Taipei Oasis

New Vision for West Gateway

西區:臺北城市發展的起點

根據最早之文獻記錄,17世紀中期即有原住民聚落沿淡水河流域分 布:17世紀末,開始有福建移民渡海來台開墾,由淡水河入台, 落腳於艋舺,形成今日臺北市區第一個漢人聚落;19世紀 初,隨著漢墾移民的增加及通商的需求,又逐漸往北形成了大 稻埕聚落;19世紀末,清政府於艋舺與大稻埕間設置臺北府 城,臺北城市發展的起點「三市街」於焉成形。

日治時期制訂都市計畫、拆除臺北城牆、佈建基礎設施、修築 鐵路,為臺北近代的都市發展奠下了基礎,城市也隨著人口的 增加與交通動線的佈建逐漸擴張。戰後國民政府遷臺,臺北市 升格為直轄市,隨著經濟發展城市快速擴張,西區已達飽 和;1980年代開始陸續完成信義計畫區開發、鐵路地下化、臺 北市政府東移等政策,城市重心逐漸轉向東區。



1683~1820 福建移民渡海來臺 漢墾移民增加 **Immigrant** Fujian province



1821~1874 from Migration increases Taipei City



1875~1894 設臺北府城 established



1900~1905 拆除臺北城牆及 鐵路改善 Taipei City Wall Demolished and Railways Improvement



1921~1945 臺北近代都市基礎 設施逐步改善 Railway and Infrastructure improved city planning



1949~1974 臺北都市及居住 人口持續擴張 City boundary expanded



1974~2014 鐵路地下化,都市中心東移 Railway relocated underground and the city center shifted to the east

West Region : The Origin of Taipei City

According to the earliest written literature, aboriginal people had settled along Tamsui River at middle of 17th century. At the end of 17th century, Fujian migration landed on Taiwan from China. They cultivated along the Tamsui River and settled in Manga area in forming the first recorded settlement in Taipei. By the 19th century, more immigrants arrived and the need for commercial trading rose, they shifted northward and created the Dadaocheng settlement. Around the end of the 19 century, the Q'ing Dynasty built the city boundary of Taipei between Manga and Dadaocheng and established the administrative prefecture of Taipei. The origin of urban development was formed and named "the Three City Blocks".

During the Japanese-governed Era, urban planning was drafted and thus became the foundation of a modern metropolis with infrastructure. The demolishment of the city walls of Taipei lead to the expansion of Taipei with the increase of population and traffic circulation. Following the end of WWII, the KMT government relocated to Taipei and elevated Taipei as the special municipality. As economy developed and the city rapidly expended, city center started to move eastward in the 1980s. The municipal government relocated in the east region, railway went underground, even commercial activities shifted eastward.

臺北車站及周邊地區變遷

清末臺灣巡撫劉銘傳建造鐵路,設臺北「火車房」(即火車站,由站 房及碼頭構成)(臺北火車站前身)及「臺北機器局」於大稻埕南端。 日治時期鐵道改線,臺北火車站(昔稱「臺北駅」)遷移至館前路軸線 端點位置,原清代機器局位置則設置鐵道部、員工宿舍、臺北工場等 相關設施。

國民政府遷臺後,隨著城市發展、人口增多,公路運量隨之日增,使 臺北車站周邊成為臺北最重要的交通轉運中地。鐵路地下化過程中, 臺北火車站遷移至現今位置,並隨著捷運系統發展,逐步建構出地上 層與地下層的交通匯流空間,既有鐵道部及周邊相關設施陸續停用, 部分空間釋放後成為商業用地,其餘遺留下的設施則成為了見證臺北 鐵道變遷的重要文化資產。

Changes around Taipei Main Station

At the end of Q'ing Dynasty, Governor Liu Mingchuan built Taipei Depot, the predecessor of Taipei Main Station, and Taipei Machine Bureau was set in southern Dadaocheng. During the Japanese-

governed Era, the railway was rerouted. Taipei Main Station was relocated to the end point which aligned with the Taiwan Museum. The location of Taipei Machinery Bureau was replaced by Railway Ministry, staff dormitory, Taipei Railway Workshop and other relevant facilities.

Long distance highway coach services were set up and transformed this area as a most vital transit hub in Taipei. As the railways went underground in 1994, Taipei Main Station relocated to the current location, and the metro system gradually developed into the convergence of upper and lower levels. Since old serving facilities were gradually abandoned, part of these lands were released for commercial use, whereas the abandoned relics have become important cultural assets of Taipei City



1895 清末鐵道路線及「臺北府車房」 Railway and the 1st Taipei Main Station



拆臺北城牆開三線道、第二代臺北火車 Demolished Taipei City Walls and Taipei Main Station 2.0



1945 第三代臺北火車站 Taipei Main Station 3.0

臺北車站周邊地區百年來一直扮演著臺北最重要的交通轉運樞 紐,也是人潮往來最密集的地方,然而長期以來「以車為本」的 交通規劃概念,加上周邊重大公共工程的持續擾動,使得人行 環境品質,在動線的順暢性、可及性、舒適性、可辨識性等各方 面都未能盡如人意。

2016年起,臺北市政府陸續拆除忠孝橋引道、關建北門廣場、行旅廣場等工程,逐步打造臺北車站周邊的人行活動空間。本計畫更進一步地連結廿一世紀國際城市治理趨勢,提出整體發展規劃構想,打造以人為本、以環境為本的都市空間,使本區域能夠由臺北市的「西區門戶」躍升為國際級的「首都國門」。

Over a century, the area surrounding Taipei Main Station has always played a vital role as the transit hub, as well as the most densely place in population. However, motor vehicles had always been the first priority of urban planning, and endless public construction works sacrificed the pedestrians' rights. The accessibility, amenity and identifiability of traffic circulation deemed unsatisfactory.

In order to provide activity space to the public around the Main Station, the municipal government has conducted major construction works since 2016, such as the demolition of Zhongxiao Bridge's ramp, construction of North Gate Plaza, and Taipei Travel Plaza. These projects further interlink the place by offering the masterplan of West Gateway. We seek to create an urban space which is human-oriented and ecofriendly so that the place may become a world class national gateway.



1994 鐵路地下化、第四代臺北火車站 Underground Railway and Taipei Main Station 4.0



2015 機場捷運施工 The Construction of Taoyuan Metro



2017 北門重現、交六廣場關建
The Construction of North Gate Plaza and
T6 Public Space



臺北綠洲·西區心願景 >> 臺北綠洲·西區心願景 Taipei Oasis, New Vision for West Gateway

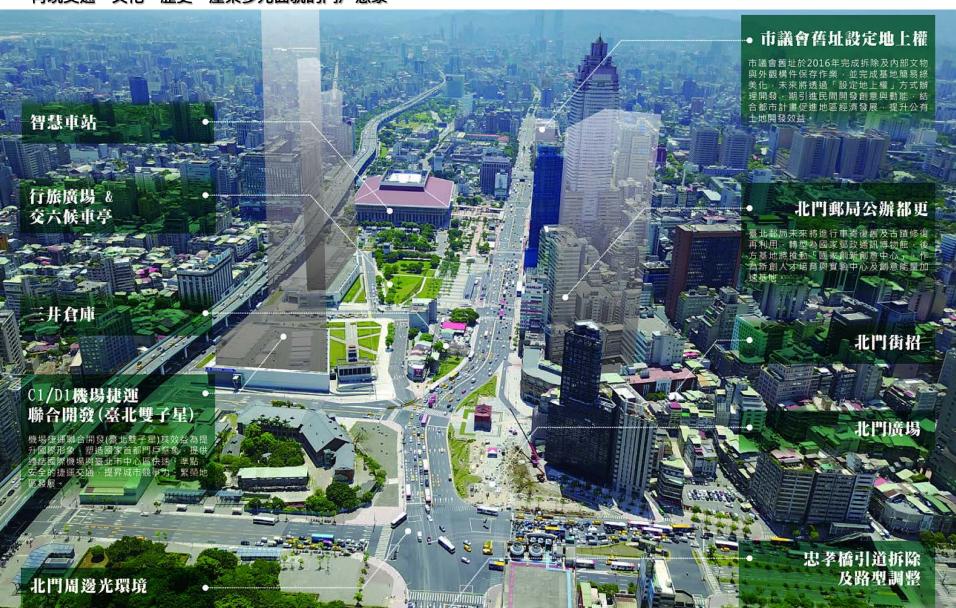
西區門戶計畫發展願景

□ 以「國家門戶」為高度的規劃目標,以整體的都市規劃設計, 再現交通、文化、歷史、產業多元面貌的門戶意象。 創造國家門戶意象

重現臺北歷史地景風貌

促進產業升級與轉型

整備都市景觀與環境



西區門戶計畫-第一階段成果示意圖



西區門戶計畫-第一階段成果



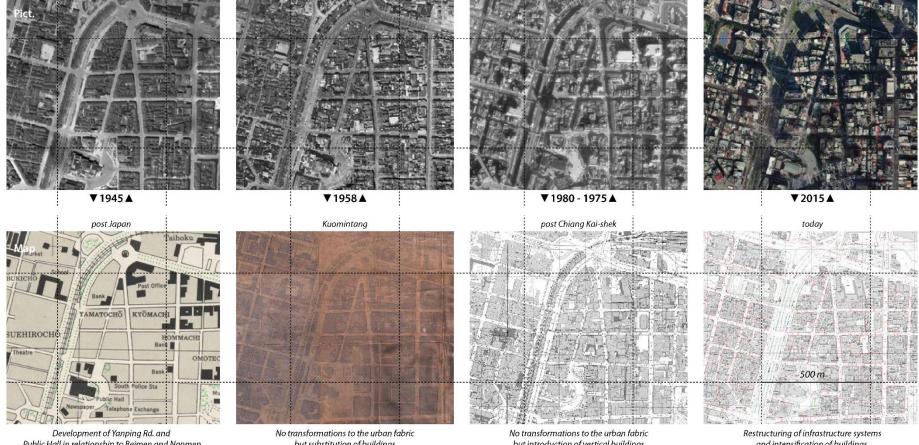
西區門戶計畫第二階段-優化周邊人行系統串聯規劃



延平南路歷史沿革

撫臺衙門(清代)-撫臺街與大和町(日治)-延平南路(戰後)

- 延平南路(現今之北門-中山堂段)即為清代撫臺衙門所在位置,延平南路於清代並未開闢。日治 時期日人將撫臺衙門拆除之後,該地區週邊之街區即被稱之為「撫臺街」(日人所指的「街」並 非指單一道路,而是指一個街區),於街道開闢完成後,整體街區逐步發展成為日人的商業區, 當時稱為「大和町」
- 撫臺街包括今武昌街、博愛路、中華路與北門之間範圍;大和町包括今日中山堂以北、延平南路兩側(博愛路兩側屬於京町), 兩者區域劃分略有不同。



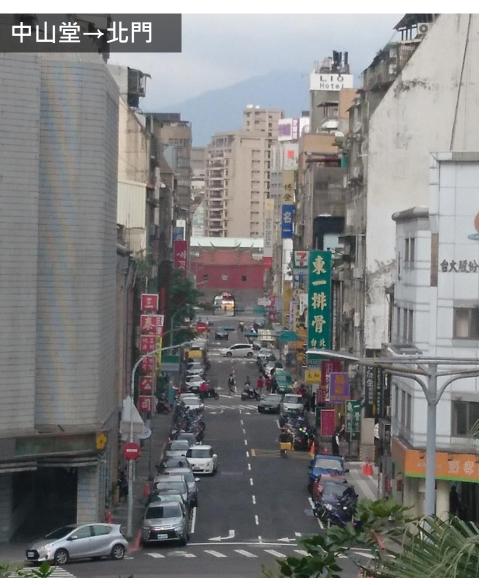
Public Hall in relationship to Beimen and Nanmen

but substitution of buildings

but introduction of vertical buildings

and intensification of buildings

延平南路行人空間改善 改善前街道環境





設計基地現況與歷史及近期活動

儘管城市不斷發展與活動,延平南路並沒有展現出城市發展脈絡也無法形成人行空間軸線

延平南路行人空間改善 改善前街道環境課題

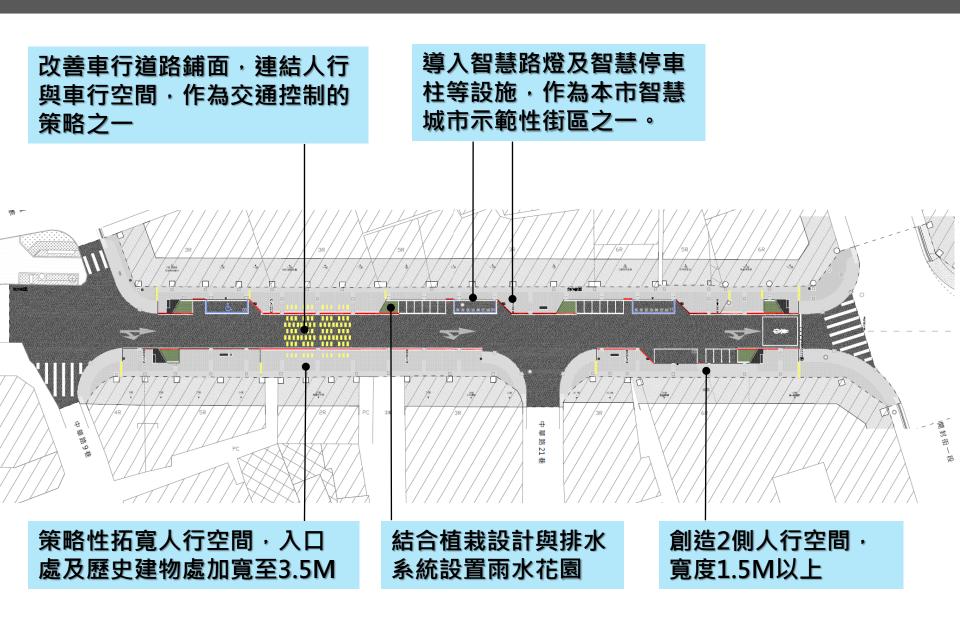
不舒適的 人行空間







延平南路行人空間改善 街道平面配置設計



延平南路行人空間改善 | 街道設計模擬



Before

往北門視角



往中山堂視角

