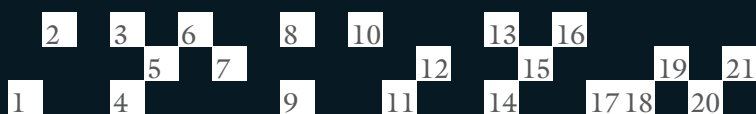


City of TAIPEI

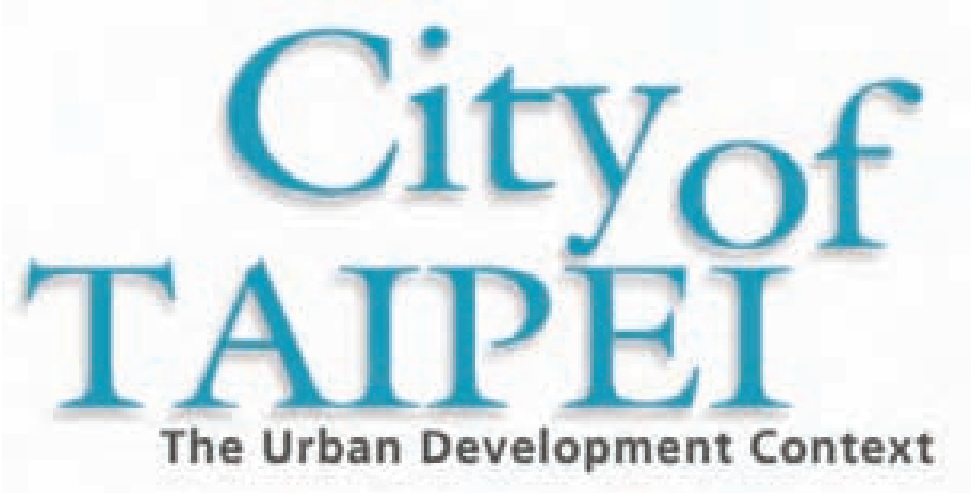
The Urban Development Context

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- 3 / Character Shopping Streets - the Wedding Garment Street
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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.

Chih-chien Hsu.

Chih-chien Hsu
Commissioner of Department of
Urban Development



chapter

1

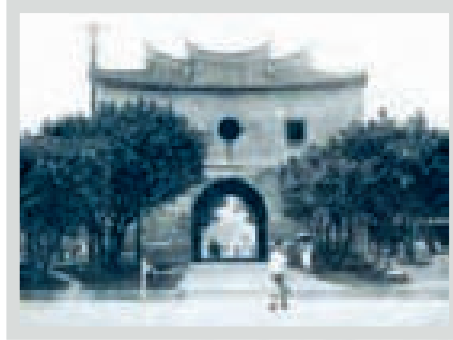
History
of the Development
of Taipei City

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.



《 The North Gate of Taipei City 》



《 The Taipei Bridge 》

1792

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.

1853

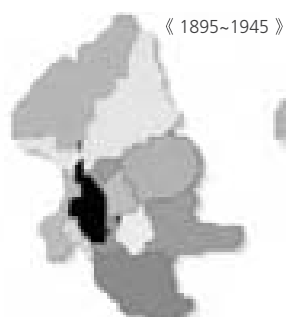
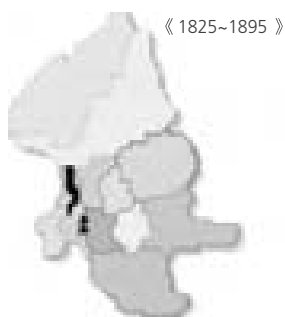
Following the civil unrest between mainland Chinese immigrants, some immigrants, subsequently, moved to the Dadaocheng area, where Taipei's first commercial port was established.

1875

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

1882

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.



《 Chong-Qing South Road 》



《 The Taiwan Presidential Office Building 》



《 The Red House in Wanhua District 》

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

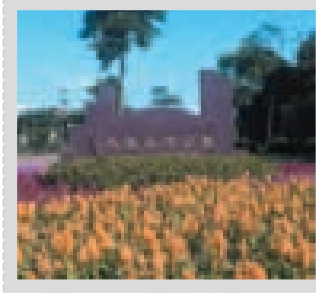
Announced the "Taipei City Plan," which was designed to accommodate a population of 150,000, and laid the groundwork for the city planning of Taipei.

Return to provincial government status - Modernization of the city (1945~1967)

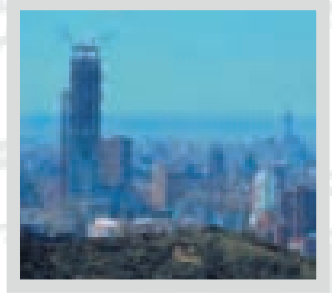


《 Heping W. Rd. in the 50's 》

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



《 Daan Park 》



《 Xinyi District 》

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.



《 Dadaocheng Area, 1940's 》

1932

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.



《 Zhonghua Shopping Market, 1970's 》

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.



《 Zhonghua Road 》

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.

1979

Revised Taipei City's Protection Zones. Rezoned flat areas within the Protection Zones to Residential Zones, allowing for conditional development.

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

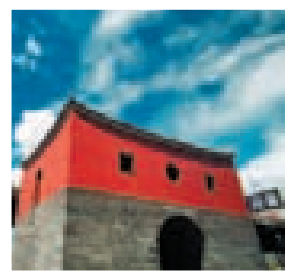
Announced the "City Plan - Taipei City Procedural Rules."

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.



« Renai Road Roundabout, 1980's »



« The North Gate of Taipei City, 1990's »



« Xinyi District, 2000's »

1983

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

July 1993

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 1994

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 corner stone 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

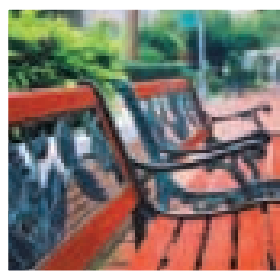
government provides design fee subsidies for plans deemed appropriate for the community.

October 1995

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



《 Keelung River and Dazhi Bridge 》



《 Zixing Community Environment Renewal, 1995 》



《 The first "Community Planner Scheme", 1999 》

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

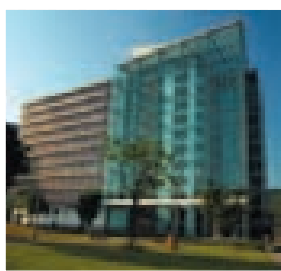
Completed "Taipei City Green Framework Plan," which adopts the use of "green fingers" and "green islands" as the main spatial elements to form an integrated green framework for Taipei.

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

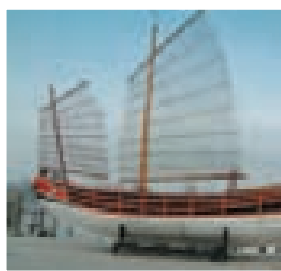
Completed "Neihu District Zixing Neighborhood Pedestrian Mall Project," the very first pedestrian mall in Taipei to be initiated and completed.



《 Neihu Technology Park, 2000 》

April 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.



《 Dadaocheng Historic Area Renewal, 2000 》

September 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.



《 The Northern Taiwan Regional Cooperation Conference, 2003 》

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

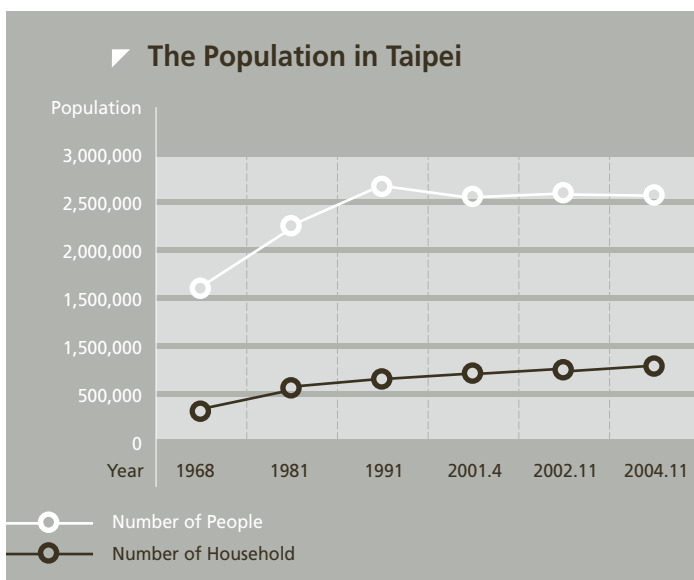
Today's
Taipei

1/ Basic Facts about Taipei

(1) People and Land

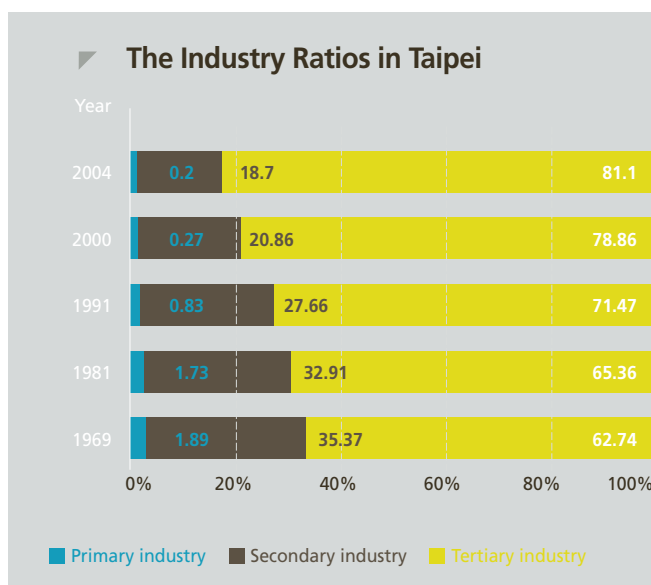
Taipei City covers an area of 271.8 square kilometers and has a population of 2,621,441, yielding a population density of 9,661 persons per square kilometer much higher than the density of Asia's other major cities, like Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Shanghai. This extremely high population density 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.
- (3) 2002 The Economist lists Taipei, along with San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D.C., London, Manchester, Milan, and Rome as first-rate cities.



Global City-Regions (Beaverstock, Taylor and Smith, 1999)

- Full Service World Cities
- Major World Cities
- Minor World Cities

(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/ Taipei's 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

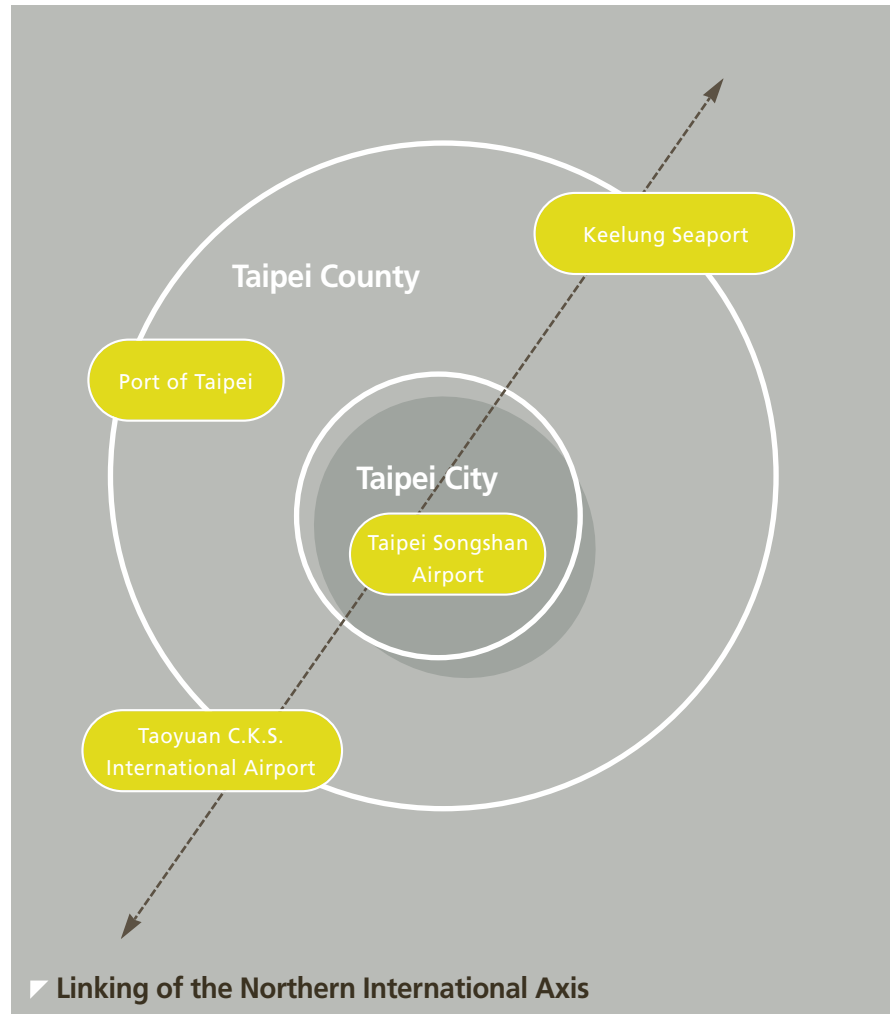
With the implementation of public transport policy and construction of various infrastructure, including freeway and expressway networks, Taipei City has enjoyed a rapid, yet relatively balanced urban growth. According to current direction for city development, the spatial framework can be examined as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



《Left》 Keelung Seaport



《Left》 Taoyuan C.K.S. International Airport



《Top》 Inner Circulation System around Taipei

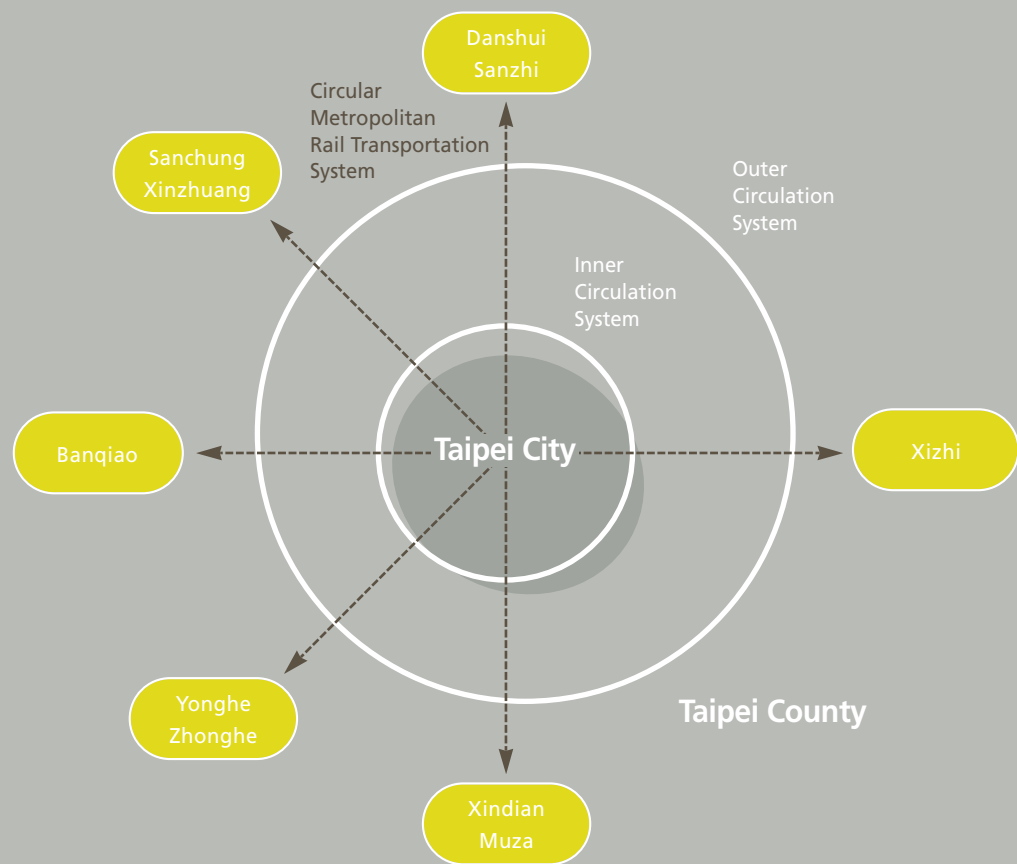
2. Development of Taipei metropolitan area - Forming eight hubs, six axes, and two rings:

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



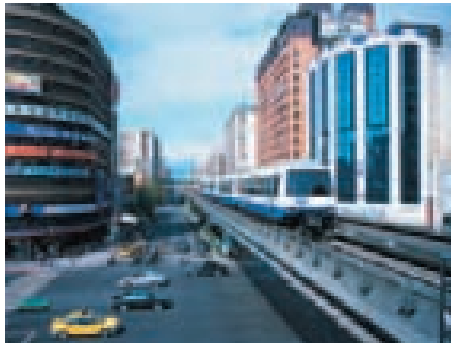


3. Develop a northern Taiwan regional center - Towards an internationally competitive region:

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 a "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.

► Linking Spatial Axes of the City





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.



《Top》 Taipei Train Station Commercial Area
 《Middle》 The Taipei Municipal Stadium
 《Bottom》 Taipei 101 Shopping Mall

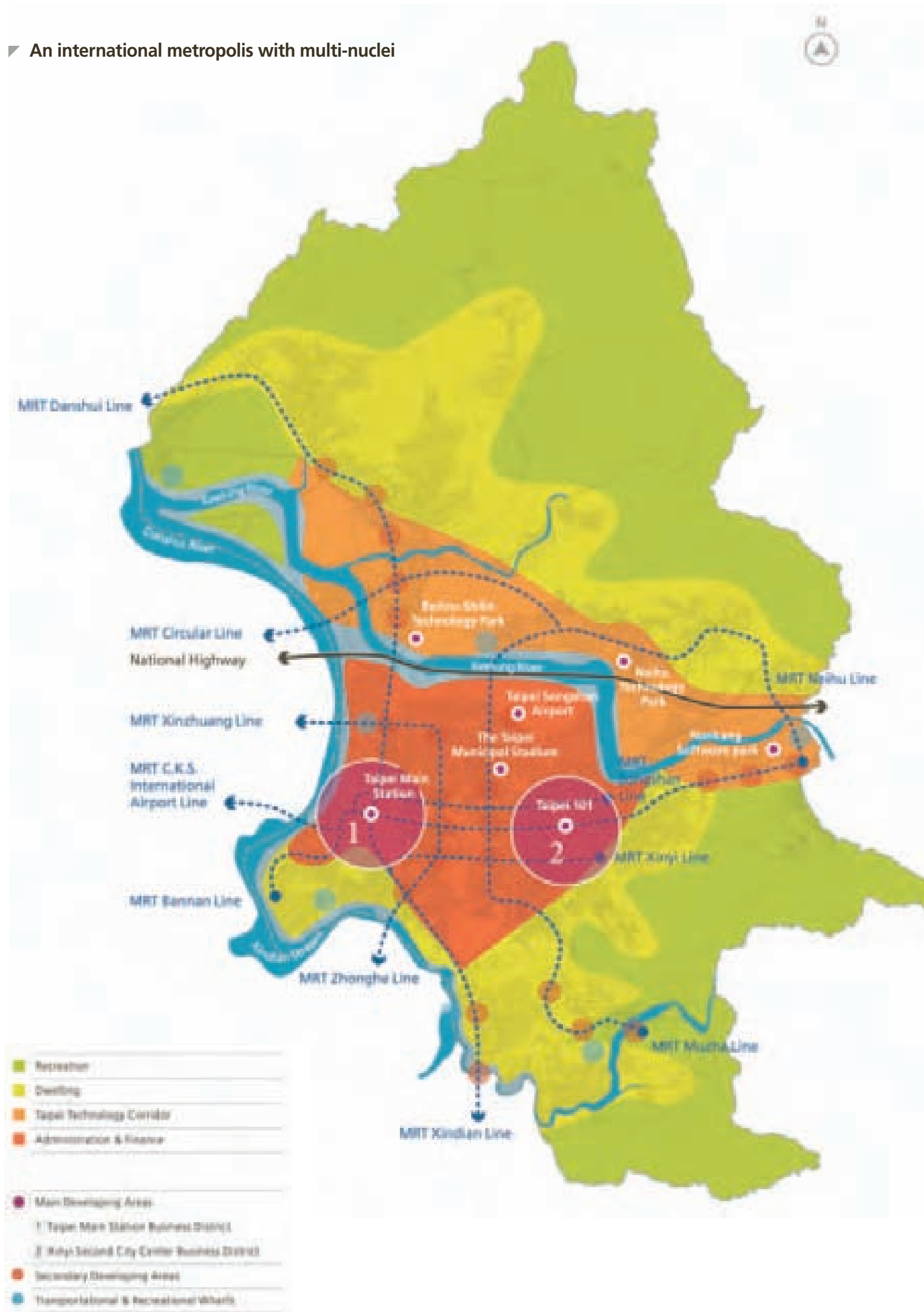
《Top》 Nangang Software Park
 《Bottom》 Dunhua Financial Zone

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



《Top》 The Buddhist Religious Supplies Street
《Middle》 Wedding Garment Street
《Bottom》 Ximen Pedestrian Mall



(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:

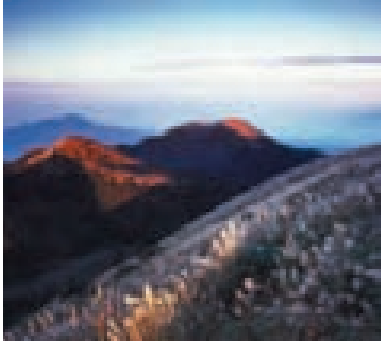
- (a) Create character shopping streets; improve pedestrian environment; increase pedestrian accessibility and availability of pedestrian malls. Examples include Ximen pedestrian mall, Buddhist religious supplies street, pet bird street, and wedding garment street.
- (b) Allow for conditional multi-use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



《Top》 Xinyi District Skywalk System
《Bottom》 MRT Public Transport Systems



- (d) Promote fine architecture and urban landscape. Since its establishment, in the 1970s, the Taipei City Land Use Development and Urban Design Review Commission has helped bring about fine, international standard urban development, such as the Xinyi District center.
- (e) Adopt TOD (Transit Oriented Development) policy by integrating bus and MRT public transport systems to 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 progressively shaping the Xinyi District Skywalk System, 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.



《Top》 Yangmingshan in Winter
 《Middle》 Yangmingshan National Park
 《Bottom》 Danshui River Protection Zone

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



《Right》 Keelung River Protection Zone



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.



Hsichin

Shenkun

Hsintien

Yungo

Sanchung

Panchiao

Luchow

1000m 2000m 3000m



chapter

3

Urban
Development
Vision

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.



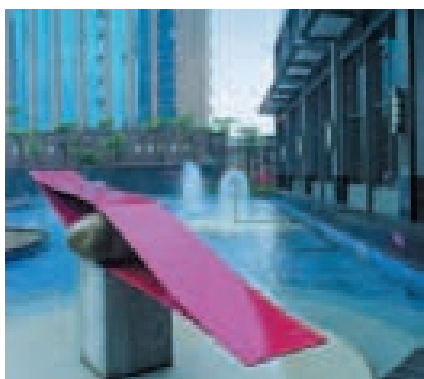
《Top》 2005 Taipei Healthy Cities Leaders Roundtable
《Bottom》 The Vice Mayor of Wellington City Visited Taipei

A photograph of a modern city skyline featuring several tall glass skyscrapers. In the foreground, there is a large, well-maintained green lawn. The sky is clear and blue. The text 'chapter 4' is overlaid on the left side, and the title 'Urban Development Characteristic and Goals and Strategies' is at the bottom.

chapter

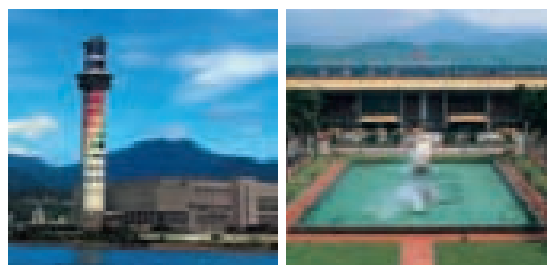
4

Urban Development
Characteristic
and **Goals**
and Strategies



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



《Left》 Public art at Chinese Petroleum Corp. Headquarter, Xinyi District
《Middle》 Beitou Incinerator
《Right》 Taipei Songshan Airport

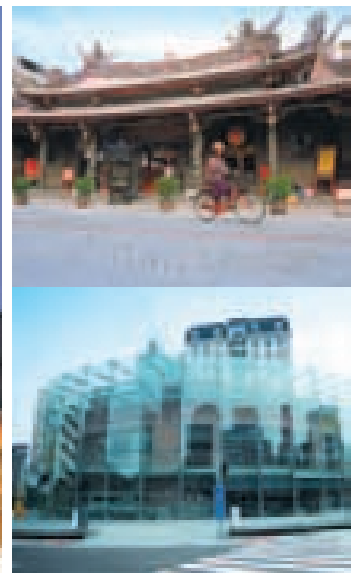
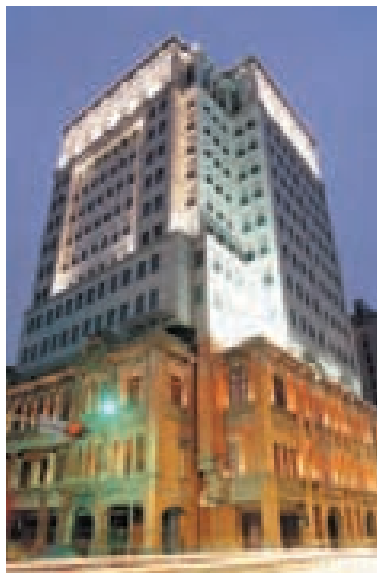
area devoted to Nangang District's software industry and promote the development of biotechnology in the area. The new Industrial Area, around the straightened riverbed of the Keelung River and the Neihsu Industrial Park, will expand the types of industries active in these areas, encouraging research 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.

2/ A Charming City / Provision of User-friendly, Human-scale Spaces /

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 Lijiao 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.

The Community Construction Centers, Community Planner System, Young Community Planner training project, and

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.



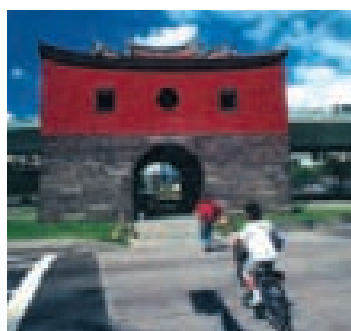
《Top》
Dihua Waste Water
Management
Sports Park

《Bottom》
Urban Renewal Projects
bring out the charm
again in the historic
districts



3/ A Livable City / **Creating an Attractive Living Environment** /

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

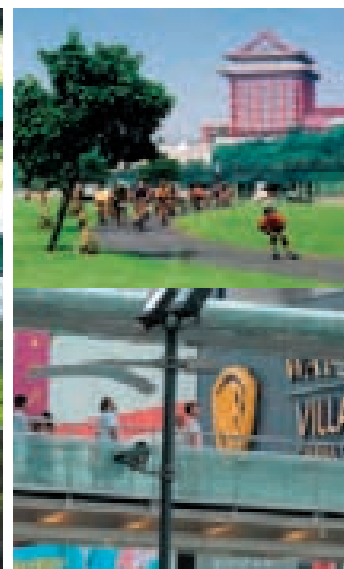


《Left》 Sidewalk Café Scheme
 《Right Top》 The Bicycle Networks
 《Right Bottom》 The Pedestrian Networks

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.



《Left Top》 Comfortable Living Environment
 《Left Bottom》 Efficient Transportation Systems
 《Right》 Handy Urban Facilities

4/ 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

《Left》 A Wall Painting in a temple
《Right Top》 The Red Theater (Formerly the Red House)
《Right Bottom》 Huashan Arts District



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

5/ An Eco City / Achieving Harmony with Natural Surroundings and Ecological Sustainability /

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 ever 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.



(2) The Access to **Rivers project** follows on improvements in riverside water management to rezone the area around the Jingmei Stream and the Shuangxi Riverway.

《Left》
Mountain Hiking Trails

《Top》
The "Blue Highway" River Cruise,
Dadaocheng Wharf

《Bottom》
Riverside Parks

(1) 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.

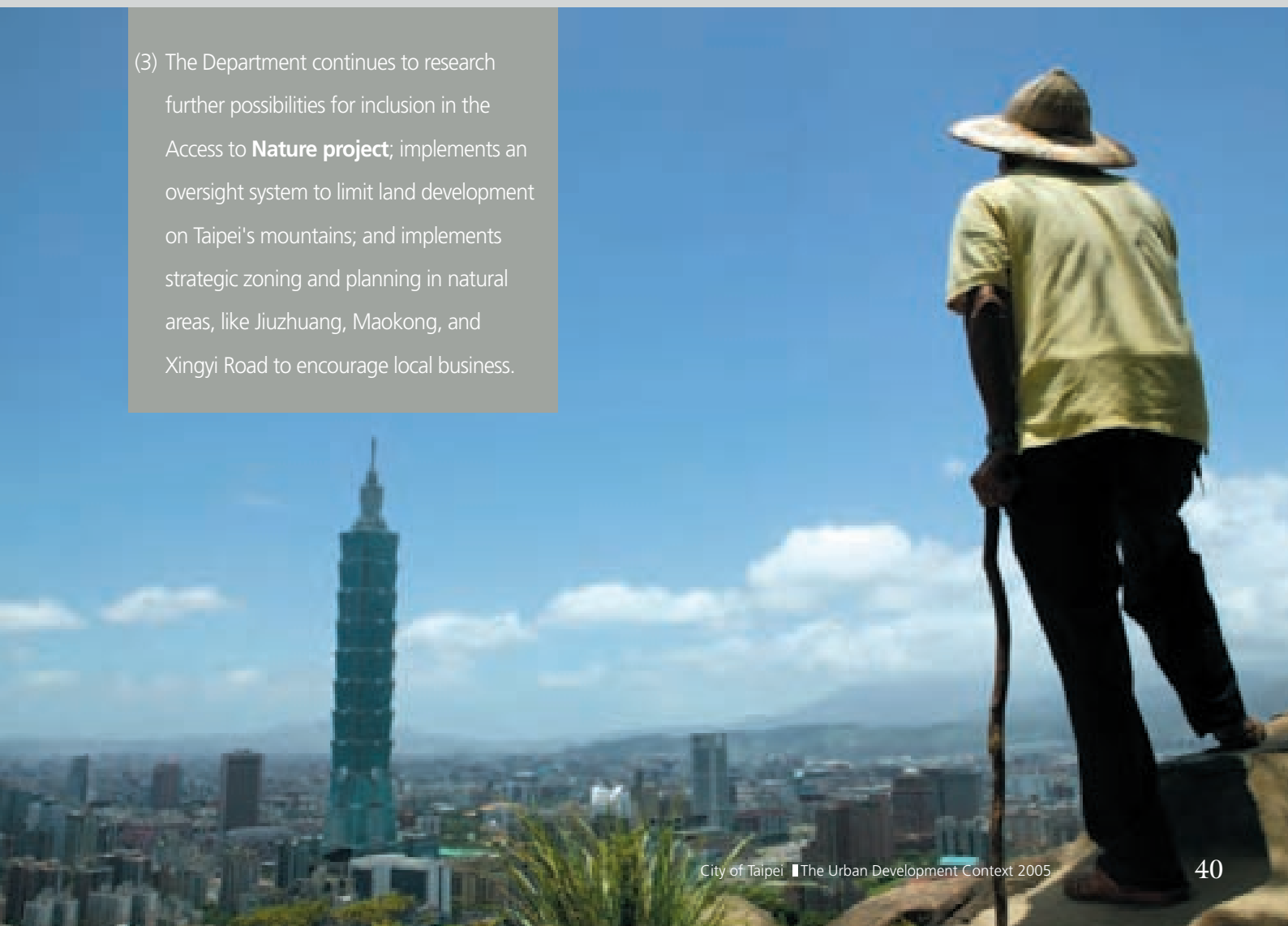


《Right》 Qixing Park Mountain Walking Events
 《Bottom》 Revision of Strategic Plan for Xingyi Road



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







Bailu Shan, Mingjiu Shan,
Kangle Shan Hiking Trail

Yangmingshan
Hiking Trail

The Grand Hotel

Taipei Bridge

Zhongxiao Bridge

Gangliao Old Path
Hiking Trail

Lan Shan Bridge
Hiking Trail

Songshan
Train Station

Taipei City Hall

Taipei 101

Xiangshan
Hiking Trail

National Sun Yat-sen
Memorial Hall

Daan Park

The Presidential
Building of Taiwan

Shanhai
Train Station

Hailuqiao Market

Nangang Shan
Hiking Trail

Nangang Shan

Fube Bridge

Shendihyan
Hiking Trail

Taipei Zoo

Zhinan Temple Maokong
Hiking Trail

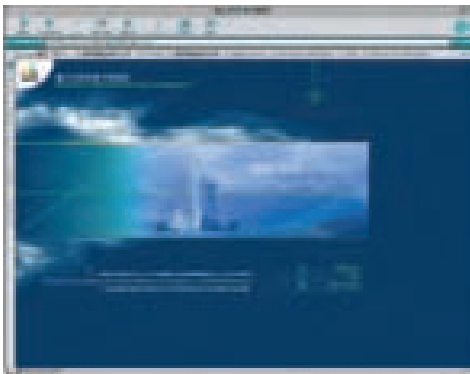
Zhinan Tea Pickers
Hiking Trail

1000m 2000m 3000m

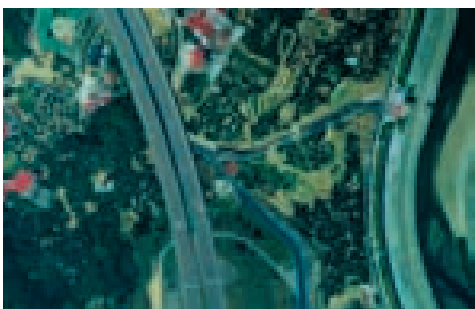
6/ A Cybernetic City / Providing Effective Information Management and City Administration Services /

《Top》 <http://www.planning.taipei.gov.tw>
《Bottom》 <http://edo.udd.taipei.gov.tw>

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.



《Top》 Taipei City citizens access government services easily through internet
《Bottom》 High-resolution satellite images using GIS

《Left》
Taipei, a cybernetic city





《Left》
A fire emergency drill
taken at the Taipei Main
Station

《Top》 The policemen and firemen are awarded by the mayor.
《Bottom》 Safe walking environment for children to and from the schools

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

Future Directions *The 21st Century*



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

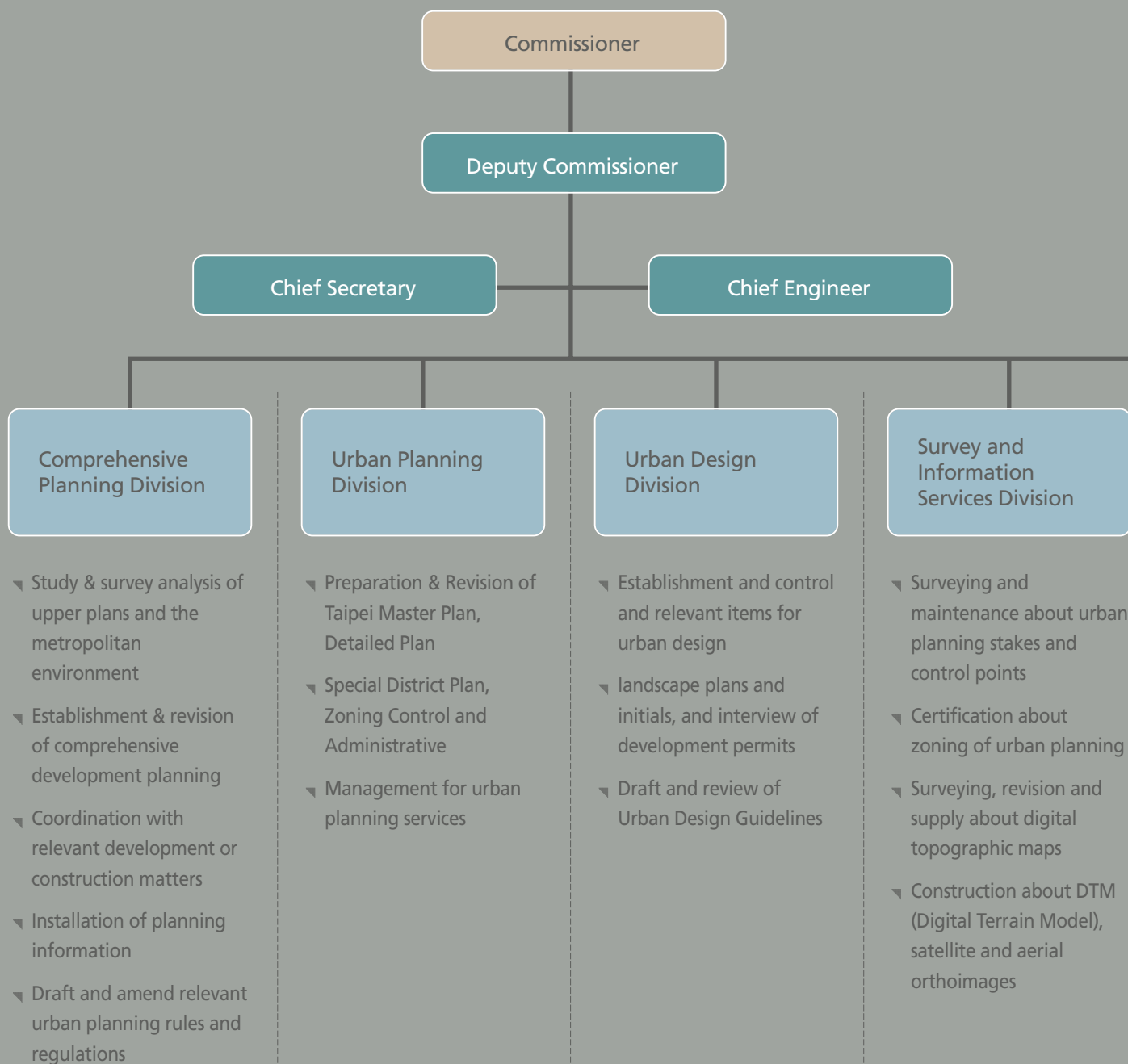
manufacturing and technical superiority, as well as its special cultural diversity, Taipei maintains a significant position in the Asia Pacific region. In terms of global economy development, Taipei also has potential and advantages, due to its location, to develop into an important node in the global community and particularly within the Asia Pacific metropolis network.

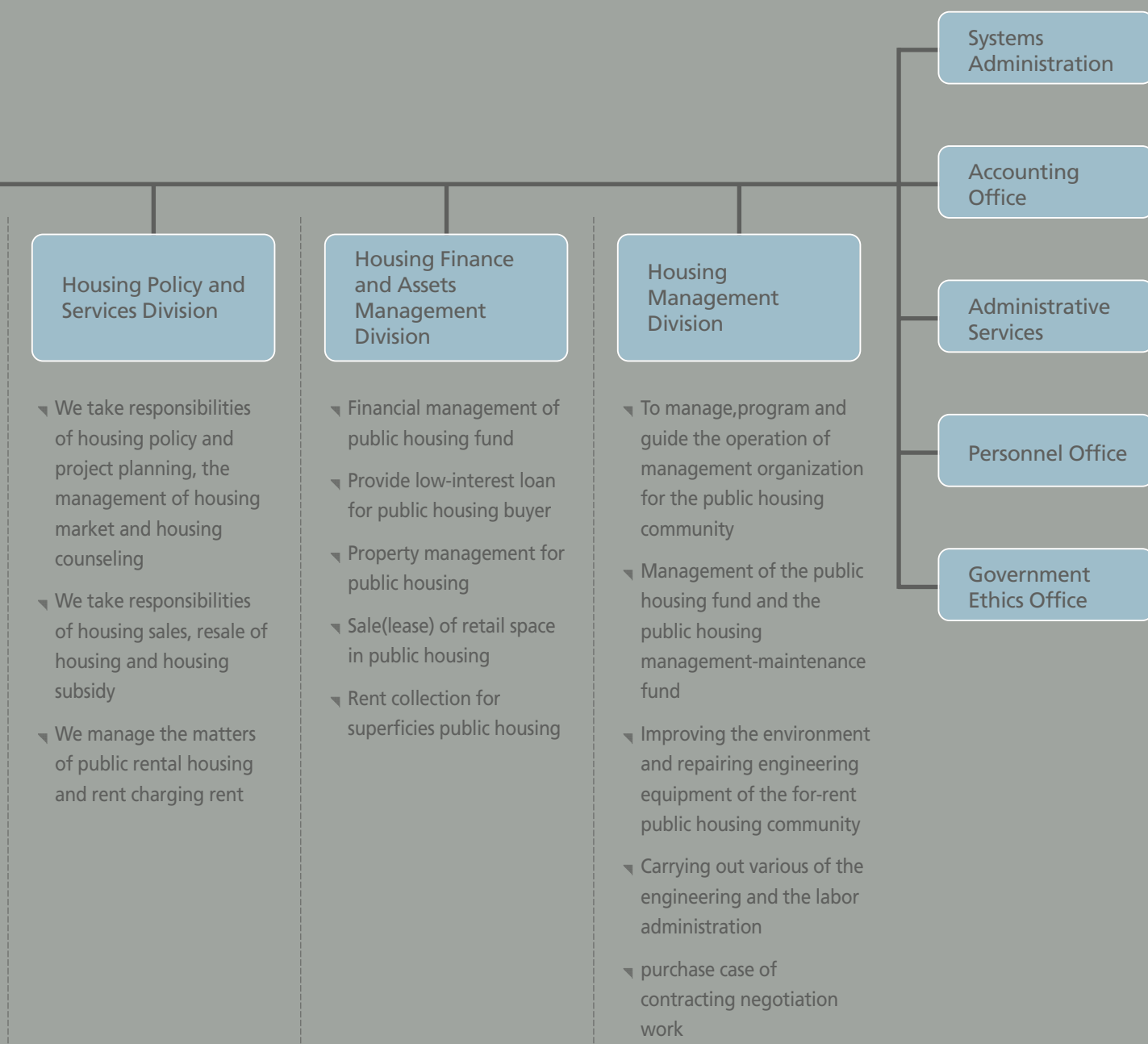
Taipei City Government endeavors to realize our strengths as a far-sighted, globally competitive city; to build a city that is pedestrian-friendly, human-scaled and livable; to encourage diverse cultural and leisure activities; to harmonize with our natural surroundings and increase our ecological sustainability; 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

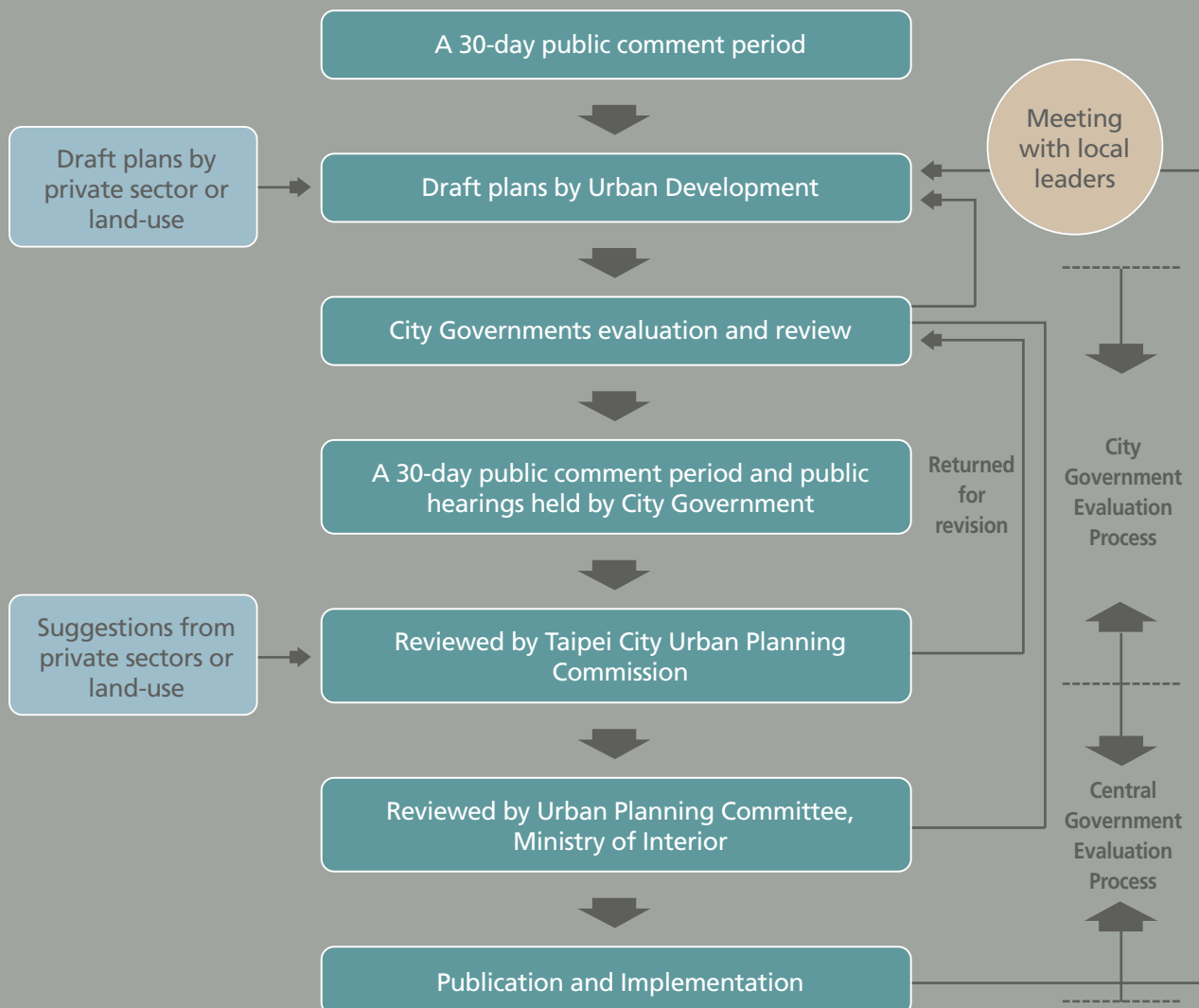




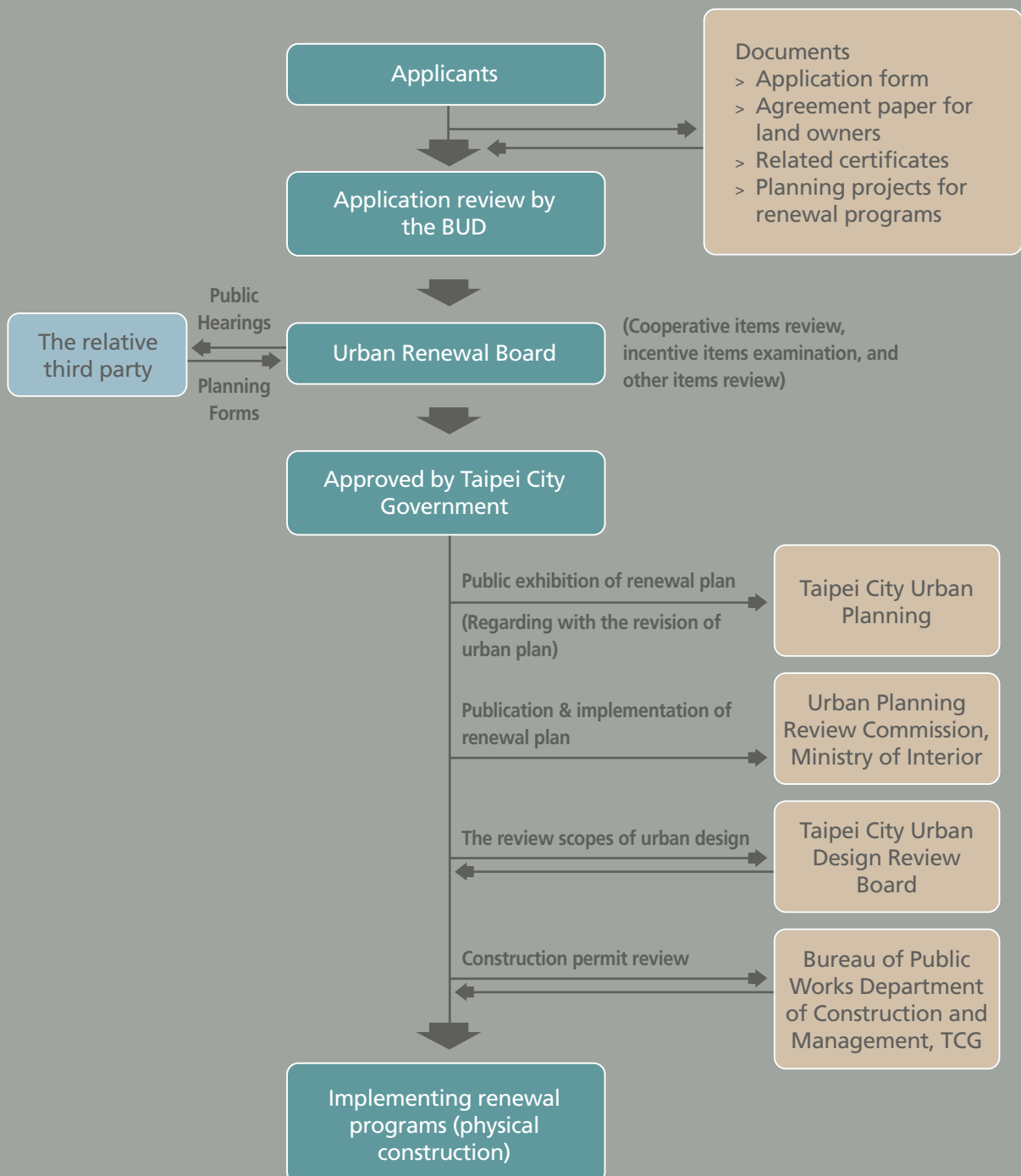
Appendices

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The Urban Planning Procedure



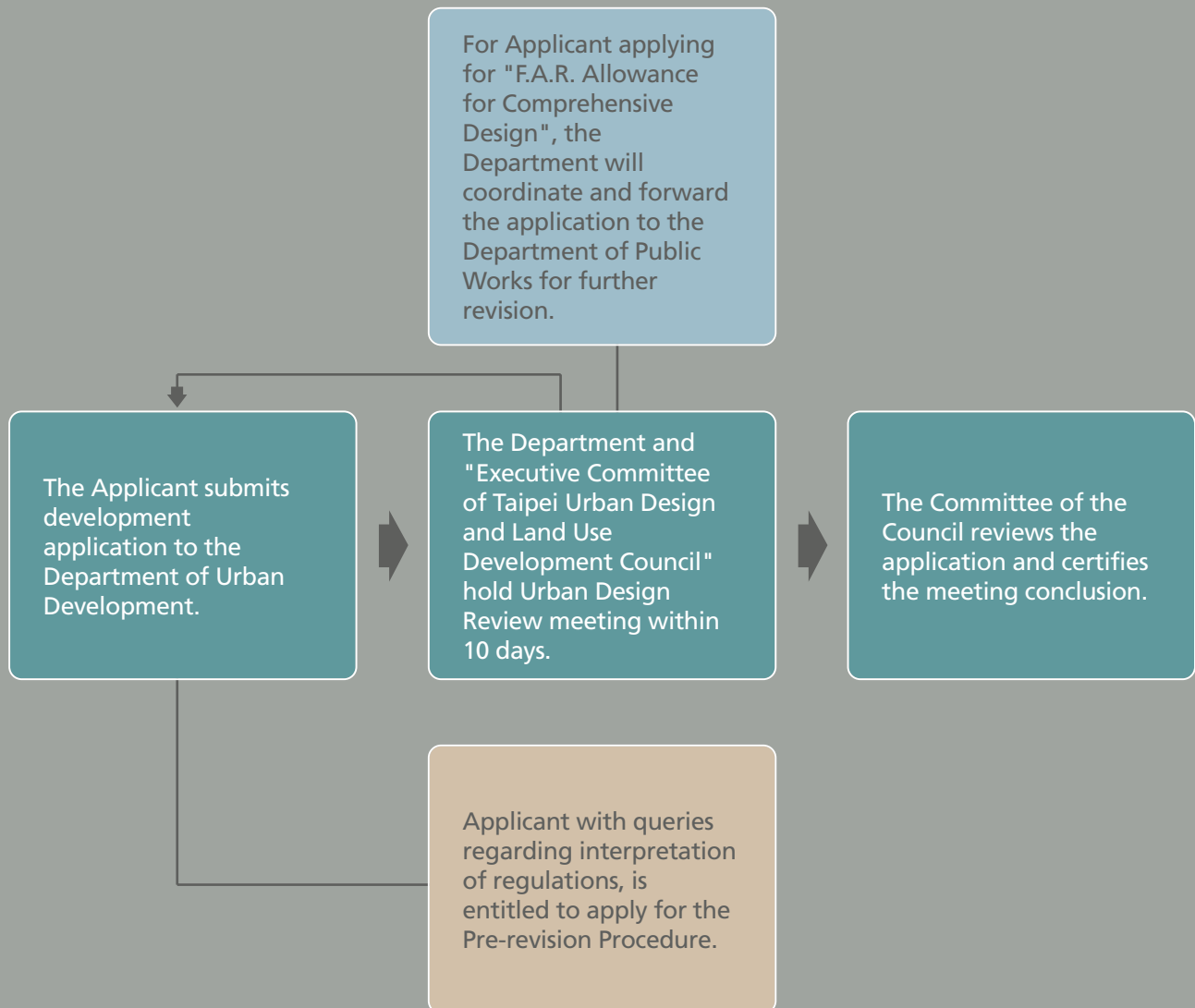
The Procedure of Urban Renewal Application

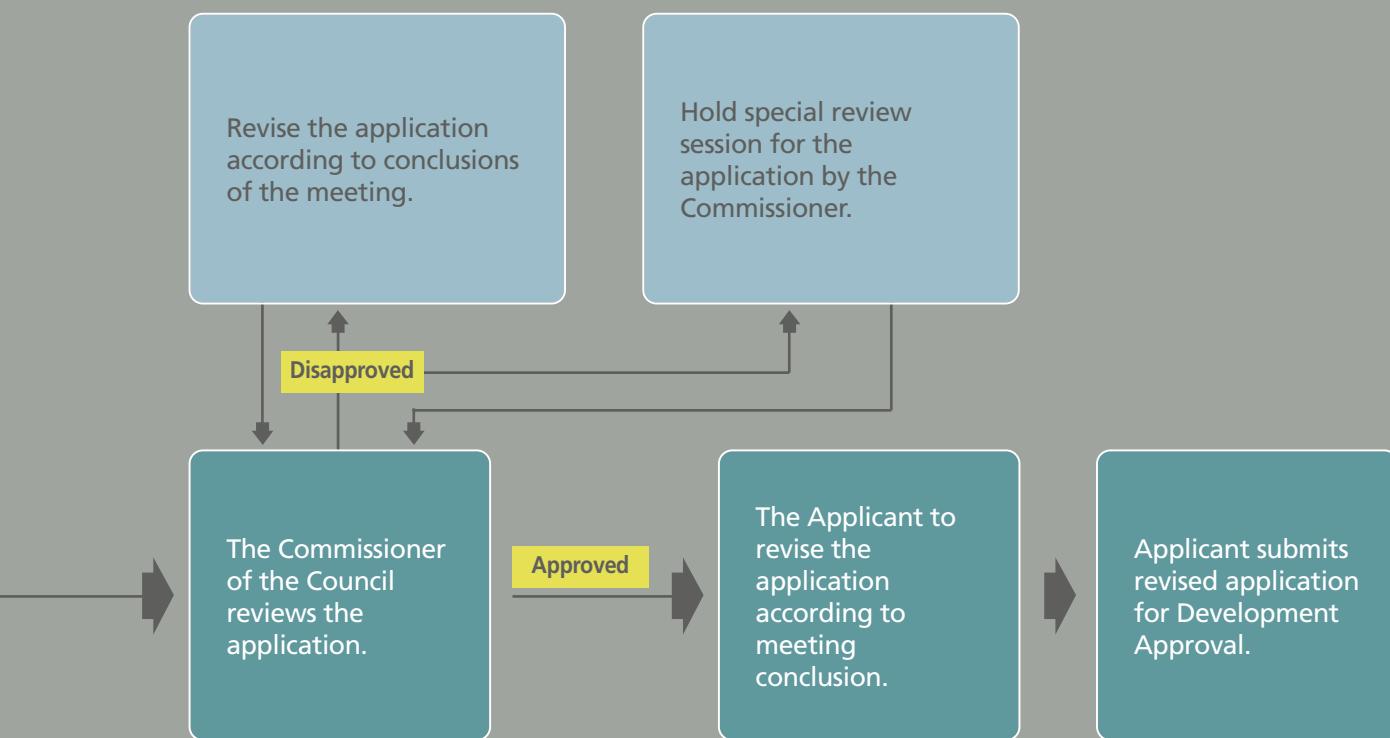


Appendices

/ A Diagrammatic Introduction for the Department of Urban Development /

The Procedure of Urban Design Review in Taipei





Information Service — Web Sites

- **Taipei City Government** <[http:// www.taipei.gov.tw](http://www.taipei.gov.tw)>
- **Department of Urban Development** <[http:// www.planning.tcg.gov.tw](http://www.planning.tcg.gov.tw)>
- **Urban Design Review (Chinese text only)**
<[http:// www.urbandesign.taipei.gov.tw](http://www.urbandesign.taipei.gov.tw)>
- **Urban Redevelopment Office Taipei City**
<<http://www.uro.gov.tw/EngLish/Default.aspx>>

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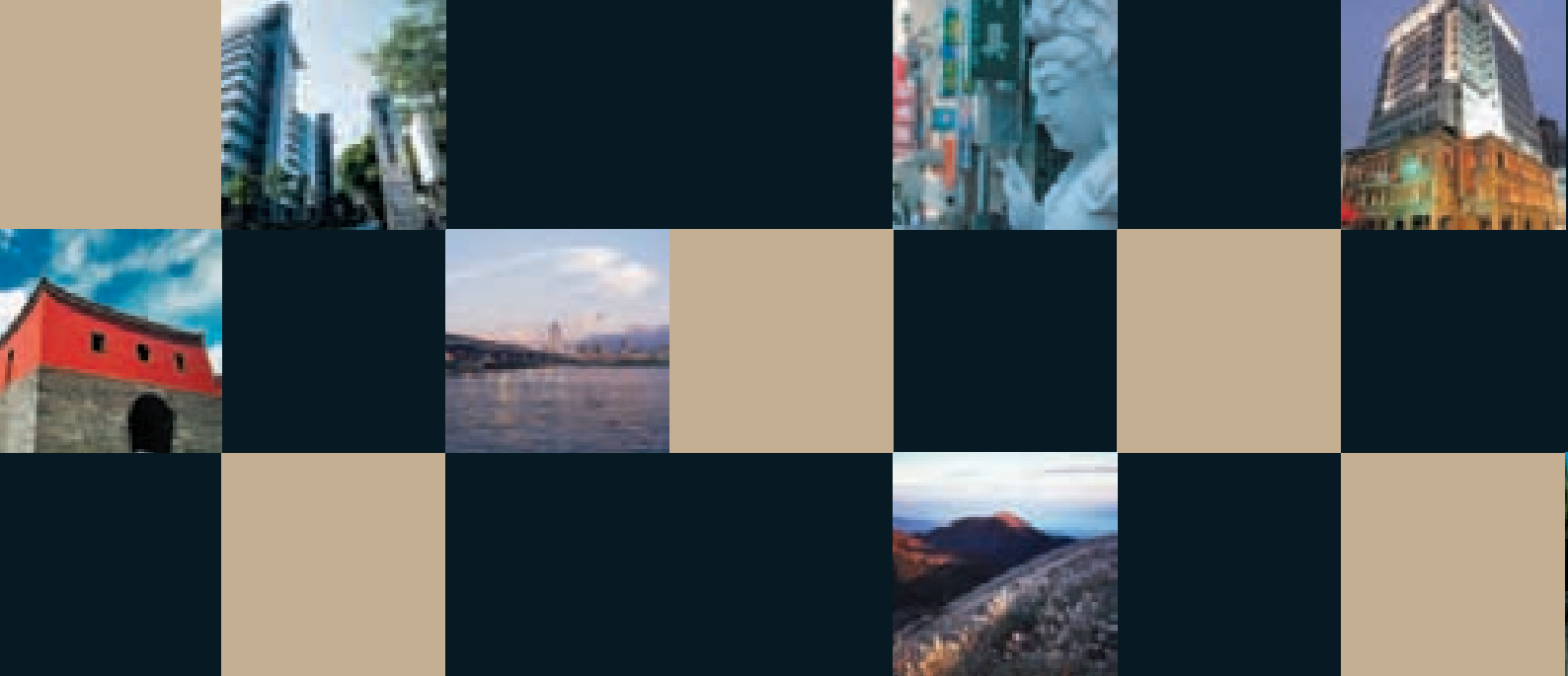
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