

出國報告（出國類別：其他：國際會議）

2013 年國際智慧城市研討會
（2013 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SMARTER CITIES）

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報告日期：2014 年 2 月 28 日

出國時間：2013 年 11 月 13 日至 11 月 16 日

摘要

接受菲律賓大學邀請，參加 2013 年國際智慧城市研討會（2013 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SMARTER CITIES），發表論文。本研討會由菲律賓政府支持，菲律賓大學城市規劃學院承辦。邀請了包括歐、美、日、韓、台，以及菲律賓等多國學者，共聚一堂就智慧城市的各種面向，進行深入的探討。為期兩天的活動除研討會，我的論文發表安排在第二天，以智慧規劃設計為主題的研討單元。與會的學者來自歐美日菲律賓等國家的學者專家，我的演講題目是：為改變而保存——一個台灣小城市的規劃經驗。會外並安排參訪活動，對菲律賓的歷史文化，名勝古蹟有了第一手的接觸。

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一、 目的

接受菲律賓國立大學書面邀請，參加 2013 年國際智慧城市研討會（2013 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SMARTER CITIES），發表論文。這個國際性研討會，每兩年舉辦一次，由不同國家的學術單位輪流舉辦。研討會的目的有四：

1. 藉由分享及交換知識、教訓、經驗，能夠讓城市中的智慧科技與發明，提升美好的生活品質。
2. 從他國的智慧城市經驗學習，讓這些案例可以用來強化其他城市的推動進程。
3. 強化地方、國家、國際性的網路連結，行銷智慧城市概念。
4. 發表 2013 馬尼拉宣言，鼓勵各國參與者對智慧城市的推廣，尤其在亞洲地區。

二、 過程

本研討會由菲律賓政府支持，菲律賓大學城市規劃學院承辦。邀請了包括歐、美、日、韓、台，以及菲律賓等多國學者，共聚一堂。在為期兩天的會議中，第一天以各國大使的演說揭開序幕，安排了三位專家做主題演講，先是聯合國人類聚落計畫亞太區辦公室主任，日本的 Yoshinobu Fukasawa 先生，演講的主題為 state of world's cities: smarter/ prosperity of cities(圖 1)。其次是亞洲開發銀型區域及永續發展部、永續建設處主任，韓國籍的 Gil-hong Kim 博士，講題是 Managing Asian cities to become smarter cities(圖 2)。最後一位是菲律賓科技部智慧城市計劃室主任，Mario G. Montejo 博士，講題是 Launching of the smarter cities for a smarter Philipinees program(圖 3)。在智慧城市的總主題下，分五個子題發表討論，分別是智慧政府(smarter governance)、智慧運輸(smarter mobility)、智慧經濟(smarter economy)、智慧規劃設計(smarter planning and design)、以及智慧環境(smarter environment)。就智慧城市的各種面向，進行深入的探討，流程及內容詳附錄 1。

我則被安排於第二天的智慧規劃設計分組，發表題為為改變而保存——一個台灣小城市的規劃經驗。說明我在台灣的嘉義小城——朴子市，三年來以保存為主軸的城市發展規劃經驗(圖 4)。

發表內容除他國學者的經驗分享之外，菲律賓本國學者的經驗發表更是各國學者亟欲了解交流之處，當然來自台灣的經驗也吸引了許多人的聆聽。對於台灣都市發展中文化資產的角色及推動的經驗，有了初步的認識。參觀行程的安排得自於會前聯繫時我的建議，參觀了位於馬尼拉的世界遺產古城，並於古蹟餐廳中一邊欣賞傳統舞蹈，一邊享用傳統美食，度過了一個具文化深度的饗宴(圖 5、6)。

三、心得

研討會不僅邀請學者專家參與，政府機關部門的負責人，不論中央或地方均全程參與，並問了許多重要問題。研討會過程中並醞釀于結束時發表共同宣言，為智慧城市未來的走向提出願景。

過程中也接到韓國大學教授的口頭邀請，下回至韓國參與他辦的研討會。其他如德國學者以及遠道從非洲來的學者及政府官員，也都有機會進行交流談話。整個研討會內容豐富，吃住及參觀均見主辦單位的用心，與我們平常對菲律賓政府的既成觀念有很大的不同，政府的主事者非常重視智慧城市，也成立了相關部門從事未來的擘畫，值得我們學習。

四、建議事項

1. 研討會與在地文化的結合，提供國際人士認識本國文化的機會。
2. 研討會提出共同宣言，增進國際研討會的能見度及重要性。

五、(附錄)

1. 研討會流程表

14 November 2013 (Thursday)	
07:30 - 08:30	Registration of Participants
oPeNING ProGram	
08:30 - 08:35	Philippine National Anthem
08:35 - 08:45	Welcome Remarks hon. alfredo e. Pascual <i>President, University of the Philippines</i>
08:45 - 09:45	Conference Messages h. e. Joachim heidorn <i>Ambassador of Germany to the Philippines</i> h. e. Gijsbert anton boon von ochssee <i>Ambassador of the Netherlands to the Philippines</i> h. e. roberto L. mayorga <i>Ambassador of Chile to the Philippines</i> h. e. Toshinao urabe <i>Ambassador of Japan to the Philippines</i> austere a. Panadero <i>Undersecretary, Department of the Interior and Local Government</i> Cecilia s. alba
CoNFereNCe ProPer	
09:45 - 10:15	Conference Background and Introduction of Keynote Speakers
10:15 - 11:45	Keynote Speech dir. yoshinobu Fukasawa <i>Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations-Human Settlements Programme</i> state of World's Cities: smarter / Prosperity of Cities dr. Gil-hong Kim <i>Director, Sustainable Infrastructure Division</i> <i>Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank</i> managing asian Cities to become smarter Cities hon. mario G. montejo and mr. alejandro P. melchor III
11:45 - 13:00	Welcome Lunch
PLeNary sessIoN	
13:00 - 13:30	smarter economy Finance dr. Luis ma. r. Calinco , <i>President, Woodbury University, California, USA</i>
13:30 - 14:00	smarter environment dr. Jamie macKee , <i>Head of Discipline, Center for Interdisciplinary Built Environment Research, University of Newcastle, Australia</i>
14:00 - 14:30	smarter mobility dr. Primitivo Cal , <i>Executive Director, UP Planning & Development Research Foundation, Inc (PLANADES), Philippines</i>
14:30 - 15:00	smarter Planning design Prof. dr. dietwald Gruehn , <i>Professor, Technical University of Dortmund, Germany</i>
15:00 - 15:30	smarter People Living Prof. mark Goh , <i>Professor and Director, Industry Research, National University of Singapore</i>
15:30 - 16:00	a vision of smarter Cities ms. mariels almeda-Winhover , <i>President and General Manager, IBM Philippines Inc.</i>

14 November 2013 (Thursday)	
16:00 - 16:30	Japan's smarter Cities Program
16:30 - 17:00	smarter Governance dr. alex b. brillantes, Jr. , <i>Professor, University of the Philippines-National College of Public Administration and Governance.</i>
17:00 - 17:30	smarter City: best Practices of makati

15 November 2013 (Friday) – ParaLLeL sessions			
	smarter Governance	smarter mobility	smarter economy
8:30 - 10:00	<p>decentralization and urban Governance: rhetoric and Practice in Tanzania Ally Namangaya & Wilbard Kombe <i>Ardhi University, Tanzania</i></p> <p>how Chinese migrant Workers Live with multi-locality Einhard Schmidt-Kallert <i>Technical University of Dortmund, Germany</i></p> <p>dosT's Tv Whitespaces Program Beatrice Quimson</p>	<p>smart davao City: Leading the Way to sustainable Public Transportation development and operation George D. Esguerra <i>Transport & Traffic Planners Inc., Philippines</i></p> <p>ensuring Low Carbon urban areas through the adoption of City Logistics strategies and ICT to attain seamless Traffic Flow in Cities Hussein S. Lidasan <i>University of the Philippines–School of Urban and Regional Planning</i></p>	<p>smarter money for smarter Cities Felix Fuders <i>Universidad Austral de Chile</i></p> <p>application of Prospective studies to determine the regional development strategy Lines: Los ríos region, Chile (2008-2018) Ernesto Zumelzu <i>Universidad Austral de Chile</i></p> <p>dosT's smarter micro, small and medium-scale enterprises Program Carol Yorobe</p>
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break		
	smarter Governance	smarter mobility	smarter economy
10:15 - 11:45	<p>strengthening marikina City's disaster risk reduction and management system through Technology Del De Guzman <i>City of Marikina</i></p> <p>The development of a "state of the Cities in Ghana" report: a Conceptual-methodological approach Daniel K. B. Inkoom <i>Kwame Nkrumah University of Science</i></p> <p>smarter Planning and design</p> <p>biofied space design – Toward Future architectural material, energy and Integrated Information Akiko Watanabe <i>Tokyo Denki University, Japan</i></p> <p>Jung-gu City Long-term development Plan: 2013 – 2030 Byong Gyu Park <i>Seoul National University of Technology.</i></p>	<p>The Influence of Local extreme Weather Conditions to the urban Form and Walkability of World Cities: a Case study of the Central business district of singapore Ruth Equipaje <i>International Network for Traditional Building Architecture and Urbanism, Philippines</i></p> <p>smart Traffic management: the davao and makati experience Efren Abratique <i>Abratique and Associates, Inc., Philippines</i></p> <p>status and Trends: Transport emissions in developing asia Alvin Mejia <i>Clean Air Asia, Philippines</i></p>	<p>The road to a sustainable City (ecocomune) José Escaida <i>Universidad Austral de Chile</i></p> <p>eco-logic architecture: Conceptualizing buildings differently Romolo Valentino Nati <i>ITALPINAS Euroasian Design and Eco-Development Corporation, Philippines</i></p> <p>smarter environment</p> <p>sea Towards sd: Putting eNr into the Planner's and decision-maker's agenda Mario R. Delos Reyes <i>University of the Philippine-School of Urban and Regional Planning</i></p> <p>strengthening Local disaster risk reduction management Through automated Weather stations</p>
11:45 - 13:00	Lunch		

15 November 2013 (Friday) – ParaLLeL sessioNs			
	smarter Planning and design	smarter People and Living	smarter environment
13:00 - 15:00	<p>Preserve for Change, Planning experience of a small Town in Taiwan Ming-Hsiu Su <i>National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan</i></p> <p>smarter urban Greening: The Philippine Context Paulo Alcazaren <i>PGAA Creative Design, Philippines / Singapore</i></p> <p>Where is the Green Infrastructure in the Garden City of West africa Kumasi Eric Oduro-Ofori & Imoro Braimah <i>Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana</i></p> <p>Landscape architecture Trends in the Philippines: ecological Planning as an approach to the sustainable development of</p>	<p>Incorporating migration for sustainable housing development: Indications from Case studies in Ghana and south africa Eva Dick <i>Technical University of Dortmund, Germany</i></p> <p>Perceptions on how disaster risk may be reduced or mitigated: an exploratory study of Low-Income Communities In metro manila Ma. Lourdes T. Munarriz <i>University of the Philippines - School of Urban and Regional Planning</i></p> <p>Filipino minorities abroad: a Life of volunteerism, Community-building and support/Care-Giving Melita S. Thomeczek <i>Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines</i></p> <p>Literature: an untapped resource for urban Planning Jorge A. Garcia <i>Abiva Brothers Realty Corp., Philippines</i></p>	<p>uNesCo Geoparks: experiences and Lessons Learned for the Philippines Gero Hillmer <i>University of Hamburg, Germany</i></p> <p>urban development and Groundwater management in asian Cities Karen Ann B. Jago-on <i>University of the Philippines-School of Urban and Regional Planning</i></p> <p>Project Noah: Importance of Technology in mitigating hazards Carlos Primo C. David <i>University of the Philippines- National Institute of Geological Sciences</i></p> <p>Planning City extensions: an approach to achieving sustainable urban development Christopher Rollo <i>United Nations – Human Settlements Programme, Philippines</i></p>
15:00 - 15:45	Coffee Break		
Closing Program			
15:45 - 16:15	Presentation of the “2013 Manila Declaration on Smarter Cities” and Ceremonial Signing of Memorandum of Understanding		
16:15 - 16:30	Closing Remarks dr. Caesar a. saloma <i>Chancellor, University of the Philippines Diliman</i>		
16:30 - 16:40	Philippine National Anthem		
16:40 - 16:55	UP Naming Mahal		
16:55 - 17:30	Claiming of Certificates		

2.發表全文

Preserve for Change- A Small Town Experience in Taiwan

Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture & Interior Design, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Abstract

Located in southern Taiwan, Pu-zi is a small town with long history and rich cultural heritage. Like many of its kinds, it has been suffered from both the economical depression and population aging due to the regional competitions from outside and unpopular local business type from inside. Looking for a change for prosperity is a consensus. But how to change and what to change is still in an uncertain situation. This paper will explain how the professionals with historic preservation in mind, utilizing planning skills and design as tolls, to guide concerned citizens and community leaders all together to lay out the blue prints. The prints for change by preserving the traditional downtown fabric and restructuring business will eventually benefit local redevelopment in the future.

Keywords: downtown redevelopment, preservation, change

1. Introduction

1.1 A retrospect on regeneration of small scale towns in Taiwan,

There are about 319 small towns in Taiwan. This paper defines the small town with a population ranging from 30,000 to 60,000 people. What these small towns have in common are their long history and rich cultural heritage. On the other hand, they have also suffered difficulties to sustain the economical vitality and prevent outflow of population for decades.

The Taiwanese government had launched several projects to change this situation, by means of establishing the planning mechanism and getting aids from the central government. The most effective and famous two programs are “Creating new image for the cities and townships” of the Ministry of Interior, and “Community empowerment project” of the Ministry of Culture. The former one focused on the refining and beautifying the physical environment in the urban and rural areas. The later, concentrated on community empowerment, encourage citizens to organize and participate in local affairs. The project has successfully fostered many local communities around Taiwan after decades of continuous efforts. These efforts set a solid foundation for the local redevelopment for the years to come.

Another project came from the concern to the conflict between historic preservation and new development. Starting with several controversial events in the 1970s, after several unsuccessful attempts to rescue the cultural heritage sites from the destroy of bulldozer, the preservation community lobbied legislators and finally passed “The Cultural Heritage Preservation Act” in 1982. It unified not only the command system on historic preservation

between the central and local governments, but also created fundamental legal tools to protect registered cultural heritages from being demolished. But there are still barricades when we confronted with more complicated urban planning issues. One needs to plan ahead and to coordinate with urban planning department. This kind of mechanism is still premature in many cities of Taiwan. Thus, the Ministry of Culture launched the program “Community-based historical environment preservation and revitalization” in 2006. Instead of paying attention to individual sites, it focuses on broader perspective on a whole area protection. This concept could reduce destruction of modern development and sustain the authenticity, as well as the diversified qualities of traditional urban forms. The program also encourages collaboration with local communities to build a healthy and sustainable task force. There have been 55 projects being executed since 2006. overall, they can be divided into seven categories: old city wall district, historical environment, traditional settlement, industrial cultural landscape, complex landscape, historical street, and cultural landscape. Each of them faces different environmental issues, and derive diverse and complex implementation strategies. The purpose of this paper is to share the initial results of my experiments in Puzi, one of the typical small townships located in southern Taiwan. The experiment utilizes community-based preservation planning as a toll to direct the future change of the city.

1.2 Brief development history of Puzi Township

Taiwan situates near the southeastern coast to China connected by the Taiwan Strait. The Chinese fishing boats started to stopover the east coast of Taiwan in the mid-16th century. In Dutch colonial era (1624-1662), Chinese agricultural settlements gradually formed. General Zheng Chenggong conquered Taiwan in 1662, and he extended the agricultural settlements further to the north and east. Towards the end of 17th century and early 18th century, agricultural settlements began to be formed around Puzi area. Benefit from its location with river shipping advantages and the near to the seashore, Puzi became an area business center gradually. The long shop houses were formed with back side facing to the river for the storage and front side facing to the main street for the shop. This is so-called the double-street system (fig.1).



Fig.1 Double street system with shop houses

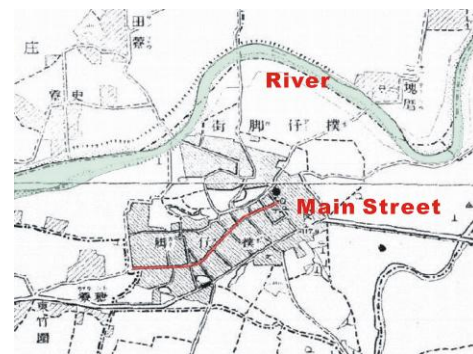


Fig.2 River diverted northward

However, the river diverted northward away from the town (Fig.2). During the Japanese colonial period (1895-1945), the modern grid street system was imposed to the existing street system. North half of the town was planned in 1916 (Fig.3), making a radical change on the urban form of the township. The main street was widened and the ditch was built along the streets for the reason of hygiene (Fig.4).



Fig.3 Town planning map of 1916



Fig.4 Widened main street

As early as 1939, the town planning map with a 40,000-population was drawn up. The south part of town was completed (Fig.5). This town plan was followed by Chiang Kai-shek regime (1945- recent) with very little change till now (Fig.6). Nowadays, Puzi has an area of 50 km², divided into 27 districts with 44,000 residents. The town plan of 2009 indicates only the urban area, located in north part of Puzi Township. The rest of the lands in the outskirts are farmland (Fig.7).

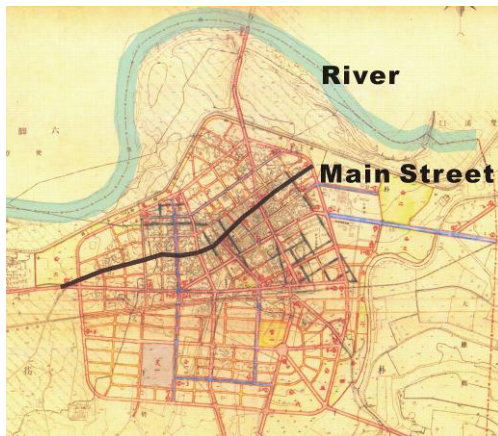


Fig.5 Town planning map of 1939



Fig.6 Town planning map of 2009

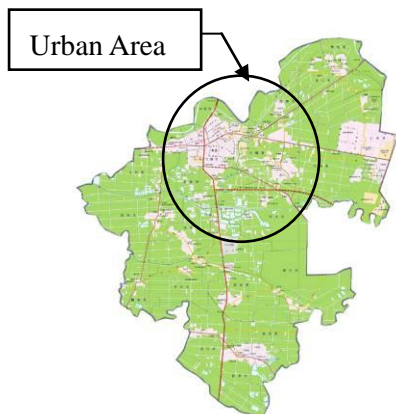


Fig.7 Puzi Township map



Fig.8 Internal competition

2. Case Study

2.1 Challenges and opportunities

There are three major townships in Chai-yi County. They are Dongshi Township, Taibao Township, and Puzi Township. The former two townships have been well-developed during the past decade. It is crucial to investigate the challenges of Puzi Township, in order to find a way to deal with them. The regional competitions and the lost of the identity of place are two main challenges of Puzi Township. These situations will be discussed as the followings.

(1) Regional competitions

Regional competitions are the major challenge of Puzi Township. The competitions come from both outside and inside.

The external competition comes from the rapid development of the neighboring regions. To the east, the Chai-Yi County government was established in Taibao Township. The new infrastructure and modern residential environment attracted families to move to this area. The population has grown steadily. And to the west, the Dongshi Township is famous for its beautiful seascape and recreational facilities, tourism played a major role in the local development. In addition, the commencement of the east-west express way which connects the mountain area and the seaside areas guide the tourists to the seaside without passing through Puzi anymore. This situation further threatens the tourism development in Puzi. Rethinking of the direction of development is crucial, in order to not being marginalized.

The internal competition comes from the southern part of the Township. The historic area of the township is located in the northern part. Due to the unfavorable business types and improper public development to demolish the old market and build a new one with poor design, the business opportunity was gradually shifted to the new area in the southern part of the town (Fig.8).

(2) Lost of identity of place

Puzi historic core area testified not only the development of the town, but also full of the old memories of daily life of local people. The long-shaped shop houses as well as narrow alleys are the best places to understand local history of and architectural styles. The changes of the townscape are getting dynamic and rapid when entering the modern time. In addition, the accelerated widening of the historic streets and modernization of the old shop houses destroy the fabric of urban form of the town. In the end, the identity of the place and the sense of space fade out little by little (Fig.9, 10).



Fig.9 Main streetscape today



Fig.10 Bird's eye view of Main street

Despite problems as above mentioned, Puzi still has its superiority to compete with its neighbors. If we can rethink its direction of development. And develop appropriate strategies with right operating mechanism.

2.2 The project and the operating mechanism

The project which I would like to explain here got its fund from “Area cultural heritage environment preservation and revitalization program” of Ministry of Culture. The central government also set up an operating mechanism which is suitable to this kind of projects. Unlike other central government programs, this program introduces planning professionals to work with both local government and community to ensure the local consensus reached without compromising the quality of cultural heritage. The counseling team works as an communicational interface between central and local governments. And as a consultant to the central government, oversees all the projects in the program to control the quality and schedule of the projects (Fig.11).

In addition, the members of counseling team consist of the experts from different fields to better serve the dynamic needs of the program on different stages. They are the experts of historic preservation, planning, design, and business operation.

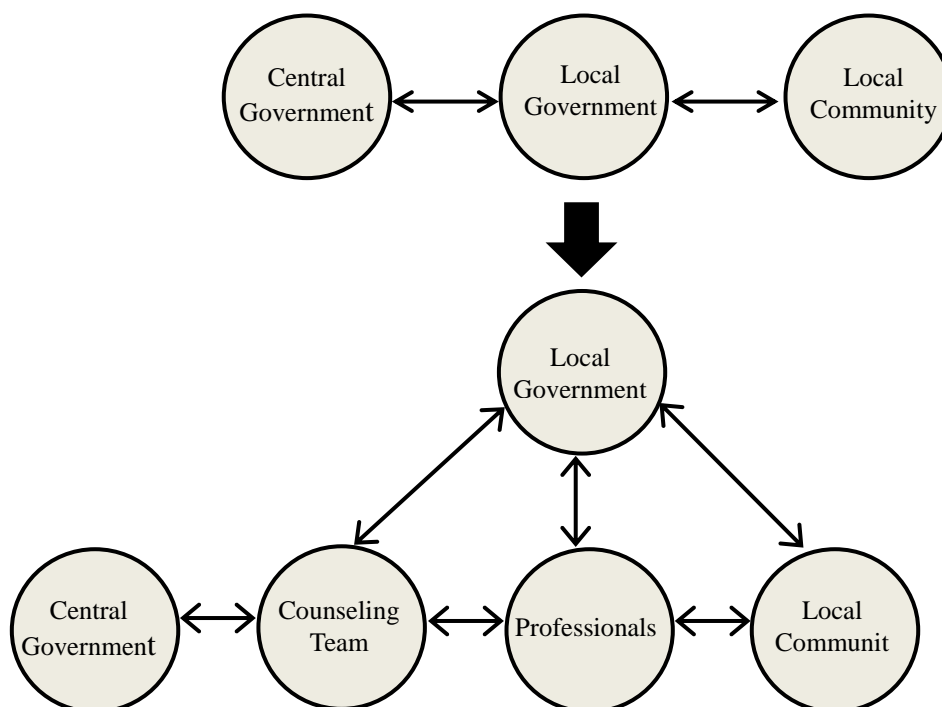


Fig.11 Operating mechanism chart

2.3 Direction of redevelopment

History and culture are the precious assets of Puzi Township. It is reasonable to set the new direction for redevelopment with these two elements. Combined with the already developed Dongshi Township as seashore recreational region in the west and Taibao Township as county governance administrative region in the east, these three neighboring townships would eventually form a mutually beneficial circle (Fig.12).

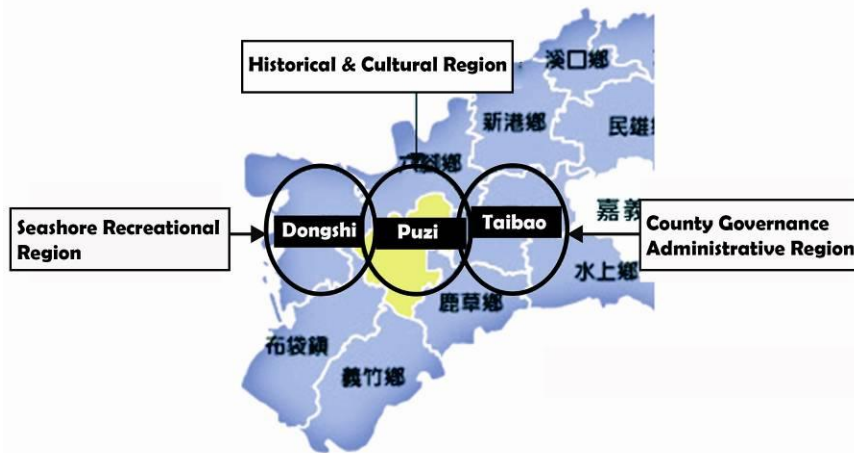


Fig.12 Mutually beneficial circle

2.4 Project execution

The tasks for Puzi project have been divided into two stages. The first stage includes the following tasks:

(1) Field survey and inventory

The surveying sheets were prepared. The information recorded was in three different forms. They were texts, pictures, and scaled drawings. 120 potential historic sites were recorded and inventoried.

(2) Identifying the value and Classification

The value of the properties were evaluated under five factors, which were of historical, cultural or artistic value, associated with important historical events or figures, representing special characteristics of local construction techniques, uniqueness and difficult to reproduce, or significant value in architectural history with reuse potential. After evaluated, the properties were classified into four grades. They are significant historic building, important historical building, historical building, and background building. The first three grades were further grouped into five types for better understand by local people. They are (I) important settlements (II) historical streets and alleys (III) religious buildings (IV) special business types (V) historical routes and cultural landscapes (Table1).

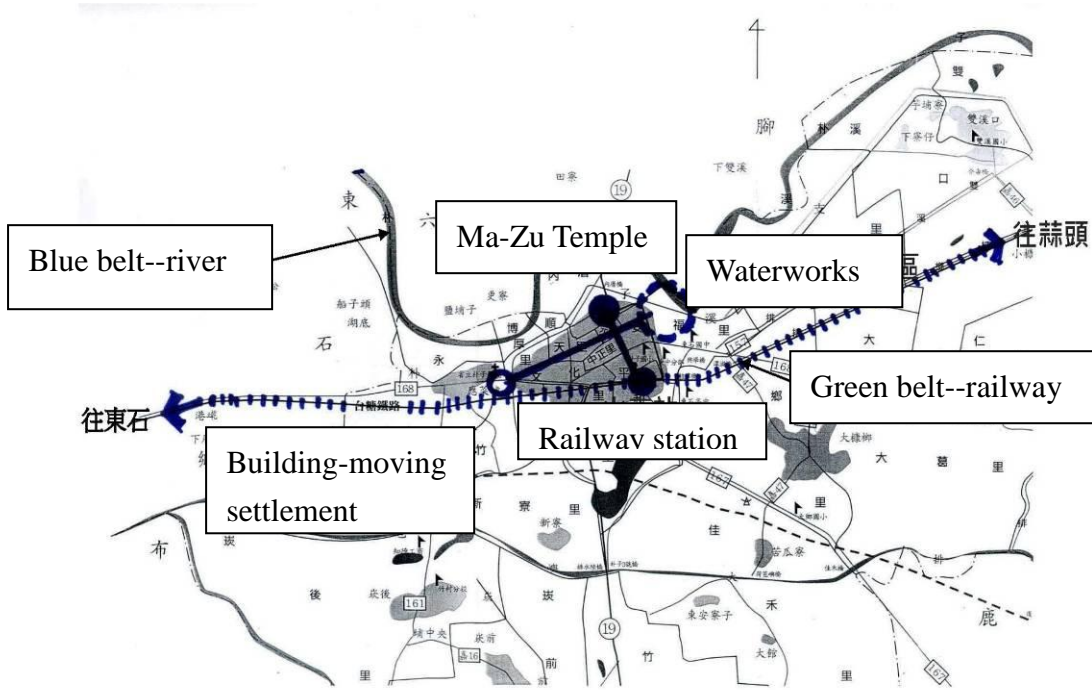


Fig.15 Spatial structure in historic core

B. Physical planning for historic core area

a. Define the boundary

We took the first market as center point and drawing a circle with radius of 500m. It covers many of the most important historic streets, alleys and buildings. We then chose the ten shop houses located on the main street and the first market as objects for physical planning (Fig.16).

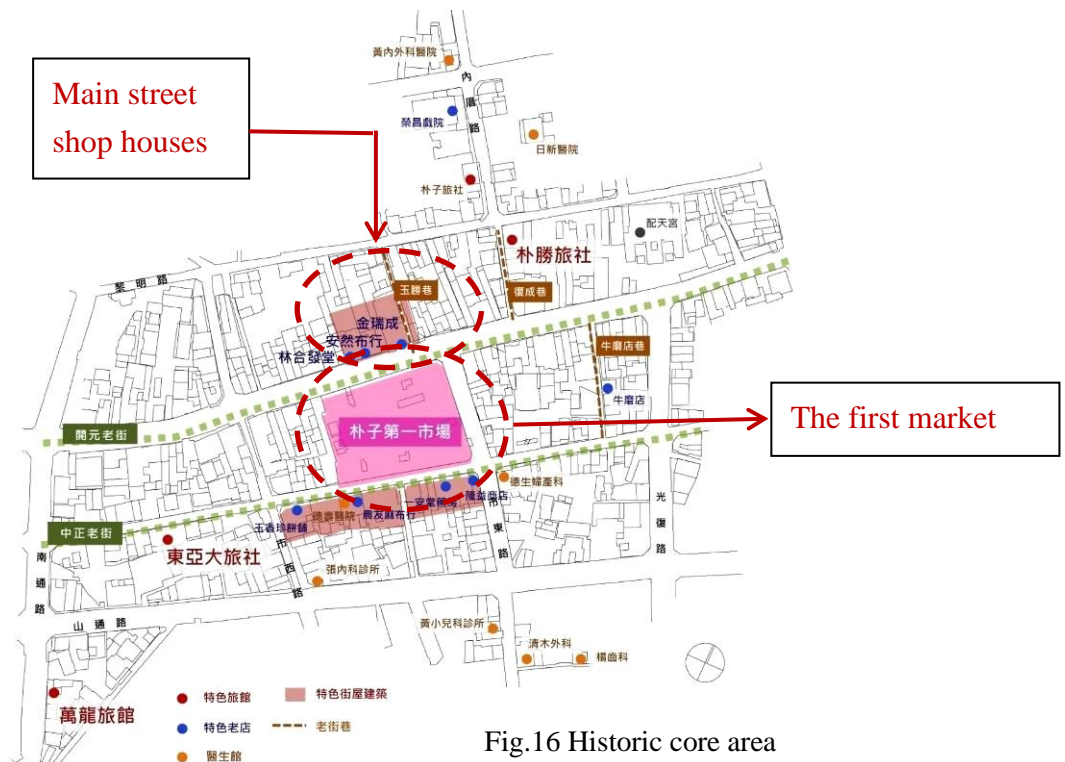


Fig.16 Historic core area



Fig.20 design proposal for storefront

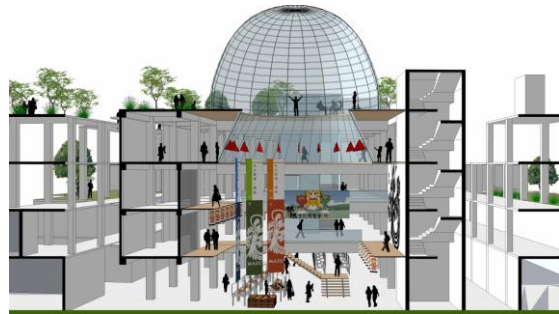


Fig.21 design proposal for new market complex

b) The first market

Once the oldest market in Puzi, it was demolished and rebuilt in 1970s. With its gigantic volume, the new market was never compatible with the human-scaled surroundings.

The proposed program would bring in two new functions to compensate the huge floor areas. The first one is the exhibition hall for religious culture of Ma-Zu Temple. This hall will occupy 3 floors. The second one is elevated roof-top garden and recreational field for the community. Combined with the original function as market on the first floor, the new market will be reborn as a complex with true local life (Fig.21).

(2) Design

In order to demonstrate that historic building reuse is a good way to revitalize the old area and for future tourism development, Don-Ya hotel, a featured historical hotel, was chosen for restoration. With the combined efforts of designer, volunteers, and hotel owner, the hotel was restored and opens to the public in last summer (Fig.22-24).

(3) Community advocacy

A local task force base was set up with multiple purposes. It intends to function as community meeting space, a classroom for learning culture of Puzi , and the generator for community activities. Many activities was conducted to encourage local participation. It is our hope that a community group could be organized in the near future (Fig.25-27).



Fig.22-24 Hotel restoration & open to public



Fig.25-27 Community participation

3. Conclusion

The program of community-based historical environment preservation and revitalization encourages preservation-minded planning. The Puzi project is still on its way. How does these initial outcomes affect? We still need more time to observe. But we do have observed the changes on attitude and concept of the local government and the community during two years' operation. The attitude shifted from conserved and questioned to positive and participated. The concept of overall preservation planning also got more support to compare with our first presentation to the public a year ago. To the local government, the introduction of professional resources to re-inventory its cultural assets was welcomed. These informations offered them with new vision for future redevelopment. To the local community, although still not without doubt, they started to exam their living environment, and asked questions such as "Is it bad to preserve old buildings?" or "Is it beneficial to the business by saving the space with traditional characteristics?". All these changes during planning process cast a light of hope for the future development. The experience gained from the execution of Puzi project can be summed up as the followings:

(1) Preserve for change

First of all, the community-based preservation planning offered the historic town an opportunity for healthier redevelopment. Secondly, the creation of the sensitive cultural heritage map provided a historic reference for city planning department. By integrating these information with future city planning, the cultural heritage will be saved on the planning level and the traditional urban form will be preserved as well. This creates a solid foundation for the town to face the ever changing and dynamic challenges in the future.

(2) The creative design of operating mechanism

A. The change of decision-making process

The project requires overall inventory of cultural resources and planning before any substantial improvement could be executed. This triggered the shift of controlling body from local government to professional group. The planning results on different stages were open to the public to encourage community participation. In the end, the professionals played more important role during decision-making process. This makes a healthier partnership for local planning process.

B. The change of supervision body

Traditionally, central government acts as resources provider. When local government applies for assistance, a review process will be started. If approved, local government has the freedom to execute the project without too much of supervision from central government. With the new system, a counseling team was arranged to oversee the project. This change ensures more effective execution during the process and a better quality of the project in the end.

(3) The suitable planning methods for the small town

A. Attention to the logic of the planning process

The sequence of the process starts from field survey to design is strictly required to ensure the effectiveness and to avoid any mistake to harm the historic environment.

B. Encouraging the formation of community consensus

The implementation of community participation provided an opportunity to the local historical environment a good mechanism towards a sustainable management.

C. Emphasizing the futurity, operability and immediacy all together

The concept of co-existence between old and new in the town promises the community with prosperity in the future. Operability refers to the strategies laid out before starting the planning process. Immediacy implies service in time locally. And on the other hand, a real restoration project is executed during the planning process as a model for the community to realize what could be done in the future. This is the experience learned from this project. A project concerned the future and realized in the recency at the same time. It demonstrates an operating model feasible for a small town like Puzi in Taiwan.

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2. 照片集錦



圖 1 Yoshinobu Fukasawa



圖 2 Gil-hong Kim



圖 3 Mario G. Montejo



圖 4 發表演場



圖 5 古城參觀



圖 6 與會者合影