



臺南市政府

2. 資源與挑戰 Resources & Challenges

1.關鍵議題

擬定規劃之課題在於充分瞭解三種情況：

其一是對現實條件之認識，其中包括既有的資產，以及目前所面臨之困難。

其二是對新近發生狀況的掌握，包括在進行中的計畫，以及所可能產生的新需求。

其三是對未來的展望，顯示在現有的條件與機會中可期望的發展方向。

對這三種情況之瞭解，便能站在現實的基礎上展望未來的遠景。在邁向遠景的過程中所面對的挑戰，即為規劃上必須達成的目標。

1.Key Issues

The ideas are incubated and the plan is formulated by analysing five major questions as follow:

1. What are the cultural and spatial assets in the planning area that should be espoused as policy givens?
2. What are the major difficulties for the future development as inherent in its social and physical structure?
3. What are the opportunities associated with the emerging projects in the region that would affect Anpin's future?
4. What are the functional and environmental needs generated from those related plans as well as from Anpin's internal growth?
5. What are the desirable visions for Anpin as a historic harbor park?

The available resources and mechanisms should be activated and dovetailed to direct Anpin's development towards the envisioned future.

Anpin Harbor Historic Park

The City of Tainan
Taiwan





2.天然資產

昔稱「大員」的安平原為海邊沙洲，近百年來逐漸與內陸連通，有自然的水系，也有人工的水紋，交織形成特殊的地理景觀及生態環境。而帆影夕照更是廣為人民鍾愛的地區景致。

安平地區最為人樂道的植物就是珍貴的濕地物種「紅樹林」，有五梨跤，海茄苳，及欖李。沿海沙岸邊有耐旱、耐風的馬鞍藤、濱刀豆、濱刺草等。防風林有木麻黃與黃槿。公園綠地及路邊則有多種野生草木植物，如銀合歡。防風林有木麻黃與黃槿。公園綠地及路邊則有多種野生草木植物，如銀合歡。

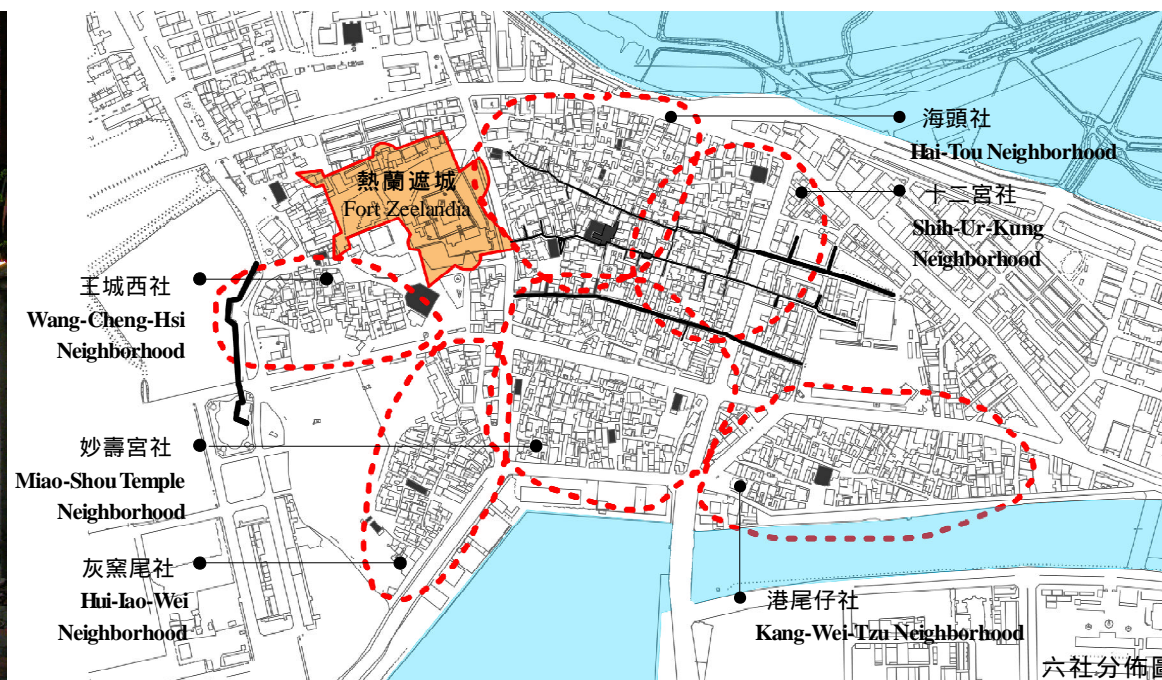
本區為亞熱帶型氣候，有多樣的棲地型態：如河道、海埔、魚塭、鹽田、灘地、防風林等。動物有：錢鼠、刺鼠、鬼鼠等哺乳類。防風林為鸛鷺築巢區，。港區常見海鷗，亦有稀有之黑嘴鷗、唐白鷺等。常見之魚種有屬河海迴游或河口魚種。水邊又有各種蝦、蟹及蚵、貝。昆蟲則以蜻蜓、蝴蝶、蛾為主。

2.Natural Givens

Anpin is located where different water systems meet: the ocean, the river, the canal, and the harbor channel. Not only there are beautiful scenic landscapes, and also rich environments for complex habitat among which the mangrove trees, exotic birds, particularly, the endangered black-faced spoonbill, and tidal crabs are the most beloved species.

Among those typical coastline plants, the most distinctive vegetation is the native wetland plant mangrove trees. There are various kinds and are preserved as the local precious.

Rivers, beaches, fishing ponds, tidal flats, salt marshes in Anpin area provide variety of habitation environments for insects, birds, small animals, and many waterfront species.



3.人文資產

歷經四百年不同時其與不同文化的發展，安平遺留了豐富的文物與多樣的空間痕跡。所有的文物都在歷史中，所有的歷史中都有人文。

所謂的安平歷史聚落，並非單一均質的漁村，其中包含了數個小社區，分佈在王城（即安平古堡）四周與運河的水域間，即所謂的「安平六社」：海頭社，十二宮社，港尾仔社，王城西社，妙壽宮社以及灰窯尾社。各社有其宗教祭祀圈，彼此又有共同信仰的主廟，層級嚴謹，各社區間密切的互動，是臺灣最具歷史文化內涵的社群。

3.Cultural Assets

Rich heritages are built in Anpin over three centuries. Numerous historic buildings and aged structures constitutes what known as Historic Anpin today. Anpin however is not an uniform village, it consists of the six neighborhoods. The Six Neighborhoods formed mainly during Ching Dynasty. Each neighborhood has its own temple for worship, and also together they espouse one greater temple for all, that is the Temple of Matsu.





4.Main Difficulties

The current land use plan is implemented in the 2000 subdivision plan in which the decline of fishing industry is well recognized, and the transformation of the wharf spaces into more recreational uses and visitor oriented uses are proposed.

Most waterfront spaces are under used as reflected by the current land value. It is important to have a comprehensive review of the current land use and make necessary amendments to create pleasant environments and economic viability. Like many other old communities, the elderly are the major residents in historic Anpin. Only till very recent time, age between 20 to 49 become the largest sector of the total population.

The local economy is primarily based on food shops and retails.

The fishing industry is decaying nationwide in the last two decades. There are still some fishing population in Anpin that mostly are in the business of fish farming.

The current problems, as indicated on the map, can be understood as the results of following failures in the course of transformation:

- 1.Lack of effective means for environmental maintenance and control.
- 2.Poor construction qualities.
- 3.Improper land use plan and subdivision.

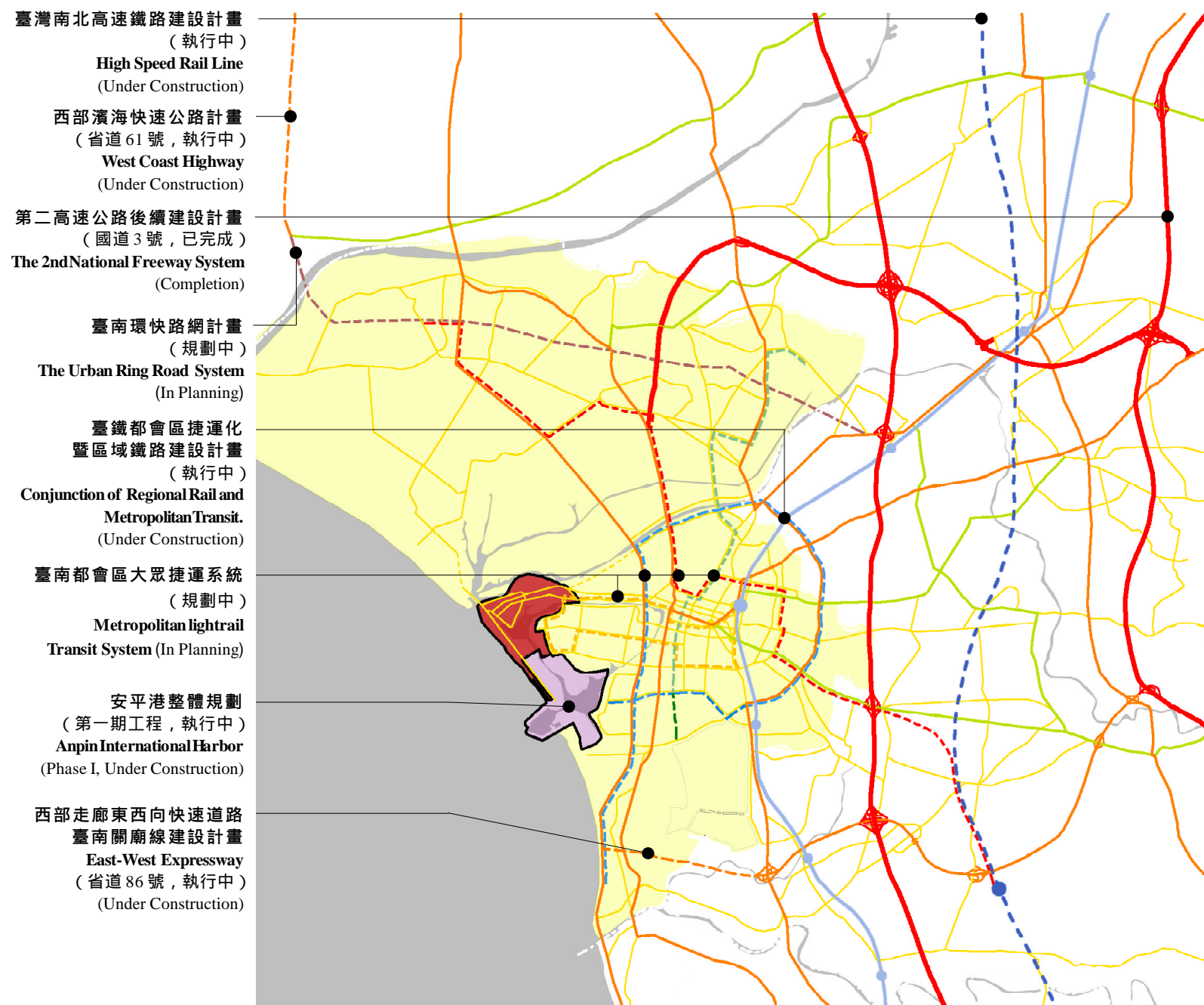
4.主要困擾

本區土地使用計畫是自 1907 年日據時期之市街改正計畫開始，近百年來逐次擴大與變更而形成。最近的一次是 2000 年實施的《安平漁港地區細部計畫》，也是目前港區土地使用計畫的依據。雖然在此計畫中以充分認識到傳統漁業必須轉型為觀光魚市，且將水岸及碼頭增加為綠地及遊憩使用，但從目前的地價結構反映出這些有高價值的水岸地段，實際地價甚低，顯示土地低度開發，形同浪費，對地方經濟之觸發及環境品質之改善皆貢獻有限。應再檢討土地使用之編定，並做適當之變更以引入公共投資做為資本門改善，才有機會引動本區的活力。

安平舊聚落的人口老化及外移直到最近才漸緩，而做為傳統生計主軸的漁業及相關機械業在持續地衰退中。頻繁但屬臨時性的文化及遊憩活動並不能產生結構性的改善。安平需要改良其人口結構與產業結構，才能有持久而穩定的未來發展。

安平歷經數百年的時空變遷，有豐富的遺產，也有長久的積病。現有的各種環境問題在規劃的技術層面而言，可歸結為以下三個主要項目：

- 1.環境管理不良。
- 2.工程/建築品質不良。
- 3.土地使用及細部計畫不當。



5.新興區域交通

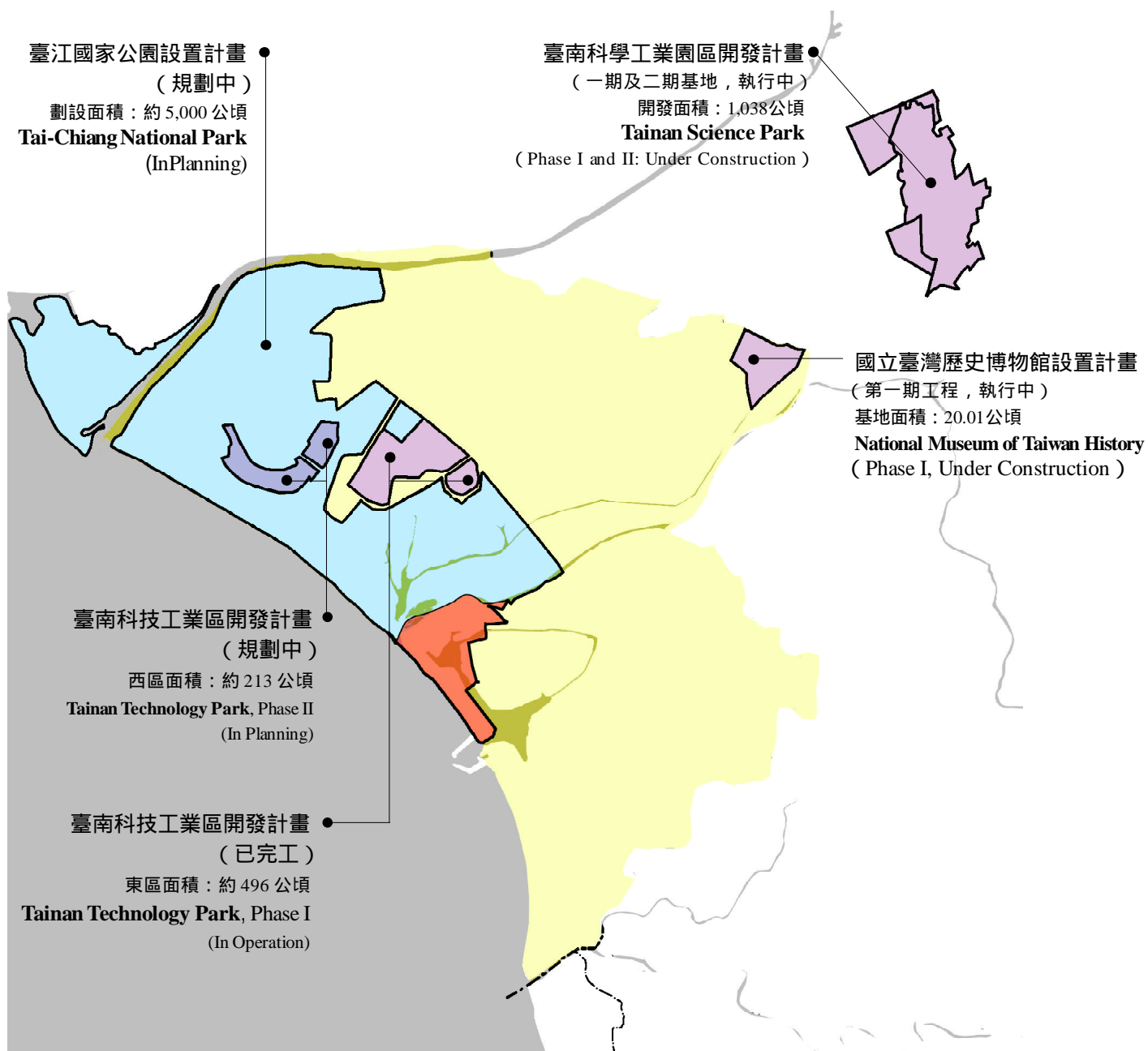
近五年來，台南都會區內有許多重大的交通建設正在進行中，並預計在未來五年內陸續完成，其中包括：第二高速公路，高速鐵路，西濱快速公路等南北向的交通網，以及東西向快速道路，都市環路，與市區輕軌捷運系統等。這些工程之完成將能促進都會區內人與物之流通，並因此而帶動經濟之發展。

5. Emerging Transportations

A number of transportation projects are launched in metropolitan area. Now these projects in various phases of implementation. They include:

1. West Coast Highway.
2. The Urban Ring Road System.
3. Metropolitan Lightrail Transit System.
4. East-West Expressway.
5. National High Speed Rail Line.
6. The 2nd National Freeway System.
7. Conjunction of Regional Rail and Metropolitan Transit.
8. Anpin International Harbor (Phase I)

The completion of these projects, as estimated within the next five years, would improve metropolitan circulations greatly, and consequentially would contribute to the regional economy.



6.區內重大建設

近年來在大台南地區內進行的重大開發計劃包括：

- 1.臺南縣的臺南科學工業園區開發計畫 / 一期及二期基地
- 2.臺南市的臺南科技工業區開發計畫
- 3.臺南市的國立臺灣歷史博物館設置計畫 / 第一期工程
- 4.臺江國家公園設置計畫

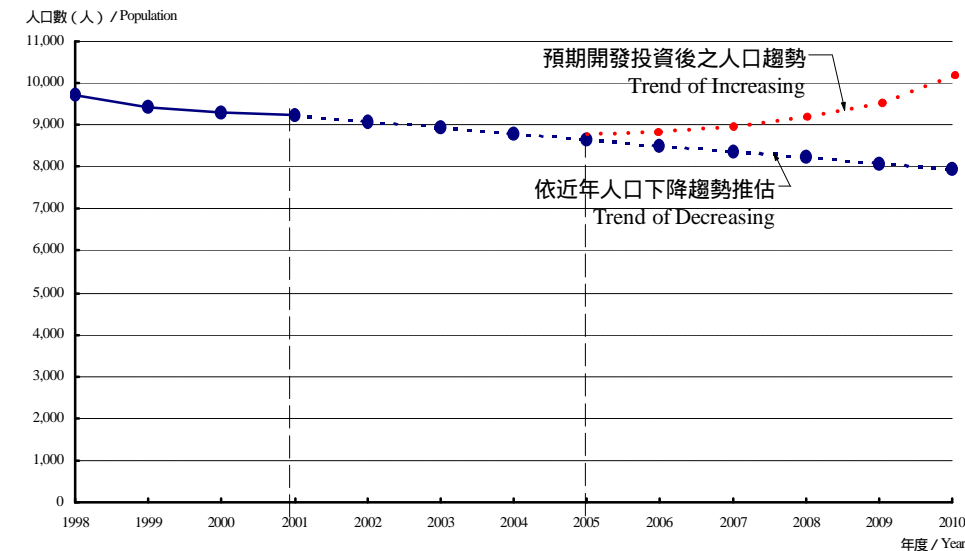
這些計劃涵蓋了科技、文化及生態三大主題，與安平的历史與觀光主題有相輔相成的連動關係。

6.New Developments

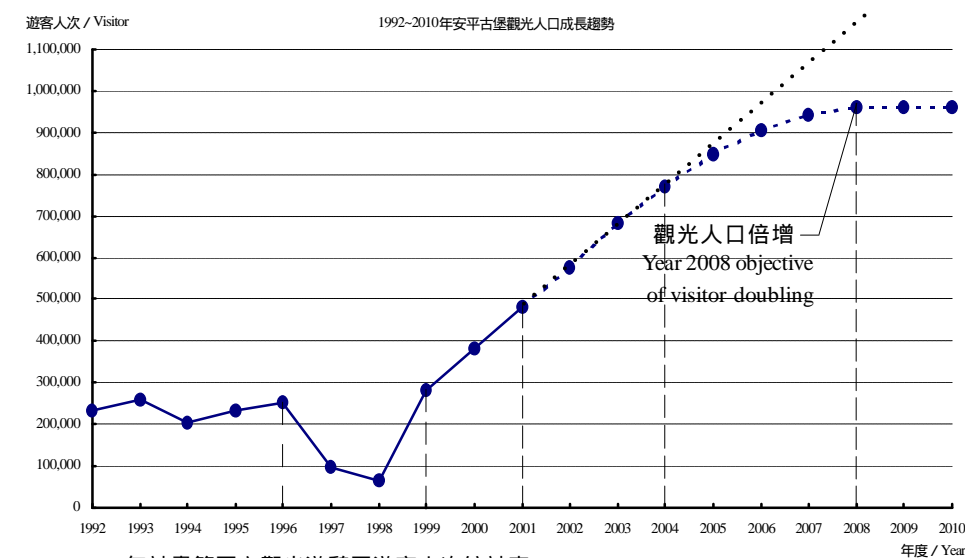
A few major projects in the region are now under construction or in planning. They are related to the theme of economy, culture and environmental preservation:

- 1.Phase I and II of Tainan Science Park.(1,038 hectares)
- 2.Tainan Technology Park.(Totally 709 hectares)
- 3.Phase I of National Museum of Taiwan History. (20.01 hectares)
- 4.Tai-Chiang National Park.(5,000 hectares)

Foreseenably, these projects, can establish plausible relations to Anpig Harbor Historic Park which emphasizes mainly on the theme of history and sustainable tourism.



1991~2001 年計畫範圍內人口消長統計表 (《中華民國八十九年臺南市統計要覽》)
Demographic Change by Year by Community During 1991~2001



1992~2001 年計畫範圍內觀光遊憩區遊客人次統計表
Visitors to Anpin's Major Attractions by Year During 1992~2001

7.居住及觀光需求

依據 1998 年至 2001 年計畫範圍內完整里之居住人口統計結果得知，計畫區內最近四年來居住人口呈現下滑的趨勢，平均年成長率約為負 1.66%。近十年來臺南市總人口卻呈現緩慢成長的趨勢，平均年成長率約為 0.75%。本案為國家六年重大公共建設計畫，在投入資源進行資本門改善方案的前半期後，即可預期本區人口將出現成長的現象。

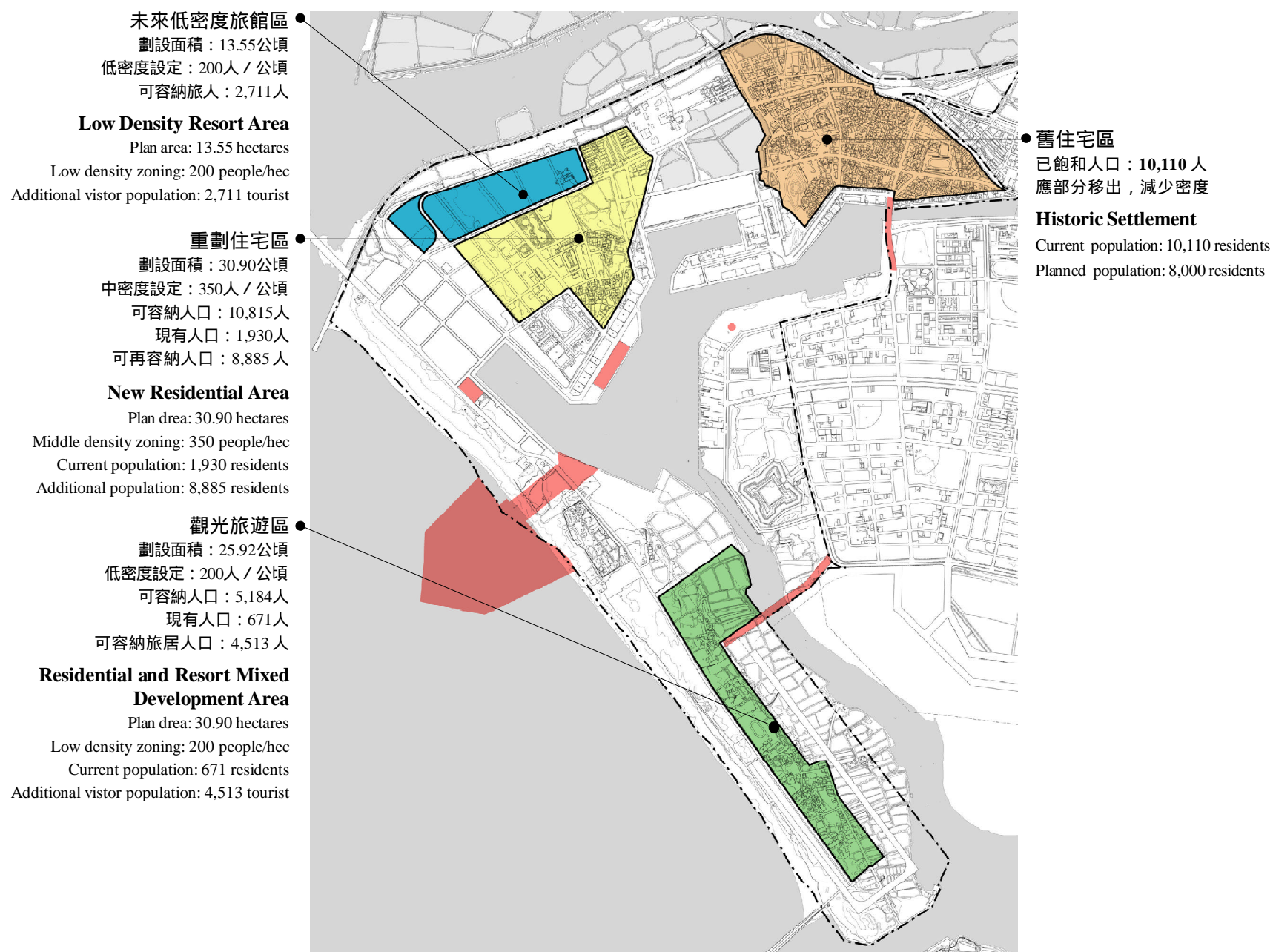
計畫範圍內之觀光遊憩據點以安平古堡及億載金城兩處古蹟最富盛名。然億載金城於 1996~1997 年間因故無統計資料，為避免影響分析之正確性，故僅以安平古堡之資料為基礎，進行計畫區內觀光人口成長趨勢之分析。

根據臺南市政府建設局觀光課之統計，近十年來安平古堡之觀光人口呈現振盪成長的趨勢，特別是 1997 年遽然衰退 61.47%，而 1999 年卻又劇烈成長，幅度高達 336.06%，近兩年之成長則平均約在 30% 左右。在此情況下，預估至 2008 年本區觀光遊客將能達到行政院《挑戰 2008：國家重點發展計畫》中 觀光客倍增計畫 之預定目標要求。

7.Residential and Tourist Demands

Based on the statistic of the last ten years, it is observed that the population of the planning area is decreasing at the rate of -1.66% by year. However, the Tainan City as a whole during the same time span has a slightly increasing population at the rate of 0.75% by year. Conceivably, the population in the area will start to grow after a few major projects as proposed in this planning are implemented or completed.

The statistic data regarding the visitors to Anpin's major attractions, namely The Eternal Castle and Fort Zeelandia, in the last decade have shown unstable trends. But if look at the last 3-years period, there is a relatively stable growth by rate of 30% increase per year. It is expectable that by the year 2008, the national goal of "Double Visitors" can be reached if the plan outlined here is well conducted.



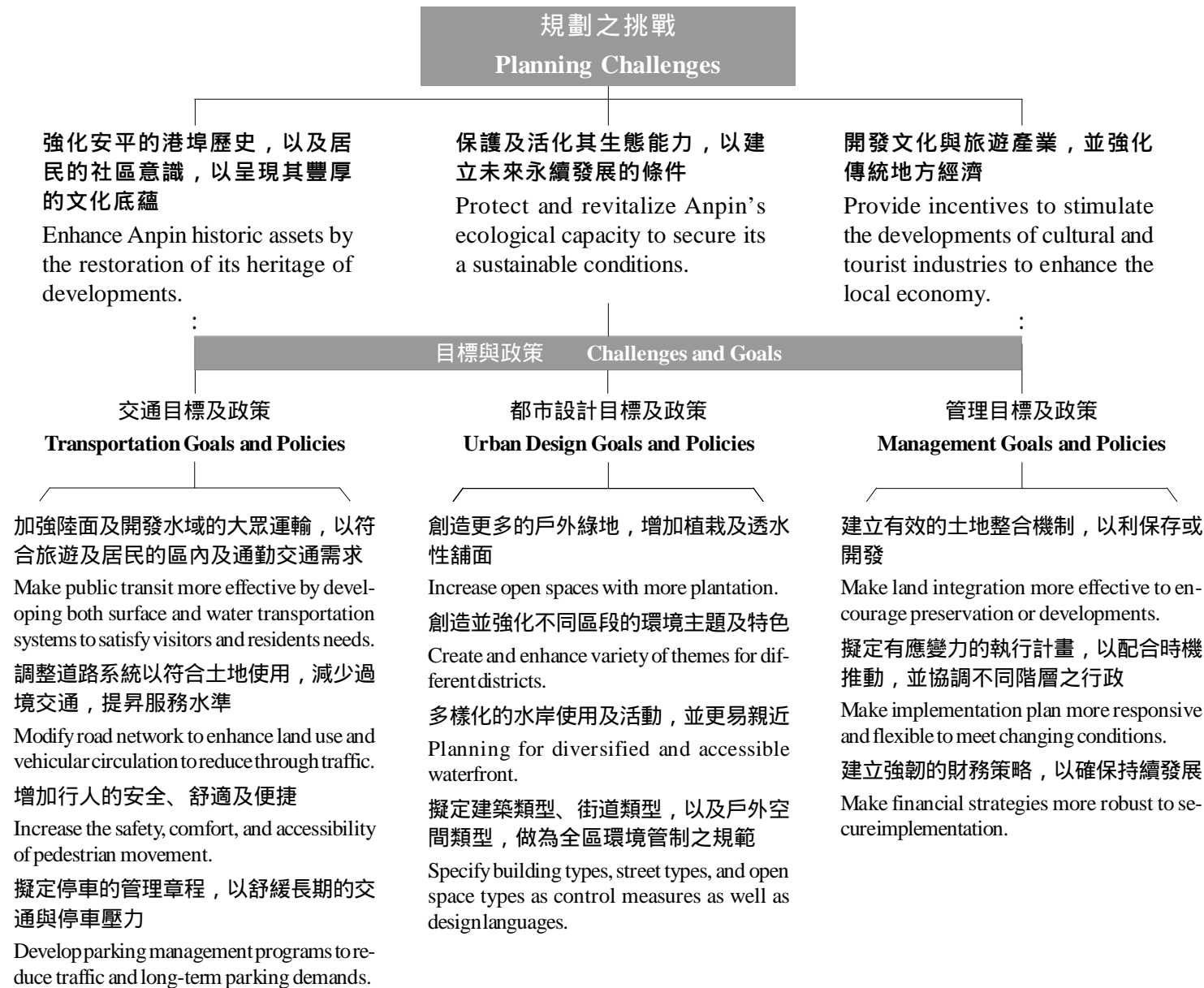
8.成長管理

在計畫範圍內，由水域分隔出三個區塊，各區有部分的住居人口，亦有部分的旅居人口。其中歷史聚落已呈現過飽和狀態，應限制其成長，並應研擬策略引導人口移往同一計畫範圍內的另外兩個住宅區。其中五期重劃之住宅區尚能容納近8,800人，而漁光里尚能容納近4,500人。未來旅館區亦會引入相當之旅居人口，但計畫區內之總居留人口將以23,000為限，作為成長調控之基礎。

8.Growth Management

The current population of the historic settlement is about 10,110, which is overcrowded and the density should be lower down. The recently developed new residential area is planned to accommodate about 10,815 population but now has residents less than 2,000. The area .

Visitor arrivals are expected to increase after launching some key projects of the capital improvement plan. Substantial growth will follow after the completion of the whole investments. Hotel areas should be specified and controlled. The permissible total residents and visitors of the whole planned area should be limited within 23,000 people to avoid deleterious effects.



9.目標與挑戰

針對歷史保存、自然保育、社區發展及地方經濟目標定位主軸，在規劃上之整體目標即為：

- 1.強化安平的港埠歷史，以及居民的社區意識，以呈現其豐厚的文化底蘊。
- 2.保護及活化其生態能力，以建立未來永續發展的條件。
- 3.支持傳統的漁業，並開發文化與旅遊產業，以強化地方經濟。

本園區財務計畫中所運用的手段與策略，應以保護及強化歷史文化資產為前提，同時能提昇整體環境價值，以及創造發展機會，不應以公共財務本身之擴大與持續再生之能力為最高原則。

9.Challenges and Goals

Based on the surveys and analysis of Anpin's current situation and opportunities, three overall goals can be established as the major challenges demanding effective planning responses:

- 1.Enhance Anpin historic assets by the restoration of its heritage of developments.
- 2.Protect and revitalize Anpin's ecological capacity to secure its a sustainable conditions.
- 3.Provide incentives to stimulate the developments of cultural and tourist industries to enhance the local economy.

Some basic policies regarding urban design, transportation and management should be clearly stated as the guiding principles for formulating plausible strategies.