

## **Implementation of urban development project**

### **A. Population and its density in the urban development areas**

By the end of 2011, the population in current nationwide urban development project areas was 18,730,000, and had reached the goal of 25,115,000 (74.6%). The current population density is 3,935 people per square kilometer. In terms of geological location, the current population in New Taipei City is 3,790,000, 20.2% of the total population, followed by Taipei City of 2,651,000 (14.2%) and Kaohsiung City of 2,520,000 (13.5%). The current population density in Taipei City is 9,735 people per square kilometer, followed by Hsinchu City of 7,662 people per square kilometer and then the Kaohsiung City of 6,041 people per square kilometer.

### **B. Urban development project categories**

By the end of 2011, the number of the nationwide urban development plan places was 438 which increased 1 place in comparison with 2010 and the area is 475,914 hectares, which increased 888 hectares in comparison with 2010.

Urban development project categories include city (township) development, township urban development and special district. In which, the number of city (township) development plan places was 126 which was the same as last year. The area is 174,531 hectares, which occupies 36.7% of total urban development area, with an increase of 312 hectares in comparison with last year. The number of township urban development was 191, which was the same as last year. The area is 65,068 hectares, which occupies 13.7% of the total area, with an increase of 335 hectares in comparison with last year. The number of newly-designated Urban Development Special Districts was 121, with an increase of 1 place in comparison with last year (Specific area of Changhua High Speed Rail Station in Changhua County). The area is 236,315 hectares, which occupies 49.7% of the total area, with an increase of 241 hectares in comparison with last year.

### **C. Land usage in the urban development project**

The land usage in the nationwide urban development project was divided into “urban development district” and “non-urban development district.” The “urban development district” contained residential areas, business areas, industrial areas, administrative areas, educational areas, public facilities areas and special purpose areas. The “non-urban development district” included agricultural areas, conservation areas, scenic areas and river areas. By the end of 2011, the total “urban development district” was 203,603 hectares (42.8%) which slightly decreased 0.4% than that of last year (204,471 hectares). The area of the “non-urban development district” was 272,311 hectares (57.2%) which increased 0.6% than that of last year (270,555 hectares). For the land usage in the urban development project, the conservation areas contained 136,325 hectares (28.6%), followed by agricultural areas (99,062 hectares, 20.8%) and public facilities areas (91,143, 19.2%).

### **D. Public utility land of the urban development project**

By the end of 2011, the area of the public utility land was 91,143 hectares (19.2%) of the land in the urban development project, which was 475,914 hectares. Among the usage of public facilities, the land area for pedestrian path usage was 34,430 hectares (37.8%); followed by 12,646 hectares of park land (13.9%) and 12,007 hectares of campus land (13.2%).

According to the Article 45 of the Urban Planning Law, the percentage of parks, sports areas, green areas, squares and play grounds cannot be less than ten percent in the whole planning area. Such an amount indicates one of the national competition indicators. By the end of 2011, the area of parks, sports areas, green areas, squares and play grounds in the county was 16,651 hectares (18.3% for the public utility land), but had only 3.5% in the whole urban planning project, inadequate 6.5% to the regulation (10%). Limited by the specific situation of financial difficulty in local governments, the project needs to be adjusted and extended in the coming years. Penghu County has the highest percentage (8.0%) of the five public utilities, followed by Kaohsiung City (7.9%) and Pingtung County (6.3%).

As to the construction rate (the construction area of the planned area) of parks, sports areas, green areas, squares and play grounds, Lienchiang County has the highest percentage (66.1%), followed by Kaohsiung City (65.4%) and Chiayi City (52.6%).

**E. Status of public construction implementation in the urban development project**

As of the end of year 2011, the implementation progression of New-developed public facilities are as below:

- (1) New- developed roads, such as asphalt roads, cement concrete roads, gravel roads and sand roads. The area of new-developed was 864,986 square meters; widened 292,251 square meters and covered 16,193,539 square meters.
- (2) 142 bridges (69,641 square meters), which included 131 steel concrete bridges (42,245 square meters).
- (3) 14 rainwater pump stations (processing 53.1 cubic meters for every second), drainages (172,290 meters, including side ditches of the road), 4 sewage water treatment plants (processing 12,564 cubic meters for every day), and sewage drainages 311,389 meters) had been constructed.
- (4) 110 parks (803,369 square meters) had been constructed.