

出國報告（類別：研討會議）

“第八屆環太平洋區參與式社區設計研討會”論文發表與學術交流

服務機關：臺灣大學建築與城鄉研究所

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派赴國家：韓國／首爾

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經費來源：推動學術國際化相關措施建城所

壹、出國目的

前往韓國首爾參加“第八屆環太平洋區參與式社區設計研討會”(The 8th Conference of the Pacific Rim Community Design Network)發表論文：

“The Changing Meaning of Public Space: Emergence of Temporary Land Use for Community Gardens in Taipei City.”

參訪韓國首爾城美山社區(Mt. Sung-mi village)、弘益大學周邊(Street around Hongik University)、京義線鐵道公園(Gyeongui Line Park)。

與環太平洋其他國家成員交流參與式社區設計的經驗。

貳、過程

Aug. 21th

1. 搭乘大韓航空 KE692 班機前往韓國仁川機場
2. 自韓國仁川機場搭乘 6002 巴士前往首爾

Aug. 22th

1. 研討會報到、繳費
2. 聆聽現場演講



演講



講者座談

Aug. 23th

發表論文：9:00-10:30 Session 1

“The Changing Meaning of Public Space: Emergence of Temporary Land Use for Community Gardens in Taipei City.”



論文發表



論文發表



論文發表會場



論文發表

Aug. 24th

1. 參訪韓國首爾城美山社區(Mt. Sung-mi village)
2. 參訪弘益大學周邊(Street around Hongik University)
3. 參訪京義線鐵道公園(Gyeongui Line Park)。



城美山社區(Mt. Sung-mi village)簡報



弘益大學周邊(Street around Hongik University)



京義線鐵道公園(Gyeongui Line Park)



圓桌討論(Final Section)



圓桌討論分組報告(Final Section)



閉幕式(Surprising Ending)

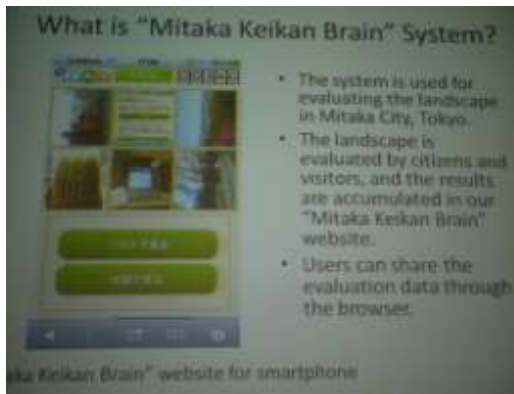
參、心得及建議

一、 跨國經驗交流

這次”第八屆環太平洋區參與式社區設計研討會”有來自日本、韓國、美國、台灣等地的學生與老師，發表的論文分別針對各種不同的主題探討，讓彼此能夠有跨國的經驗交流與分享。

我所發表的場次中，日本與韓國都提到利用 IT 技術來輔助社區設計相關工作。韓國致力於發展 U-City，企圖使科技應用於無所不在的角落之中，包括兒童遊戲場、街道燈柱等等；日本以手機 APP 讓一般民眾都可以反映對於景觀、社區環境的意見，透過不同欄位資料的蒐集，掌握都市中哪些角落應該加緊改善，快速反應民眾的建議。

這些工具雖然少了面對面交流的機會，但確實應用了新科技，試圖找出某些使用 IT 產品族群對於環境的意見。反過來看，我們也從中更能看出，奠基於人與人面對面溝通的工作坊，更具有”交流”的成效，更能串成網絡。



日本手機 APP 應用於社區設計



韓國 IT 產業應用於社區設計 U-City

二、 首爾城美山社區(Mt. Sung-mi village)

城美山社區是一個自主進行「社區營造」的區域，本身並非來自於行政區域的劃分，也不是起始於政府資源的補助。當地的民眾因為反對政府的開發計畫，認為兒童的遊戲空間會因此消失，所以透過積極主動的集結，花了三年時間阻止了城市的開發計畫。也就是這樣的一個起源，讓這裡的家長聚在一起，展開設置另類學校的實踐行動，成為一個社區支持式、居民合作式的社區。

城美山所創辦的另類學校，家長就是老師，家長一起經營廚房、圖書室，所有的一切沒有來自政府的資金，學校所在土地受限於法令登記在一個人名下，實為社區居民所共同擁有。由於有了這樣的集結與關注學習的另類學校，慢慢地擴展出許多社區行動，包括植樹活動、社區運動會，街道上的年度嘉年華會等等，讓這個社區成為很多家長想要移入的好地方。

除此之外，社區還有「社區貨幣」。這些貨幣除了交換彼此的勞務之外，實際上也可以真正使用在店家裡面，社區因為這樣的網絡鏈結，發展出「友善商店」的模式，一方面有更安心的產品消費，另一方面也是社區裡面接納居民聚會聊天、心理滿足的場所。

這樣的社區裡面，許多事情都是共同思考、共同解決。其中也有 **Co-Housing** 協同住宅實際落成的案例，有九戶人家自己集資買了地，一起商量決定建築的形式，蓋好以後成為一個共同住宅。

這個案例從頭到尾沒有政府資金投入，關鍵就是大家有合作的共識，每個居民都站出來主張自己想要的生活，非常精彩值得參照的案例。



Co-Housing



Co-Housing 入口



另類學校



家長參與管理的圖書館



社區舉辦各種嘉年華活動



社區居民展示「社區貨幣」

三、組織完善的研討會

首爾接辦此次第八屆環太平洋參與式社區設計研討會，展現了有效率的研討會規劃與執行。議程第一天 8/22 所在的 COEX 會場是韓國首爾重要大型會議中心，透過大會所拉到的贊助，使得會場安排大方、舒適。現場所有的同步口譯耳機免證件兌換，直接放置於座椅、桌上供聽眾使用。結束所有研討會議程、參訪行程之後，大會安排大家回到室內教室，以圓桌討論的形式，讓大家針對這幾天的討論、參訪，共同發想「關鍵字」，以補充可能本次研討會議題面向的遺漏，或是提出一個共同的共識或呼

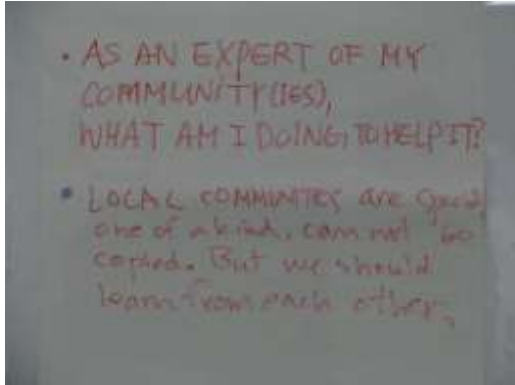
籲。效果也是非常的好。在開始享用結束晚宴之前，主辦單位更是邀請到專業聲樂團體，現場演唱知名歌劇曲目，使得所有參加者驚呼連連，現場的氣氛營造的非常的溫馨、不捨。



圓桌討會會場



與會者熱烈討論



意見呈現(by John K.C. Liu)



專業演唱團體帶動氣氛

肆、附錄

發表論文全文：

The Changing Meaning of Public Space: Emergence of Temporary Land Use for Community Gardens in Taipei City

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Abstract

Although Taipei is a high density city, some land owners kept their dilapidated buildings for ensuring the right of joining urban renewal process in the future. Others didn't care about their empty lands and just had fences around because of the low land tax.

Facing the development and landscape in Taipei, neighbors deeply wish to have more open space just in their community even for a short period. Between the status of waiting land and renewal building, some citizens want these lands to become green and open spaces.

This article examines the experience of emergence of temporary land use for community open space in Taipei city. Several temporary open spaces are created by the cooperation of NGOs, communities, designers, neighbors and city government. Participatory activities went through the whole process including negotiating with land owners at the beginning, discussing the content of the garden during design period, maintaining the open space by NGOs and neighbors, and bringing up the new vision and policy in the end.

The meaning of public space in Taipei is changing. A new idea "Temporary Community Space" are arising. Public space refers not only parks or permanent spaces but short period community gardens now. Besides waiting for urban renewal as empty lands and dilapidated buildings, the new third idea leads the emergence of both green space and civil society.

I. Urban Planning and Consciousness of Public Space

What Taipei's public spaces look like are really from the laws about urban planning and the people's consciousness of public life. In Taipei's Urban Planning Act, there are several public parks served for around people. And many open spaces were created from the Urban Regeneration projects and buildings reconstruction. For encouraging urban development, city government set up regulations of bulk reward system. Under Urban Renewal Act, land owners have to keep their dilapidated buildings for ensuring the right of joining urban renewal process in the future. Because of the small lots of property, it takes a long time to integrate the owners for an urban renewal project. So Taipei's landscape and the status of open spaces are much related with these regulations.

Another important viewpoint is the people's awareness of public spaces in Taipei. In the tradition, going to the park isn't a habit with Taiwan's people. We have the public life in the temple square, along a city road or arcade. These public spaces are different from the modern public park. They are mostly close to the definition of semi-public open space and people have their own rules which are not published from city government. They can have commercial exchanges and put their own furniture there. These kinds of consciousness of public life are against the modern imaginations of public parks from the Urban Planning Act and related rules. Finally people think the responsibility of maintaining the public park belongs to the city government. And most open space around the housing are only for getting bulk reward. There is a big gap between public life and open space.

II. Community Empowerment and Participatory Design

Responding the lack of public sphere in the daily life and urban development, Taipei city government launched a series of community empowerment policies. Community people get together and propose their own plan to improve environment. They went out to fight gas station, redesign their neighbor park and hold community parties. What they do is made their life better and have a sense of community. After some cases like that, city government set up a "Community Planner" system. People can attend the training courses to have knowledge and skills about community planning. These planners finally join the community develop affairs and co-work with local people.

Although there are more and more community empowerment affairs happened in Taipei, public parks and neighbor environment are getting better, it seems people don't have enough open spaces for their everyday life. Some land owners kept their dilapidated buildings for ensuring the right of joining urban renewal process in the future. Others didn't care about their empty lands and just had fences around because of the low land tax. People started to aware

that private land should have to take a active public role for environment. Facing the development and landscape in Taipei, neighbors deeply wish to have more open space just in their community even for a short period. Between the status of waiting land and renewal building, some citizens want these lands to become green and open spaces.

III. Taipei Beautiful Project and Community Gardens with NGOs

For welcoming the Taipei International Flora Exposition¹ in 2010, Taipei City Government announced “Taipei Beautiful Series Project” in 2009. The project consists of 8 series and 3 Synthetic Plans² to solve the visual improved needs. In the policy of “Taipei Beautiful Series II”, city government encouraged land owners to create temporary open spaces by bulk award. They finally removed old buildings and maintained these temporary open spaces at least 18 months. Not until the new building start constructing, keep it open to the public is needed. This new type of open spaces breaks some regular thinking and rules about public affairs.

Before the policy, lands seem to be used only for new buildings or public parks. There was nothing to do with those vacancies and old buildings which were waiting for the urban renewal process completed.³ It opened the new idea about interim use as a temporary community garden. And these temporary open spaces are not defined and ruled by the Urban Planning Act, so the space form and use program are much more flexible than public parks. People can farm, make a fire, have water collecting installation and use it easily without complex procedures of borrowing.

On the other side, a project “Green Life Axis along Roosevelt Rd” from Taipei Urban Redevelopment Office tried to gather local people and NGOs for a new public green life. Neighbors and leaders of some NGOs that involved in sustainable environmental movement are invited into the decision-making sessions during the participatory design process. Through the workshops, the concept and the form of open spaces in temporary use were further identified, and the connection between design and maintain stage was also built at the same

¹ The 2010 Taipei International Flora Exposition (2010 Flora Expo) opened on November 6, 2010 and ran until April 25, 2011 in Taipei, Taiwan. It is a garden festival recognized by the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH / IAHP). It was the first such internationally recognized exposition to take place in Taiwan.

² The 8 series are: (1) Increasing Open Public Space for Landmark Buildings in Taipei, (2) Regenerating the Urban Environment and Decreasing the Number of Obsolete buildings and Waste, (3) A Good Location with a New Look: Cleaning and Decorating External Wall Space in the City, (4) Attractive Shops with Beautifully Designed Signboards, (5) Friendly School Campuses with Bright and Welcoming Fencing, (6) Utilizing Unused Urban Land for Gardening and Forestation, (7) Great Lighting Design Brightens Up the Night in Taipei, (8) Displaying Public Art on Public Buildings. And the 3 Synthetic Plans are: (1) New Roads and Street Scenes with Unifying Design Concepts and Themes, (2) Rendering Riverside Scenery Elegant by Integrating Waterfront Resources, (3) Demonstrating the Government's Administrative Vigor by Integrating Public Assets and Resources. More details see the url: <http://ebook.taipei.gov.tw/yearbook/2009/fscommand/english.pdf>.

³ By the Urban Renewal Law, the building existence proof is needed, there was no other legal way to make the land owners tear down the ageing buildings before the renewal projected is approved. As results, lots of vacancies and old buildings were fenced up waiting for the reconstruction, which produced the problems of urban landscape and local environmental issues.

time. After the garden construction, the NGO (Green Citizens' Action Alliance, Willow Den Independent Bookstore Alliance, etc.) held the activities to spread their ideals, and local community helped for the daily maintenance. These co-cooperated POPS open the imaginations of new urban life in public spaces.



Figure1: The old house had become the awaiting site of urban renewal.(Before)



Figure2: Rain Water Garden as the temporary open space.(After)

Some people are against the “Taipei Beautiful Series II” because of its bulk award. And they held many events to enlarge the public discussion about the issue. Although the argument is much more on the topic that if we ought to have this kind of temporary open spaces by giving land owners long term floor area bonus, citizens learn the concept of interim use from those open spaces and public debate. After the social movement, Taipei City Government had decided to stop giving extra floor area bonus for exchanging temporary open spaces. Some researchers start to find the better possibilities for creating temporary open spaces to continue the emerging alternative public spaces after Flora Expo.

IV.Emergence of New Public Sphere and Open Space

One of the temporary open spaces along Roosevelt Rd. called “Rain Water Garden” is located in a neighborhood without any public park. A real estate company wants to integrate nearby lands to become a whole urban renewal project unit. This awaiting land applied for the temporary open space. After holding workshops with local people and leaders of NGOs, “Rain Water Garden” has been made used of an outdoor environmental education site because its rain water collecting installation. Neighbors, nearby office staffs and passengers and even the school teachers and students use this garden in different time and purposes. People could not be aware of water conservation in general public parks, but from this site offered the educational function. Green Citizens' Action Alliance adopts this open space and advocates water conservation with local people there. It's a new page of civil society in Taipei.



Figure3: NGO held educational activity to see the rain water collecting installation.



Figure4: Citizens gathered together to make tea in Rain Water Garden.

These temporary open spaces under the policy encourage people to have a dream of green city. More and more neighborhood chiefs learn from these cases and start to apply for this kind of open spaces in their community. Some local group adopt national public lands to promote the activities of farming in the city, or holding farmer's markets, ecology observation activities and so on. Additionally, developers open their lands or buildings as "theme center" to the public. People can have coffee, go to exhibition and listen to the speech in these kinds of temporary open spaces. Obviously, urban performs itself with many new expressions. We can recognize this type of temporary open space as a creative, an alternative way to offer the field of communications among public sphere.

Besides NGOs participated in the maintenance of community temporary open spaces and some young students stood out to fight the bulk reward of "Taipei Beautiful Series II", several researchers got together and had a study group tried to find the better following policy about temporary community open spaces. They suggest Taipei city government to set up a "Space Share Center" to match the land supply and demand. By doing that, the owners can easily share lands or empty buildings with other citizens. And they will share not only spaces but happiness in a dense network. Now Taipei Urban Redevelopment Office had accepted the research solution and starts to co-operate with NGO recently.



Figure5: Study group held public discussion in the temporary open space.



Figure6: Study group got together to have workshops for finding the better policy suggestion.

The meaning of public space in Taipei is changing. A new idea "Temporary Community

Space” are arising. Public space refers not only regular parks or permanent spaces but short period community gardens now. Besides waiting for urban renewal as empty lands and dilapidated buildings, the new third idea leads the emergence of both green space and civil society. It brings citizens a new way of creating urban landscape and a better tool to understand the city.

V.Conclusion

This article examines the experience of emergence of temporary land use for community open space in Taipei city. Several temporary open spaces are created by the cooperation of NGOs, communities, designers, neighbors and city government. Participatory activities went through the whole process including negotiating with land owners at the beginning, discussing the content of the garden during design period, maintaining the open space by NGOs and neighbors, and bringing up the new vision and policy in the end.

Long before “Taipei Beautiful Series Project” was launched, there has been a lengthy clamoring of non-government sectors, and communities claim for those idle spaces to be released for the diverse use. “Taipei Beautiful Series II” makes the use of FAR bonus to create temporary open spaces in the city. Besides offering the green visual landscape of the city, some of them exhibit the accessible, useful, educational functions which benefit the surroundings, and stimulate the social discussions.

Following the effect of the policy, civil society actively widened the public sphere by many different activities. It is the community participation process completes the urban social realm. And several debates made the better suggestions happened. Now we can say the meaning of public space in Taipei is changing. The emergence of temporary land use for community gardens in Taipei will lead the deep transformation about the public sphere and urban landscape.