

Adopting Community Sustainable Development Indicators to Explore Community Sustainable Development Strategies: Case Study of Chi-Shan-Yen Community, Taipei, Taiwan

Yung-Jaan LEE & Shih-Chien LIN/ Taiwan

When Sustainable Development (SD) has become the major paradigm of the global development trend, how to objectively and holistically examine whether developments progress toward or away from sustainability is one of the crucial issues. Among the measurement tools for SD, sustainability indicators are one commonly and widely accepted tool. Sustainability indicators have been applied at global, national, and urban levels, without much discussion in the community level. In the “bottom-up” participation pattern, how to move toward and construct a sustainable community turns out to be a critical challenge for professionals and community residents as well.

This study examines the definition and content of SD from relevant literature, and categorizes its components into three principles: sustainability, equity, and collectivity. This study examines SD concepts of residents living in Chi-Shan-Yen Community, Taipei, Taiwan and explores what the appropriate set of Community Sustainable Development Indicators (CSDIs) is for communities in Taipei. From literature review and questionnaire analyses, this study first establishes a set of CSDIs, which includes environmental, social, economic, and institutional dimensions. Focus group discussions are adopted to evaluate these indicators. After establishing CSDIs, through residents’ attitude and cognition surveys, this study draws up framework and context of CSDIs for different types of communities and proposes appropriate CSDIs for different communities to explore possible SD strategies.

Research results reflect residents’ attitudes toward SD. Moreover, survey results reflect residents’ needs with regard to what kind of policies are needed to promote a sustainable community. In different types of communities, residents exhibit different community environmental imaginations and CSDI attitudes with different age and education. The results demonstrate that the context of SD will continuously evolve and transform and CSDIs should include local characteristics and residents’ attitudes and needs.

Building Sustainable Development Indicators Through Public Participatory Approach for Cheongju City, Korea

Yong-Un BAN, Hun-Keun JEONG, Tae-Ho LEE,
& Jong-In BAEK/ Korea

This study has intended to build sustainable development (SD) indicators through public participatory approach applied to Cheongju City, Korea. Public participatory approach could satisfy the spirit of ‘citizen participation’ proclaimed in Agenda21, so that citizens could be aware of the value of harmony between man and nature and be exposed to the information related to man and nature, and be provided with the opportunity to take parts in the sustainability evaluation process of a certain city. This study has carried out a pilot experiment which includes composing a team with diverse backgrounds, developing SD indicators through team discussion, and weighting SD indicators through Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. This study has created a sample participatory procedure to build SD indicators which will be used by the general public.

Building Sustainable Community through Intergenerational Participation: Cases of Community-university Partnerships in International District, Seattle and Kogane,

Matsudo

Isami KINOSHITA & Jeffery HOU/ Japan

This paper examines two cases of participatory community design that involve intergenerational communication as a way of building sustainable communities. In the selected cases of 'International District' in Seattle, USA and the Kogane District in Matsudo, Japan, the planning processes were confronted with difficulties of engaging fragmented communities and diverse stakeholder groups. This paper investigates and compares the participatory approaches and planning outcomes in the different community and planning contexts and the importance of intergenerational participation in the planning process. The paper argues that: 1) Intergenerational community design with participation of children and youths has injected creativity in the planning process despite differences and diversity; 2) By building a stronger social network and shared understanding, intergenerational participation strengthens the basis of a sustainable community; 3) Integrating design and education provides an innovative method for participation of children and youth; and 4) University-community partnerships provide a useful mechanism for the intergenerational community design with design studios and students playing an intermediary role in connecting children/youths and adults.

The Urban Regeneration Developing System through Survey in Korea

Yun-Sang Lee/ Korea

We say that a city is not static, it is active. So it grows through endless changes. On this meaning, the city must be reformed harmoniously.

The purpose of this paper is such that researching the reasonable developing direction of urban regeneration in Korea. So this paper is composed of the law and system, the survey investigation, and the reasonable developing direction.

As a result of the case study of Japan, we can see that the public sector participates in the urban regeneration project actively. And on the survey, the summary is such that it needs to be approached carefully. Therefore I suggest the approaching widely, the investing on urban basic facility, the participation of public sector and inhabitant, and the redemption of developing profit on urban regeneration.

Valuing User External Benefits and Developing Management Strategies for Metro System Underground Arcades

Jen-Jia LIN & Chien-Wen LO

Based on experiences in Japan and Europe, it is recognized that metro system underground arcades (metro malls) provide many positive externalities, including landscape preservation, passenger safety and comfort, and efficient land-utilization. Owing to the extremely high construction costs of metro mall, a complete benefit analysis is important to encourage government and vendor investment in their development. More complete benefit analysis not only contributes to project assessment but also helps develop comprehensive strategies for designing and managing metro malls. This study took the East Metro Mall in Taipei City as a case study. The user benefits of the East Metro Mall were measured using questionnaire survey and contingent valuation. Using negative binomial regression to calibrate the bid function, this study concluded that metro malls can provide more benefits for high-income users, females, and special-purpose and passing-by shopping trips. The average willingness to pay to use metro mall is 13.76 Taiwan dollars for each use. The total user benefits of the East Metro Mall thus can be valued at 21.2 million Taiwan dollars per year. Finally, Based on the calibrated bid function, this study presents suggestions regarding the further development of East Metro Mall. Four strategies are recommended, relating to two areas: services and pricing. These strategies can provide a guideline in planning other metro system underground arcades.