

Implementation of urban development project

A. Population and its density in the urban development areas

By the end of 2010, the population in current nationwide urban development project areas was 18,408,000, and had reached the goal of 25,183,000 (73.1%); the current population density is 3,875 people per square kilometer. The current population in the development areas in Taiwan Province is 14,157,000 and the population density is 3,416 people per square kilometer. The current population in Taipei City is 2,619,000 and its density is 9,635 people per square kilometer. In Kaohsiung City, the current population is 1,525,000 and the population density is 10,399 people per square kilometer. The population in Fujian Province is 107,000 and the population density is 573 people per square kilometer.

B. Urban development project categories

By the end of 2010, the number of the nationwide urban development plan places was 437 which increased 2 places in comparison with 2009 and the area is 475,026 hectares, which decreased 86 hectares in comparison with 2009.

Township Urban Development Council has a category of such 3 districts as city (township) development, township 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 174,218 hectares, which occupies 36.7% of total urban development area, with a decrease of 472 hectares in comparison with last year. The number of Township Development was 191, which was the same as last year. The area is 64,733 hectares, which occupies 13.6% of the total area, with an increase of 94.2 hectares in comparison with last year. The number of newly-designated Urban Development Special Districts was 120, with an increase of 2 places in comparison with last year (in which specific area of Hsinchu Science Park, Chunan Base Peripheral Locality in Miaoli County and Anping Harbor National Historical Park in Tainan City were added). The area is 236,074 hectares, which occupies 49.7% of the total area, with an increase of 292 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 2010, the total “urban development district” was 204,471 hectares (43.0%) which slightly increased 1.1% (202,166 hectares) than that of last year. The area of the “non-urban development district” was 270,555 hectares (57.0%) which decreased 0.9% (272,946 hectares) than that of last year. For the land usage in the urban development project, the conservation areas contained 134,461 hectares (28.3%), followed by agricultural areas (99,090 hectares, 20.9%) and public facilities areas (91,166, 19.2%).

D. Public utility land of the urban development project

By the end of 2010, the area of the public utility land was 91,166 hectares (19.2%) of the land in the urban development project, which was 475,026 hectares. Among the usage of public facilities, the land area for pedestrian path usage was 33,831 hectares (37.1%); followed by 12,630 hectares of park land (13.9%) and 12,046 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 2010, the area of parks, sports areas, green areas, squares and play grounds in the county was 16,816 hectares (18.4% 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. Kaohsiung City has the highest percentage (15.0%) of the five public utilities, followed by Taichung City (7.9%) and Penghu County (7.7%).

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 Taichung City (54.9%) and Chiayi City (52.6%).

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

1. As of the end of year 2010, 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 1,369,614 square meters; widened 644,346 square meters and covered 8,500,519 square meters.

(2) 57 bridges (97,853 square meters), which included 40 steel concrete bridges (61,589 square meters).

(3) 20 rainwater pump stations (processing 65.0 cubic meters for every second), drainages (311,877 meters, including side ditches of the road), 17 sewage water treatment plants (processing 1,909,744 cubic meters for every day), and sewage drainages (416,606 meters) had been constructed.

(4) 132 parks (1,198,862 square meters) had been constructed.