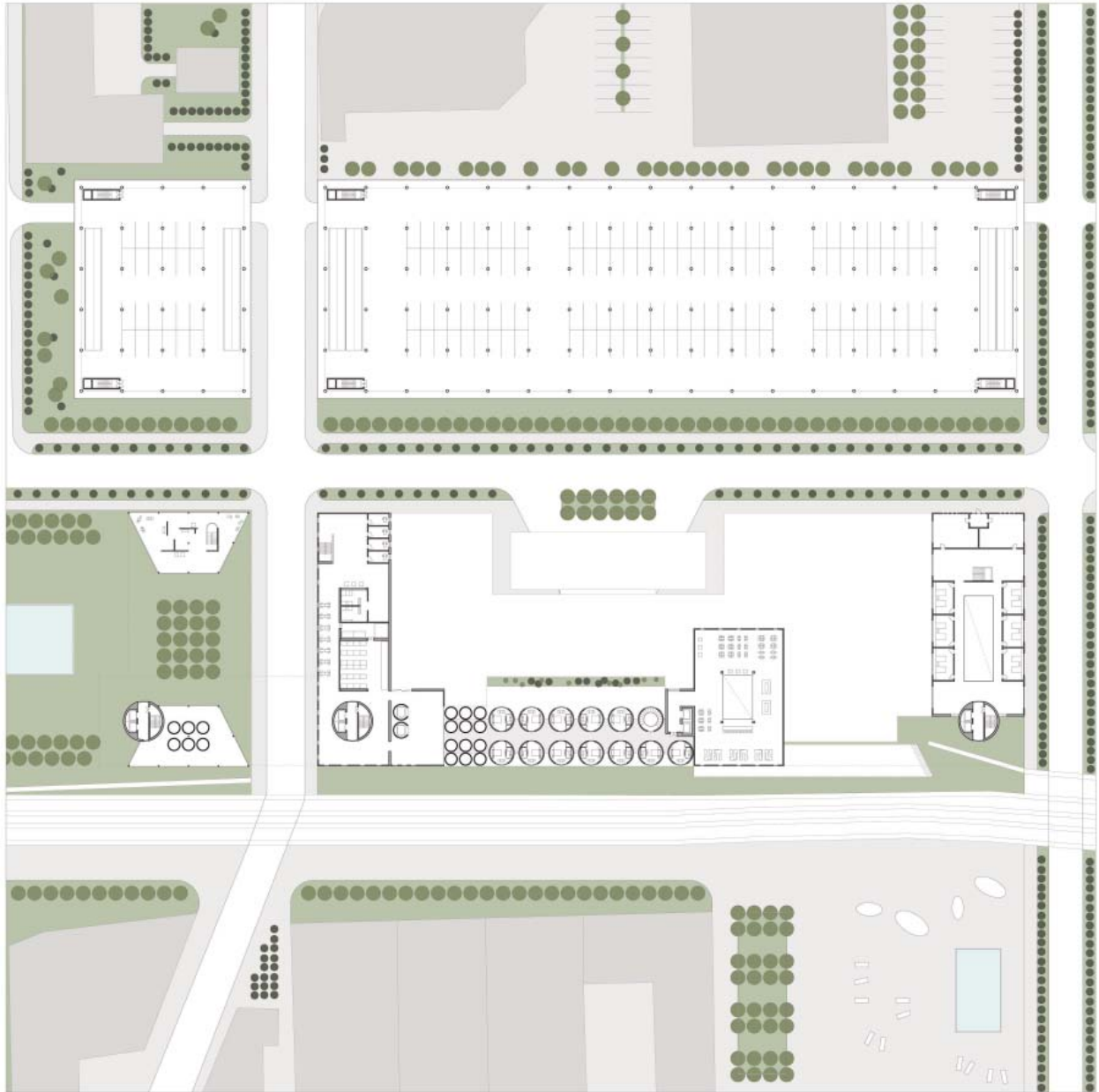
Appendix

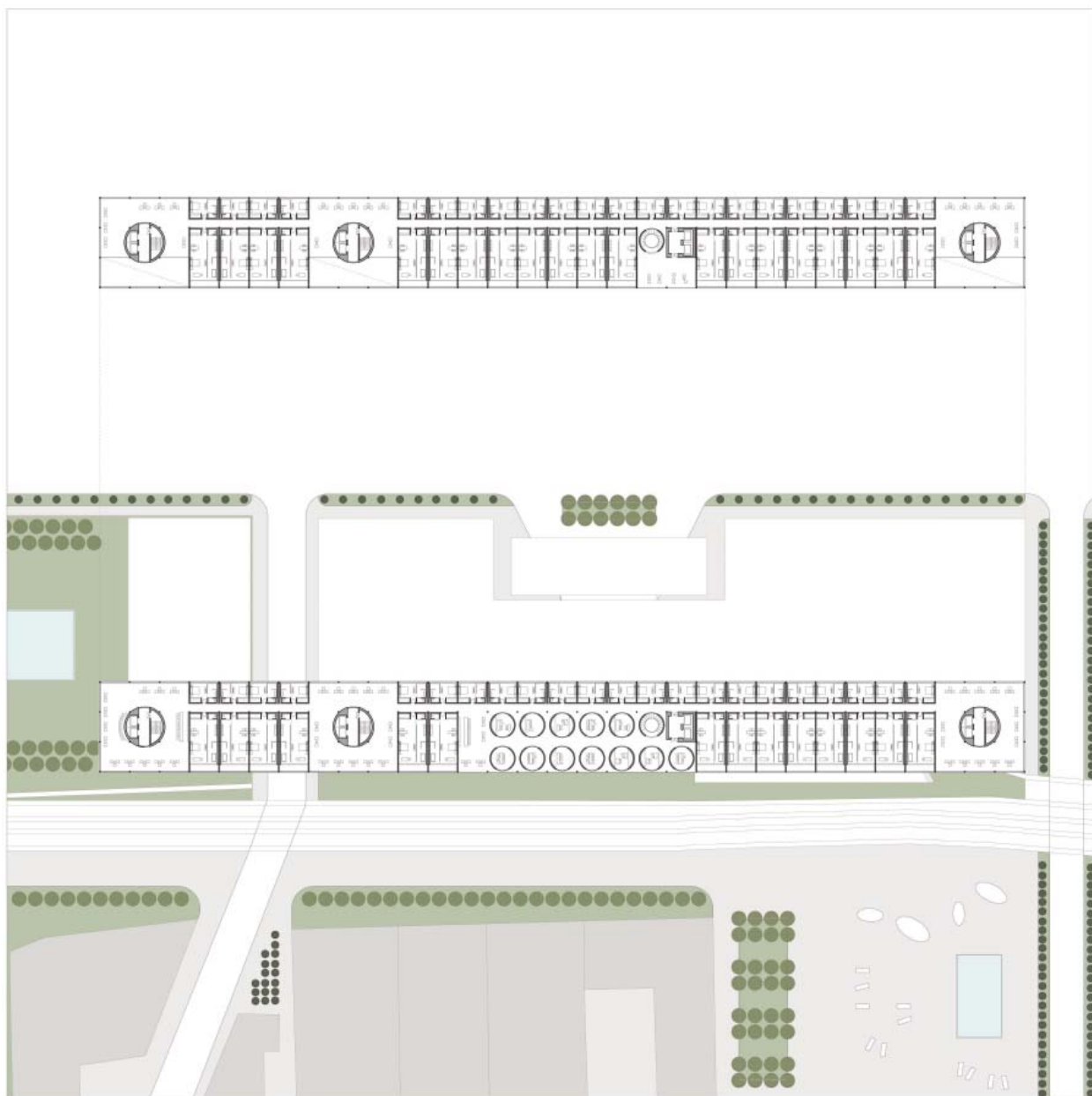




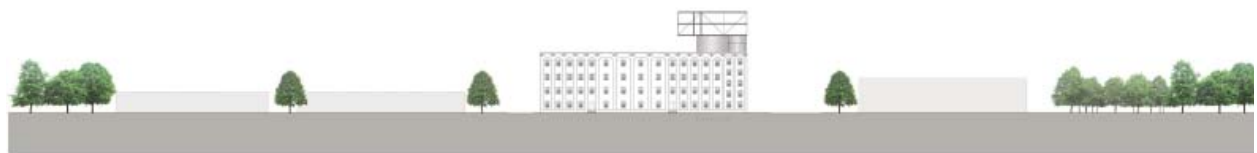


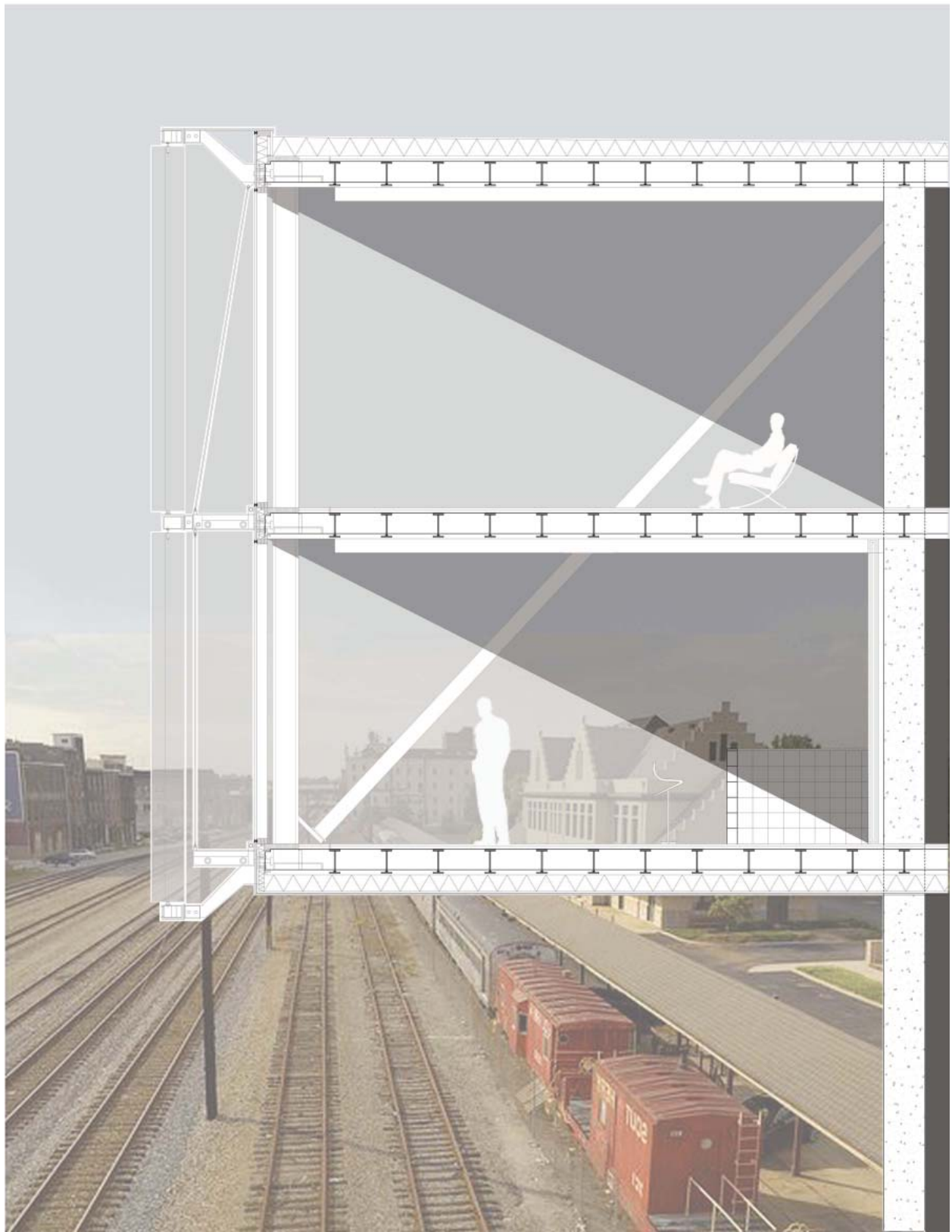


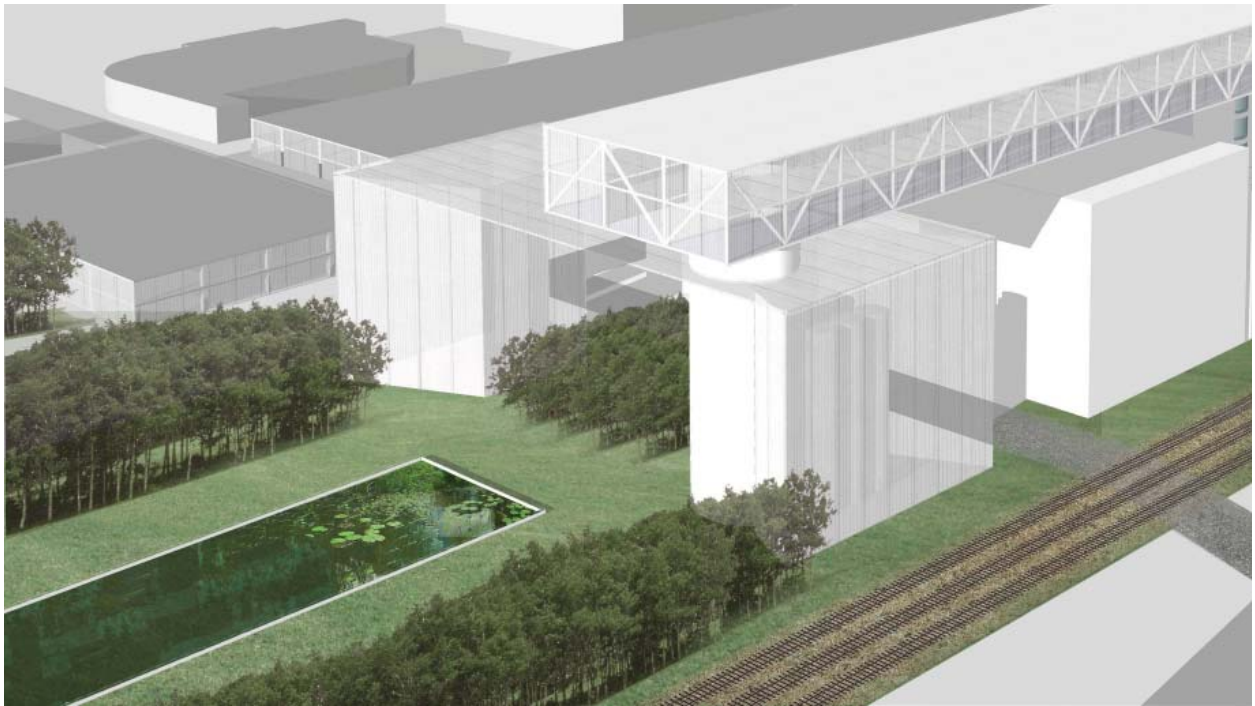






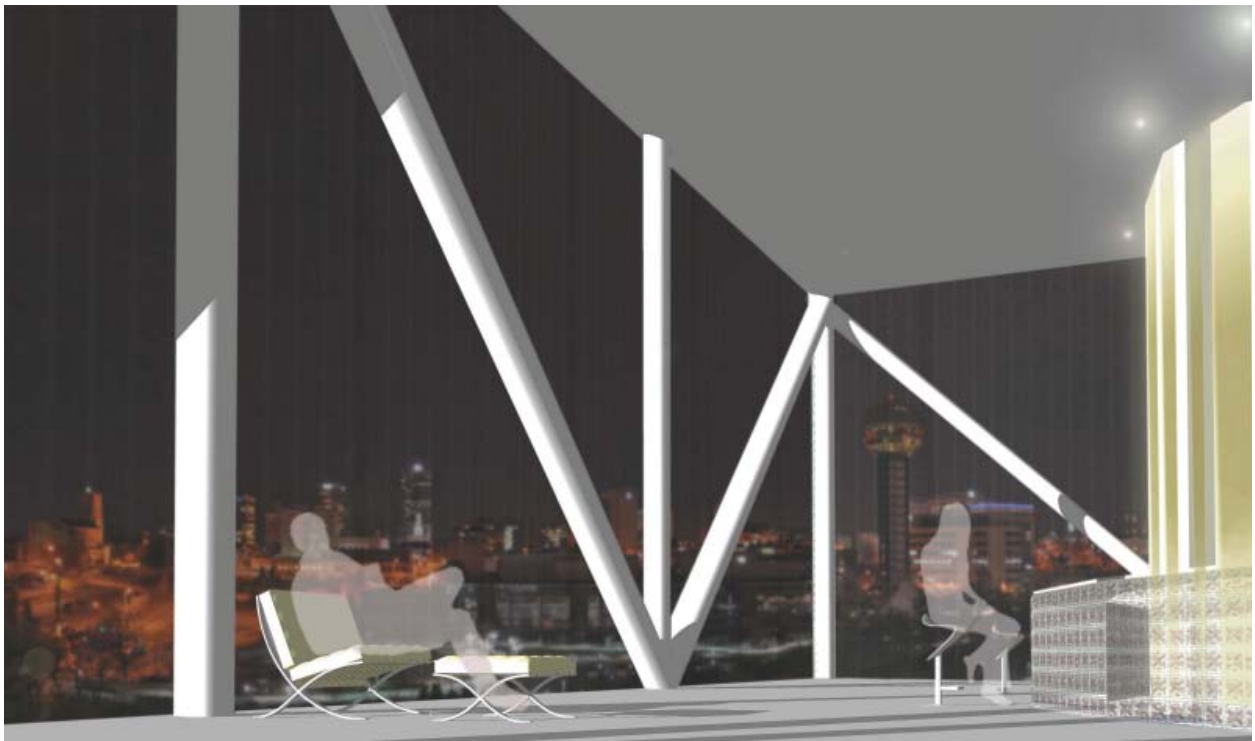














Vita

Xin Jia was born in Beijing, China on January 25, 1985. After graduating from Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture in June, 2008 with a major in Architecture, she chose to go to the United States and continued her study in architecture in University of Tennessee. Upon graduation from there she will pursue an internship in American.