

Strategic Management of Participatory Planning Concepts and Cases

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Environmental Participatory Planning (EPP) advocated by Agenda 21 and the social movements inspired by it has been practiced by many local governments around the world. The official adaptations of EPP by many levels of governments and organizations have made EPP one of the most important medium for community environmental planning. The onset of the first EPP project was a cumulative result of the public adverse reactions toward the bureaucratic planning process. The project later stemmed a new planning approach known as " Advocacy Planning ". EPP is now vastly applied in the local governmental administration processes, while Advocacy Planning becomes a widely-accepted approach to inform the governments the diverse cultural contexts, values, beliefs, and socio-economic status existing in the local communities. In order to integrate the opinions and ideas of the diverse stakeholder groups in a community, local governments need innovative management strategies to adjust the bureaucratic system to the one that encourages the participation of all parties and stakeholders. The paper selected two projects from the Neighborhood Improvement Program (NIP) in Taipei City and studied how they applied strategic management to deal with the diversities existed in the residents' environmental ideas, social classes, stakeholder groups and how to best reform the governmental bureaucratic system.

A Study of Community Participation in Planning and Management of Ecological Engineering

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The purpose of this research is to explore how the system created for applying the skills of community participation in planning and management of ecological engineering. The research method consists of literature review, interview and statistic analysis, viz. the system created by analyzing the theoretical backgrounds of community participation and ecological engineering, and by examining the qualitative interviews and quantitative questionnaires of planners, designers, government employees and community residents concerning attitudes of the importance, goals of participation, suitable skills of participation.

Those who are interviewed has shown that it is necessity to involve the community participation in the procedure for implementing the ecological engineering projects, and the most important issue in the planning stage is to inspire the inclination of the community residents, cogently execution of participation, and supporting with the funds and professional assistance in the maintenance stage. There are its lopsided goals of participation to lay particular stress on the different phases. However, making consensus and conveying policy should be strengthened at all phases; local forums and supporting with the funds are relatively suitable and welcomed.

In sum, the experiences of community involvements in the course of implementing the ecological engineering project is still simple, so need to confirm the integrality and validity of participating skill still, and arriving further participation goals. The research recommends the executor of the project making effective plan of community participation, and authorizing professional groups be the communication platform between planners, designers and community residents. Then experiences of community involvements should be accumulated by case study, which is to reinforce toward the success of coping with the complexities of the project. Furthermore to distinguish the corresponding relationship between participating goals and participating skills, so as to clearly stipulate standards for community participation in the process of carrying out ecological engineering.

The Land Readjustment Project on Spontaneous Settlements in Seoul -A Case study on Daehyon District with Space Syntax-

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Daehyon District, which is analyzed in this paper as a part of our study, is located just outside the now-demolished west gate of Seoul. Due to its advantageous location, the district had inns for merchants who came from all over the country; these merchants had commercial interests within the city walls. The area has hills and rivers, and in adjusting with these geographical features, the settlements—including the inns and the markets for the merchants—were formed in an organic shape. During the modern era, as the population of Seoul increased, the municipality of Seoul began to develop the area in order to prepare a residential suburb for Koreans. For this development, it undertook a land readjustment project, which followed a typical Japanese style in terms of urban planning. Despite the intention behind the development of this area, a number of refugees began to live here during the period of Japanese governance and the Korean War. As a result, the social structure of the district became considerably more complex than was originally planned. This paper aims to investigate the impact of the modern city planning (the land readjustment project had a modern concept) on the traditional settlements that were formed spontaneously by the interaction of nature and culture, and the manner in which the contemporary city has combined both tradition and modernity. In other words, it aims to study the interaction of a spontaneous layout and deliberate planning. For this purpose, we applied space syntax and analyzed the transitions in the spatial layout, which will be revealed by the methodology.

Spatial analysis of illegal dumping sites in and around urban areas - A case study of Sapporo City, Hokkaido -

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The purpose of the present study was to clarify the circumstances of recent illegal dumping incidents and to analyze the distribution of illegal dumping sites in and around urban areas. 783 sites were identified as illegal dumping sites based on the records of patrols carried out by the Cleansing Department of the Sapporo City Office, between May and December 2004. A distribution map of illegal dumping sites was created, and overlaid on the city planning map of Sapporo City using a Geographic Information System (GIS). 42.4% (332 cases) of the illegal dumping sites were found in the urban area, and 57.6% (451 cases) were identified in the urban regulated area.

783 cases of illegal dumping, including 5,534 pieces of garbage were reported, and the garbage was classified into 16 categories. Some serious cases were seen, including sites where 150 waste tires, 12 refrigerators or 10 televisions were found, and thought to be discarded by business entities, such as thrift shops. Many cases that included a mass of waste tires or televisions were discovered along the urban fringe, and most illegal dumping sites of bicycles were located in urban areas. To effectively restrain illegal dumping, future plans should address the differences among illegal dumping sites.