



臺南市政府

1. 導論 Introduction

1. Unfolding the Historic Richness

Anping emerged as an international seaport in the time of Great Navigation of 17th century. It opened the first chapter of Taiwan's modern history.

Through the last 400 years, Anping witnessed not only its own vicissitudes from a small Dutch colony to a declined fishing port, and also the history of socio-political changes of Taiwan as a whole.

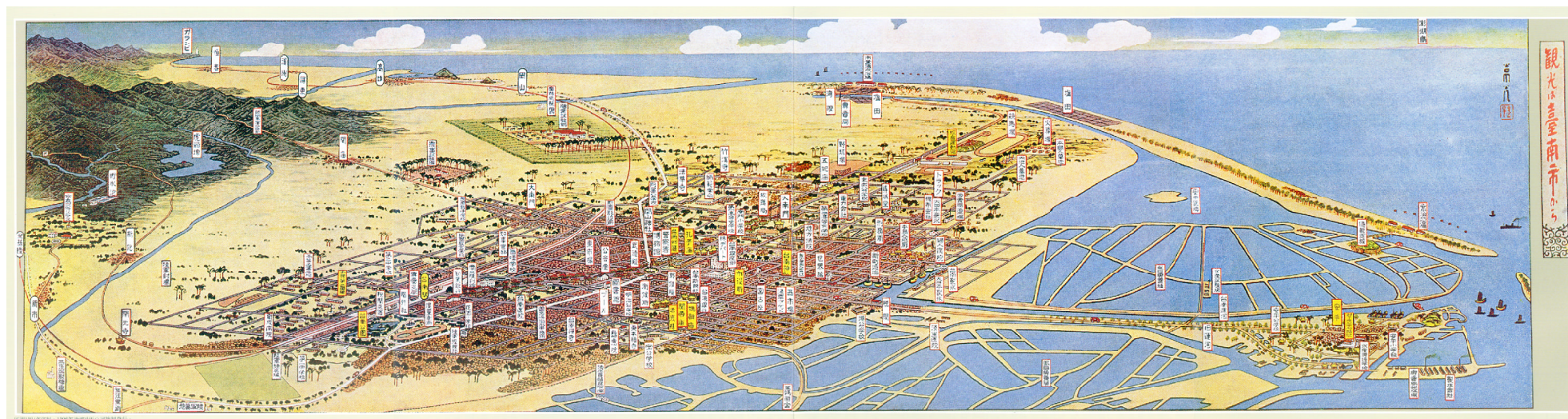
The planning of The National Anping Harbor Historic Park is dwelled on the idea of presenting Anping as a landscape of history. The plan attempts to make a map on which its rich past are identified, and envisioned future are specified.

1. 開展歷史的底蘊

現稱安平之地，於十七世紀世界大航運期間浮現於國際歷史舞臺，原稱「大員」，即臺灣之諧音。近四百年來，見證臺灣之時空變遷，可謂臺灣歷史之原點。安平國家歷史園區之規劃，如同空間性的歷史寫作，其主題包括回溯原點、重現印痕、檢討現況，以及展望未來。

目前安平面臨了發展的危機，但也是最好的轉機。危機是因為停滯性的發展與放任式的保存，使累積的資源遂漸喪失。轉機是歷史與文化意識普遍覺醒，同時周邊相關建設及計畫創造了一些有利的條件，可因應時機，擘劃遠景。

整個計畫將整合多種不同的展望，提出可行的發展機制。一方面呈現安平豐厚的歷史底蘊，另一方面開啟其永續的生機活力。



1934 年的台南市

圖面右側的水岸地區即為今日之安平，與台南市之間以運河聯繫

Anpin Harbor Historic Park
The City of Tainan
Taiwan



2.計畫範圍

在延續過去的努力與成果上，臺南市政府重視安平的历史地位及豐厚的自然人文資產，提出新的整合計畫，做為參與國家新六年建設《挑戰2008》的首要提案。

安平港歷史風貌園區計畫範圍

本計畫之範圍位於台南市西側的安平區一帶，涵蓋歷史聚落、漁港碼頭、重劃住宅區、灘岸及溪濱水域，包括安平行政區劃中的海頭、港仔、西門、金城、漁光等五里之全部，以及石門與億載兩里之部分，至2002年9月止，人口約有11,811人，面積約為4,359,153m²。

2.Planning Area

The planning of the Anpin Harbor Historic Park plays a leading role in the implementation of the 6-year National Development Projects "Challenge 2008". One of the specified goals is to double the total number of tourists in 2008. Anpin is considered the most attractive place for both national and international visitors.

The area under planning includes the historic settlement, fishing port, new residential precinct, and the river bank as well as the beach front, that in total covers 4,359.153m² land with current population about 11,811 residents.

安平港歷史風貌園區計畫範圍 The boundary of Anpin Harbor Historic Park



台南市地形圖 The Topographic chart of Tainan City

3.地理特質

安平原為孤懸海隅的一個小沙洲，距離台灣本島有3公理之遙，長約二里半，寬四分之一里，屬地勢平坦的瀉湖地形，全區最高點在今安平古堡處，標高為海拔10公尺。1906年，臺江內海淤積，安平始與陸地相連。

今日安平附近的海岸線呈一平滑的弧線，自曾文溪口綿延至安平國際商港，多為灘岸地形。目前海岸地形相當穩定，有輕微的夏淤冬蝕現象。

臺南市位於地震帶之輕震區範圍內。距離安平最近之活動斷層為「新化斷層」，其最南端離安平約十餘公里。

3.Geographic Features

Anping was one of a series of small dunes about 3km away from the coastline of Taiwan. Anping's original size is about 2.5km in length and 1km in width and is flat in general. The highest location, 10m above sea level, is where Fort Zeelandia was built. Around 1906 when the inner sea became a filled-in area, Anping began to have land access to Tainan.

The ocean shore from Tseng-Wen River to the Anping International Harbor is a smooth arc of sand. The shore line is relatively stable, only slight erosions in the winter times.

Tainan is in the area classified as light seismic zone. The Hsin-Hua Fault is above 10km north to Anping.



海濱灘岸之景觀現況



鹽水溪之景觀現況

氣候

1971~2001年間臺南市年平均氣溫為24.1°C，每年六月至八月氣溫最高，達28°C以上；而十二月至翌年一、二月最低，在17°C以上。

冬天為多風季節。而最大風速多在夏季的颱風時期。近十年來平均每年有 1.8 次颱風影響安平地區。臺南市之雨量集中在每年的五月至九月，平均降雨日數則約有94日。

臺南市之空氣污染主要來自於懸浮微粒，懸浮微粒之濃度值於每年五月及九月接近法定標準值。

The Climate

Tainan's climatic condition is typically subtropic kind: high temperatures and humidity. The average year temperature is 24°C. The windy days are in the winter while typhoons come only in the summer by the frequency of 1.8 times per year. In average, there are 94 raining days per year in Tainan area, mainly from May to September, which is also the period of time having better air quality.

Typhoon frequency is about 1.8 per year in this area. Summer time, from May to September, is the time with air quality that close to bureau standard.

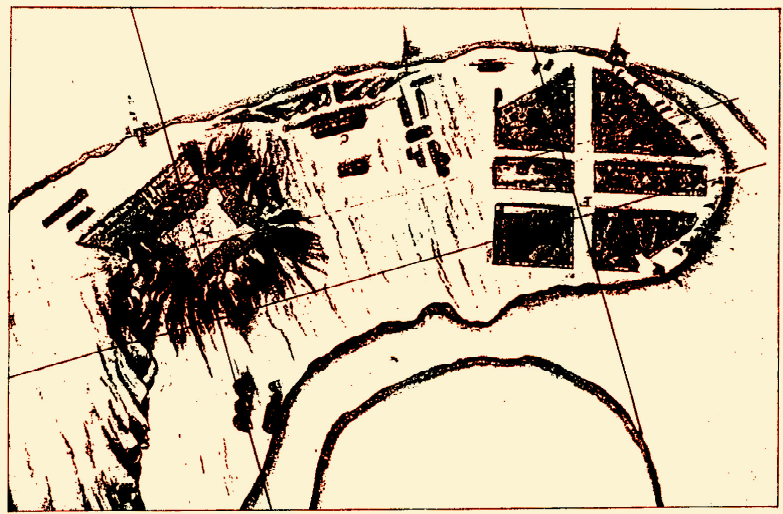
4.水文

臺南運河及鹽水溪為與安平地區關係最為密切之兩條地面水資源。臺南運河為一環狀河道，全長約8公里，聯繫漁港、商港及台南市中心商業區。鹽水溪位於安平之北，自東西流入海，自東西流入海。兩水域之水質均嚴重污染。

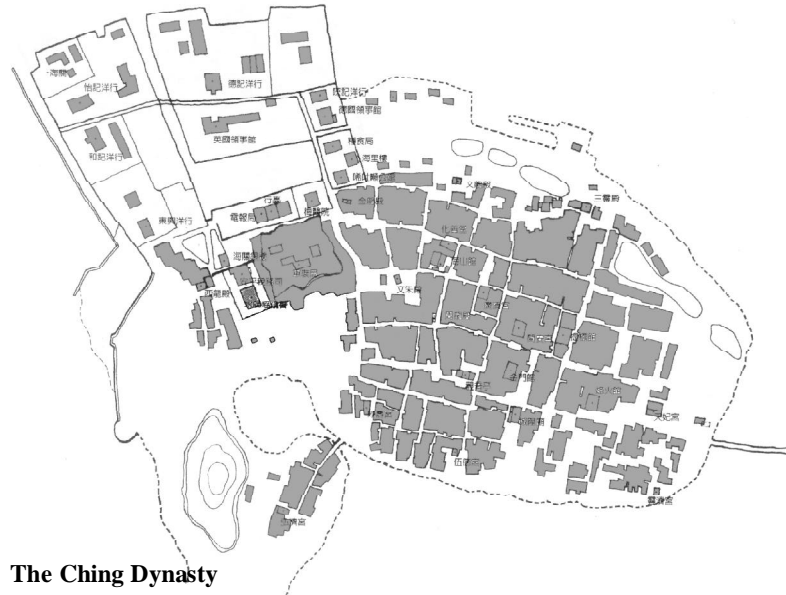
安平地區地下水位距離地面約1~3公尺，每年7~10月為高水位期，而3~6月則為低水位期。安平附近海岸之最高暴潮位落差約0.5m，約介於+2.65~+2.71m之間。

4.The Hydrology

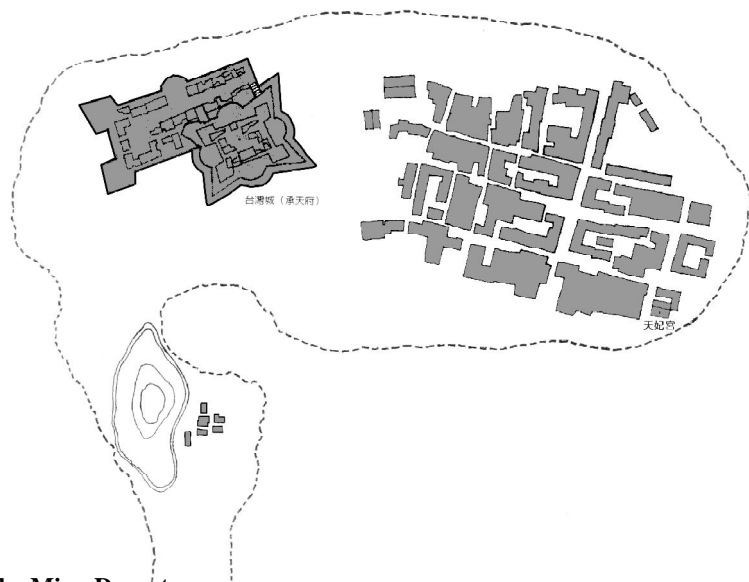
Tainan Canal is a characteristic resource that connects the fisherman harbor, the commercial harbor, and the central business district of Tainan. The Yen-Shui River runs east to west through the north of Anpin into the sea. Both waters are heavily polluted. The water table of Anpin area is about 1m~3m under the surface. From July to October is the high water level period. Flood tide and ebb tide is about 0.5m difference in average along the coast.



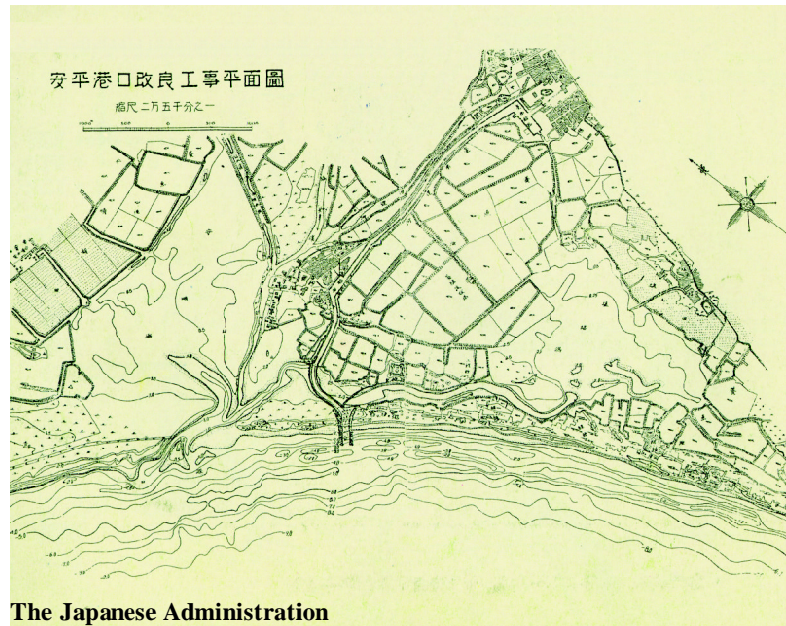
The Dutch
1624~1662 : 荷據



The Ching Dynasty
1683~1895 : 清領



The Ming Dynasty
1662~1683 : 明鄭



The Japanese Administration
1895~1945 : 日據

5. 歷史變遷

安平之發展史始於 17 世紀的荷據時期。西元 1624 年（明天啟四年），荷蘭東印度公司以安平作遠東貿易之據點，興築濱海砲壘「熱蘭遮城」。

西元 1661 年（明永曆十五年），鄭成功擊退荷商取得安平，以熱蘭遮城為王城，轄區「安平鎮」一名由此沿用至今。

西元 1683 年（清康熙二十二年）臺灣改隸清朝版圖，安平仍為海防要港，而六社聚落逐漸成形。1858 年中英天津條約後，安平開埠通商，成為外商貿易港口。

西元 1895~1945 年為日據時期，安平舊港淤積，臺江內海陸浮，港口價值從此消失。

二次世界大戰之後，雖然政府部門多次推動各項疏浚建設與振興方案，但近十年來安平仍然停留在一個小型漁港的規模。

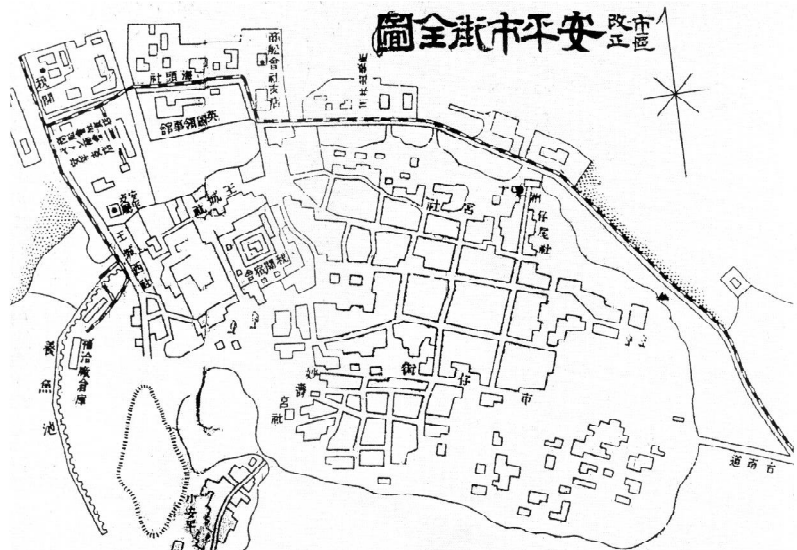
今日，安平的產業與發展必須另尋出路。

5.A Miniature History

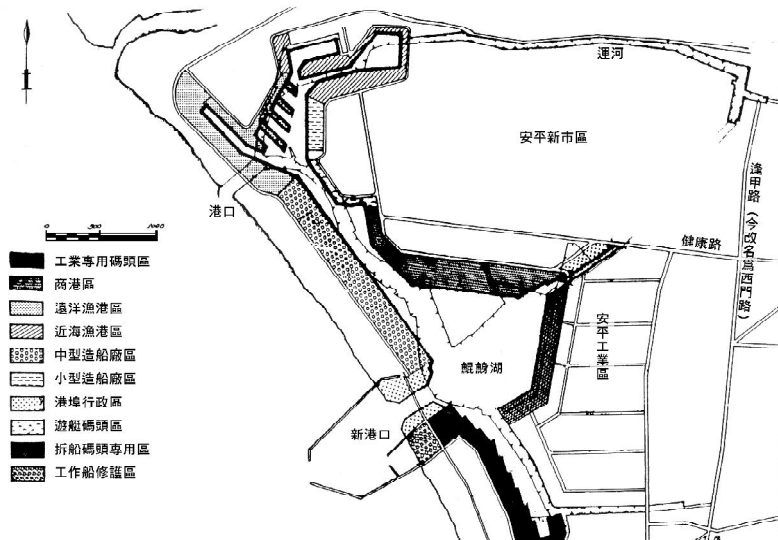
The Dutch trading company was known as the first developer of Anpin begun in 17th Century. The seafort called Zeelandia was built in 1624. In 1661, the Chinese general Koxinga of the last Ming Dynasty took over the fort and made it his Royal Castle.

Since 1683, Taiwan was under the governance of Ching Dynasty, Anpin remained as a military port. In 1858, under the Sino-Britain Treaty, Anpin turned into special district for foreign trade. From 1895 to 1945 under Japanese colonial administration, the new canal was constructed and the old port was abandoned.

After WWII, Anpin became a modest fish port, and is in the state of declining despite many efforts have been made for its revitalization in the last few decades.



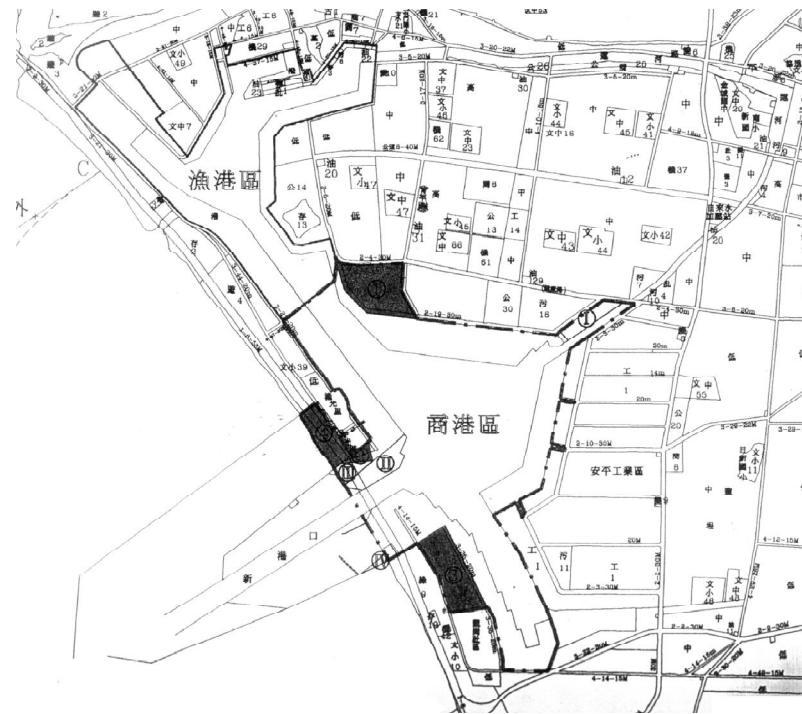
1907年：日據時期安平市街改正計畫



1973年4月：高雄港務局安平港口改建工程計畫



1907年：日據時期安平市街改正計畫



1995年1月：安平港整體規劃

6.計畫沿革

安平現代性的都市計畫應以日本人於1907年擬定的市街改正為始，其內容主要包括了歷史聚落的街道拓寬及修直。此為日後安平都市計畫之濫觴。

日本殖民政府於1941年將安平劃入臺南市之都市計畫範圍。此一計畫—包括道路系統—於戰後一直沿用至今，從未深入檢討。部分計畫內容於1985年細部計畫通盤檢討中略做調整，1981年則配合臺灣省農林廳漁業局之港區計畫，擬定安平新市區細部計畫，為臺南市第五期重劃區之一部分。

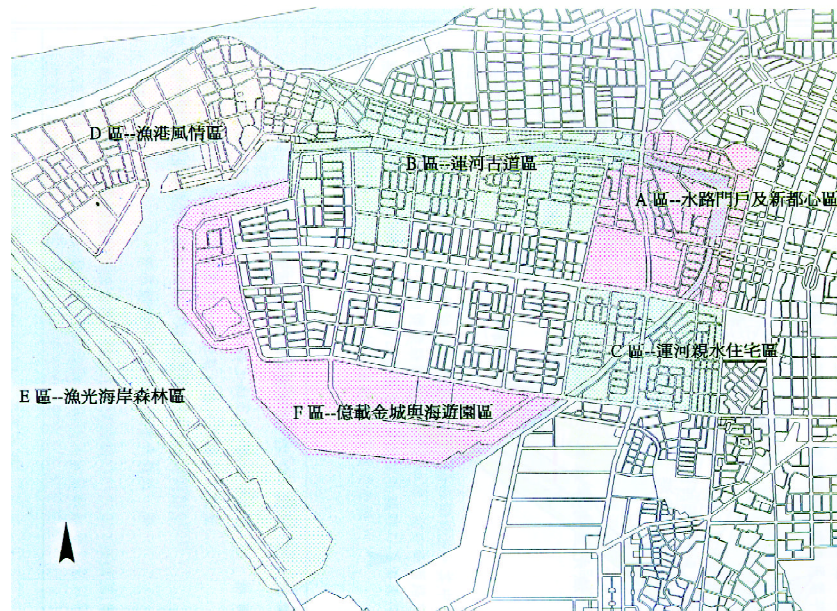
一些與安平舊漁港及新商港相關之計畫，則於1973年至2000年間陸續完成規劃與實施。

6.The Evolution of Modern Plans

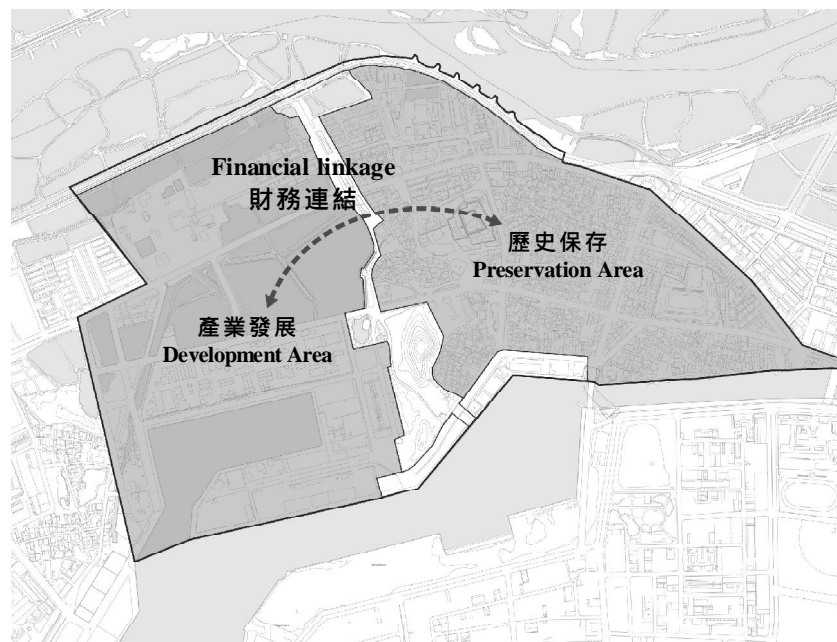
The first modern city planning for Anpin was introduced by Japanese colonial government in 1907 and followed by the 1941 plan which layouted new street pattern that is remained officially effective till even today. Very minor amendments was made in the 1985 subdivision plan. A new residential area was created by the 1981 Land Rezoning Plan for New Anpin district.

A number of plans are made and implemented since 1973 till 2000 regarding the amendments of old fishing port and the development of new international harbor.

The 1999 Tainan Canal Plan
臺南市運河地區整體規劃案
(姜渝生,《臺南市運河整治整體規劃綱要計畫》)
(臺南市政府委託,1999年9月)



The 2001 Anpin Cultural District Plan
臺南市安平文化特定區案
(王明衡,《臺南市安平文化特定區調查、規劃與設計》)
(臺南市政府委託,2001年3月)



7.新近之意圖

安平及運河為臺南最具特色的歷史資產及空間資產。近年之相關計畫甚多，其中最主要的兩個計畫為運河整治及安平文化特區。

臺南市運河整治整體規劃綱要計畫
(1999年9月)

範圍包括安平歷史聚落、漁港、商港，以及運河沿岸地帶。計畫之主要目的在於強化運河周遭地區之觀光遊憩、休閒、購物、居住等活動機能。

臺南市安平文化特定區調查、規劃與設計
(2001年3月)

特定區的範圍包括安平歷史聚落及漁港地區，並以中央綠帶連繫南北兩條水域，將特定區劃分為兩部分，即安平舊市區以歷史保存為主，另一邊則以產業發展為主。此兩地宜有其獨特的環境形式，但在功能上必須能相互支持。

7.The Recent Efforts

In response to the newly developed interests in preserving Anpin's historic richness and revitalizing its economy as well as upgrading the overall environment qualities, the city government initiated two major plans.

The 1999 structure plan is focused on the improvement of functions and qualities of Tainan canal and its adjacent lands.

The 2001 study project is more emphasized on the preservation of the historic Anpin and also the introduction of new developments that can strengthen the local economy on the one hand, and act as financing mechanism to assist the preservation tasks.