

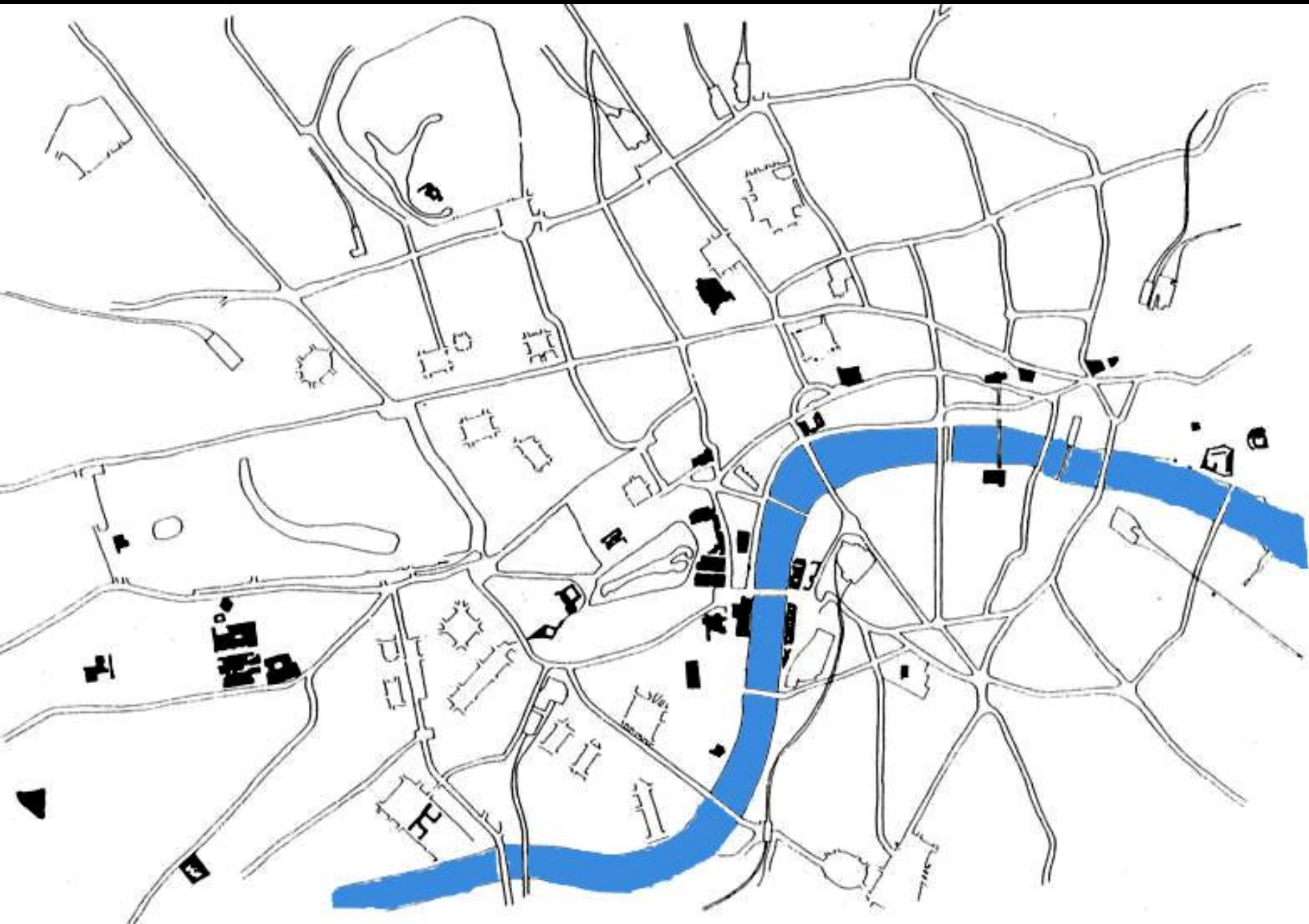
산업유산 재활용을 통한 도심활성화

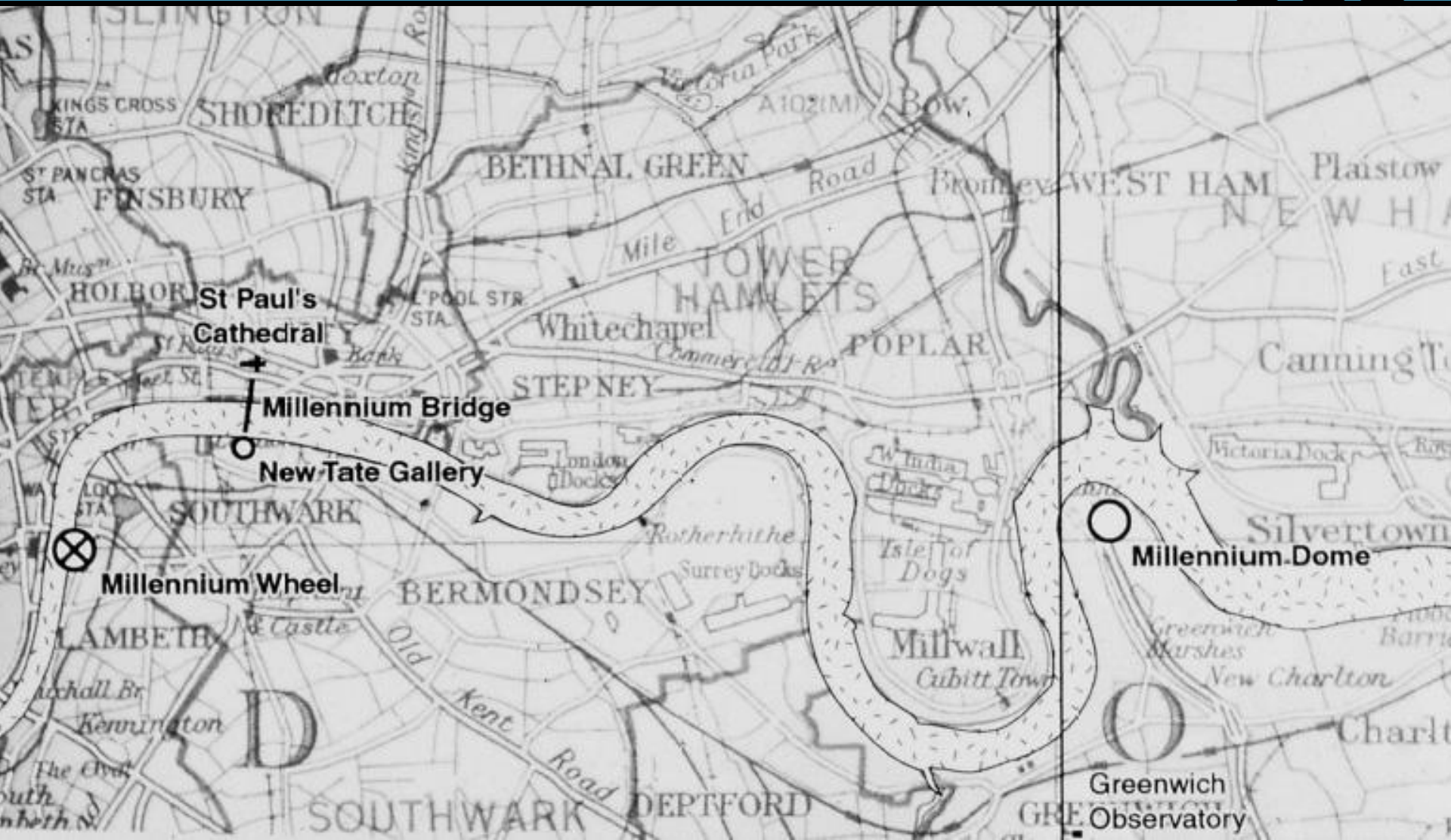
인천발전연구원_03 APRIL 2013



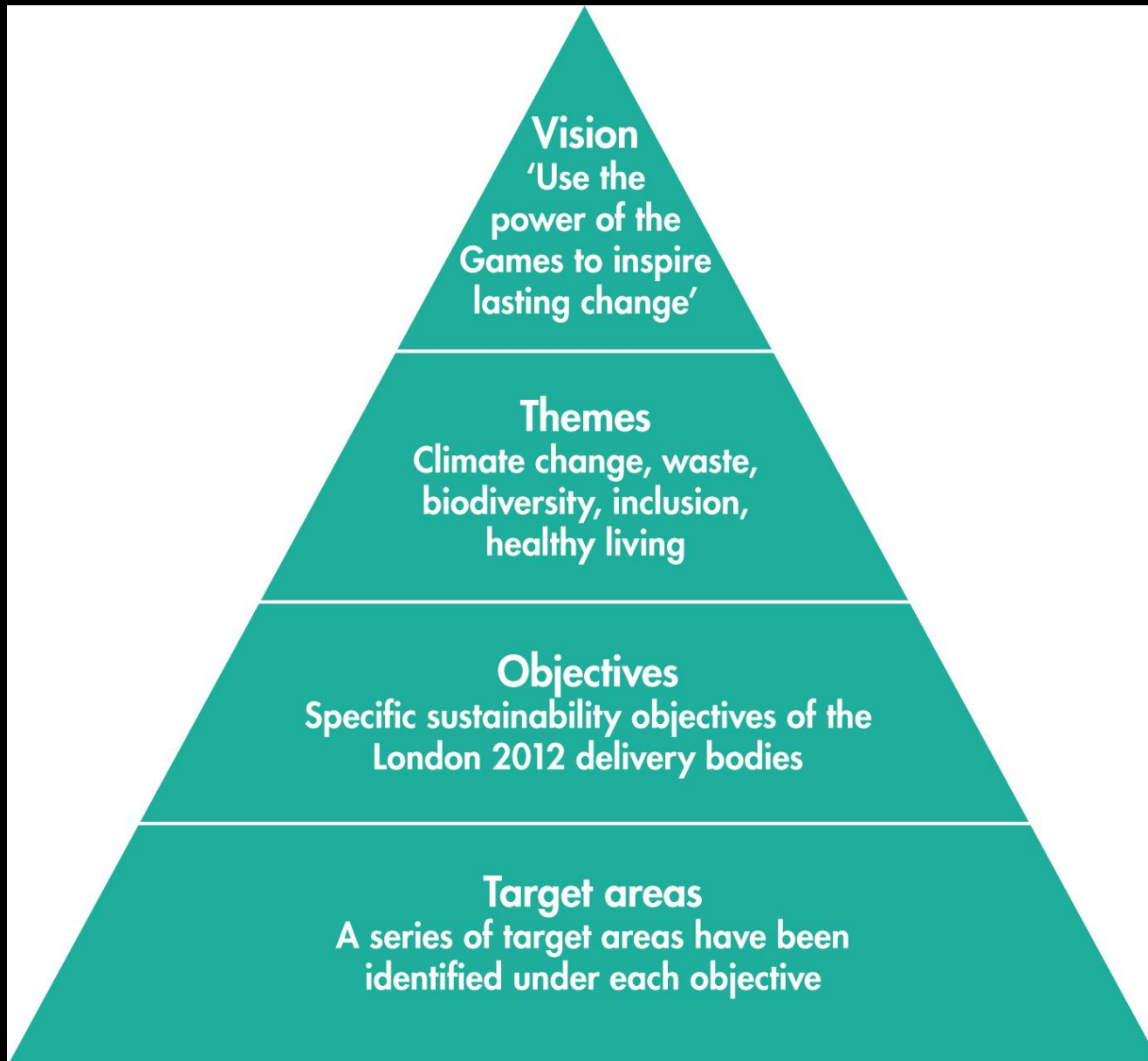
김정후 박사
런던대학 UCL 지리학과
김정후 도시건축정책연구소

2012 London Olympics, London











August 2007 - a view east along Carpenters Road, the current Aquatics Centre site, after handover of the land and premises to the ODA but before clearance of the buildings

The Olympic Park site is being transformed from a brownfield site characterised by large areas of derelict industrial land into a new urban park with improved infrastructure and world-class sporting facilities. The area had suffered from poor connectivity and was fragmented, polluted and divided by pylons and railways.

The challenge was to turn an area the size of Hyde Park, much of it contaminated and neglected for decades, into an Olympic Park and a sustainable new quarter of London for the community to live, work and play in after the Games.



July 2007 - Scrap tyres abandoned within the Olympic Park beyond the fence from The Greenway

Demolition

- More than 200 buildings demolished before construction could begin.
- 97 per cent of material was reclaimed during demolition, much of this material was reused in the creation of the new Olympic Park.
- Reuse and recycling of materials was maximised on site, reducing waste and therefore the amount sent to landfill.
- The re-design of The Greenway, a key walking and cycling route, has used materials including bricks, paving stones, cobbles, man-hole covers, timber sleepers and tiles that were salvaged from the demolition and site clearance stages.



September 2007 - digger demolishing Capital Print buildings within the Stadium footprint

Green clean-up

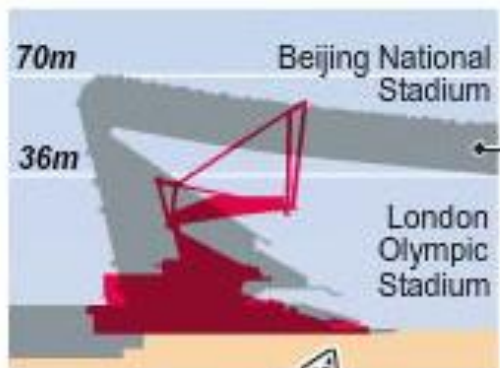
- Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of soil which would otherwise have been transported off site was cleaned and reused.
- Contaminants included oil, petrol, tar, cyanide, arsenic and lead as well as some very low level radioactive material.
- A 'soil hospital' was set up on the Olympic Park with machines that washed, sieved and shook the soil free from contaminants, producing clean material which could then be re-used on the Park.
- Over 20 million gallons of contaminated groundwater was treated using innovative techniques, including injecting compounds into the ground, generating oxygen to break down harmful chemicals.
- Treatment and clearance of the invasive Japanese Knotweed over an area equivalent to 10 football pitches.



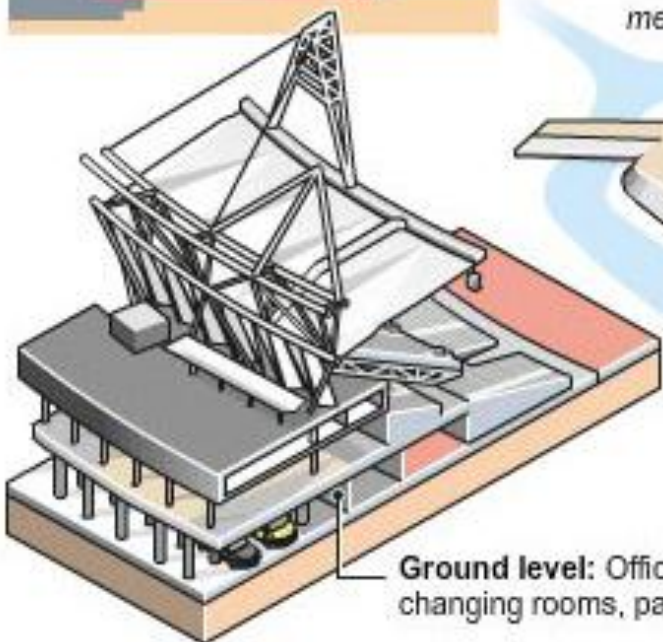
October 2007 - soil on the conveyor belt after being shaken free of contaminants by the soil washing machine



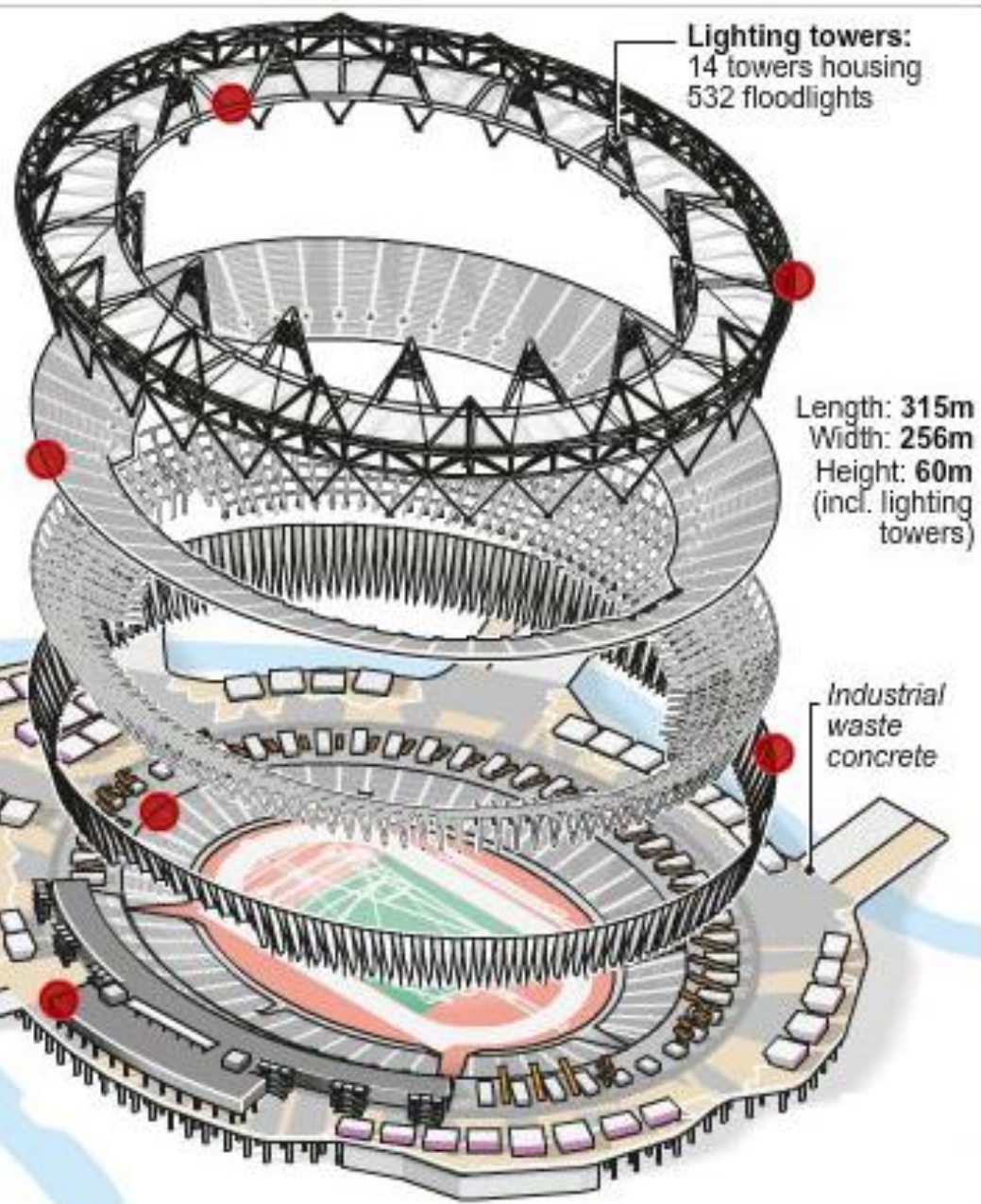
The prestigious opening and closing ceremonies for both Olympics and Paralympics, as well as the blue-riband athletics events, will be hosted by the 80,000-capacity flagship venue – claimed to be 75% lighter than comparable buildings and built largely out of recycled materials



Four times less steel used than in Beijing's "Bird's Nest" Stadium



Kiosks for catering, merchandise























Old Truman Brewery, London







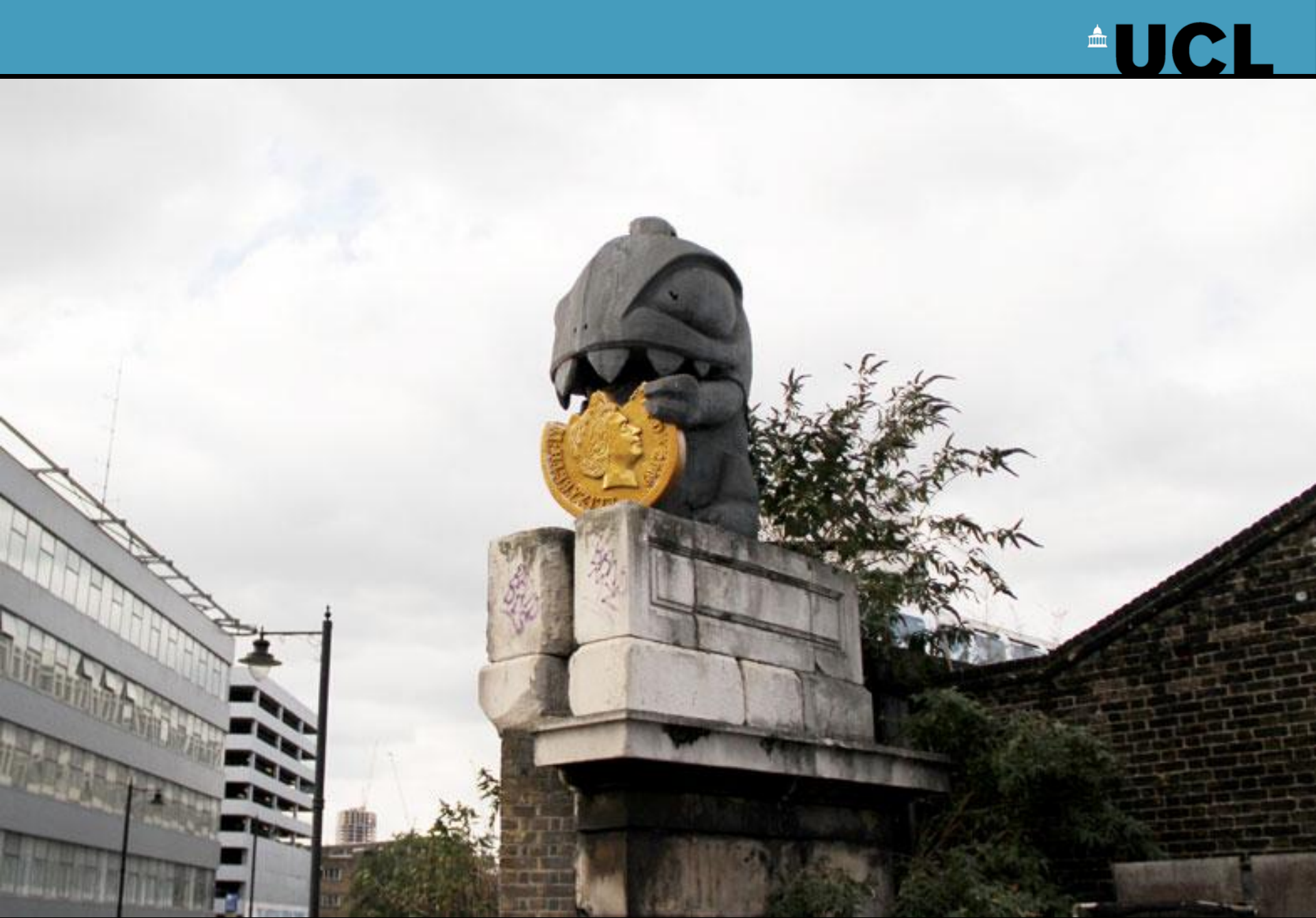




















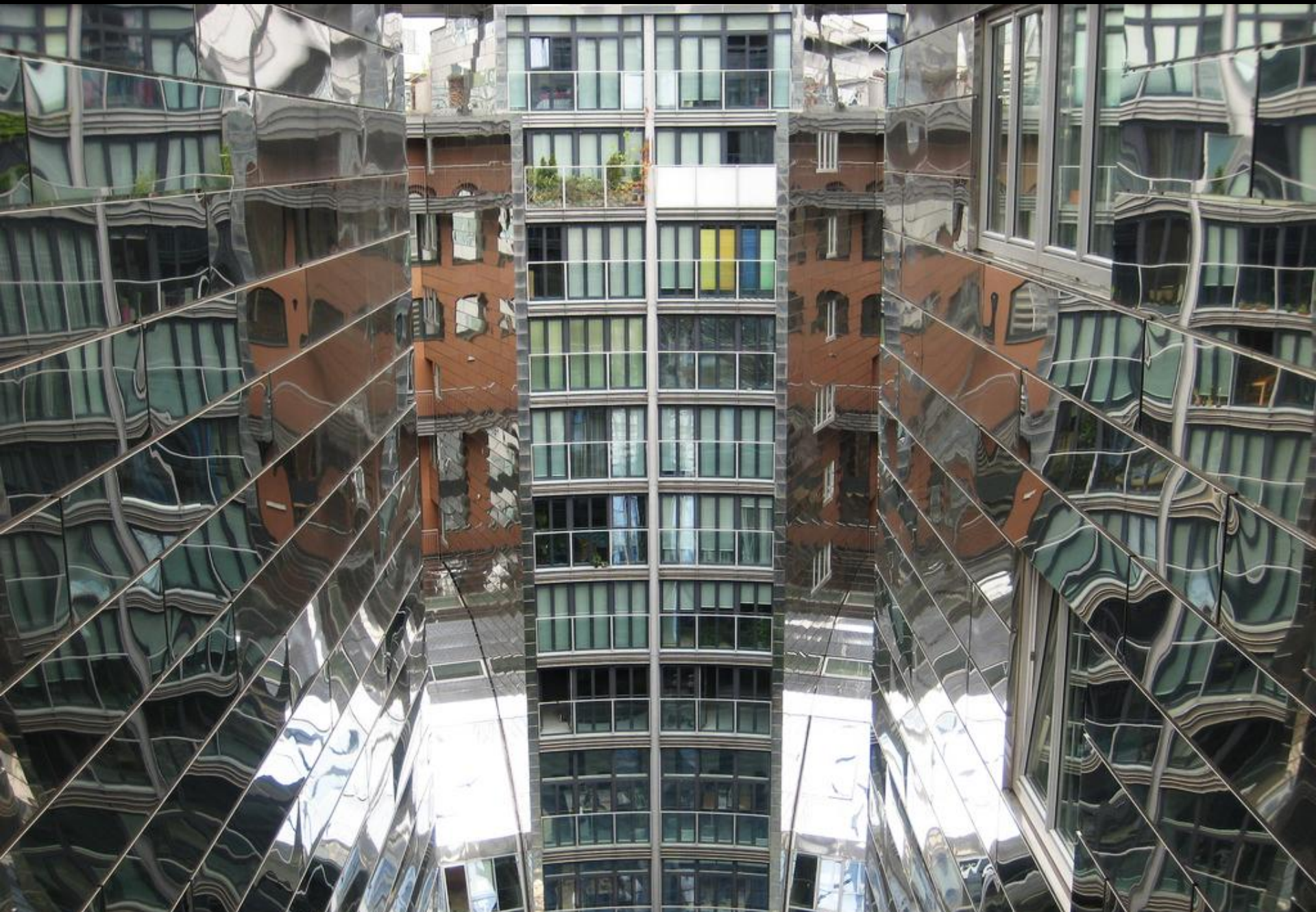
Gasometer City, Vienna



















CaixaForum, Madrid





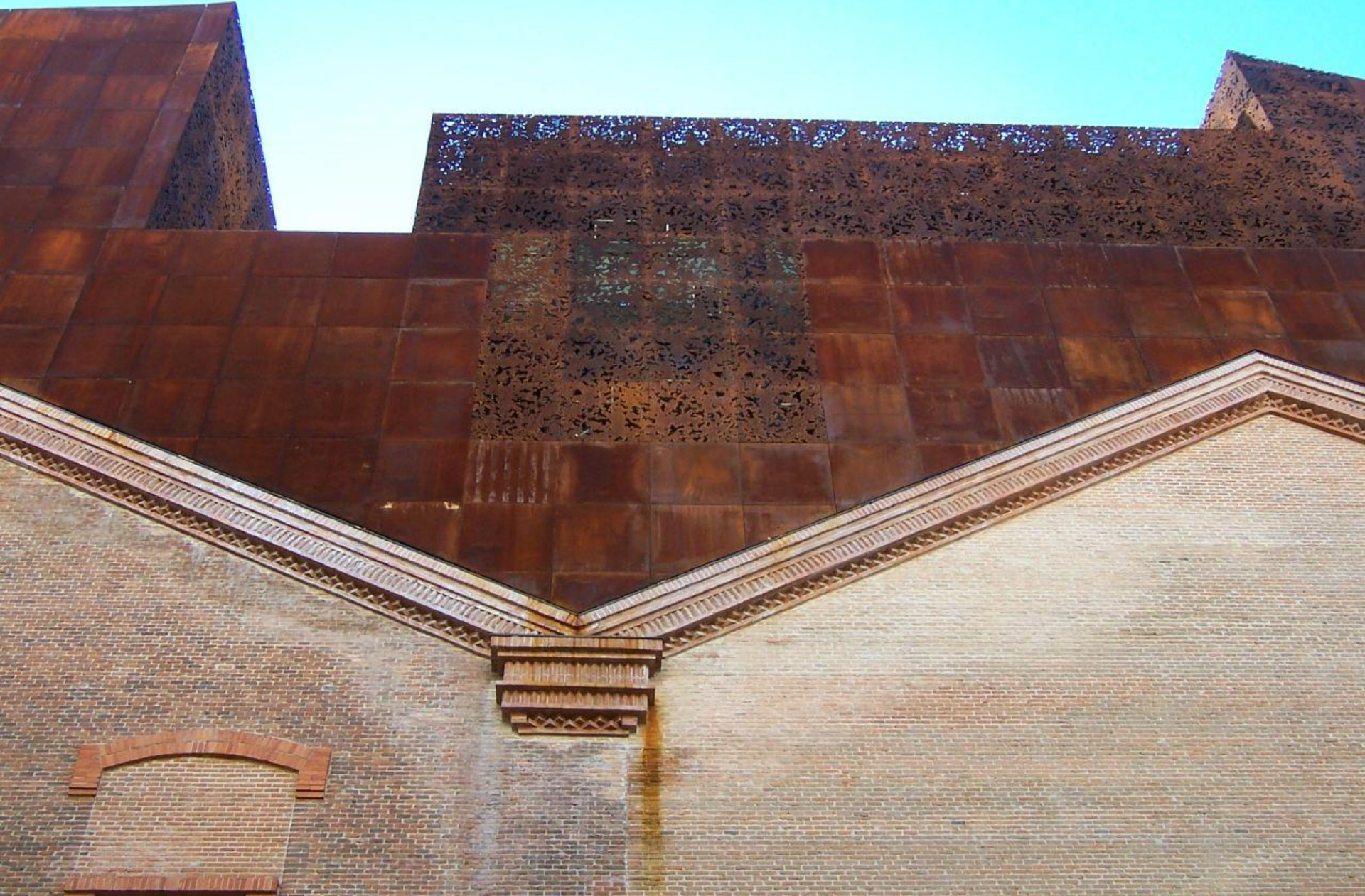


UCL









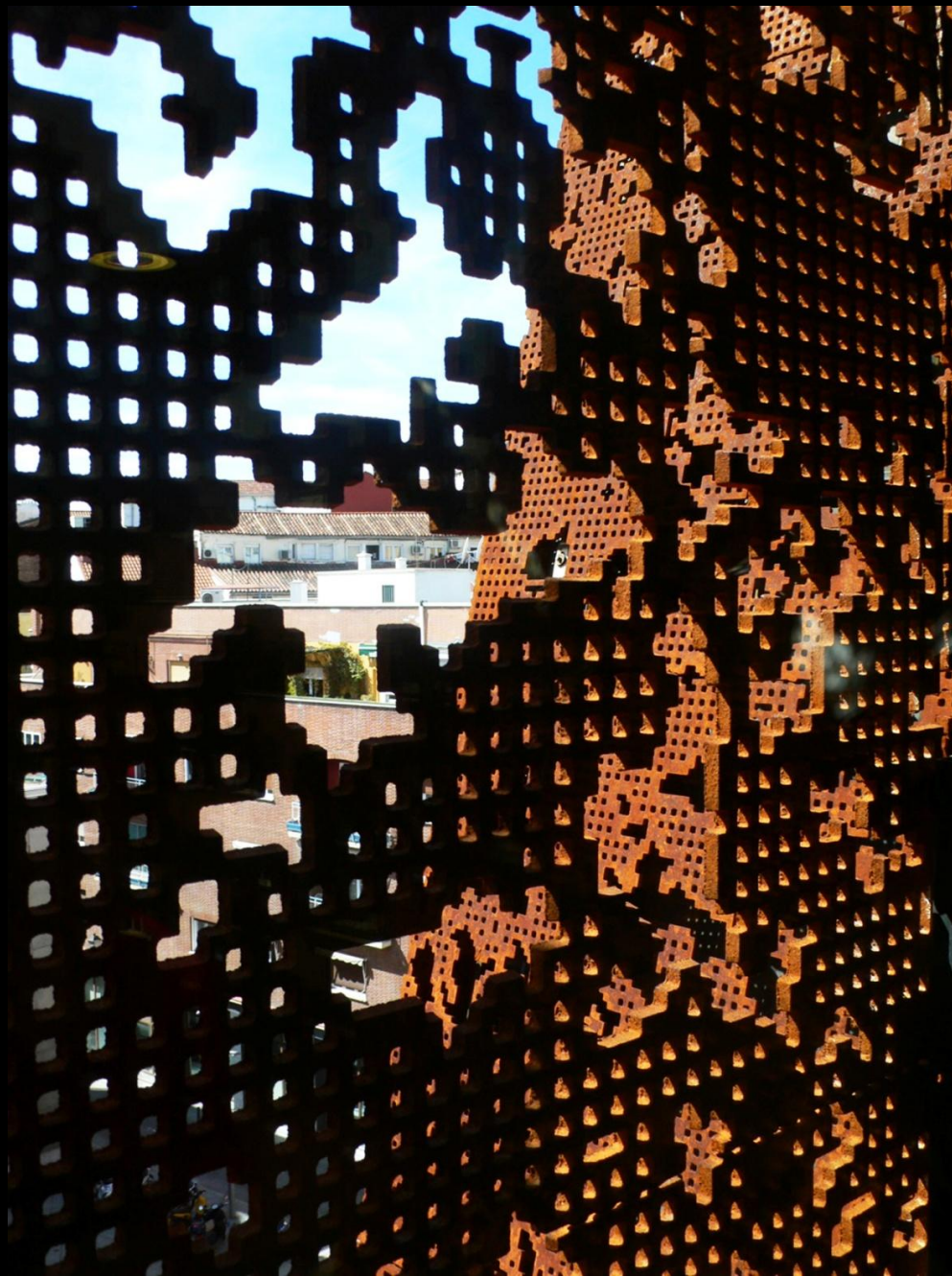










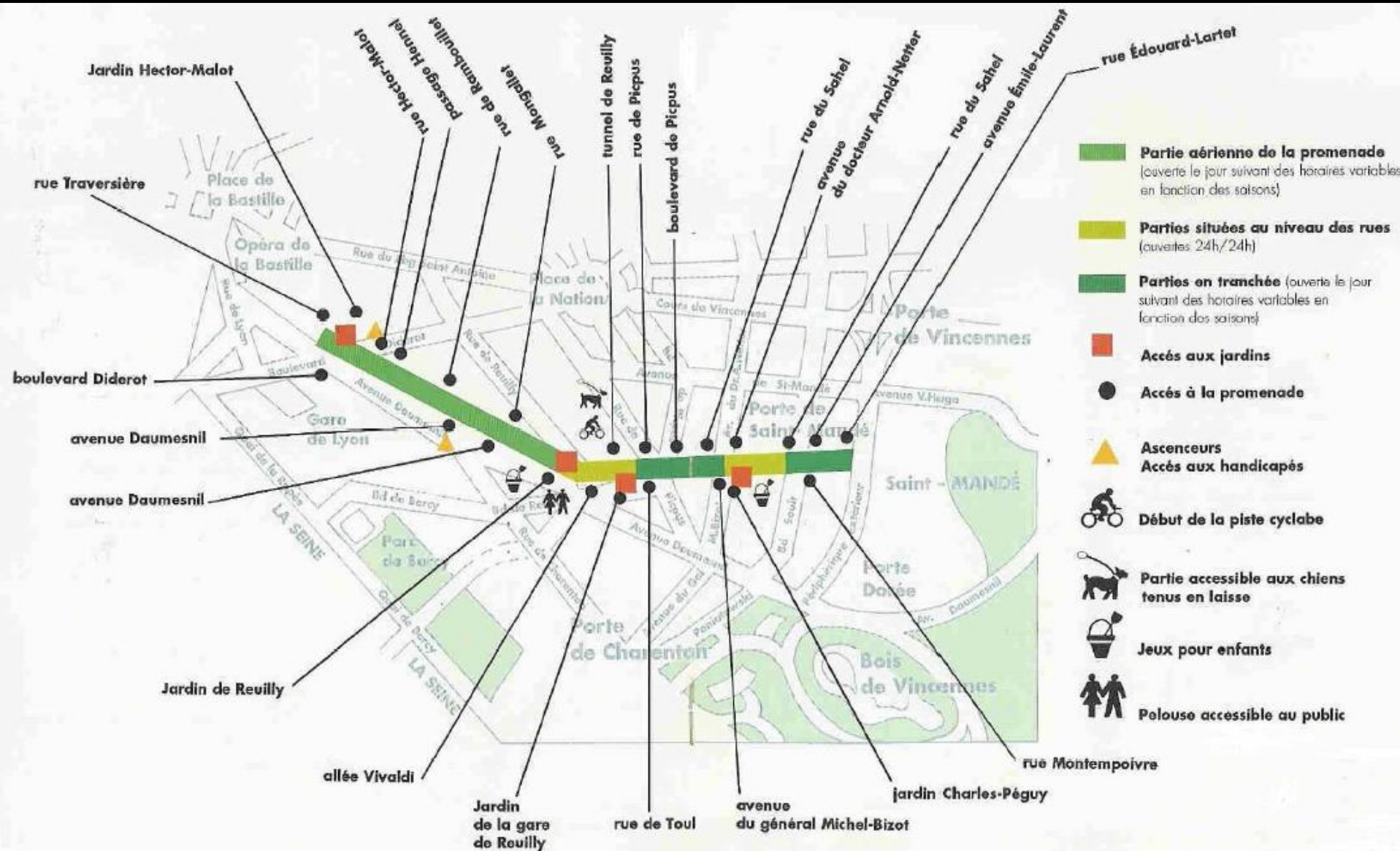




Promenade Plantée, Paris







Une balade dans Paris

4 Kilomètres à pied















