

Abstract

In the aftermath of the 921 earthquake, the government, the public, various academic organization, as well as the local communities in the affected areas, were all zealously involved in the reconstruction works. The “Tunghai Architectural Team” also mobilized their alumni, teachers and students to the earthquake areas to rebuild the dwelling and public spaces. Those teachers and students who were responsible for the reconstruction of the North “Chung Liao” had stationed themselves at “Long An” village, in order to plan and devise for the reconstruction work. The aim of this research is to review the process of the rural reconstruction through this involvement. It also concerns the process, ideas, strategies, types of space, resources, public participation, and the utility management of the public space generated by the Team’s participation. On the other hand, by objectively observation at this newly-established public space, which had transformed the lifestyle of the local residents, this research also make a proposal for future rural communities development and current professional organization’s involvement in the reconstruction programme.

In order to understand the tripartite relationship among the planning idea of “Tunghai Architectural Team”, the receptivity of the local residents, and the already constructed public organized system, this research summarize the reconstruction of the public space, during the period of Sept. 1999 to Dec. 2004, into three main parts: Firstly, the spontaneous and subsidiary reconstruction of public space. The resource for the reconstruction was largely from the donation of private sector and partly from government’s subsidy. These contributed to the welfare, educational and economical reconstruction, thus enhance the participation of the residents as a whole. The planning and the design were more flexible and adjustable, and contributed to improve the daily life, welfare and education of the area. Secondly, the participatory teaching and learning program arranged for the reconstruction of public space. The greatest challenge faced by Tunghai’s teachers and students was the gap between ideality and reality. The resources was contributed by private donation and public sector. In conjunction with the participation from workers and local inhabitants, the design workshop produced public spaces of amenity and amusement. Such newly-constructed public space manifested the sense of rurality .

Thirdly, planning and reconstruction of the whole district. This mainly focused on the planning of public facilities and on its impact in the seven villages of Chang-ping River basin. And in the later period, the Team also involved in the economic reconstruction. The public sector committed Tunghai Architectural Team to carry out the work on the landscape planning, economic revitalization and community empowerment in Long-yan-lin area(the old calling for the seven villages). People who lived in this area could join in issue discussion and training arrangement. Public space became the carrier for community identification, people

in the community learned how to manage and prepare festival. Community publicity came into being to help Long-yan-lin area to become a more beneficial and civic community.

According to the analysis of this study, the community design proceeded by the Tunghai Architectural Team in Northern Chung-liao had undergone through hardware of public space construction and software of community empowerment, and it also cooperated with other non-profit teams to achieve the common goal with the local residents and organizations. Besides, the new public spaces for local economy, education, welfare and amusement were brand new for the area. It also reconstructed the value and culture of the rural life, bringing changes to the rural life system. In sum, the school team was still confronted with problems during the implementation, and it should strive to integrate more resources within and outside of the campus and participate more in the local organism to promote public participation, and local training, so as to compensate the insufficiency of knowledge in community empowerment.

Key word : Rural Public Space、 Publicity、 Community Design