

The Regional Development Plan

For balancing the development in each district, allocating population and industrial activities reasonably, conserving and utilizing natural resources to increase fully economical development, improving living environment and enhancing welfare, the government is now implementing the regional development plan in four districts: northern, central, southern and western Taiwan in order to achieve the goal of regional development.

A. Application of conversion of non-urban lands of ten hectares or more

Since the implementation of regional planning, non-urban lands of 10 hectares or more have been mainly converted to residential communities, golf courses, universities, amusement and recreation lands, special business or usage lands and industrial lands. In 2007, ten land use conversion applications for non-urban lands 8 hectares or more had been approved. This effected the conversion of 151.4 hectares non-urban lands, and showed a decrease of 65.8% compared to the previous year's figures. Some of the applications of conversion cases in 2007 had not been approved and were not counted into the area calculation due to the facts that some were not related with area conversion or the change of utility locations in the approved applications.

In terms of geographical locations, Taoyuan County and Nantou County, which had 2 applications, had the most numbers of approved non-urban land (10 hectares or more) conversion applications in 2007; followed by Taipei County (1), Miaoli County (1), Yulin County (1) and Pingtung County (1). In terms of land area, most of these approved land conversion applications benefited Nantou County, where 41.1 hectares were approved for land conversion; followed by Pingtung County (34.6 hectares) and Taoyuan County (30.3 hectares).

As for the usages and conversion areas, in 2007, the conversion of hillside residential community, which were 59.9 hectares, were the largest land conversion. the conversion lands of transport land were 59.1 hectares; the university campus conversion was 21.7 hectares. Other land conversions were: industrial lands (5.9 hectares), amusement and recreation land (4.9 hectares).

B. Construction surplus soil and filler soil

Due to the rapid development of social economic activities in Taiwan, the general

constructions and public constructions increased gradually, and the amount of construction surplus soil & gravel quantities is a larger scale. The total annual construction surplus soil & gravel production volume in Taiwan in 2007 amounted to 37,932,000 cubic meters which decreased 5.4% in comparison with 2006. The required filler soil was 5,049,000 cubic meters which decreased 23.6% in comparison with last year. An analysis of the construction surplus soil & gravel quantities showed that 19,873,000 cubic meters of which were building construction surplus soil & gravel (52.4%), and 18,059,000 cubic meters of which were public construction surplus soil & gravel (47.6%); wherein the building construction (inclusive of national construction projects) surplus soil & gravel production volume was slightly higher than that of public construction.

According to the analysis of construction surplus soil and required filler soil in each county in 2007, the counties which had the volume of construction surplus soil & gravel over million cubic meters were as followed: Taipei County, Taipei City, Taichung City, Kaoshiung County, Kaoshiung City, Hsinchu County, Taichung County, Hsinchu City and Taoyuan County. The counties which had the volume of required filler soil over million cubic meters were Tainan (1,420,000 cubic meters) and. The volume of construction required filler soil was higher than that of construction surplus soil in Tainan County and Pingtung County. If the public construction administrations have a thorough plan on the construction soil and gravel, it will be more efficient in constructing process and decrease the construction budget.

C. Operation of Construction Surplus Soil & Gravel Dumping Ground

A place which was used for storing, piling, filling and burying, transporting, recycling, classifying, working and reusing for garbage for construction surplus soil was called dumping ground. In the past, dumping ground was used for temporary storage, piling, filling and burying. Since 2003, it was converted into a processing place of classifying, working and reusing. As of the year end of 2007, a total of 125 dumping ground were approved for establishment capable of storing and processing 59,490,000 cubic meters, with a total area of 577.7 hectares which decreased 9.4% in dumping ground, decreased 2.9% in storing and processing and decreased 28.2% in total area by comparing with 2006.

In terms of the location of dumping grounds, 12 dumping grounds were located in Taipei County, 12 dumping grounds were located in Hsinchu County, and 12 dumping grounds were located in Kaoshiung County, followed by Miaoli County (11 dumping grounds) and Hualien County (9 dumping grounds); Chiayi County is the only county which has not yet establish plans for dumping grounds. In terms of the processing volume, 11,334,000 cubic meters of which were processed in Taipei County and followed by Kaoshiung County (7,619,000 cubic meters) and Hsinchu County (6,609,000 cubic meters).