City of TAIPEI
The Urban Development Context
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The Urban Development Context
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Preface

By the Commissioner of Department of Urban Development

Three hundred years of urban development have brought about Taipei’s standing as the political, economic, and cultural center of Taiwan. In the 21st century, Taipei faces unprecedented challenges created by the irreversible trend of globalization, and Taipei City will meet these challenges through improved urban administration and management, in order to achieve the overall vision of making Taipei a world-class city.

To realize this vision, we have adopted a number of different approaches. These include: implementation and regular revision of Taipei City’s comprehensive development plan, acceleration of district development, promotion of the mountain and waterfront accessibility improvement project, transformation of urban landscapes and increases in urban public space. At the same time, we continually reinforce our ties and cooperation with other international cities and regional centers to form networks that are mutually beneficiary.

In order to bring out Taipei’s dynamic qualities that are forward-thinking, attractive, livable, cultural, ecological, cybernetic and safe, we regularly conduct urban planning reviews, encourage public participation, promote public and private sector cooperation and improve our urban management mechanism.

On the other hand, to shape Taipei into a livable city, measures have been taken to improve the spatial quality of the pedestrian environment, by creating a comfortable and uninterrupted pedestrian network. At the same time, measures also have been taken to integrate and revive historic areas, within the city, to enhance the unique quality of the city.

Our city actively carries out urban renewal projects and reutilization of disused public lands, to balance urban development between old and new urban areas. In addition, with the aid of our Department’s Global Positioning System and the integrated Geographical Information System, we have the right tools to coordinate information and truly implement our visions.

It is our duty to fulfill the promise of a better future for Taipei City and to strive to make the City forward-looking and competitive, while retaining its human and cultural dynamics. We aim to protect and pass on a sustainable environment to our children as well as a charming city, with its own unique character, that future generations will come to identify with and cherish.
In fact, the development of a city can be compared with the creation of a novel. Everyone is a reader and a co-writer in the development process. I sincerely hope that the legacy we leave behind will be a memorable chapter, for generations to come.
chapter 1

History of the Development of Taipei City
1/ History of City Development

Taipei during the Ming and Qing Dynasties -

The early settlement period (~1895)

Mangka District (today's Wanhua District) had the first settlement and main street in Taipei City.

During the Qing Dynasty, Mangka District's "Baliben" area was designated as the trading port with mainland China. Mangka, hence, became the commodity distribution center of the Taipei basin.

Following the civil unrest between mainland Chinese immigrants, some immigrants, subsequently, moved to the Dadaocheng area, where Taipei's first commercial port was established.

Shen Bao-zhen, of the Qing Dynasty, recommended the establishment of Taipei Prefecture (Taipei Fu); thus the city's name, Taipei.

Construction of Taipei's city walls and five city gates.
The Japanese colonial period -

The beginning of city planning (1895–1945)

After China’s defeat in the Sino-Japanese War, Taiwan was ceded to Japan, which reorganized Taipei Fu as Taipei County, and maintained its status as the administrative center of Taiwan. During this period, Taipei City began expansion to the east, south, and north.

1885
Taipei Fu is elevated to the status of provincial municipality, following the establishment of Taiwan Province. The first Provincial Governor, Ming-Chuan Liou, governed a total city area of 4,865 hectares.

1900
The Japanese government announced the “Taipei Inner City Plan” and confirmed the Taipei City walls would be demolished.

1905
Announced the “Taipei City Plan,” which was designed to accommodate a population of 150,000, and laid the groundwork for the city planning of Taipei.
Return to provincial government status - Modernization of the city (1945~1967)

The special municipality period - Developing the city for Internationalization, sustainability and IT advances (1967~present)

1945
Following Taiwan’s retrocession to China, in 1945, the central government designated Taiwan as a province and made Taipei a provincial municipality. Within the old city boundaries, Taipei was divided into six districts covering a total area of 66.98 square kilometers.

1949
Following defeat, by the mainland China Communist Party, the Central Government relocated to Taiwan and chose Taipei as its provisional capital. The major economic activities of Taipei, during this period, shifted to secondary and tertiary industries, as it developed toward a modern city.

1967
Following Taipei’s elevation to the status of special municipality (directly administered by the Central Government), the city expanded to incorporate six new suburban areas: Beitou, Shilin, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei, and Muzha Districts. The number of districts and area under jurisdiction expanded to 16 and 272.14 square meters, respectively.

1990
Taipei City’s 16 districts were consolidated into 12, with a population of approximately 2.62 million in 2005. While the urban area expanded rapidly during this period, the Daan and Xinyi Districts, in particular, gradually became the residential, commercial and administrative hubs of Taipei, due to major public works that were undertaken. During this period, the major aim has been to develop Taipei into an international, sustainable, IT-advanced, vibrant and charming city.
2/ Brief History of Taipei City Planning

1905
Announcement of the first city plan for Taipei - "the Taipei City Plan," a plan that called for Taipei to accommodate a population of 150,000.

1922
The Japanese government proposed a "Greater Taipei City Plan," which would expand the total planned area of Taipei City to accommodate a population of 600,000.

1968
Taipei City Government announced the "Taipei Strategic Plan," in response to the rapid population growth, when Taipei was a provincial municipality. The strategic plan designated Taipei City to accommodate a total population of 2.5 million, and outlined the overall development framework for the city to shape Taipei towards a modernized city.

1979
Following Taipei City's elevation to special municipality status (directly administered by the Central Government), the very first Comprehensive Development Plan for Taipei was formulated, which proposes a planned population of 3.5 million and envisions the city's development framework.

1980
Announced "Taipei Secondary City Center Plan - Xinyi District Plan," marking the beginning of the development of the Xinyi area.

1981
The official appointment of "Taipei City Xinyi District Urban Design Review Commission," making Xinyi the first district in Taiwan to employ urban design review procedures.
1973  
To reinforce the city’s capacity for planning, the Urban Planning and Surveying Team was established, which took these services out of the Public Works Department.

1976  
Announced the "City Plan - Taipei City Procedural Rules."

1976  
Expanded the Urban Planning and Surveying Team to form the Office of Urban Planning, which incorporated the Division of Urban Renewal in charge of urban renewal tasks.

1983  
Announced "Taipei City Land Use Plan," subjecting the whole city to land use and floor area ratio control.

July 1992  
The Office of Urban Planning was elevated to the status of "Department of Urban Development," the very first municipality unit in Taiwan dedicated to urban planning.

March 1993  
The "Taipei City Urban Renewal Review Commission" was officially appointed and the urban renewal fund was set-up.

July 1995  
Announced "Xinyi District International Financial Center Rezoning Plan," which set a new cornerstone for the development of the Xinyi area.
**September 1995**
Announced the "Taipei City Comprehensive Revision Plan for Major Commercial Zones," which set clear guidelines for the re-contribution procedure for any area rezoned for commercial use.

**September 1995**
Proposed the concept of implementing a "Local and Community Environment Improvement Plan," to encourage community participation in proposing plans to improve the local environment, while the government provides design fee subsidies for plans deemed appropriate for the community.

**October 1995**
Established the "Datong Renewal Office" and "Wanhua Renewal Office," which extended the urban renewal effort to the local community level.

**October 1996**
Completed the "Taipei City Waterfront Development Plan," which became the very first guiding policy in the nation to take a holistic planning approach to waterfront development and protection.

**December 1997**
Conducted "Taipei City Comprehensive Revision Plan (Phase One) for Military Facilities and Sites," which began to unveil the shroud around military facilities within Taipei.

**November 1998**
Completed "Taipei City Green Framework Plan," which adopts the use of "green fingers" and "green islands" as the main spatial elements to form an integrated green framework for Taipei.

**July 1999**
Initiated the nation's first "Community Planner Scheme," which encourages landscape and architectural professionals to become more involved in the betterment of community environment.
April 1996
Completed “Neihu District Zixing Neighborhood Pedestrian Mall Project,” the very first pedestrian mall in Taipei to be initiated and completed.

September 1996
Approved the very first private funded urban renewal project at Kangnin Section, Neihu District, which set an example for private participation in the urban renewal process.

April 1996
Announced “Nangang Economic and Trade Park Special District Plan”.

September 1996
Installed the automated land use enquiry system, the very first such system in the nation, which is accessible by phone and internet.

February 2000
Announced “Dadaocheng Historic Area Special District Plan,” creating a new page in planning for the conservation and development of historic districts.

July 2000
Fully implemented the Land Use Certificate online issuing system, which vastly improves the city government’s efficiency in serving the citizens.

January 2003
Conducted “Development Vision for Northern Taiwan Regional Counties and Municipalities Exhibition,” forming consensus for regional cooperation, in order to enhance the overall competitiveness of the northern region.

March 2004
The Office of Public Housing merged with the Department of Urban Development, thus extending the perspectives of urban planning to incorporate housing policies.
chapter 2

Today's Taipei
1/ Basic Facts about Taipei

(1) People and Land
Taipei City covers an area of 271.8 square kilometers and has a population of 2,621,441, yielding a population density of 9,661 persons per square kilometer much higher than the density of Asia’s other major cities, like Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Shanghai. This extremely high population density renders urban planning, here, especially complicated and especially necessary.

Taipei City holds 13,774 ha. of farmland and scenic and protected areas, which account for 50.7% of the city’s total area. The boundaries of Yangmingshan National Park account for 4,852 ha., or 17.85% of the city’s total area. Residential, commercial, industrial, and administrative districts; cultural and educational areas; public facilities; and other urban districts make up 13,406 ha., or 49.3%, of Taipei’s total area.

(2) Industry and Commerce
Primary industries employ only 0.2% of Taipei’s workforce, followed by secondary industries with 18.7%. With 81.1% of its workers employed in tertiary industries (wholesale and retail marketing, restaurants, transportation, business services, etc.), Taipei is clearly oriented around the service sector.
2/ Taipei's Competitive Edge

With our continual efforts to improve Taipei's overall transportation efficiency, environment quality, urban makeup, living quality and competitiveness, Taipei City has begun to excel in various international and national city rankings in the past years.

(1) 1999 Fortune magazine votes Taipei the best place to do business in Asia.
(2) 1999 Asiaweek votes Taipei as Asia's second most livable city.

Global City-Regions (Beaverstock, Taylor and Smith, 1999)
(4) 2002 The National Foundation for Policy Research finds that Taipei is the most competitive of all of Taiwan’s 23 cities, in its "Report on the competitiveness of Taiwan’s cities."

(5) 2004 The July edition of Global Views Monthly magazine surveys 25 county governments and municipalities in Taiwan, and finds Taipei City tops four out of the five categories of competitiveness indicators: administration efficiency, enterprise efficiency, technology advance, economy performance, and infrastructure; out performing other cities as the most competitive in Taiwan.
3/ Taipeis Urban Development Challenges

Integrated into a world of information age and globalization, Taipei faces the issues of sustainability, population aging, natural resource administration, environmental risk management, spatial structure modification, and international competition. We’re at a critical time in our history, but it’s also a time of great opportunity. This is a time for us to revamp our goals, renew our commitment to them, and revise our strategies and tactics. It’s a chance for us to make Taipei a pivotal city in the global system, as we build it into a Cyber City and use the combined strengths of our natural resources and our civil society to construct a sustainable city.
4/ Spatial Framework of Taipei City

(1) Spatial framework of city
With the implementation of public transport policy and construction of various infrastructure, including freeway and expressway networks, Taipei City has enjoyed a rapid, yet relatively balanced urban growth. According to current direction for city development, the spatial framework can be examined as following:

1. Linking of the northern international axis - Connecting airport and seaport facilities:
Taipei is efficiently linked to the CKS international airport, in Taoyuan, and the seaport, in Keelung, by national highway, railway, and regional arterial networks, allowing Taipei City to function, with its neighboring counties, in a mutually beneficial and integrative way.
2. Development of Taipei metropolitan area - Forming eight hubs, six axes, and two rings:

The concept of a Taipei metropolitan area is based on a multi-center framework. The so-called "eight hubs" include the new and old urban centers, as well as six other periphery centers in surrounding suburban areas. The "six axes" denote the major transportation corridors that interconnect or link the hubs, or centers, to the outside. The "two rings" represent the two main ring road systems within the metropolitan area; the inner ring incorporates the city’s expressway system, and the outer ring incorporates Taipei County’s expressway and future MRT system.
Linking Spatial Axes of the City

- Danshui Sanzhi
- Circular Metropolitan Rail Transportation System
- Outer Circulation System
- Inner Circulation System
- Taipei City
- Taipei County
- Sanchung Xinhuang
- Bangqiao
- Yonghe Zhonghe
- Xindian Muza
- Xizhi
3. Develop a northern Taiwan regional center - Towards an internationally competitive region:
   To the north of Hsinchu County are many important production bases for electronic goods, which yield 82.6% of the total production value of the northern Taiwan region and has earned the reputation as "Asia’s Silicon Valley." In the future, Taipei will reinforce its collaboration with its northern neighbor counties, while maintaining the individual strength of each county or municipality, in order to increase the competitiveness of the region as a whole.
4. Towards a transit-oriented land use development:
Guide urban development to better integrate with public transport networks; and shift emphasis from the concept of "control" towards the principles of development "management" to avoid unconstrained urban sprawl. Currently, urban land use in Taipei adopts a nodal style of development, which concentrates around and along side mass transit stations and corridors.
5. **Towards dynamic and multi-use urban functions:**

Within the overall development goals of the city, Taipei’s spatial framework not only covers major old and new centers, but also is developing towards a framework open to dynamic and multi-use urban functions. Consequently, this improves Taipei’s competitiveness in the areas of finance, trade, technology, commerce, culture, entertainment and fashion.
An international metropolis with multi-nuclei
(2) Land use

1. Urban land use and development policy
   To meet the city’s development needs, in recent years, the Department of Urban Development regularly reviews land use zoning and permitted land use. In terms of the spatial planning strategy, the department makes references to principles of New Urbanism, in order to create a humane urban environment and communities. Some initiatives taken include:

   (a) Create character shopping streets; improve pedestrian environment; increase pedestrian accessibility and availability of pedestrian malls. Examples include Ximen pedestrian mall, Buddhist religious supplies street, pet bird street, and wedding garment street.

   (b) Allow for conditional multi-use development to create dynamic land use.

   (c) Classify Residential Zones into four main categories, based on environment, site condition and front street-width, in order to provide diversity in types of housing and residential environments. These categories are: R1, R2, R3, and R4.
progressively shaping the Xinyi District Skywalk System, form a comprehensive Taipei metropolitan transportation network. In addition, by improving the connection between existing public transport and pedestrian systems, the Department of Urban Development is making better pedestrian environment and reinforcing continuity of commercial and recreational activities, thus implementing the TOD policy.

(f) Establish on internet the “Taipei City Sustainable Development Information System” to promote the sustainable development principles. On the other hand, improve the landscape and vegetation of major roadways and public open spaces to form urban ecological corridors, and an urban space that is rich with green and livable.
2. Non-urban land use and development policy

In order to shape Taipei towards an ecological and sustainable city, while avoiding over-development of environmentally sensitive areas, Taipei has sought to conserve its water and mountain forestry resources. At the same time, in order to protect our natural and scenic resources, the Department of Urban Development has designated Protection Zones for the northern, eastern, and southern mountainous regions of Taipei.

However, faced with growing development demands from the surrounding county’s municipalities, Taipei City has slightly eased the development restrictions on Protection Zones, while maintaining strict accordance with sustainable principles and adopting highly regulated conditions for development in such zones.

However, Protection Zones that were rezoned into Residential Zones, in 1979, due to immense population growth and land shortage, the Department of Urban
Development is currently re-evaluating the zoning of these areas. Based on current environmental condition, integrity of native forest and existing land use, the department has rezoned some of these Residential Zones, with natural environment relatively intact, back to the Protection Zone. Those areas that are already partly developed, the department reviews relevant regulations and adopts the principle of “large-scale overall planning and small-scale development” for these Residential Zones.

Furthermore, Taipei has a wealth of river systems flowing through the city, such as the Danshui River and Keelung River systems. In order to protect the water quality and the rivers’ ecological systems, zoning restrictions are applied to the use and development of the waterfront areas.
Since the beginning of the 21st century, cities and societies in the world all face pivotal changes from within. Taipei, as the political and economic center of Taiwan, carries the weight of leading Taiwan forward in the all-encompassing trend of globalization.

Citizens of Taipei can be sure our past efforts have already borne fruit. However, we cannot rest on our laurels. Instead, we shall strive to further excel. Following the incorporation of the Office of Public Housing into the Department of Urban Development, we endeavor to adopt specific approaches to realize our vision of an ideal city.

Hence, our overall aim for development is to create a city with the following characteristics: forward-thinking, charming, livable, ecological, cultural, cybernetic and safe, while providing an efficient transportation network, maintaining an effective marketing strategy, creating international investment opportunities, and interacting with other cities. Achieving these goals will assist Taipei City to leap onto the world stage and play its role in the global network of cities.

In terms of the principles for city development, we seek to maintain the balance between living environment, industrial development and ecology. These principles form three fundamental city planning objectives:

**Humanitarian:**
Maintain humanitarian principles, by constructing an urban environment that is both livable and human-scale.

**Sustainability:**
Maintain the principle of sustainable development in urban planning, by striving to achieve a balance between the need for urban growth and the preservation of natural resources.

**Globalization:**
Actively interact with and market Taipei to other world cities, and promote the idea of "bringing the world to Taipei," while developing Taipei as an international city.
chapter 4

Urban Development Characteristic Goals and Strategies
1/ A Forward Thinking City / Creating a Globally Competitive City /

The 21st century, with its increased flow of people, products, money, and information, is the age of global competition among international cities. To take advantage of these inter-city flows, Taipei constantly increases its connections to cities around the world. By participating in international urban planning conferences and inviting foreign urban planning professionals to exchange ideas and experiences, we are raising our visibility on the global stage. At the same time, we are promoting cooperation among cities in Taiwan, itself, connecting Taiwan’s other cities to Taipei’s urban resources to improve Taiwan’s urban environment. Through international rivalry and domestic cooperation, we are improving Taipei’s global competitiveness.

We have several projects specifically aimed at increasing Taipei’s global competitiveness. The Nangang Trade Park project will expand the area devoted to Nangang District’s software industry and promote the development of biotechnology in the area. The new Industrial Area, around the straightened riverbed of the Keelung River and the Neihu Industrial Park, will expand the types of industries active in these areas, encouraging research and development, biotechnology, and value-added industries. And the Taipei Knowledge Economy Park project will provide a place to track, collect, and disseminate information about the latest developments in knowledge-based industries, such as information, communications, high-technology, and bio-technology, rendering Taipei a global center of knowledge-based industry.

Additionally, as part of the project to institute direct flights across the Taiwan Strait, Taipei’s Songshan Airport has been designated as a direct-flight airport. The land surrounding the airport will be rezoned to provide space for storage and transportation services and to connect the airport with nearby transportation services and Mass Rapid Transit stations. The area will become the Songshan Airport Special District, a center for rapid air and ground transportation.
We’re working to construct a high-quality urban living environment, promoting projects, such as urban renewal, community construction, and district improvement, to make our city a comfortable, appealing place to live.

Urban renewal projects include strategic renewal areas, like the comprehensive urban renewal of Taipei’s oldest districts, Datong and Wanhua; the Taipei Train Station area renewal project; the Jianguo Brewery Cultural Park project; the Guisui Street area renewal project; and the Lijia Office Area renewal plan.

Community planning and district improvement projects include the Everyday Life Sphere project; the Discover Taipei: Community Life Maps project; and the Taipei Vision: Community Vision Maps project. We’re also connecting the Community Planner system with our Community Construction Centers and the Young Community Planner training project.

Comprehensive Community Planning policy have provided a diverse array of resources for improved planning in Taipei and throughout Taiwan. In addition to this domestic focus, we’ve established the Asian Community Planning Resource Center and the Asian Community Planning Fieldwork School to facilitate dialogue and mutual education with other areas of Asia.

We will continue to push forward and improve our innovative community planning and district improvement projects, working to realize our vision of Taipei as a city that is both humanitarian and advanced.
(Top) Dihua Waste Water Management Sports Park

(Bottom) Urban Renewal Projects bring out the charm again in the historic districts
To maintain the competitiveness of Taipei City, we work tirelessly to provide efficient transportation systems and a comfortable living environment.

With regards to the provision of efficient transportation systems, the Department of Urban Development seeks to better manage and integrate different modes of transportation, by reviewing existing regulations imposed upon land zoned for transportation facilities and their surrounding areas, in order to provide an efficient and advanced transportation network. On the other hand, by utilizing provisions within the urban planning regulations, such as controls on building setback, the department is able to ensure adequate space is provided for construction of the pedestrian and bicycle networks, in the process of development. In addition, the department has initiated the Sidewalk Café Scheme, by providing incentives and
guidelines for shops to set-up outdoor cafes, in order to introduce an element of charm to the overall ambience of Taipei City.

With regards to the provision of comfortable living environment, the Department of Urban Development actively uses the urban planning and urban design review processes to create more humane urban spaces, as well as guides large-scale building development towards a harmonious relationship with its urban setting.

On the other hand, under the policy of providing affordable housing, three main objectives apply, namely - improvement of housing quality, adequate subsidies, and a vibrant housing market, guide the action plans. Examples of such action plans include: encouraging private investment to renew old residential communities; advocating citizens to make self-safety checks of residences; and promoting a variety of housing and tenure subsidy schemes.
A Cultural City / Showcasing a City of Diverse Cultural and Leisure Activities /

What contributes to the greatness of a city? It’s not the grand construction alone that makes a great city; instead, a city in which the citizens can live and work in harmony and feel a sense of belonging, together with an environment, which inspires creativity and cultural activities - that, we believe, makes a city great.

Every city aspires to become a center for cultural activities. Invigorating Taipei’s cultural resources is also part of our vision. We plan to build on every district’s particular cultural characteristics to offer a diverse array of spaces for artistic and recreational activities (for instance, Huashan Cultural Park and the Wenshan District Laoquan Borough). Recreational Area). To complement our “blue highway” plan for the Danshui River, we are redesigning our scenic riverfront areas and working to make Taipei a center for recreational, cultural, and nature-oriented activities. We’re also promoting a series of projects, based around themed “axes” that crisscross the city, such as the Taipei Riverfront Axis, the Taipei Historical Axis, and the Taipei Artistic Axis. The intersection and interaction, among these three axes, will foster Taipei’s emergence as a cultural and recreational center.
(Left)
Beitou Hot Spring Museum
Taipei is surrounded by easily accessible natural areas. Within half an hour, residents can find themselves hiking a mountain path or strolling by a river. We’re working to make Taipei an even more ecologically sound city and to bring our residents even closer to nature. To this end, we’re working on several new projects to help us protect our land and put it to its best possible use.

The Access to Mountains plan marks city-wide Access to Mountains paths; sets-up markers and explanatory signs at hiking trail entrances; consolidates a mountain trail system that includes all of Taipei’s mountains, and educates people about their natural surroundings.

The Access to Rivers project follows on improvements in riverside water management to rezone the area around the Jingmei Stream and the Shuangxi Riverway.
By working hard on projects like these, the Department of Urban Development is helping to highlight and protect Taipei’s rich, scenic natural resources. In this way we can assure our residents and our city of an even more beautiful, more ecological future.

(3) The Department continues to research further possibilities for inclusion in the Access to Nature project, implements an oversight system to limit land development on Taipei’s mountains; and implements strategic zoning and planning in natural areas, like Jiuzhuang, Maokong, and Xingyi Road to encourage local business.
Taipei City Landscape and Ecological Strategic Plan
6/ A Cybernetic City / Providing Effective Information Management and City Administration Services /

With the advent of global information flow, it’s our mission to provide fast, uncomplicated, easily accessible, and consolidated administrative services. Along with improving our information flow, we are also improving our information sources: We are implementing the use of GIS (Geographic Information Systems) and high-resolution satellite imagery, and setting-up a retrievable urban planning information storage system.

The World Wide Web is an integral part of our information and administration system: We’re constantly improving our online storage and access systems to raise the efficiency of urban planning research and information retrieval. In helping to implement a paperless research process, we are helping to fulfill a city-wide policy of making city government administration and research procedures fully accessible over the internet.
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(Top) Taipei, a cybernetic city
A Safe City / Shaping a Worry-free Living Environment /
Our goal is to make Taipei a safe city. This vision incorporates a variety of different issues, including urban spatial structure, land use, facility construction, disaster prevention, adaptability, and rebuilding. Through urban planning, we are encouraging rational land use, reducing hidden dangers to urban safety. Moreover, by instituting gathering points and escape routes, we help reduce losses, due to fires and natural disasters, and protect the safety and property of city residents. In short, urban planning is a key to creating a worry-free living environment.
chapter 5
Taipei’s long history of urban development has led it to establish its place as the political, economic, and cultural center of Taiwan. In addition, due to its location in the center of Eastern Asia, its manufacturing and technical superiority, as well as its special cultural diversity, Taipei maintains a significant position in the Asia Pacific region. In terms of global economy development, Taipei also has potential and advantages, due to its location, to develop into an important node in the global community and particularly within the Asia Pacific metropolis network.

Taipei City Government endeavors to realize our strengths as a far-sighted, globally competitive city; to build a city that is pedestrian-friendly, human-scaled and livable; to encourage diverse cultural and leisure activities; to harmonize with our natural surroundings and increase our ecological sustainability; to improve our information management and city services; and to achieve a safe, worry-free living environment. Finally, it is hoped that all residents will participate in our efforts to make Taipei a place that all citizens in Taiwan can be proud of, and to shape Taipei City into a world-class city.
Appendices

A Diagrammatic Introduction for the Department of Urban Development

The Organization of Department of Urban Development

- Commissioner
- Deputy Commissioner

- Chief Secretary
- Chief Engineer

Comprehensive Planning Division
- Study & survey analysis of upper plans and the metropolitan environment
- Establishment & revision of comprehensive development planning
- Coordination with relevant development or construction matters
- Installation of planning information
- Draft and amend relevant urban planning rules and regulations

Urban Planning Division
- Preparation & Revision of Taipei Master Plan, Detailed Plan
- Special District Plan, Zoning Control and Administrative
- Management for urban planning services

Urban Design Division
- Establishment and control and relevant items for urban design
- Landscape plans and initials, and interview of development permits
- Draft and review of Urban Design Guidelines

Survey and Information Services Division
- Surveying and maintenance about urban planning stakes and control points
- Certification about zoning of urban planning
- Surveying, revision and supply about digital topographic maps
- Construction about DTM (Digital Terrain Model), satellite and aerial orthoimages
Housing Policy and Services Division

- We take responsibilities of housing policy and project planning, the management of housing market and housing counseling
- We take responsibilities of housing sales, resale of housing and housing subsidy
- We manage the matters of public rental housing and rent charging rent

Housing Finance and Assets Management Division

- Financial management of public housing fund
- Provide low-interest loan for public housing buyer
- Property management for public housing
- Sale(lease) of retail space in public housing
- Rent collection for supericies public housing

Housing Management Division

- To manage, program and guide the operation of management organization for the public housing community
- Management of the public housing fund and the public housing management-maintenance fund
- Improving the environment and repairing engineering equipment of the for-rent public housing community
- Carrying out various of the engineering and the labor administration
- purchase case of contracting negotiation work
Appendices

/ A Diagrammatic Introduction for the Department of Urban Development /

The Urban Planning Procedure

- A 30-day public comment period
- Draft plans by private sector or land-use
- Draft plans by Urban Development
- City Governments evaluation and review
- A 30-day public comment period and public hearings held by City Government
- Returned for revision
- Meeting with local leaders
- Reviewed by Taipei City Urban Planning Commission
- Reviewed by Urban Planning Committee, Ministry of Interior
- Publication and Implementation
- Central Government Evaluation Process
- City Government Evaluation Process
The Procedure of Urban Renewal Application

1. **Applicants**
   - Public Hearings
   - Planning Forms

2. **Application review by the BUD**

3. **Urban Renewal Board**

4. **Approved by Taipei City Government**
   - Public exhibition of renewal plan
     - Regarding with the revision of urban plan
   - Publication & implementation of renewal plan
   - The review scopes of urban design
   - Construction permit review

5. **Implementing renewal programs (physical construction)**

6. **Documents**
   - Application form
   - Agreement paper for land owners
   - Related certificates
   - Planning projects for renewal programs

(Cooperative items review, incentive items examination, and other items review)
The Procedure of Urban Design Review in Taipei

For Applicant applying for "F.A.R. Allowance for Comprehensive Design", the Department will coordinate and forward the application to the Department of Public Works for further revision.

The Applicant submits development application to the Department of Urban Development.

The Department and "Executive Committee of Taipei Urban Design and Land Use Development Council" hold Urban Design Review meeting within 10 days.

The Committee of the Council reviews the application and certifies the meeting conclusion.

Applicant with queries regarding interpretation of regulations, is entitled to apply for the Pre-revision Procedure.
The Applicant to
revise the application
according to meeting conclusion.

 Applicant submits revised application for Development Approval.
Information Service — Web Sites

- **Taipei City Government** [http://www.taipei.gov.tw]
- **Department of Urban Development** [http://www.planning.tcg.gov.tw]
- **Urban Design Review** (Chinese text only)
  [http://www.urbanesign.taipei.gov.tw]
- **Urban Redevelopment Office Taipei City**

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