

Participatory Community Development to Create a Landscape of Environmental Planning

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Abstract

In the context of globalization, urban development's core value, the connotation and the future had the huge transformation and the innovation. If the community planning advances to the international competition city, innovation in populace mobilization, inject new life concept and Change traditional industry management state is a series of urgent execution important work. And impetus community development and professional planners union for and international scene trail connection important interface also for current important development topic. Main topic namely by thorough community actual subject design, strengthens the community development and professional planners new knowledge energy such us the community space society to diagnose ability, the community develops the policy and the resources utilization, community space different specialized cooperation creativity ponder, communication skills, the operation and management of community workshops, international perspective, as well as community planning team and community partnership, continues forever the environment ecology by the specialized community manager and community resident communal development set of brand-new technologies and the life quality's new target, creation in the future turning point. And the new issues of city and countryside region activation and restoration are the key interface in line with the international arena and are the current important development topic.

Keywords:

Urban Development, Competitive cities, The society diagnoses ability

1. Origins and aims

Viewing from a global perspective, a rural areas landscaping besides showing its own unique history, culture and ecological environment must also incorporate a self apparent awareness of such an identity, this has become the core principle in urban/rural community landscape forming and operations and extends to arable land use and restrictions. Since the Millennium, Taiwan government has come to realize the danger and problems that can arise out of losing such an identity. Recent government sponsorships in affirming the reformation of various urban/rural communities' identities and landscaping is seen as a solution out of the predicament. During recent years reformation of urban/rural community identities has been caught up in the balancing of decisions between traditional environmental ideals, engineering and civil planning advances and local social values. There weren't many successful farming community identity achieved but for those that were successful it was astounding in achievements. At the same time during the continuous reformation of environments programs, the farmland communities landscaping also came to the public's attention and concern, especially during a time of growing awareness of the threat of problems and costs it can become, transition to the ideal model and relevant social cooperation necessary. It has become the required daily agenda for city planners and effective execution. In the above study on Kaohsiung Lujhu Township is a good example for planning, it has its own historic momentum and reached its own necessary social developing stage, in its executive planning also has a clear and definitive goal.

- A. A community action based on a geographically competitive economic structure.
- B. Maturation of the need for a fundamental landscaping agreement.
- C. Using landscaping guidelines as new approach to land use and regulations.
- D. Promote a sustainable 21st century global city.
- E. Achieve 21st century living standards, quality of life and value building.
- F. Create a complete agricultural community that is involved in the new urban city building experience.
- G. The spatial structure and use of farming community will develop its own demand on the urban city planning.
- H. Through actual experience develop its own unique urban/rural community concept, own unique identity, own unique value standards and specific techniques and ideas.

The fundamental principles of landscaping for the foreign communities was based on the development of studies into functionalities for their own urban/rural community planning model, unique ecological systems, self apparent spatial arrangements and

conduit lines, the type of ecological system and guideline standards are based on the system for integrating open spaces and awareness of the urban/rural community has become the fundamental approach for urban/rural planning and development. Each urban rural community has its definitive long term guidelines and regulations in place for their ideal scenic landscaping unique to their own culture and history. The global trend in urban rural scenic landscaping studies are delving deeply into the most fundamental relationships of humanity and our impact on natural ecology when survival, livelihood and quality of life is it's fundamental goal

2. Targets and goals of the study

This study serves many targets and goals:

1. Expressing continual active demand

Village community landscaping strengthen the bottom-top modification, giving people the ability and chance to improve the environment, and make into a habit.

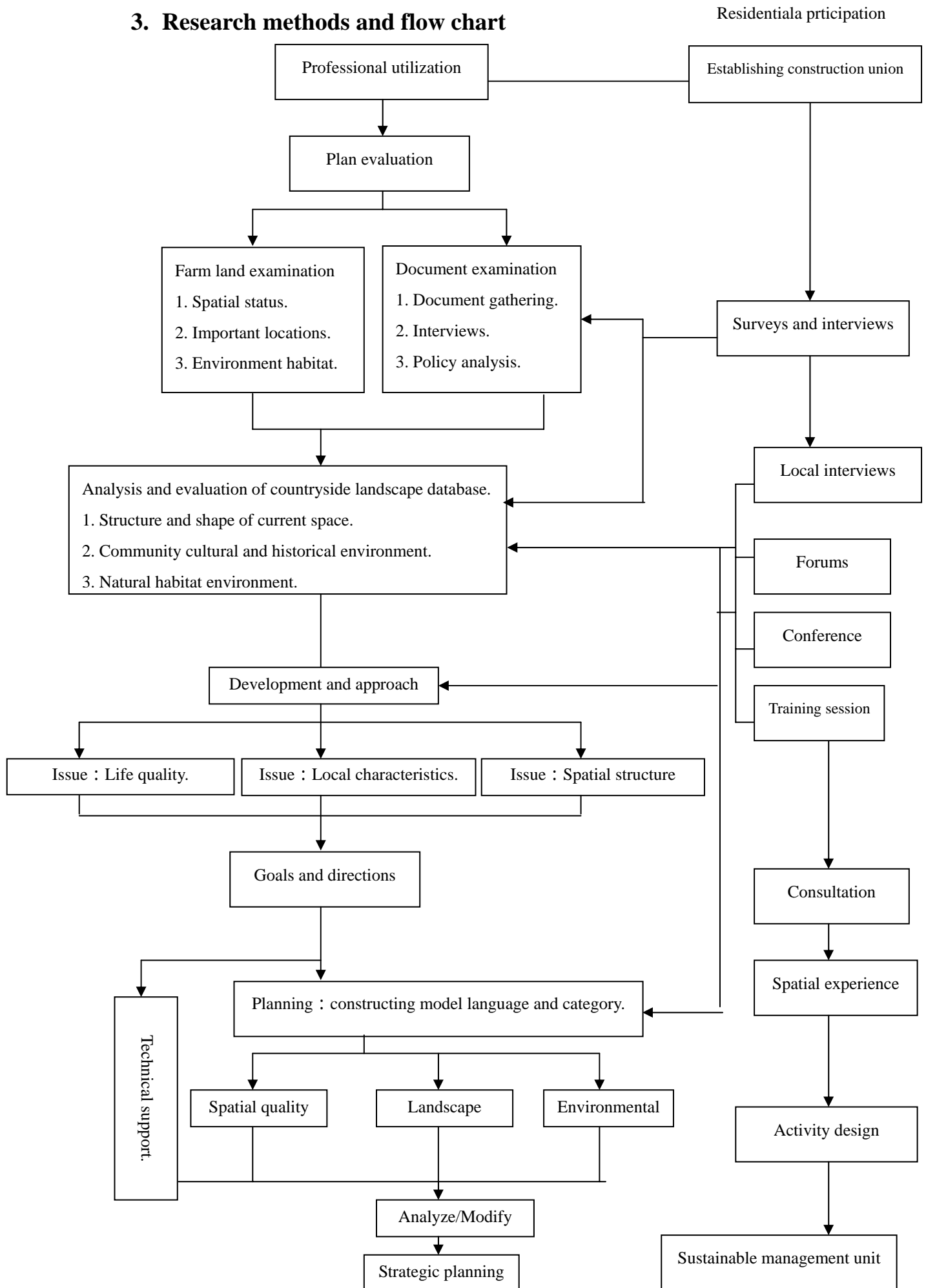
2. Proactive encouragement of the government

Adapting a new conceptual model of environmental landscape management consultant, utilize the expertise, knowledge, techniques and experience, to bring professional suggestions to the village. Looking over the local construction modeling, and ensure the elevation of village quality, providing a sustainable resource and development force for the village.

3. The big change in value, vision, and meaning of the 21st century globalization development

The village spatial environment also has to chance to face the transformation. As of now, the direction of transformation is focused on community, and the live of the people. This includes the challenge of professional value, knowledge, skill and the change of rules to meet the indicator and demand for the increase of competitiveness. One of the important city planning is to increase the quality, comfy, and healthy life. It is also the government's interest to promote environment protection, air purification, stress relief and socialization. Moreover, as the GDP of our country increases, the quality of the recreation activities also becomes more important. This also causes environmental landscaping and designing to become a heated discussion.

3. Research methods and flow chart



4. Goals and methods of the study:

- A. Collect, investigate, and analyze the distinguishing local resources of the village, (such as the cultural, historical, natural, industrial, and architectural resources), and according to each quality to design a specific aim for landscape development.
- B. Gathering and organizing of documents, interviews and surveying of the experts and the locals, and the analysis of usable local resources. Lujhu Township has rich cultural, historical, and natural resources. As a town of educational technology, it serves multiple purposes. As a unique location, it holds wealthy resources, with the concept of sustainable management, enriching the life of the residents. On the other hand, through promotion of tourism, becoming an eco-technology city. The history of Lujhu will be remembered, and through outlook and integrative planning, activates local awareness and community movements. Through the work and influence of Lujhu council of comprehensive community development, promote the liveliness of the entire Lujhu Township.

The goals and demands of which are:

1. Trough village landscaping and district activation to revive marketing opportunity.
2. Gathering consensus of the village community, creating a new base of area activation.
3. Creating colorful local image with enriched content and unique characteristics.
4. Affect the village economy to help development.
5. Increase the growth potential and competitiveness of the village.
6. Restarts the local landscaping, and modify the developmental strategies.
7. Through participation planning to promote autonomous management and maintenance of the homeland.
8. Through detailed study of the town to investigate the value of each cultural resource, to apply them in best use.

5. Results.

A. Concept of village model planning

1. Creating residential participatory community.
2. Constructing quality city and countryside spaces.

3. Hosting of community explanation sessions.
4. Conducting country community inspection operation.
5. Revival of landscape activation.

B. Creating residential participatory community.

Focusing on local residents, make best use of local resources. Get residential participation in activities to find local resources, such as folk art talent shows, Lujhu Township discovery, and Lujhu cuisines. This allows everyone to part take in the finding of resources of Lujhu.

Good life in Lujhu Township is the fundamental part of image demonstration, through community construction to express the cultural and environmental level of the town. Let the residents enjoy, and experience the life in Lujhu, the fun, passion, friendliness, enrichment, energetic, history and the culture, and deepens the image of Lujhu from inside out, thus stimulate the growth of tourism.

C. Constructing quality city and countryside spaces.





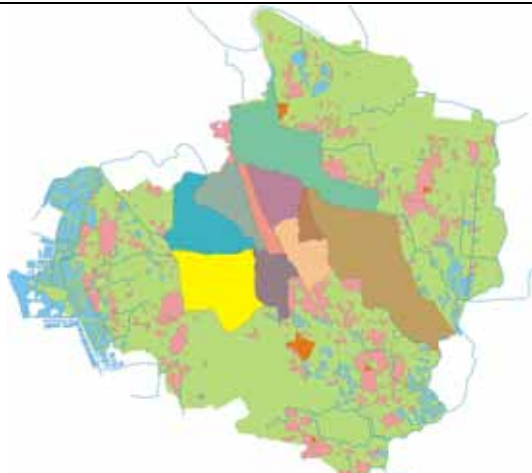
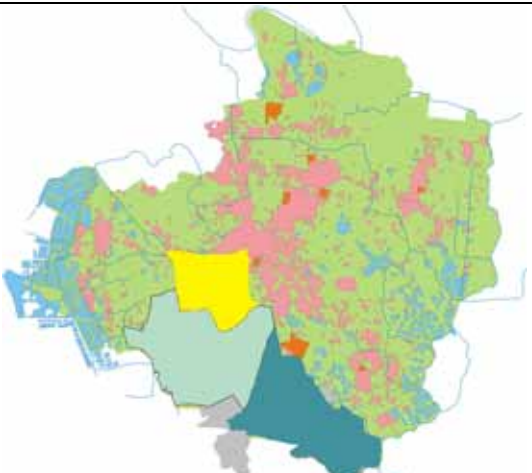
The people and the government work together to create quality living spaces, plan for activities that show unique characteristics of the town, and encourage the residents to realize and express them, creating the sense of belonging. Through the participating the events to build up patriotism to their town, thus stimulates self-awareness in maintaining the environment.

Table 1. Developmental aim for each village.

Living system	Villages	Developmental aim
Waterside district of fishing	Ding-liao village Sin-da village Ya-liao village	Promoting residential participation with a complete coastal regulation.
Farming district of eco-tourism.	Sia-keng village Jhu-yuan village Jia-bei village Jia-nan village She-dong village	With guidance and explanation system for scenery spots and farms to realize industrial tourism.
Waterside district of farming	San-ye village Bei-ling village Jhu-hu village She-dong village Sia-keng village Ya-liao village	Let the tourists enjoy and experience the town of Lujhu with the adaptation of leisure trails.
Cultural district of city/countryside	Bei-ling village Hou-siang village Wun-bei village	With guidance and explanation system for

	Wun-nan village Jhu-si village Jhu-dong village Jhu-nan village	technological landscapes to fully elaborate the unique cultural resources.
Social District of new/old villages	Wun-bei village Wun-nan village She-jhong village She-si village She-dong village She-nan village Jhu-si village Jhu-dong village Jhu-nan village Jia-nan village	Through improving the life of community to help the residents enjoy the relaxing country scenery.
Educational district of technology	Hou-siang village Bei-ling village Wun-nan village	With the introduction of technology, education, and services, to provide the local residents with job and reeducation opportunity.

Table 2. Spatial systems of varieties of farms

Spatial systems of varieties of farms	
	
Waterside district of Fishing	Farming district of eco-tourism.
	
Waterside district of farming	Cultural district of city/countryside
	
Social District of new/old villages	Educational district of technology

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