

# LANDSCAPE IN-BETWEEN

## 游移地景

Exhibitor 吳秉聲 Ping-Sheng WU,  
顏世樺 Shih-Hua YEN,  
龔柏閔 Po-Min KUNG

Team Member 曾譚賢 Yi-Hsien TSENG,  
李彥杉 Yen-Shan LEE,  
張筱佩 Xiao-Pei CHANG,  
賴怡芳 Yi-Fang LAI,  
吳庭榛 Ting-Chen WU,  
黃彩瑜 Tsai-Yu HUANG,  
蘇柏元 Po-Yuan SU,  
郭子瑄 Jasmine KUO

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## 游移地景

### 灰色現象：臺南都市空間觀察

#### Ambiguous Space: Observations on Urban Space in Tainan

##### 前言

本展覽以影像作為研究與觀察的方法，並以臺灣臺南市為例，記錄一系列臺灣不同尺度的「灰色空間」現象，從市中心較小尺度的街角空間到都市邊陲地帶較大尺度的產業園區，展現複雜的都市空間裡在政策規劃與人民自主性之間的張力。這些現象體現了政府自上而下的規劃策略與民間自發行動之間的矛盾與協調，並成為城市發展過程中不可忽視的動態縮影。

不同時代與觀念下產生的都市規劃，以隱形的界線切分了土地的所有權與私有的邊界，然而人民生活於都市內的日常，並無法被地界絕對地切分，不同時期與政權對都市土地的規劃，對應人們日常生活細微卻顯著的自主性，逐漸疊加在都市的樣貌中。本研究所拍攝影像中捕捉到的空地、臨時建物與未定義的開放空間，凸顯了多層次的社會與文化互動。透過對這些空間的系統性歸納，揭示了其在大小尺度上的共同特徵與差異，雖難以界定其私有的劃分，但也形成了一幅動態且複雜的都市景

象。這些「灰色空間」既是城市發展中的暫態，也是政策限制下人們適應與創造力的象徵。

本研究促使我們重新思考及定義建築與城市設計的可能性，如何在不确定性與多義性中找到新的設計價值，並在不同尺度間實現更平衡的空間策略。

##### Preface

Using imagery for research and observation, this exhibition focuses on Tainan, Taiwan, documenting “grey space” phenomena at multiple scales—from street-corner lots downtown to industrial parks on the outskirts. These sites reveal the tension between government planning and grassroots autonomy, exposing contradictions and negotiations between top-down strategies and spontaneous local actions. Taken together, they offer a dynamic portrait of a city in flux.

Urban planning across different eras typically imposes invisible boundaries to define ownership and public-private divisions, yet everyday life rarely fits such neat lines. Each period's approach to land overlaps with residents' subtle yet meaningful autonomy, shaping the city's evolving landscape. Through photographs of vacant lots, temporary structures, and undefined open spaces, this study uncovers social and cultural interactions across diverse scales. Although these “grey spaces” defy strict categorization, they reflect both the transient nature of urban growth and human adaptability under policy constraints.

This research encourages a reconsideration of architecture and urban design—exploring how new design values can arise amid ambiguity and how more balanced spatial strategies can be realized at different scales.

2  
5  
6

Photo count

Behavior

is the lightest intervention that define territory.

Land

was most directedly control by policy, causing large-scale contradiction.

Buildings

is not immediately adjustable. Thus often leavin the mark of the past.

2 0 2 4

## 灰色現象

### The Greyness in The Space

在現代都市發展中，常見既非純公共、也不屬於純私人領域，或介於正式與非正式、規範與自發行動之間的「灰色空間」。在政府的都市計畫藍圖裡，這些區域或僅以「空地」「可待開發區」等名義標示，實際上卻潛藏多樣的社會互動與複雜的文化意涵。以臺南為例，從市中心小巷的微型空地到都市邊陲的廣大產業園區，都能看見居民與使用者如何「擁有」「改造」「活用」或「遺棄」此類空間，形塑出在政策規劃與人民自主間不斷游移的地景，也成為臺灣城市發展不可忽視的動態縮影。

政府自上而下的都市規劃，多著眼於經濟效益、城市形象與基礎建設的整合，並以法令、地籍和分區來管控土地。然而，城市生活遠不僅於法規文本或地界線條之內。日常需求與文化習慣常常穿透這些人為設定的限制。面對都市空間，民眾有時因政策限制而退讓，有時則通過臨時搭建、自發行動展現創造力，例如在狹小空地種菜、設置攤販或搭建簡易棚架，以因應生活需求，顯示城市發展無法完全以單向法規去界定與規範的多元面貌。

臺南因悠久歷史、產業轉型及多重規劃策略的交織，形成多層次且相對破碎的都市肌理。一方面，舊城區在清代街廓與日治時期巴洛克式規劃的疊合下，構築出獨特的街巷脈絡，讓許多原本僅具通行功能或狹小畸零的角落，透過民眾實際使用而被賦予新意義。另一方面，位於都市外圍、因半導體與晶片產業蓬勃發展而興起的產業園區與新市鎮，與大片農業地景及龐大建築量體形成鮮明對照。再加上重大基礎建設帶來的變動，如鐵路地下化工程沿線綿延數公里的線性空間，重塑城市結構與交通，同時也撼動周邊生活景觀，誘發更多灰色空間的出現。

這些「灰色空間」不僅是一種暫時或臨時利用的外顯形式，更象徵城市於演變過程中展現的彈性。從空地、臨時建物到未定義的開放空間，都呈現城市權力互動的多重層面：部分經政策與民間協調，部分則源於民眾自發行動。由於它們介於公私邊界之間，也就超越單一法規能全面管控的範疇，雖然可能帶來衛生、管理或

安全上的疑慮，卻同時蘊育多元設計策略與社區活力的契機。這些空間的邊界雖然模糊，但往往孕育著在地創造力與自我實踐的養分，也象徵了城市不斷更新的生命力。

若將灰色空間完全視作都市問題而進行嚴格取締，恐壓抑民眾在日常生活中積累的創意；若任其無序生長，則因欠缺完善規劃而衍生更多潛在風險。如何在規劃與自由間取得協調，並在政策與基層行動間建立有效對話機制，成為都市治理的重要課題。成功的做法或許在於保持適度彈性，讓這些灰色空間既能發揮人們的創造力，又不至陷入無序狀態。

從建築與城市設計的角度出發，再度審視這些空間，可以觀察其豐富的即興使用與在地社群的凝聚力，也折射出未來都市發展的多重可能。若以更開放的視角看待灰色空間，將其定義為「過渡」或「試驗」場域，透過社會、文化與空間不斷交織的過程，或能激發更多新穎的使用模式。灰色空間雖帶有不確定性，但正因如此更具多義性與彈性。對臺南而言，倘若

能善加挖掘其潛力，不僅可兼顧規劃願景與民眾需求，也能更緊密地連結設計與使用，促成城市持續更新的契機。

事實上，灰色空間並非法令執行的「缺口」，更是一面反映都市複雜度與人文活力的鏡子。藉由觀察這些平日不甚起眼的角落，我們能理解人們在日常情境中對空間的真實需求，並思考城市規劃是否應更具包容與彈性。這些空間既展現出政策與民間行動的磨合，也呈現市民面對高變動環境的適應力與創造力。適度擁抱灰色空間的多重可能，或許正是臺南乃至其他城市推進轉型與升級的關鍵。只有在更細緻的觀察與研究基礎上，並於大小尺度間建立靈活連結，我們才能組織出更具韌性、更富人情味的城市網絡，使「游移地景」成為人、土地與建築之間和諧共存的最佳註腳。

In modern urban development, we often see spaces situated between public and private, formal and informal—commonly known as “grey spaces.” On official maps, they may be labeled as “vacant lots” or “areas for future development,” yet they frequently encompass layers of social interaction and cultural significance. In Tainan, for instance, from modest street-corner lots in the city center to wide expanses of underutilized land in outlying industrial areas, local residents continually adapt, reshape, and revitalize these pockets. Their endeavors reveal a fluid landscape where government policy intersects with organic, community-driven actions—creating a microcosm that mirrors the broader complexities of Taiwan’s urban evolution.

Typically, government-led planning focuses on goals such as economic prosperity, a polished city image, and standardized infrastructure, achieved through various regulations and zoning frameworks. However, everyday life seldom adheres strictly to such boundaries; the day-to-day habits, traditions, and improvisational strategies of citizens permeate these delineations. In many

instances, people embrace grey spaces by setting up roadside stalls, growing small gardens, or repurposing tiny leftover parcels of land—actions that illustrate the capacity of individuals and communities to forge functional, personalized environments beyond the scope of oversight.

Tainan’s urban tapestry reflects its diverse historical layers, shifting economic foundations, and an array of planning philosophies. Within its older districts, remnants of Qing-era street layouts coexist with Baroque influences from the Japanese colonial period, forming a collage of narrow lanes and unexpected nodes. Some parcels, deemed unprofitable or impractical due to their size or shape, instead become gathering points, urban oases, or places of spontaneous creativity. Meanwhile, the meteoric rise of the semiconductor industry has led to the development of sprawling industrial parks and satellite towns, producing stark contrasts with surrounding farmland and traditional neighborhoods. Substantial projects, including Tainan’s railway undergrounding, introduce new linear corridors and open up possibilities for grey spaces, while also presenting

challenges for stakeholders.

Far from being mere placeholders or residual pockets, these spaces underscore the city’s flexibility and potential for grassroots innovation. Some arise from negotiations between authorities and communities, while others take shape as unregulated yet functional endeavors. Their ambiguities in ownership and use can complicate governance, sanitation, or safety, but also inspire inventive design and neighborhood spirit. Excessive enforcement might eliminate these everyday laboratories of urban life, yet total neglect could breed uncertainty or hazards.

From an architectural and urban design standpoint, grey spaces highlight local resourcefulness, forging immediate social networks and pointing toward fresh directions in development. This perspective suggests that urban planning can profit from looking beyond rigid zoning codes, embracing transitional arenas as valuable testbeds for new ideas. By recognizing the underlying social, cultural, and spatial interplay in these areas, policymakers and designers alike can craft more inclusive, flexible strategies. Ultimately, grey spaces act not

as loopholes in the system, but rather as mirrors reflecting urban complexity and human resilience. By valuing and carefully integrating such in-between landscapes, Tainan—and other rapidly evolving cities—can strike a balance between top-down directives and grassroots ingenuity, fostering more dynamic and human-centered environments that safeguard a harmonious coexistence among people, land, and architecture.

## 灰色空間指認

### Geographic Index of Tainan

在都市發展中，正式規劃與非正式利用的落差，往往產生「灰色空間」。它們在舊城區、鐵路地下化區與南科園區等不同尺度與背景下被塑造，展現多層次的動態。舊城區中，廟埕兼具宗教活動與臨時市集，市場周邊騎樓與巷弄則因長期使用呈現公共性；鐵路地下化帶來的閒置用地與圍籬邊通道，成為短期或過渡性場域；南科園區裡，高度規劃工業區與周邊農田間的空地，形成更大尺度的不確定性。灰色空間既是城市變遷後的產物，也蘊藏未來發展契機，透過彈性與模糊性反映政策規劃與居民自主間的協調。若能在不確定中尋找可能，並採取更具適應力的空間策略，灰色空間便能成為城市發展中的積極資源，而非治理盲點。

In urban development, the gap between formal planning and informal use often gives rise to “grey spaces.” Shaped at various scales and contexts—such as old city districts, railway-underground zones, and the Southern Taiwan Science Park—these spaces reveal multi-layered dynamics. In historic areas, temple courtyards serve both religious and temporary market functions, while arcades and alleys near markets become quasi-public due to long-term use. Idle land from railway undergrounding and fenced-off corridors act as short-term or transitional zones. Meanwhile, at the science park, expansive plots between industrial facilities and farmland underscore greater uncertainties. Grey spaces are products of urban transformation and hold potential for future development, reflecting the interplay between policy and grassroots action through their flexibility and ambiguity. By embracing uncertainty and adopting more adaptive spatial strategies, these grey spaces can become valuable assets for urban growth rather than blind spots in governance.



廟埕是宗教活動的核心，也成為臨時的社交場所。Temple courtyard: core of worship, pop-up social space.



鐵路地下化工程的圍籬與民居日常的邊界。Railway-underground fencing meets everyday residential life.



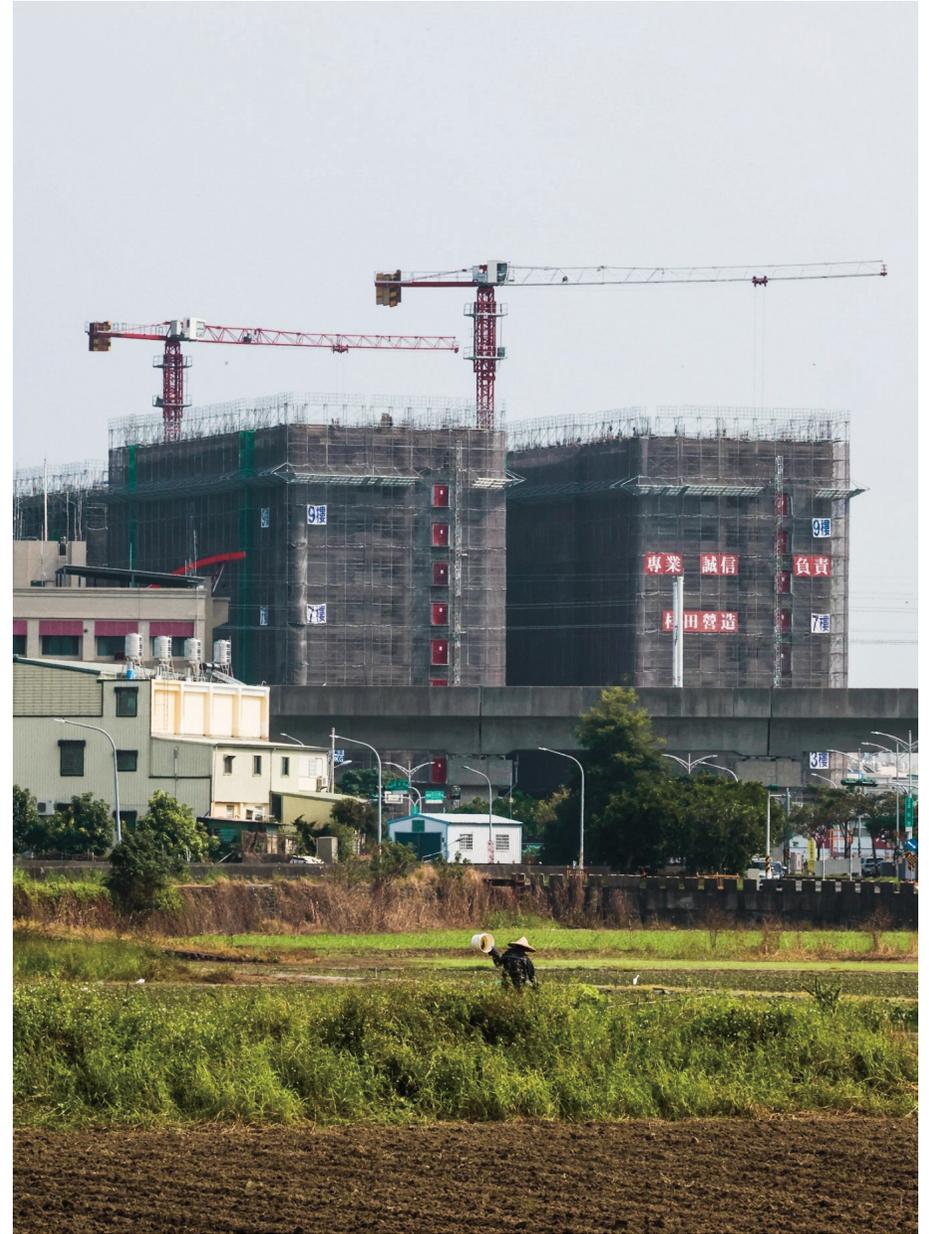
施工圍籬的邊界與未明確定義的空間想像。  
Construction fencing forms boundaries and evokes undefined spatial concepts.



街道成為臨時性的早市空間。Street turned into a makeshift morning market.



因應科技產業需求而生住宅區（上）。Residential area driven by tech-industry demand.  
 矗立於農地旁的科技廠房（中）。Tech factories rising alongside farmland.  
 鋪滿光電板的魚塭與科技廠房（下）。Fish ponds topped with solar panels next to tech factories.



農忙與高樓施工並存的灰色現象。A "grey" phenomenon where farming coexists with high-rise construction.

Downtown

type / ambiguity  
time / 1624-present  
scale/ 5



22.99437,120.20472  
# duality of behavior  
# behavior



22.9901,120.2097  
# duality of behavior  
# behavior



22.9990,120.2049  
# duality of behavior  
# behavior



22.9985,120.2023  
# overflow of private use  
# behavior



22.9987,120.2019  
# overflow of private use  
# behavior



22.9994,120.2014  
# overflow of private use  
# behavior



22.9901,120.2097  
# overflow of private use  
# behavior



22.9996,120.2025  
# overflow of private use  
# landuse



22.9898,120.2102  
# overflow of private use  
# building



22.9900,120.1950  
# time lag between level  
# building

Technology Park

type / contradiction  
time / 2000-present  
scale/ XXL

Railway

type /  
time / 2009- present  
scale/ M-L



23.010293,120.217854  
# time lag between level  
# landuse



23.008988,120.216791  
# time lag between level  
# landuse



23.005272,120.214673  
# time lag between level  
# building



23.006779,120.215381  
# time lag between level  
# building



23.0853,120.2720  
# contrast under specific zoning  
# landuse



23.0815,120.2892  
# time lag between level zoning  
# building



23.0861,120.2305  
# contrast under specific zoning  
# landuse



22.7056,120.3126  
# contrast under specific zoning  
# building



23.1231,120.2587  
# contrast under specific zoning  
# building



22.7043,120.3045  
# contrast under specific zoning  
# building



22.9901,120.2097  
# time lag between level  
# landuse



22.9901,120.2097  
# time lag between level  
# landuse



23.018132,120.223164  
# duality of behavior  
# behavior



22.988592,120.212569  
# time lag between level  
# building

## 臺南歷史沿革

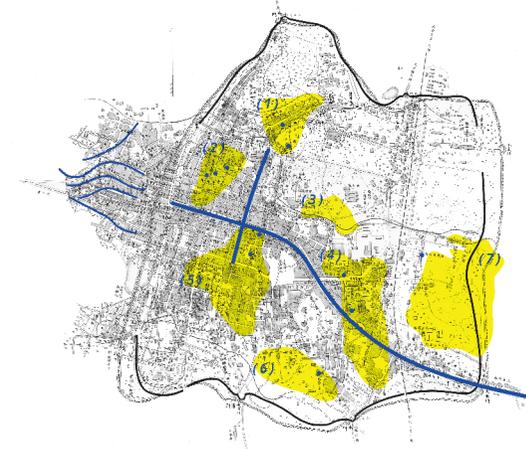
### The History Context of Tainan City

臺灣城市建設的發展歷程，從清領時期的初步城市規模建立，逐漸進入日治時期的市區改正計畫，奠定了現代城市空間的雛形。1911 年的日本市區規劃引入現代化城市管理理念，以改良衛生環境和提升都市效率為目標，重構主要道路系統與市街格局。國民政府接管後，臺灣進入工業化與現代化的快速發展期，1960 年代的出口加工區與 1980 年代的新竹科學園區成為經濟發展的重要基石。而 1970 年代的十大建設，包含高速公路與鐵路網絡的完成，則進一步推動了區域均衡發展。近年來，鐵路地下化工程與城市東區的擴張，則標誌著臺灣城市轉型的另一階段。

這些歷史發展展示了從殖民統治到自主規劃，臺灣城市空間演化的多層次影響與現代都市面貌的形成。

Taiwan's urban development traces its roots from the Qing Dynasty's initial cityscapes to modernization under Japanese colonial rule, marked by city planning projects. The 1911 Japanese plan introduced modern management concepts aimed at improving sanitation and city efficiency by reorganizing roads and streetscapes. After Taiwan's transfer to the Republic of China, the island rapidly industrialized and modernized. The 1960s export processing zones and the 1980s Hsinchu Science Park were pivotal for economic growth. The 1970s Ten Major Constructions, including highways and railways, propelled regional development. Recently, railway undergrounding and eastward expansion signal another phase of urban transformation.

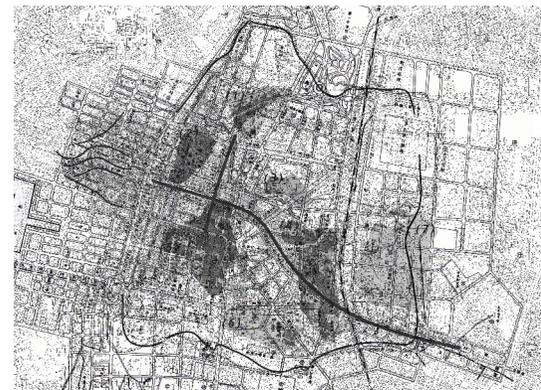
This historical trajectory reflects the multilayered influences shaping Taiwan's urban evolution, from colonial rule to autonomous planning, culminating in its contemporary urban landscape.



1907\_臺南及安平市街圖  
1896\_臺南城圖



1920\_台南市區改正圖  
1907\_臺南及安平市街圖  
1896\_臺南城圖



2008\_臺南千分之一數值地形圖  
1920\_台南市區改正圖  
1907\_臺南及安平市街圖  
1896\_臺南城圖

- Urban Development
- + Traffic
- Landuse/ Zoning



### 1895 The main cross

The main crossroad in Tainan City originated from the "De Stadt Proventie" established by the Dutch. It expanded to become the city's key artery, linking east to west and north to south in 17th century.

●



### 1911 Japanese City Planning

In the 1910s, Japanese colonizers introduced large-scale urban reform. French-style roundabouts and a grid street system were imposed over the organic context of Qing City.

●

Qing Dynasty  
◀

1920



### 1941 Industrial Taiwan Policy

Taiwan was positioned as a strategic base for Japan's colonial expansion into Southeast Asia, prompting the rapid construction of infrastructure such as electricity systems and ports.

+ □



### 1960 Establishment of the Export Processing Zone

The implementation of the specified factory zone policy significantly encourages the growth of labor-intensive industries. A swarm of factories is being built around the port, providing thousands of jobs.

□

1940

1960

### 1979 Completion of the Highway and Railway Network

National highways, high-speed rails, and plenty of ports were built in order to accelerate the inland logistics system. The policy called 'the Ten Major Construction Projects' was said to boost regional integration and drive industrial upgrades as well as economic growth in the 70s.

● +



### 1980 Establishment of Hsinchu Science Parks

### Revision and Expansion of the Tainan City Master Plan

With economic growth, the urban population is also increasing significantly. The revised master plan for Tainan City is three times larger than the original.

●

1980

2000

### 2000 Establishment of Southern Taiwan Science Park

In the 1980s, Taiwan shifted from labor-intensive to technology-intensive industries by constructing science parks. This attracted major companies like TSMC to the global supply chain and drew a more educated workforce, leading to the development of new suburban towns and urban expansion.

□ +



### 2017 Railway Underground Project and Eastern Expansion

The railway underground project, along with eastward expansion, involved government-led land expropriation. Spatial planning during this period was primarily driven by government policy.

+ ●

2026 Completion of Tainan Railway Underground Project Network

2020

▶  
Near Future

1895 Taiwan cede to Japan under Treaty of Shimonoseki

1945 Taiwan was given to Kuomintang

1953 Import substitution industrialization  
1961 Export-oriented Economy

1970 The Ten Major Construction Projects

2000 Regional Planning Act

2025 Spatial Planning Act

## 灰色空間類型分析

### Classification: Grey Space Typology

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以臺南三個具有代表性的空間樣態為例，展現從小至大尺度的灰色空間現象，並通過位置標記進行分類與分析。起點為舊城區的街巷，其空間特徵反映了居民生活的雙重性與私人空間的溢出；其次，鐵路地下化沿線呈現出不同層級的時間落差與土地使用變遷，揭示都市更新中未完全銜接的空間斷裂；最終延伸至臺南科學園區，此處的灰色空間則強調在高度規劃環境中，專屬分區與開發節奏之間的矛盾。

這些空間現象按尺度從小到大被系統性地分析，從舊城區的緊密紋理到科技園區的開闊地景，勾勒出一幅跨越時空與用途的灰色地圖，呼應了城市在不同發展階段中，政策規劃與空間自主性之間的張力與可能性。

### 分析方法與符號學

灰色空間現象源於公共空間與私人空間在政策框架下的相互作用。分析特定場址時，需考慮地籍線以識別土地所有權，並檢視道路網絡與建築量體等活動指標。

在附帶的圖表中，公共空間與道路以紅色表示，象徵自上而下的政府政策，而灰色則代表個體的回應。這種動態關係展現了政府政策與個體自主性之間的張力，突顯出臺灣都市空間管理的複雜性。

This study examines three representative spatial typologies in Tainan, showcasing grey space phenomena from small to large scales through location indexing for classification and analysis. It begins with the alleys of the old city, where spatial characteristics reveal a duality of behavior and the overflow of private use. Next, along the railway's underground corridor, the spaces exhibit temporal gaps and land-use transitions, exposing disconnections in urban renewal processes. Finally, in the Tainan Science Park, the grey spaces emphasize contradictions between exclusive zoning and development rhythms within a highly planned environment.

These spatial phenomena are systematically analyzed across scales, from the dense texture of the old city to the expansive landscape of the science park. Together, they construct a grey map that transcends time and function, reflecting the tension and possibilities between policy planning and spatial autonomy during different stages of urban development.

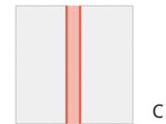
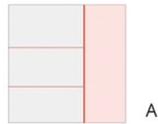
### Analytical Approaches and Symbolology

The phenomenon of grey spaces arises from the interplay between public and private uses of space, shaped by policy frameworks. Analyzing a specific site requires considering cadastral lines to identify ownership and examining activities indicators like road networks and building volumes.

In the accompanying diagrams, public spaces and roadways are shown in red, symbolizing top-down governmental policies, while grey represents individual responses. This dynamic illustrates the tensions between government policy and individual autonomy, highlighting the complexities of urban space management in Taiwan.

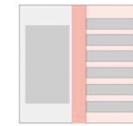
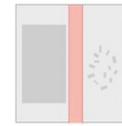
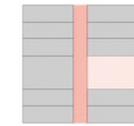
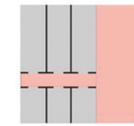
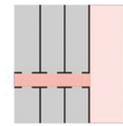
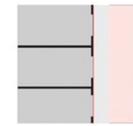
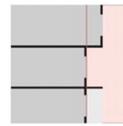
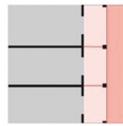
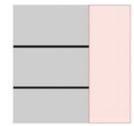
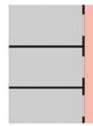
level 1  
以地籍線/道路

公共使用  
道路  
地籍線



level 2  
建築層級

私人使用  
建築層級  
柱基



公共基礎設施緊鄰  
EX 高架橋

公有土地強制擴張  
EX 鐵路東移

騎樓  
EX 騎樓私有土地公有占用

計畫道路變更  
EX 道路變更

公有土地私有使用  
EX 私人雜物占用道路空間

鐵軌旁建築面向  
EX 道路變更

公有土地強制擴張  
EX 海安路

道路分割建築空間  
EX 廟埕遭道路切割

兩側尺度巨大對比  
EX 南科與周邊傳統聚落

兩側建築使用對比  
EX 科技與傳統工業區對比

公共使用  
道路  
地籍線

## 舊城區

### Site A: Downtown Tainan

臺南市的歷史可以追溯到 1620 年代，是臺灣最早開發的城市，也是「臺灣」這個名稱的起源地。位於臺灣西南部的臺南，被譽為「臺灣的文化首都」。其舊城區是文化與歷史的核心，包括臺南古城與五條港區，範圍約 315 公頃，是歷史遺跡與古蹟建築最密集的区域。

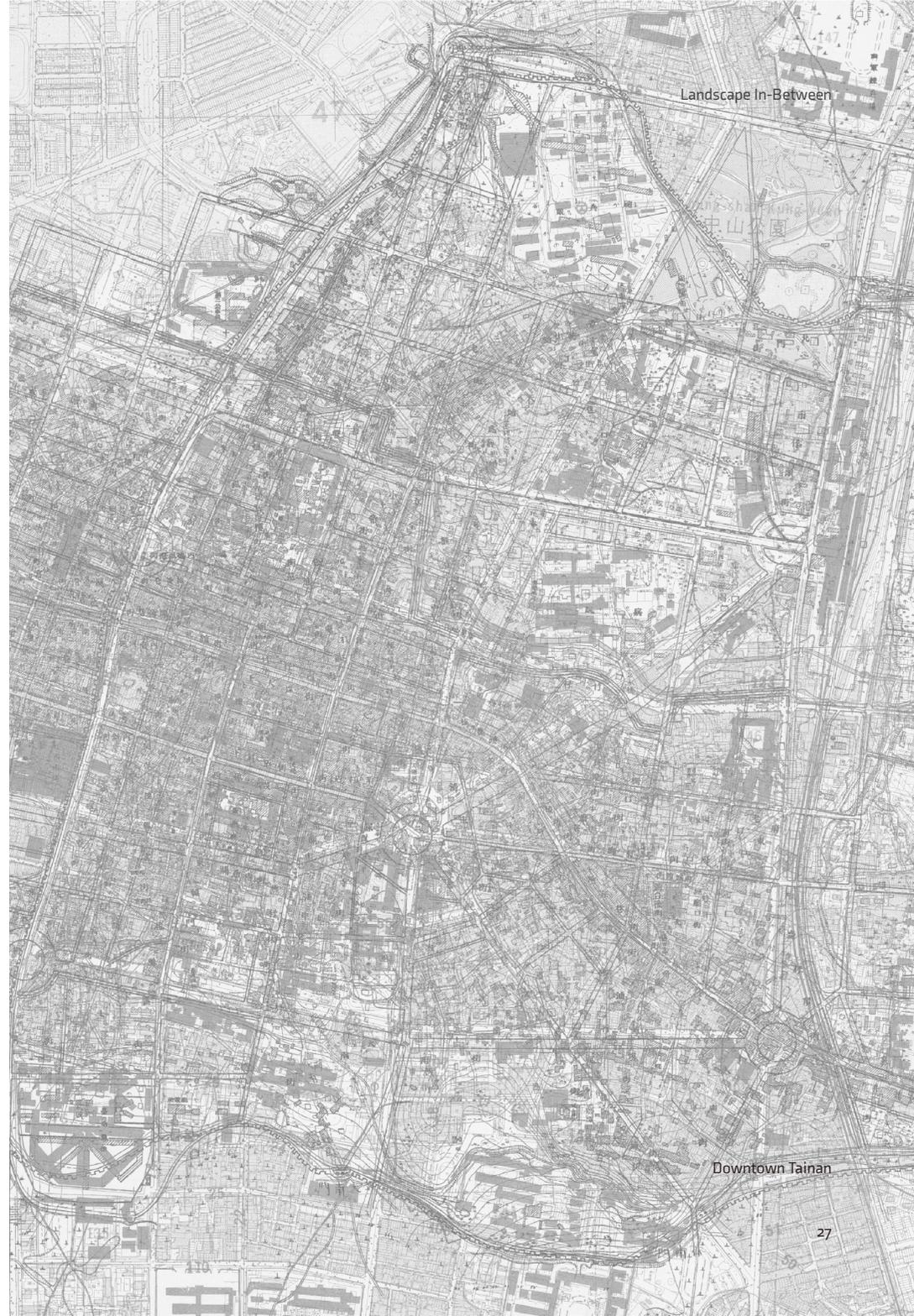
時代演進與政策重塑由自然地形孕育的聚落與道路，卻也在巷弄、騎樓與小徑間，留存居民的生活方式與文化信仰。這些介於治理與日常之間的灰色空間，展現臺南獨特的城市面貌。

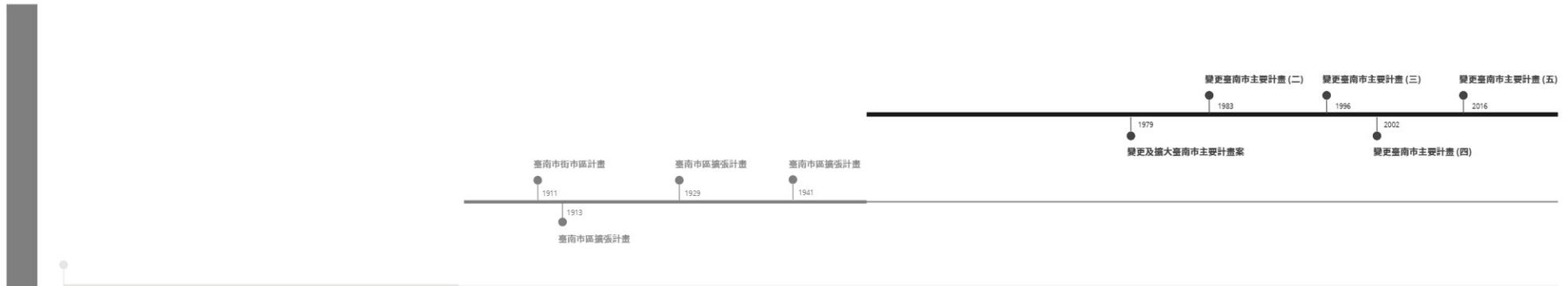
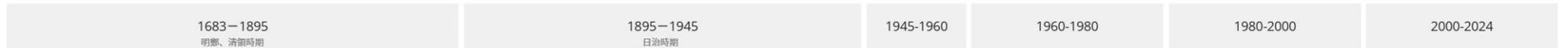
明清時期，以赤崁地區為中心，十字街（今民權路、忠義路）為主要軸線，往西連結五條港，往東深入內陸，形成東西向格局。日治時期，1911 年的市區改正計畫導入環狀與網格狀道路系統，奠定舊城區雛形。1979 年，為因應戰後人口與經濟成長，臺南擴大都市規劃、拓寬道路，推動城市現代化，也使舊城與新發展區不斷在灰色空間中激盪。

Tainan's history reaches back to the 1620s, making it Taiwan's earliest developed city and the origin of the name "Taiwan." Located in the island's southwest, it is famed as Taiwan's "cultural capital." Its historic downtown—encompassing the walled city and the Wutiaogang area—covers about 315 hectares and contains the highest density of heritage sites.

While changing policies reshaped settlements and roads formed by natural terrain, local routines and cultural beliefs persist in alleys, arcades, and lanes. These "grey spaces," bridging governance and daily life, define Tainan's unique urban character.

During Ming–Qing times, the Chihkan area was the focal point, with Shizijie (now Minquan and Zhongyi Roads) extending west to Wutiaogang and east inland. Under Japanese rule, the 1911 city reform introduced ring and grid roads, framing the old city. In 1979, Tainan widened roads and expanded its plans to meet postwar population and economic growth—modernizing yet continually interweaving new areas and old in these "grey spaces."

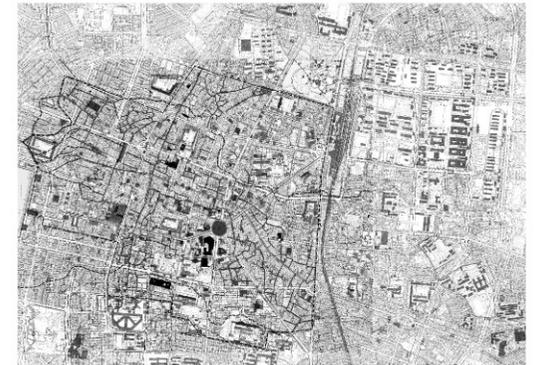
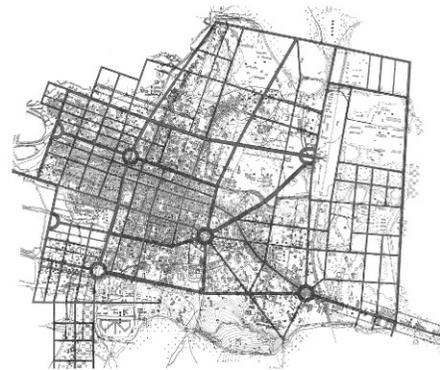
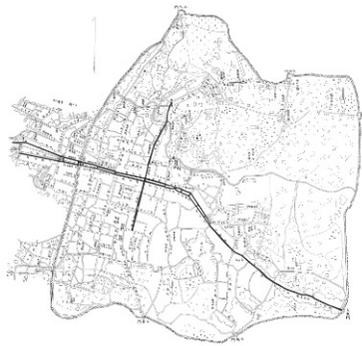




舊城區

順應地形、聚落自然形成

SYSTEM





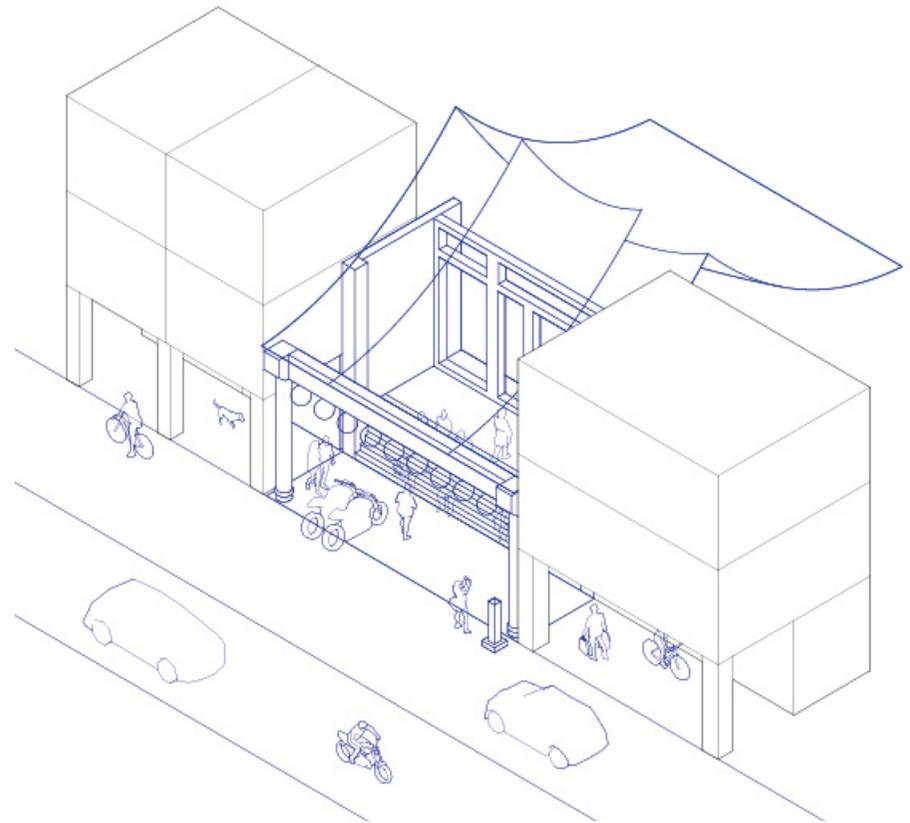
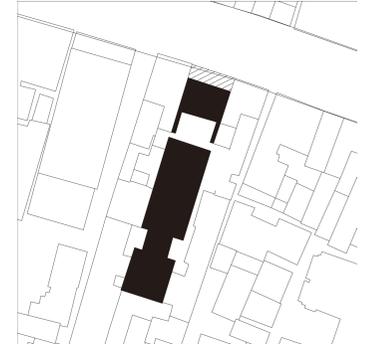
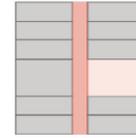
北極殿  
Beiji Temple

Location  
22.99437, 120.20472

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
20241129 / 13:00 / 17:00

Properties  
# Duality of Behavior # behavior





### 東嶽殿

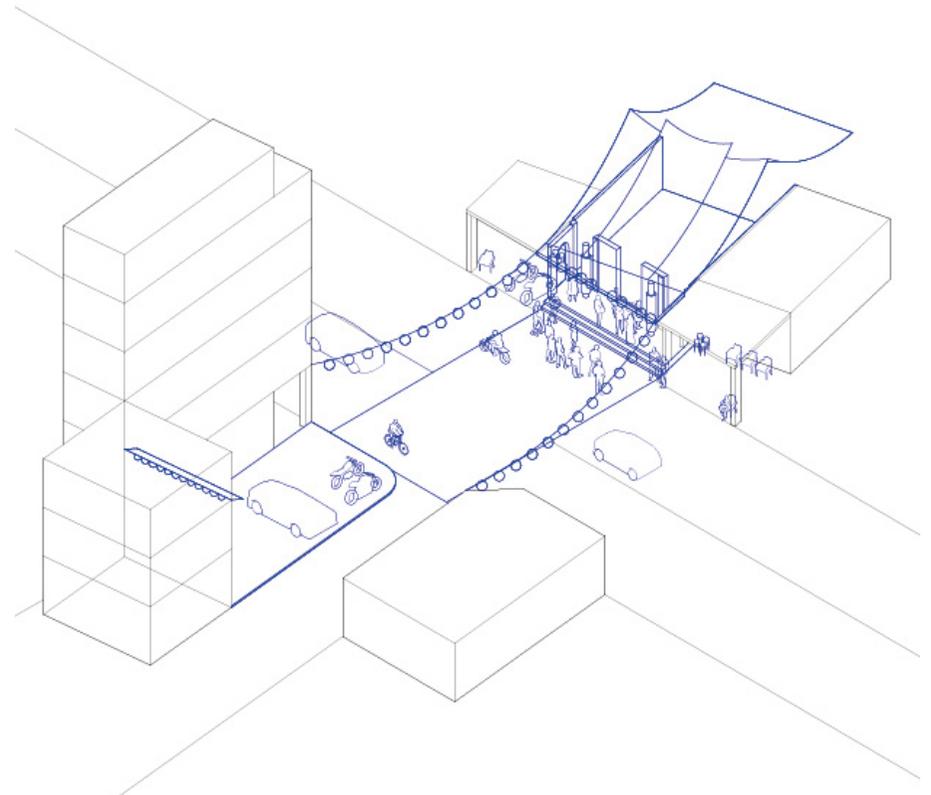
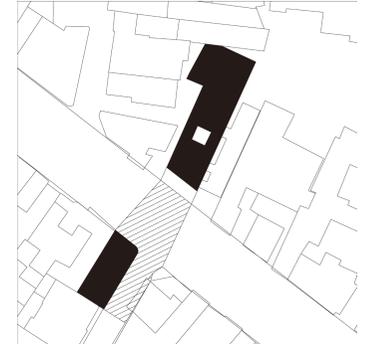
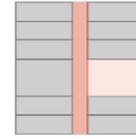
Dongyue Temple

Location  
22.99063, 120.21017

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
2024/12/9 / 14:00 / 16:00

Properties  
# Duality of Behavior # behavior





### 鴨母寮市場

Yamuliao Market

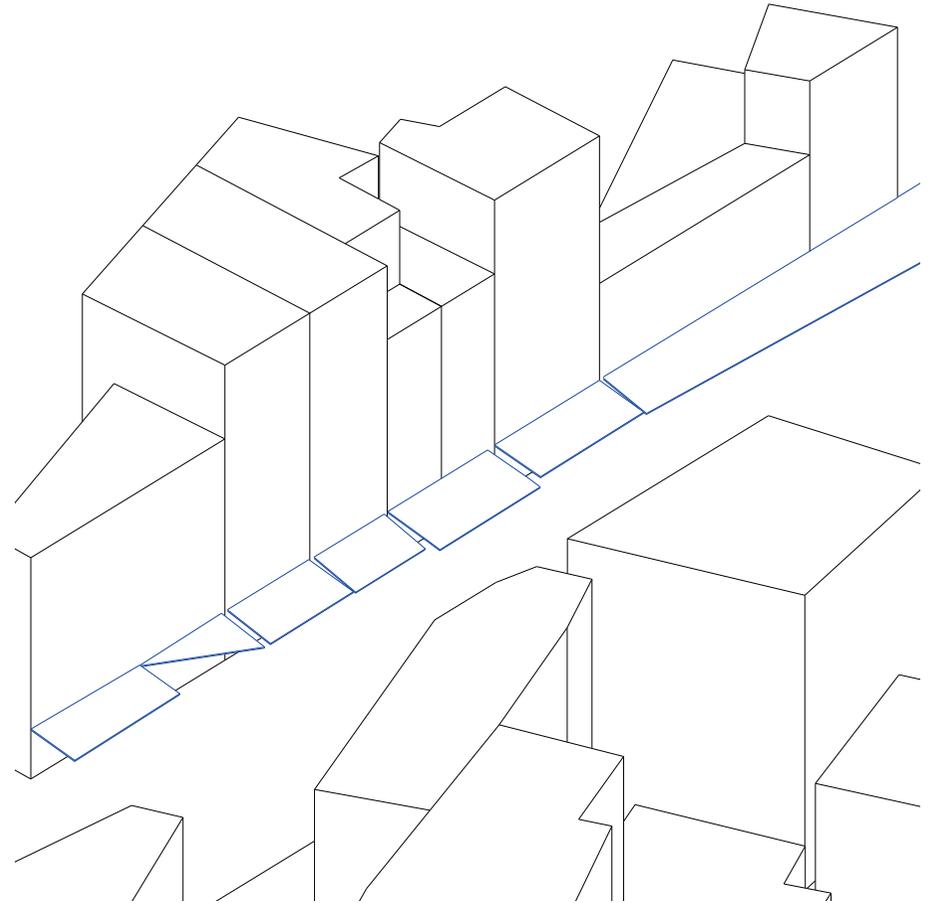
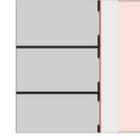
Location  
22.9990, 120.2049

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
2024/11/2 / 07:35 / 15:00

Properties  
# Duality of Behavior # behavior

Landscape In-Between





### 岐門

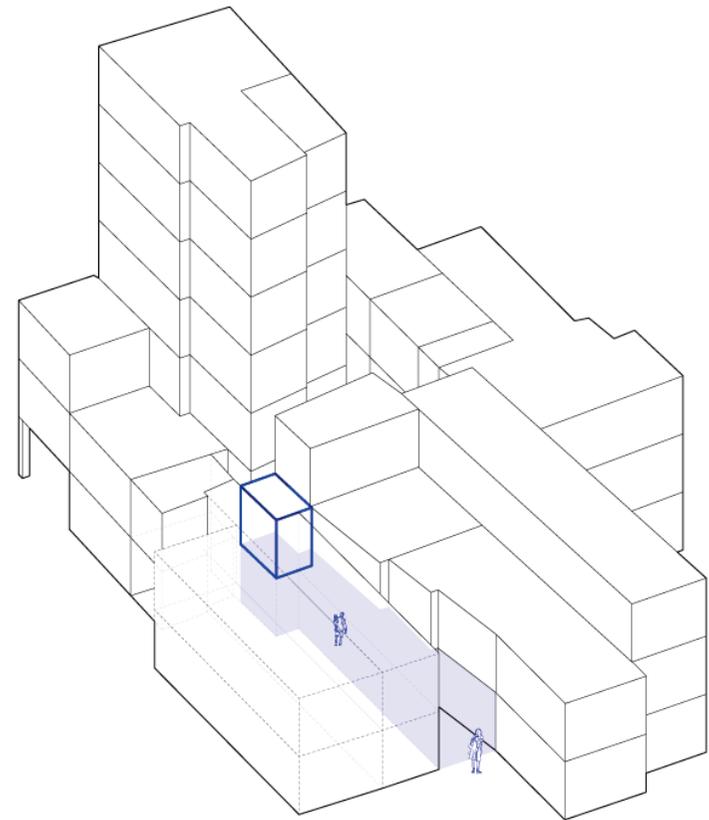
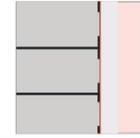
Qimen

Location  
22.9985,120.2023

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
20241118 / 17:33

Properties  
# Overflow of Private Use # behavior





### 慢温

Slow Warmth

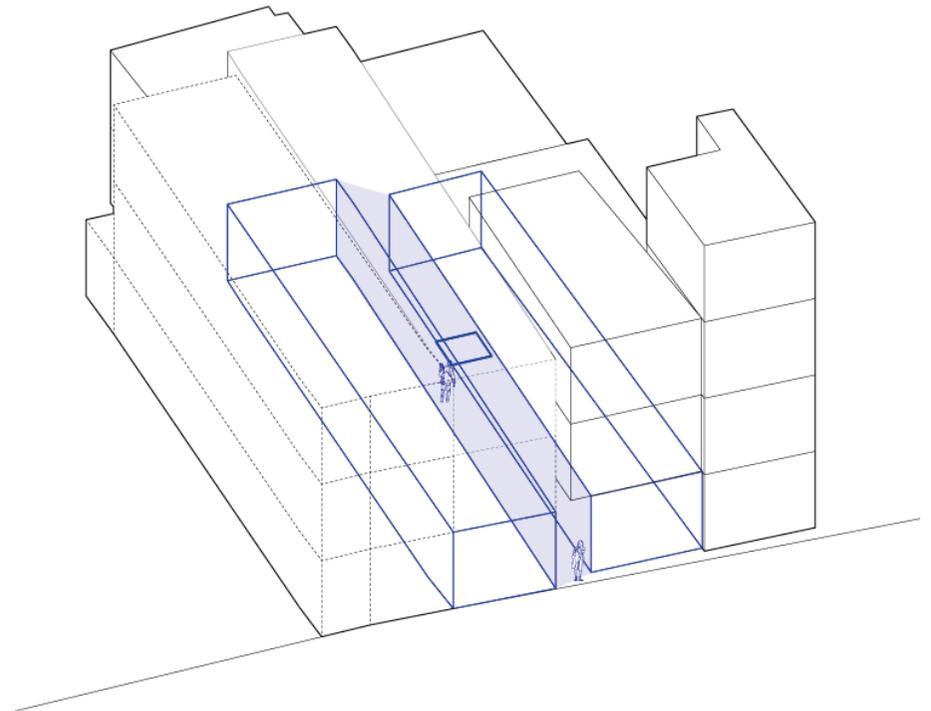
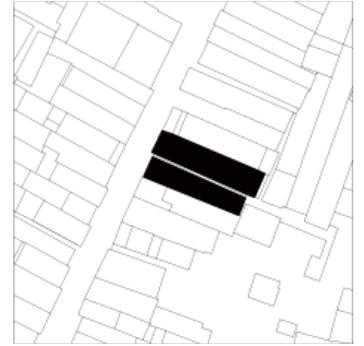
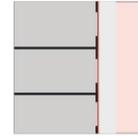
Location  
22.9987,120.2019

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
20241118 / 12:44

Properties  
# Overflow of Private Use # behavior

Landscape In-Between





### 騎樓漫景

#### Arcade Stroll Scenery

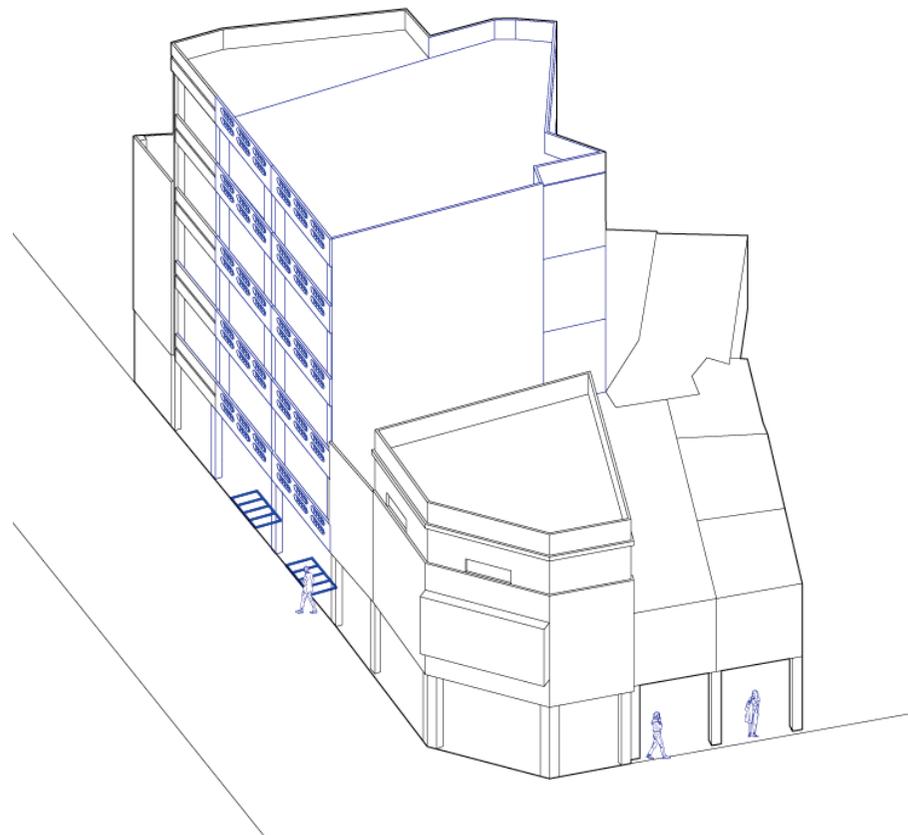
Location  
22.9994,120.2014

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
20241118 / 13:20

Properties  
# Overflow of Private Use # behavior

Landscape In-Between





古早味糕餅舖  
Traditional Pastry Shop

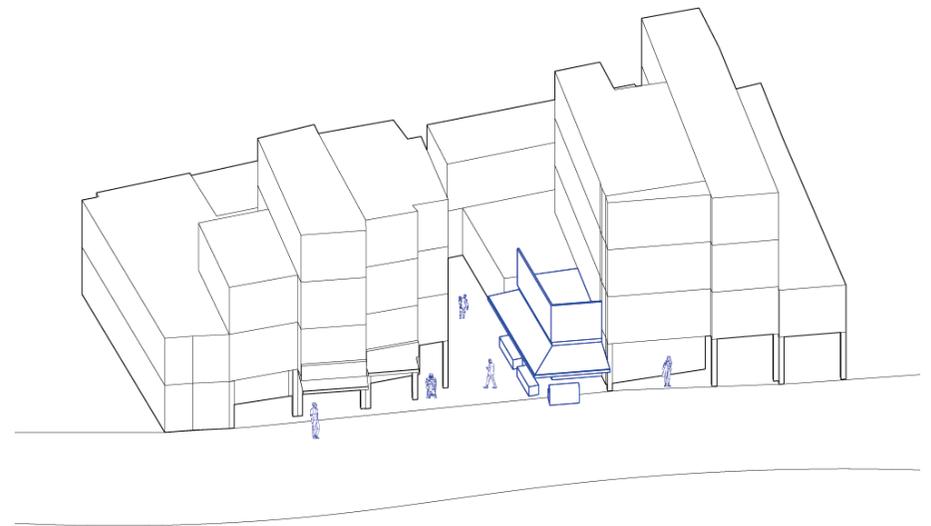
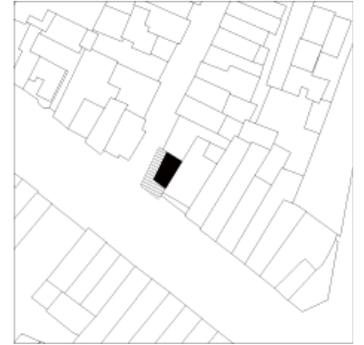
Location  
22.9901,120.2097

Scale  
75 x 75 M

Time  
20241118 / 17:33

Properties  
# Overflow of Private Use # behavior

Landscape In-Between



## 鐵路地下化區

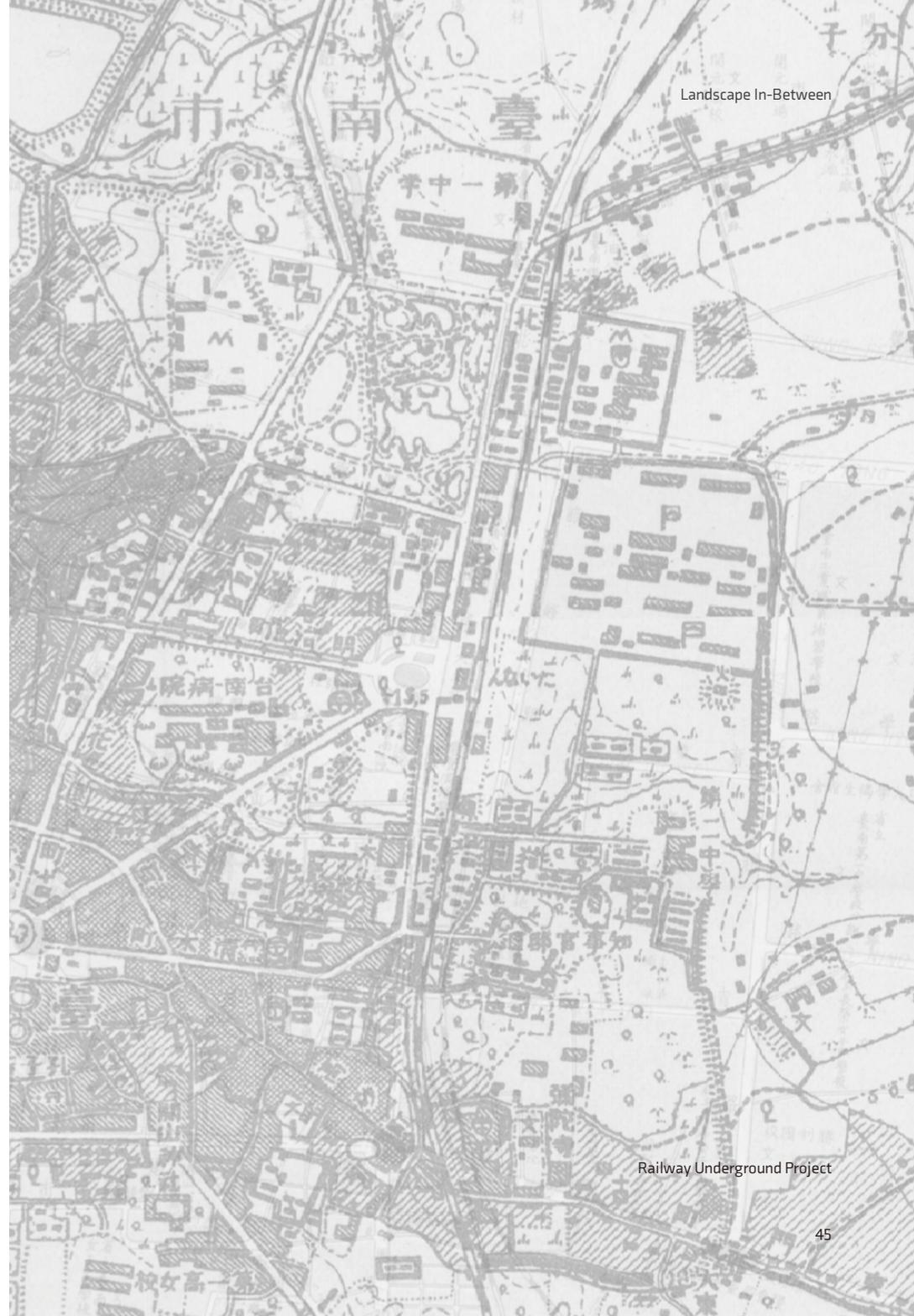
### Site B: Railway Underground Project

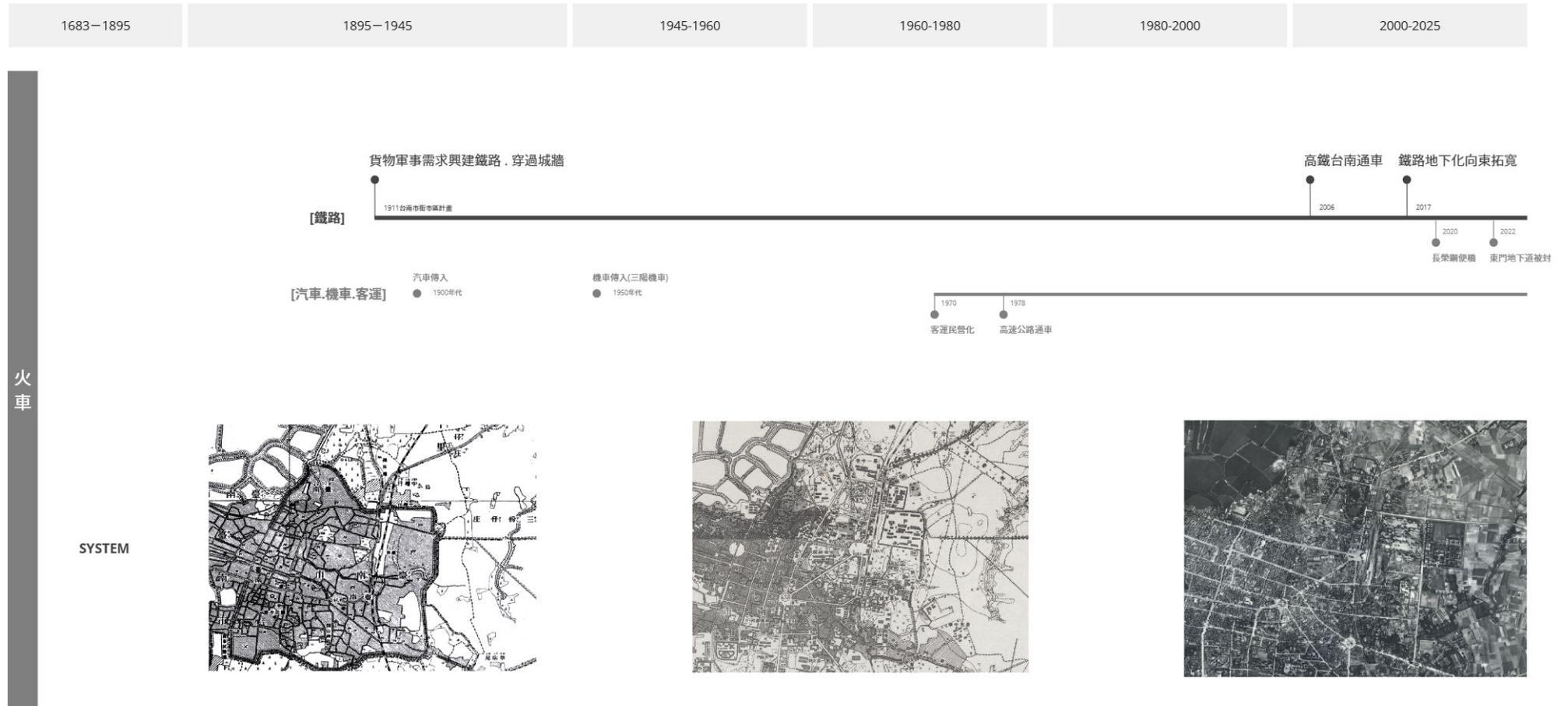
因應臺南鐵路地下化工程，鐵道東側土地已被徵收，原本封閉的鐵路用地將轉變為開放公共空間，象徵自日治時期以來土地使用政策的重要轉折。這項變革影響建築朝向、高架與地下通道，以及人們對空間的使用方式，也凸顯基層民眾如何在政府政策推動下進行調適。本研究聚焦於鐵路地下化過程中的「時間差」，以挖掘這些轉變背後的脈絡。

起初，鐵路多由自上而下的政府決策興建，位於市中心邊緣，主要用於貨運與軍事需求。隨時代演進，居民區逐漸向鐵路擴張，人們以自下而上的方式在鐵道周邊興建建築，形成有機發展，而非刻意區隔。近年鐵路向東遷移並逐步地下化，令鐵道用地從完全封閉轉為開放的公共空間。這些重大政策主導的演進，正重新定義建築形態與公共空間使用模式，並為城市帶來新一輪的適應與轉型。

The Tainan Railway Underground Project has led to land expropriation east of the tracks, transforming once-enclosed railway property into open public space—an important shift in land-use policy since the Japanese colonial era. This change influences building orientation, elevated bridges, and underpasses, as well as how people inhabit these spaces, revealing how grassroots communities adapt under government-led initiatives. Focusing on the “time lag” in the undergrounding process, this study uncovers the reasons behind these transformations.

Initially established through top-down policies for freight and military purposes at the city's edge, the railway later became integrated into residential zones as people expanded toward the tracks in a bottom-up, organic manner rather than through planned segregation. With the railway recently relocating eastward and heading underground, these once-sealed-off lands are now becoming open public areas. Each policy-driven phase redefines architectural forms and spatial usage, driving fresh adaptation and urban transitions.







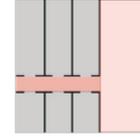
榕后宮  
Ronghou Temple

Location  
23.018132, 120.223164

Scale  
100 x 100 M

Time  
20241130 / 14:30

Properties  
# Duality of Behavior # behavior



Landscape In-Between





### 開元陸橋

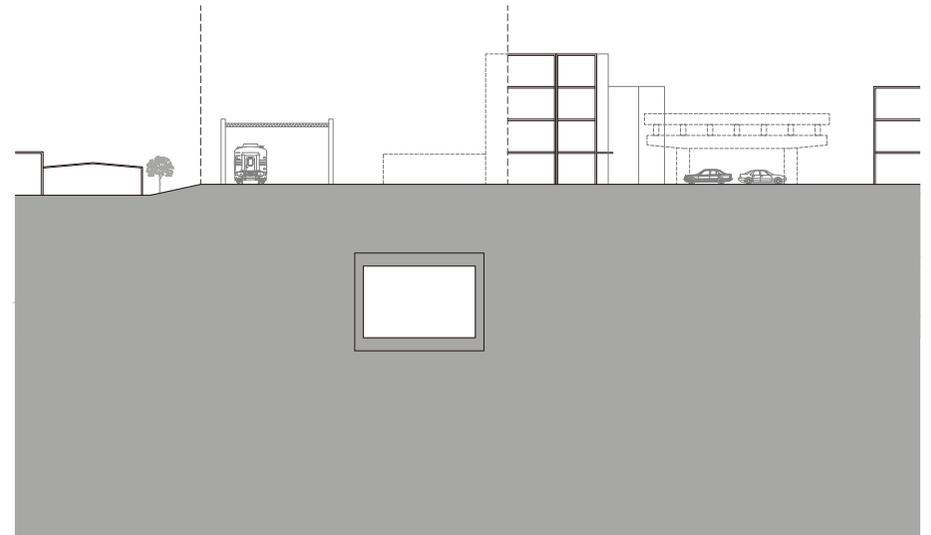
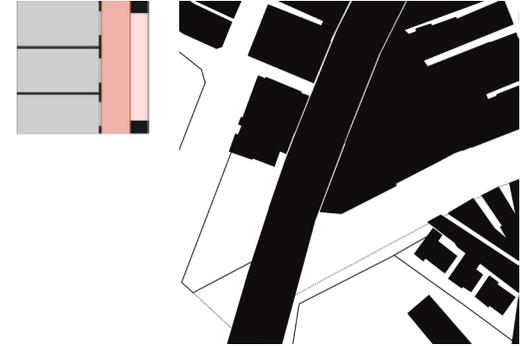
### Kaiyuan Overpass

Location  
23.005272, 120.214673

Scale  
100 x 100 M

Time  
2024/11/30 / 13:30

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # building





### 勝安公園

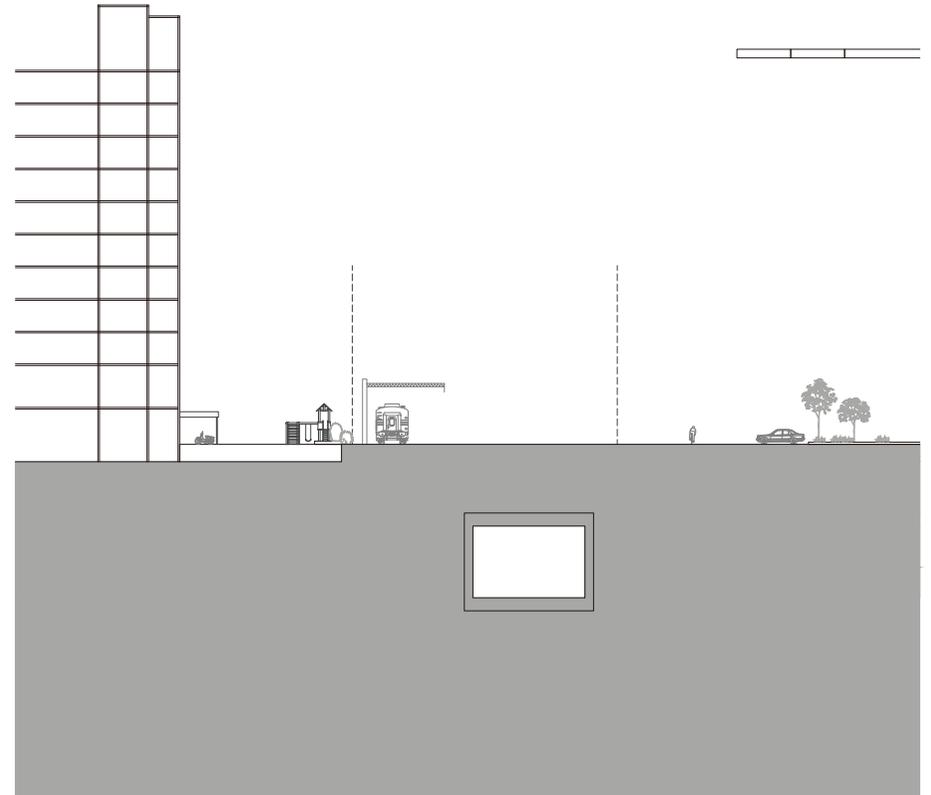
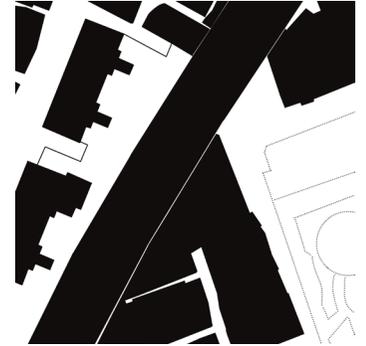
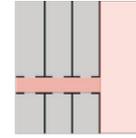
Shengan Park

Location  
23.006779, 120.215381

Scale  
100 x 100 M

Time  
2024/11/30 / 13:10

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # building





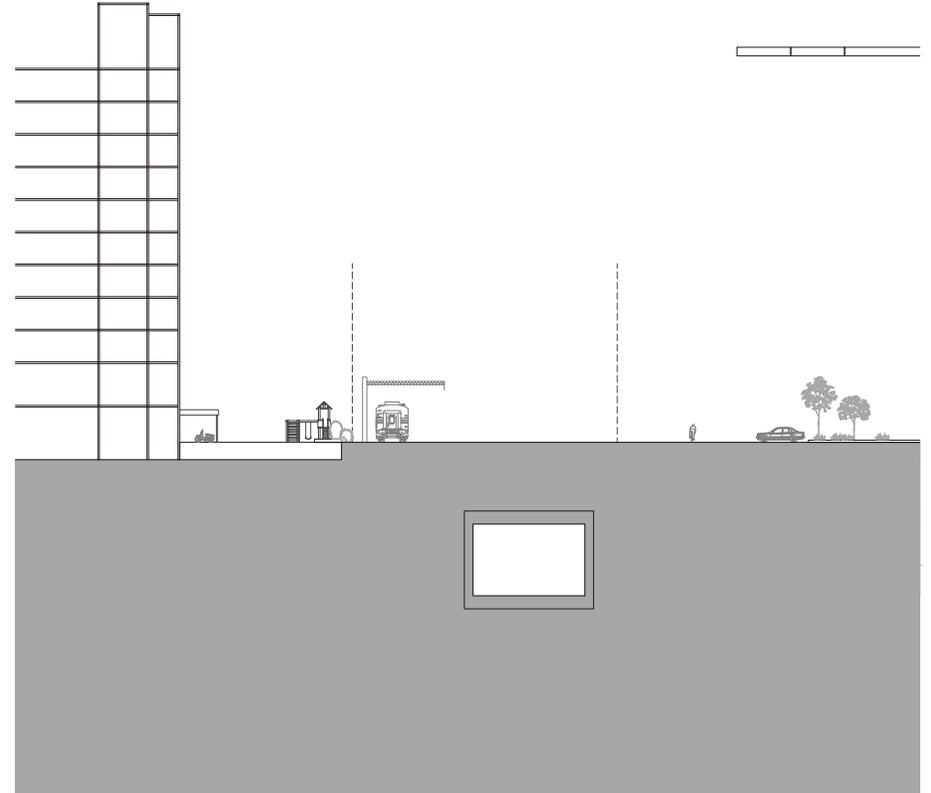
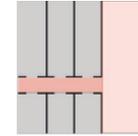
長榮新城  
Changrong New Town

Location  
23.010293, 120.217854

Scale  
150 x 150 M

Time  
20241130 / 15:30

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # landuse





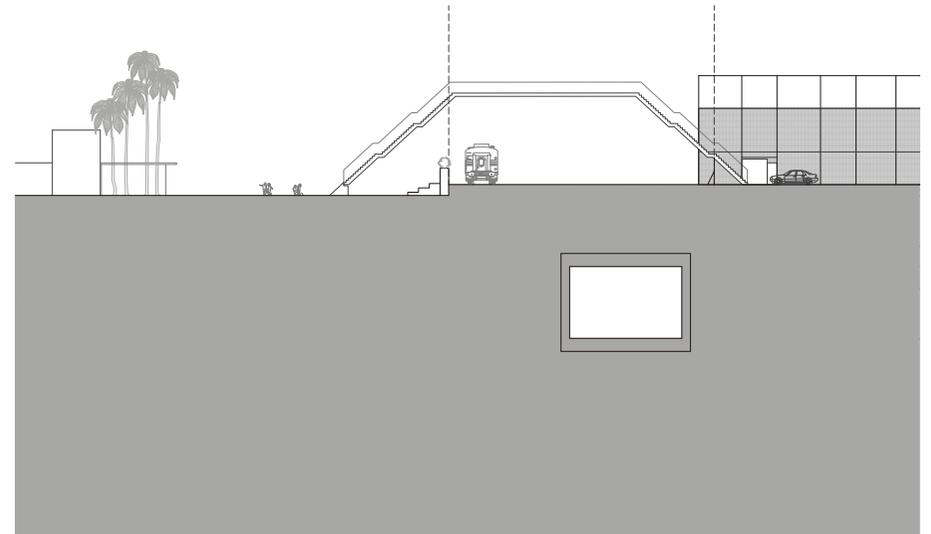
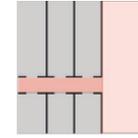
成功國中  
Chenggong Junior High School

Location  
23.008988, 120.216791

Scale  
100 x 100 M

Time  
20241130 / 13:50

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # landuse





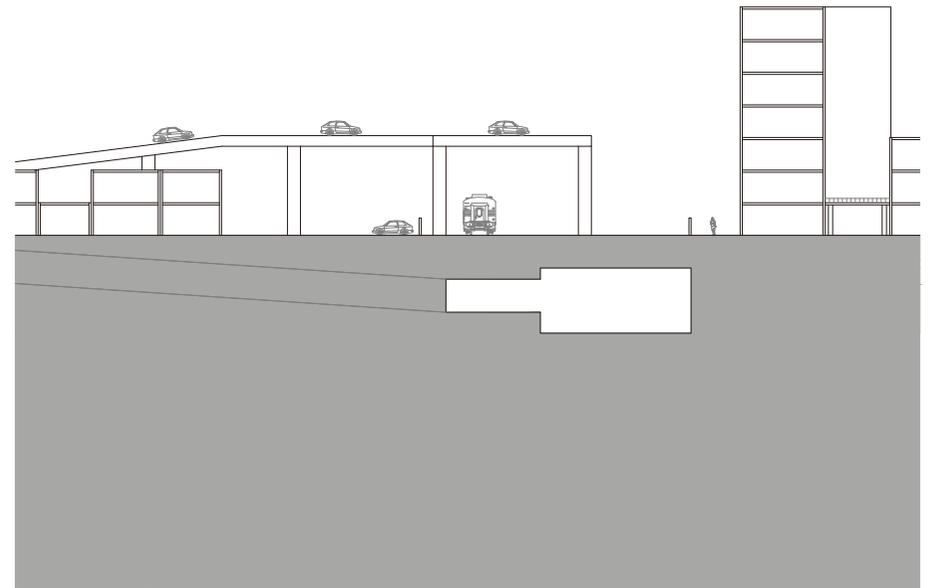
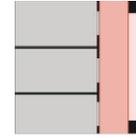
東門陸橋  
Dongmen Overpass

Location  
22.988592, 120.212569

Scale  
150 x 150 M

Time  
2024/11/01 / 16:00

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # building



## 南科工業園區

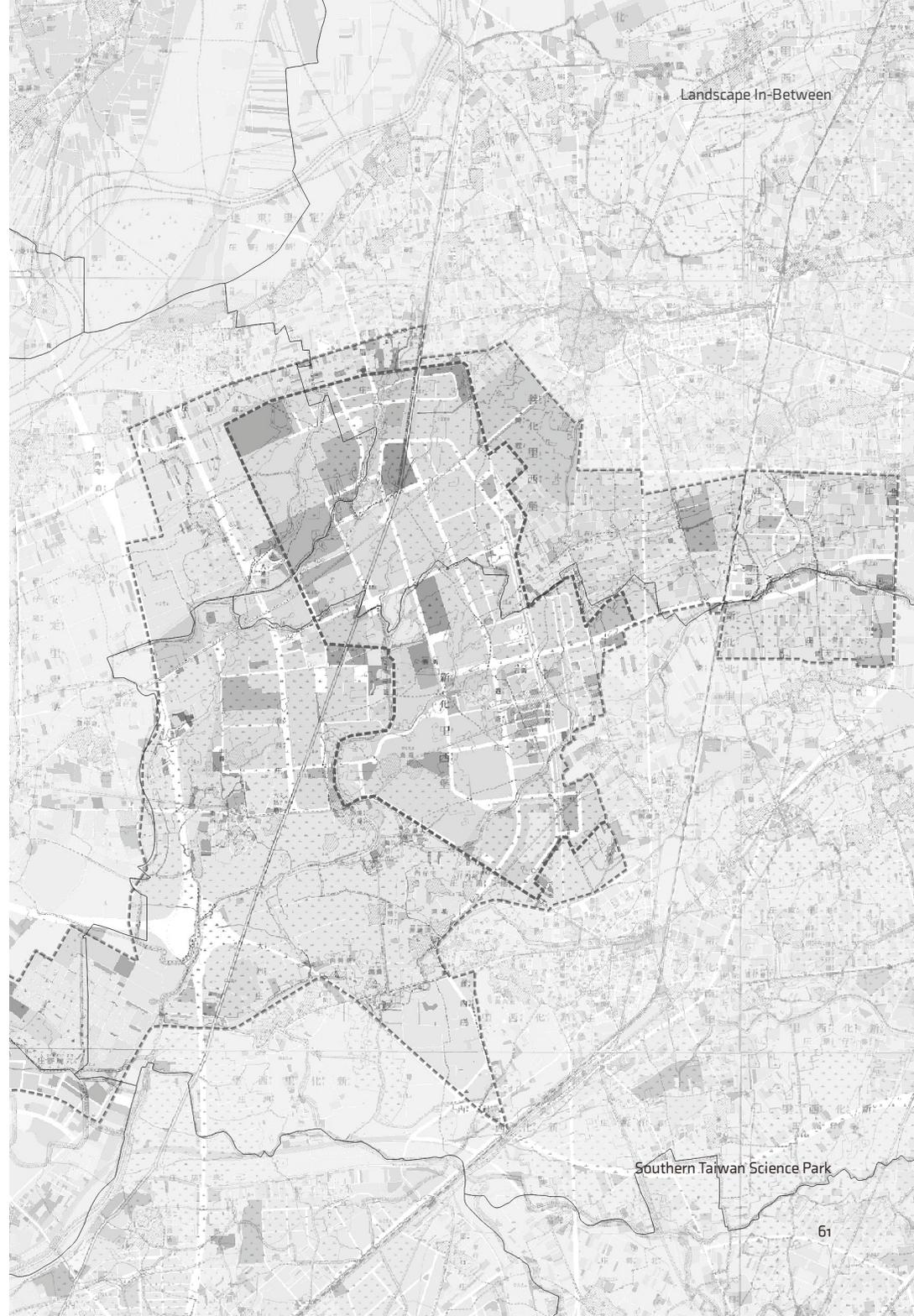
### Site C: Southern Taiwan Science Park

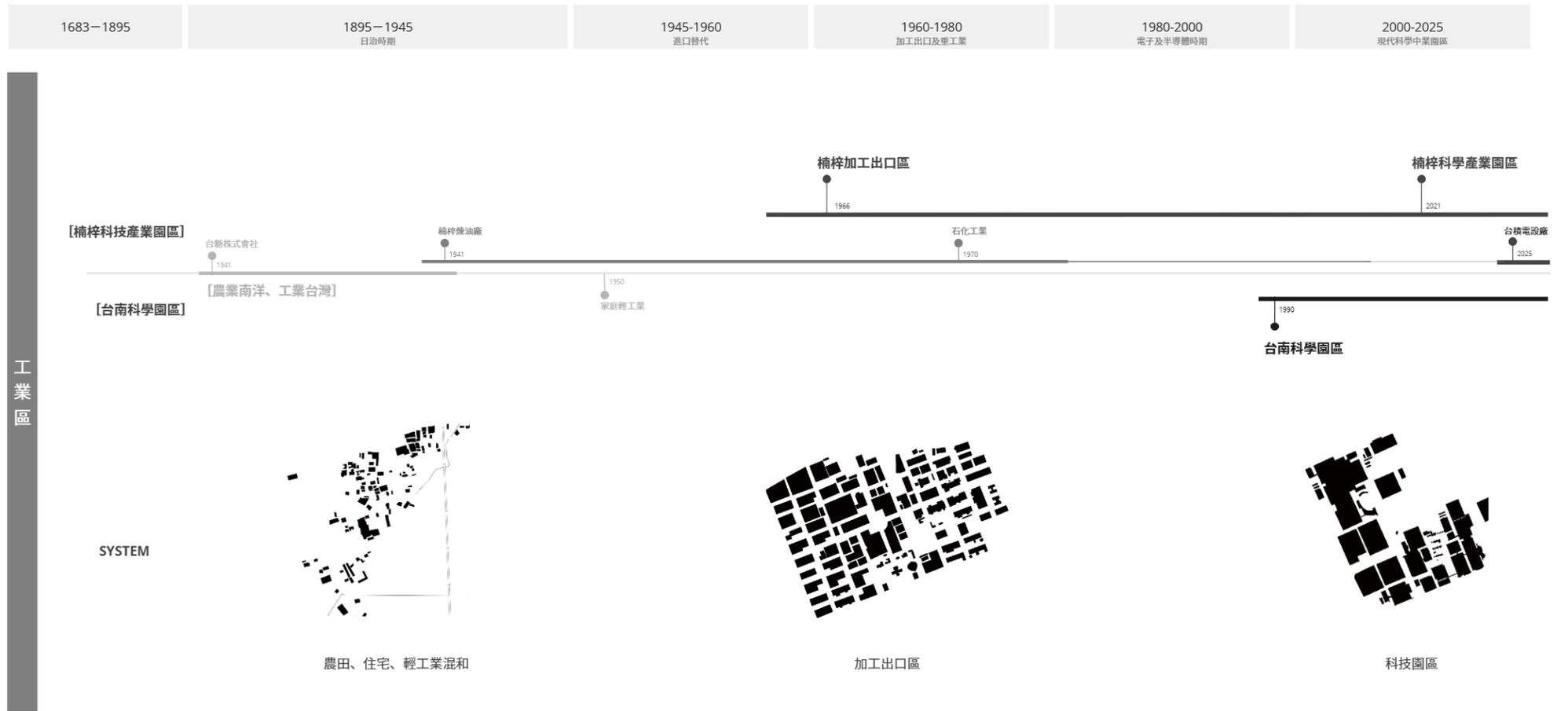
南部科學園區是臺灣推動高科技產業的重要里程碑，於1995年成立，最初將600公頃農地轉為集工廠、園區與住宅區於一體的高科技聚落，經過持續擴建後，規模已達1,043公頃。該區域展現出工業園區與傳統村落間的強烈反差，凸顯工業化與都市化所帶來的衝擊。日常攝影紀錄下這種交融卻不協調的面貌，象徵科技與效率之間的灰色地帶。

在政策導向下，工業區分布從過去住宅與輕工業有機共存的格局，逐漸演變為界線明確且規模日益擴大的分區體系。加工出口區與高科技園區普遍採用矩形街區規劃，以提升空間使用效率。若比較楠梓科技產業園區與臺南科學園區，則可看出明顯差異：臺南科學園區直接邁入高科技園區階段，跳過楠梓經歷的加工出口與重工業發展歷程，因而在空間佈局上呈現更鮮明的對比。

Established in 1995, the Southern Taiwan Science Park (STSP) marked a major step in advancing Taiwan's high-tech industries. It initially repurposed 600 hectares of farmland into a comprehensive hub integrating factories, industrial estates, and residential zones, later expanding to 1,043 hectares. This area vividly contrasts modern industrial development with traditional villages, highlighting the effects of industrialization and urbanization. Daily photographic records capture this uneasy fusion—an emblem of the “grey zone” between technology and efficiency.

Policy-driven zoning guided the Park's growth, transforming what was once an organic mix of residential and light-industry into a clearly demarcated, ever-expanding system. Rectangular street grids, widely adopted in export-processing zones and high-tech parks, aim to maximize spatial efficiency. Comparing Nanzih Technology Industrial Park with STSP underscores a stark difference: Tainan's Park progressed directly into a high-tech phase, bypassing the heavy-industry and export-processing stages seen in Nanzih—resulting in spatial layouts of striking contrast.







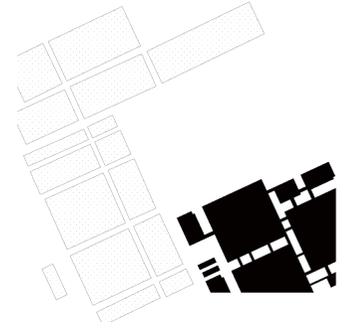
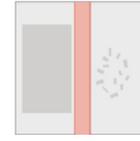
遺址山  
Ruins Hill

Location  
23.1231,120.2587

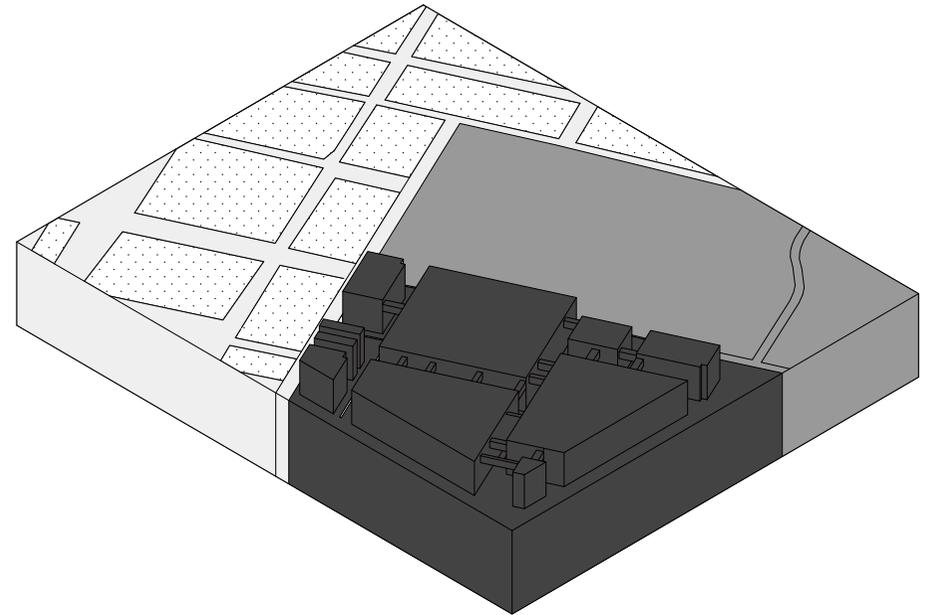
Scale  
800 x 800 M

Time  
20241111 / 09:00

Properties  
# contrast under specific zoning # landuse



Landscape In-Between





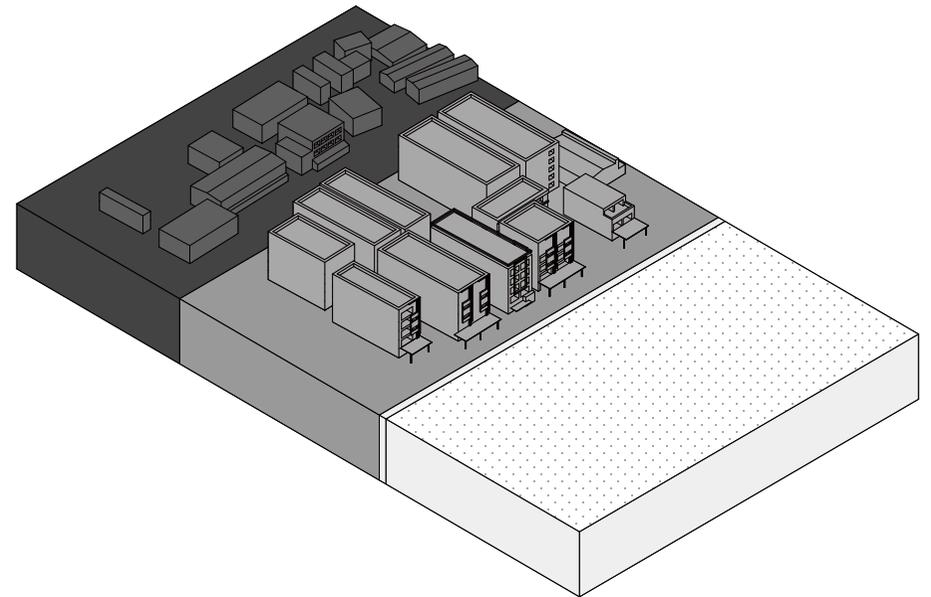
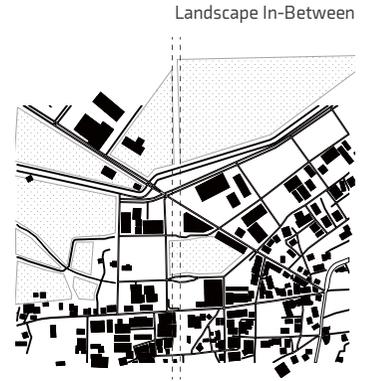
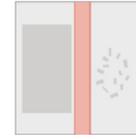
## 新興市鎮 Emerging Town

Location  
23.0815,120.2892

Scale  
600 x 600 M

Time  
2024/11/11 / 12:00

Properties  
# contrast under specific zoning # landuse





### 聚落殘景

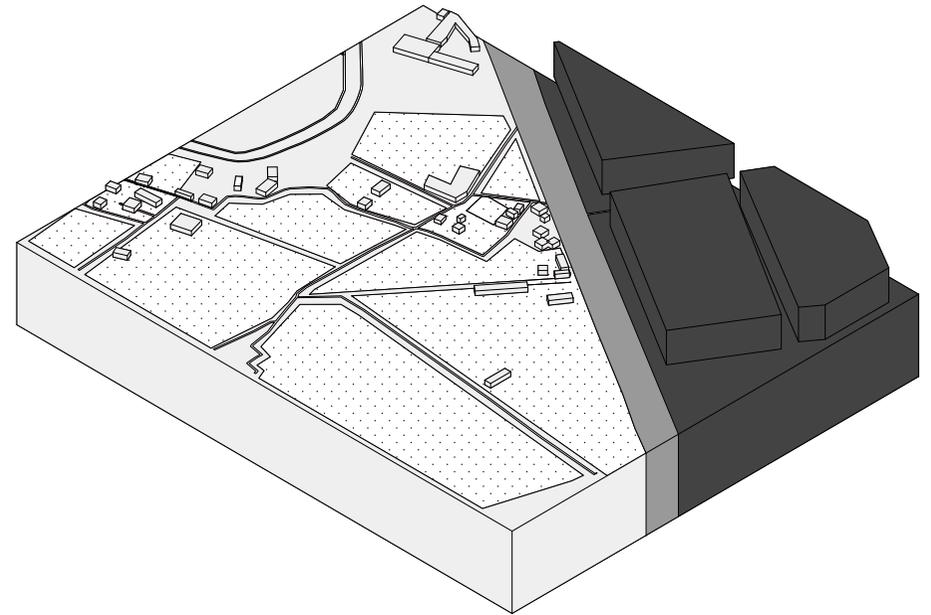
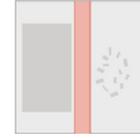
#### Remnants of a Settlement

Location  
23.0853,120.2720

Scale  
800 x 800 M

Time  
20241111 / 11:00

Properties  
# contrast under specific zoning # landuse





## 農耕與建設

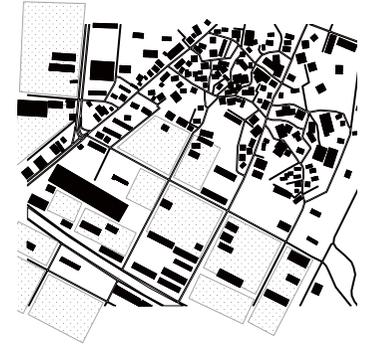
### Agriculture and Construction

Location  
23.0861,120.2305

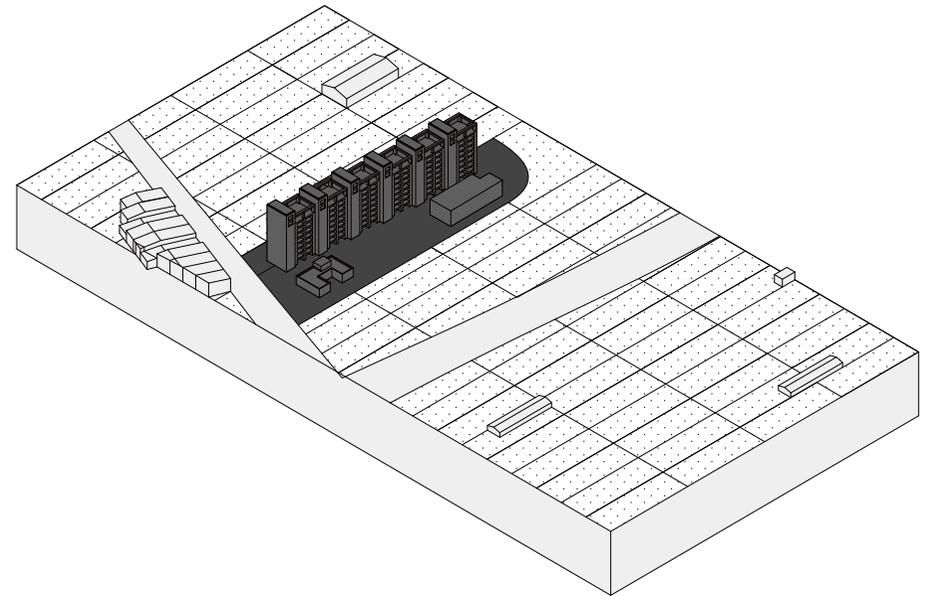
Scale  
800 x 800 M

Time  
2024/11/03 / 10:00

Properties  
# contrast under specific zoning # landuse



Landscape In-Between





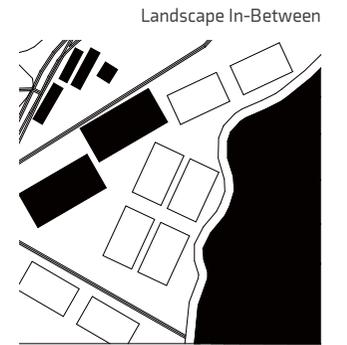
**重工業轉型**  
Heavy Industry Transformation

Location  
22.7056,120.3126

Scale  
800 x 800 M

Time  
20241125 / 12:00

Properties  
# contrast under specific zoning # landuse



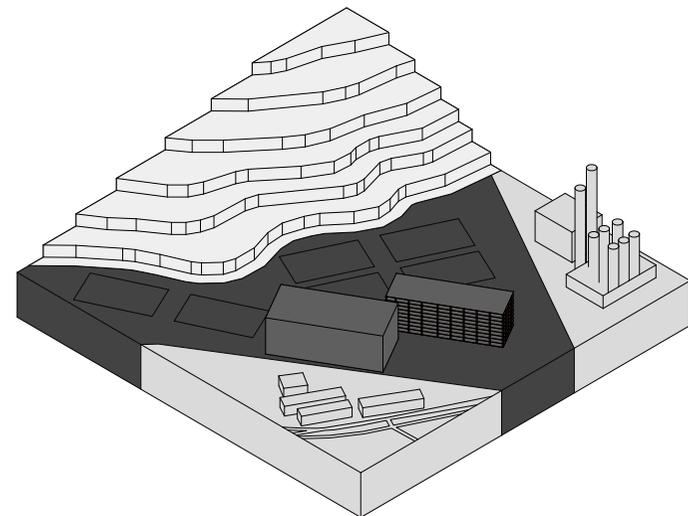
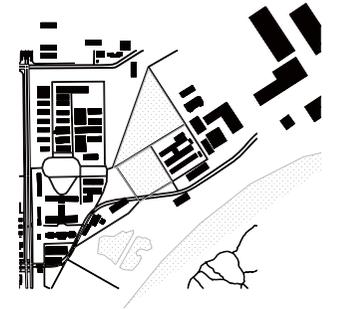
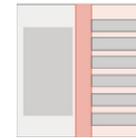
**油電共生**  
Oil-Electric Coexistence

Location  
22.7043,120.3045

Scale  
1200 x 1200 M

Time  
20241125 / 11:00

Properties  
# contrast under specific zoning # landuse





## 汗滴禾下杵 Sweat Drips Beneath the Grain Pestle

Location  
23.0810,120.2881

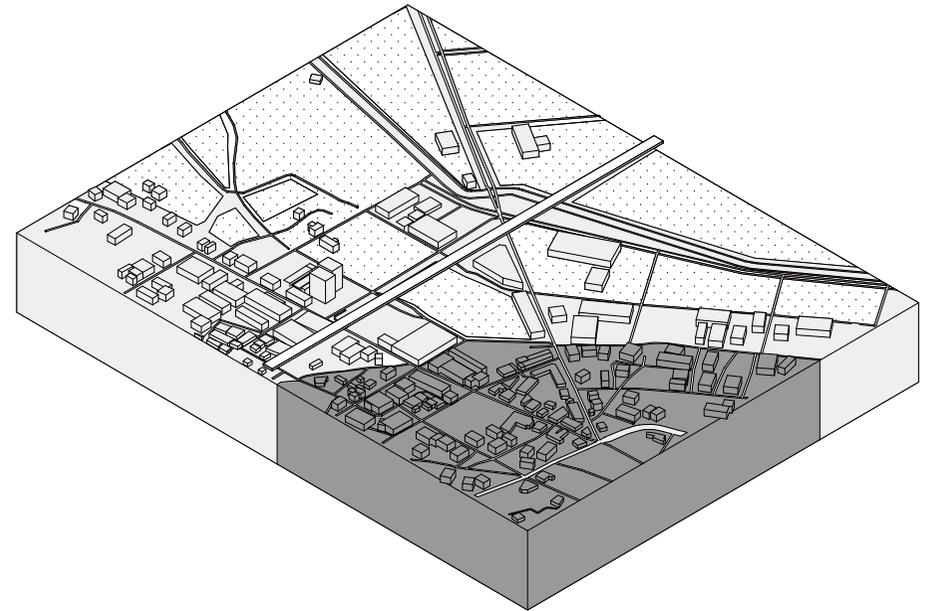
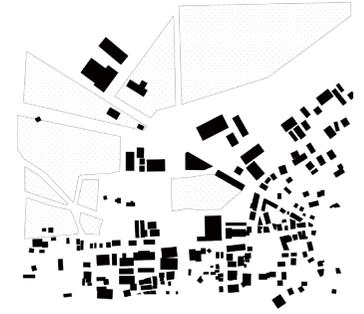
Scale  
800 x 800 M

Time  
2024/11/14:00

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # landuse



Landscape In-Between





游移地景

## 區域開發

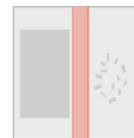
### Regional Development

Location  
22.7247,120.3178

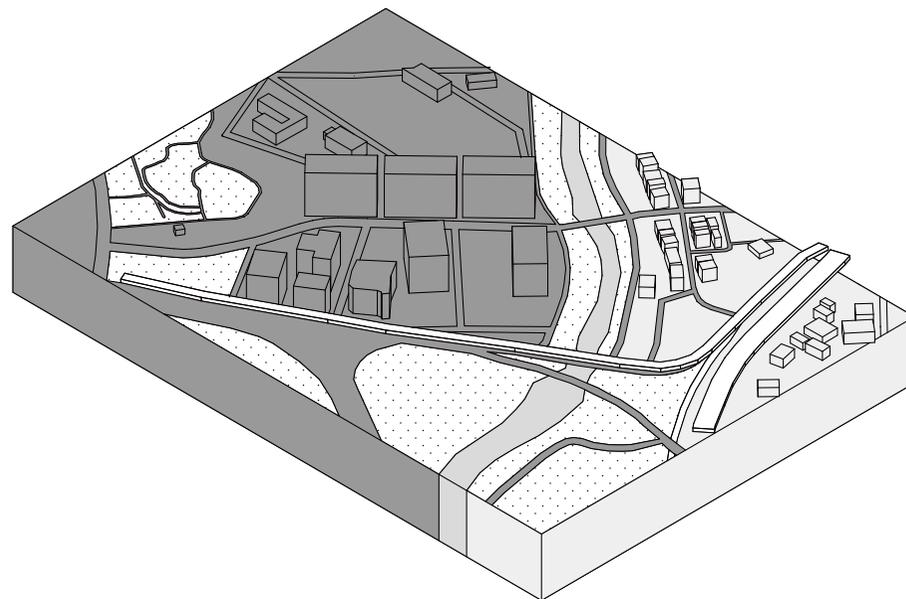
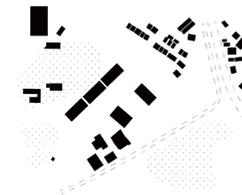
Scale  
600 x 600 M

Time  
2024/12/5 / 09:00

Properties  
# Time Lag Between Level # landuse



Landscape In-Between



## 個人設計

### Design Proposals

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基於以上對於灰色空間的研究，我們重新思考建築與城市設計的可能性，在不確定性與多義性的交錯中尋找新的設計價值。

以臺南鐵路地下化、舊城區與臺南科學園區為基地，透過八個不同尺度的設計提案，反應城市空間中人民自主與政府決策之間的張力。在隨時間疊加的都市樣貌中，融入當代的觀點以及詮釋。

This study endeavors to reevaluate the potential of architecture and urban design through the lens of grey spaces, thereby identifying innovative design values that emerge from the interplay of uncertainty and ambiguity.

Tainan Railway Underground Project, the Old Town, and the Tainan Science Park as focal points, a series of eight design interventions are proposed that operate at varying scales. These interventions elucidate the intricate tension between public autonomy and governmental decision-making processes within urban environments. By integrating contemporary perspectives and interpretations into the historically layered urban landscape, this research aspires to uncover novel possibilities for the evolution of urban spaces.

# AMBIGUOUS TERRITORIES

Landscape In-Between

Ping Sheng, Wu  
Shih Hua, Yan  
Po Min, Kung

Jasmine, Kuo  
Tingzhen, Wu  
Boyuan, Su  
Yixian, Zeng  
Caiyu, Huang  
Yifang, Lai  
Yanshan, Li  
Xiaopei, Zhang

## The Spirit of Grey Spaces in Taiwanese Culture

臺灣的灰色空間意識 / Intelligens of Taiwan Precarity

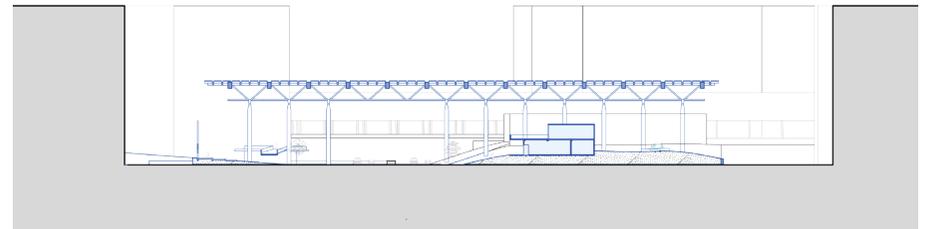
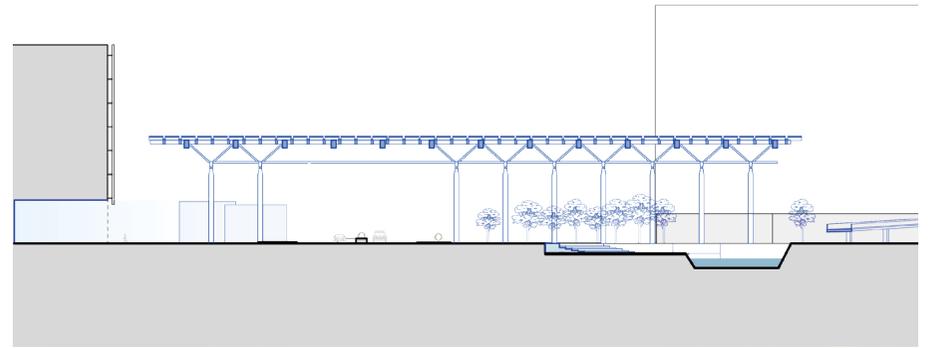
2024 NCKU ARCH Vertical Studio

Photo collection of Grey Space in Southern Taiwan

## Transmission Landscape

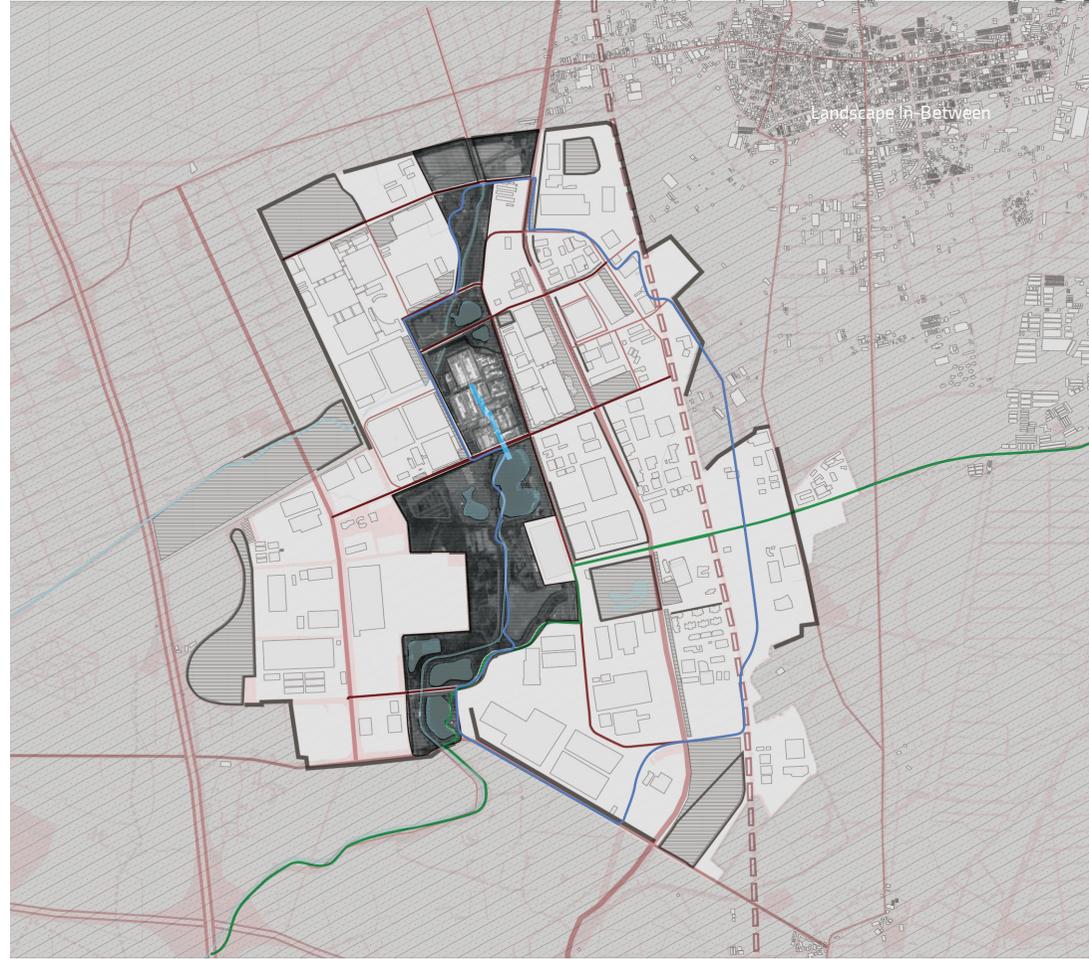
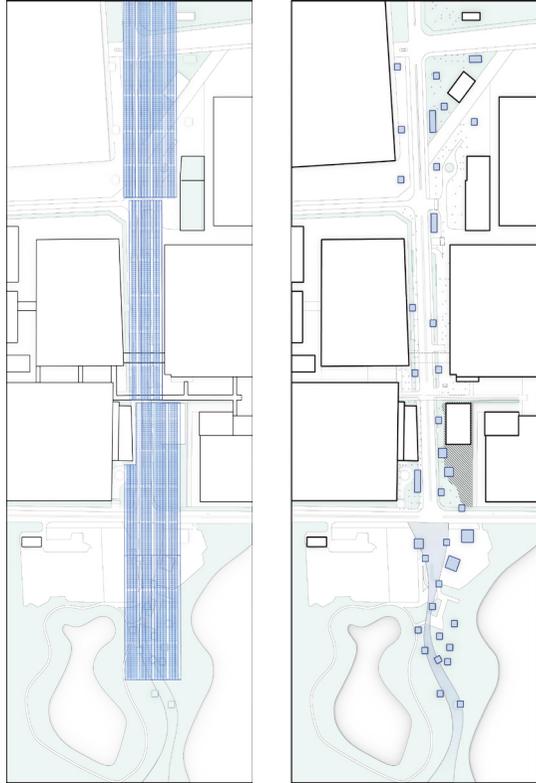
Site: Science Park  
 Author: TIng-Chen, Wu

The design visions a transitional zone where industry and nature coexist through the extension of space. Anchored by an 18-meter-high photovoltaic canopy, it transforms industrial voids into active human-centric spaces. The canopy is a porous intervention cutting through the mega scale of the factory, generating energy while creating shaded for interaction and activity. Positioned between open roads and closed factory, grey space are udes to connect fragmented greenways and industrial corridors. This layered landscape fosters coexistence, redefines spatial hierarchies, and integrates human and ecological systems into a fluid, dynamic whole.



0 20 40 60m

光電板覆蓋的池面（上）。The water surface covered by photovoltaic panels (Up).  
 基地上的植栽與水文（中）。Natural context on the site (Center).  
 棚架下的活動延伸（下）。Extended activities under the canopy (Down).



## City Leftover Material

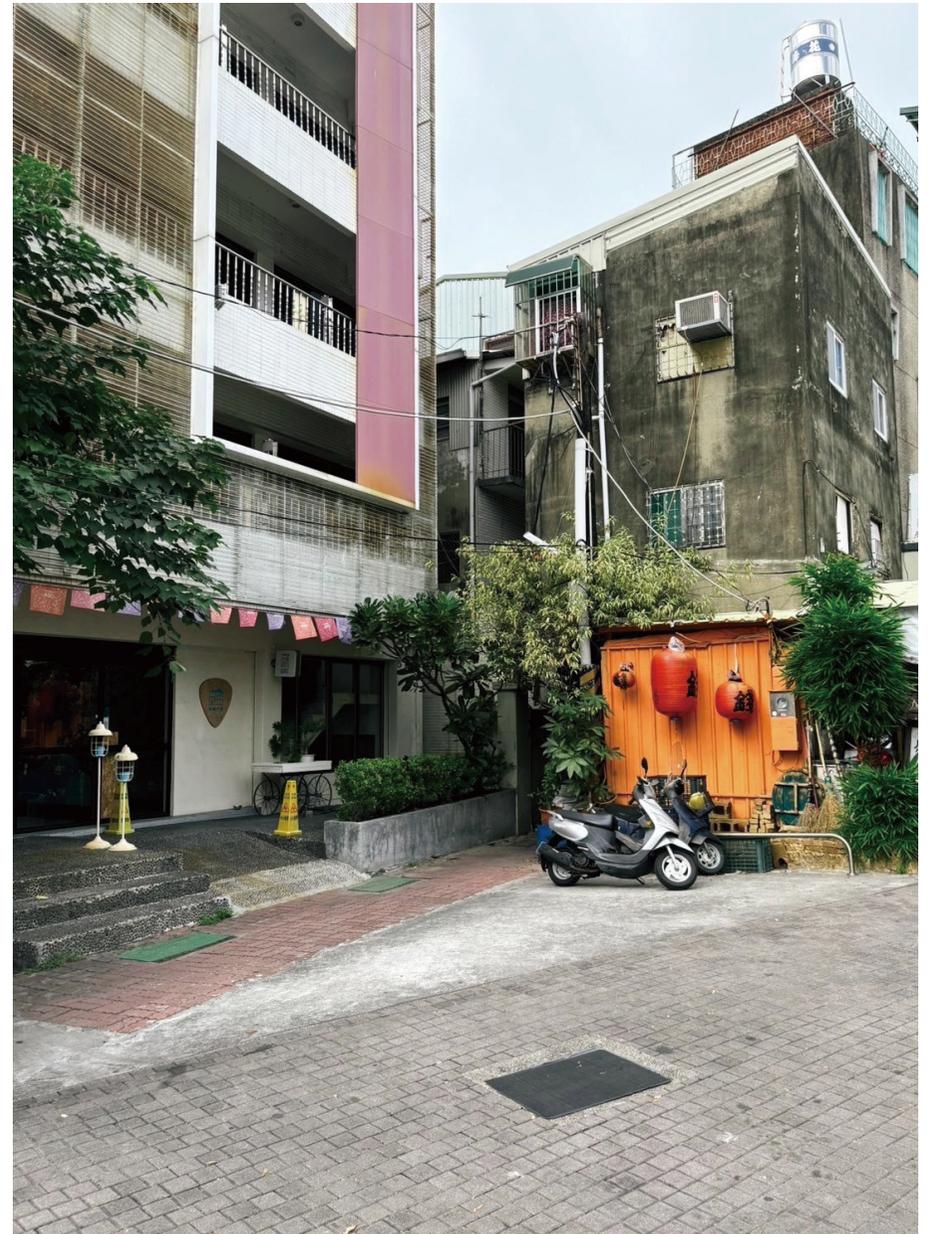
Multi-storey motorcycle park

Site: Tainan Old City

Author: Xiao-Pei, Chang

The old town area of Tainan has undergone numerous urban planning changes under different regimes. As a result, building plots have often been fragmented by road plans, creating many irregular and difficult-to-utilize plots. This project is located near the intersection of Hai'an Road and Zunwang Road, where the site is currently used as an open space for motorcycle parking.

The design aims to maximize the functionality of motorcycle parking by creating a multi-level motorcycle parking facility.



舊城區裡因都市發展而被切割的畸零地。Leftover plots carved out by urban development in the old city.



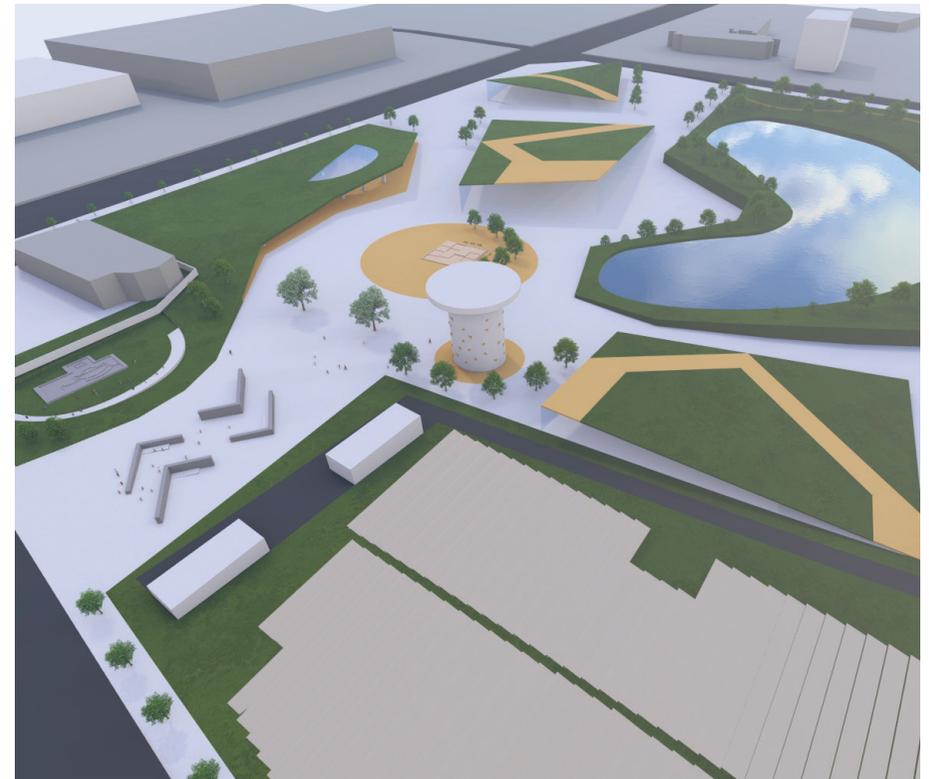
## Unearth the Fabric

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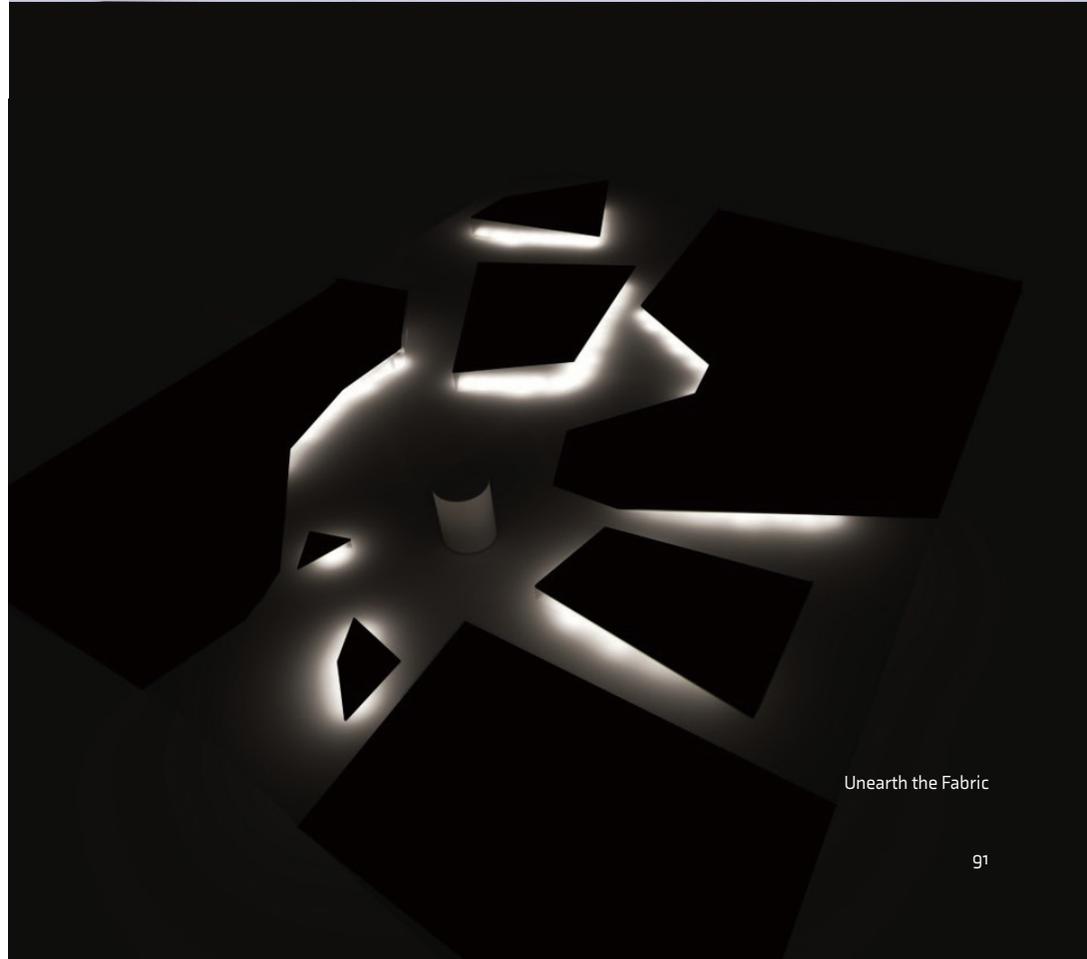
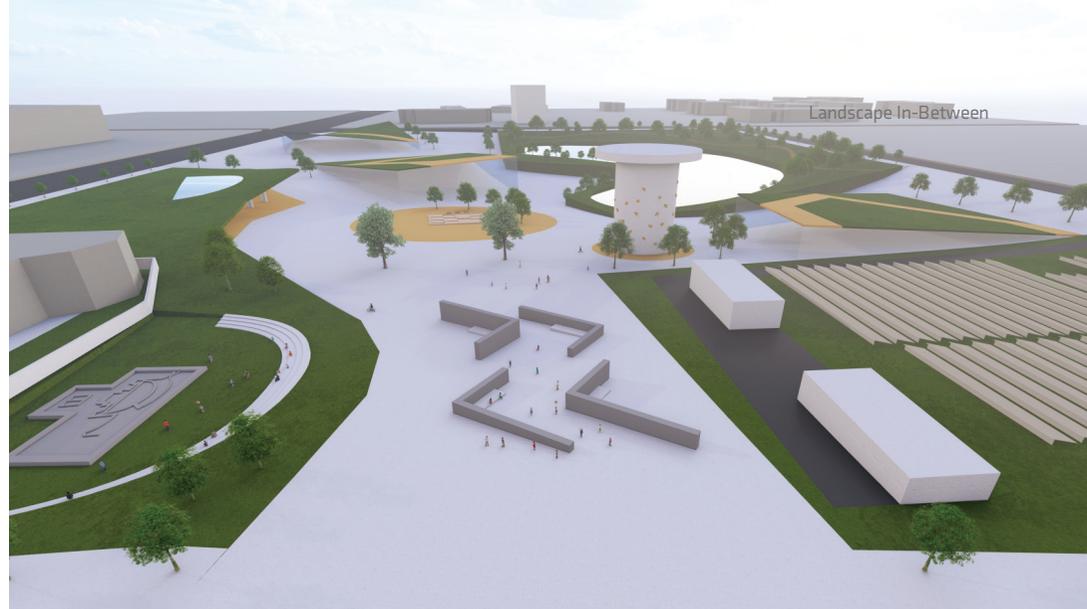
Site: Science Park  
Author: Yen-Shan, Lee

The evolution of settlements begins with small objects that gradually form organic fabric. Around the Southern Taiwan Science Park, massive structures have emerged, creating distinct mega scale fabrics. As technological development drives the expansion of these patterns, the fabrics of old settlements are erased by time, leaving behind isolated objects: the ruins.

However, their inherent fabrics often remain hidden and disconnected from modern urban patterns. This study aims to highlight these forgotten temporal layers and reveal the “gray spaces” that bridge the past and present.



全區透視圖。Overall Perspective rendering.



### Co-Section

Memories of road expansion in Tainan's old urban areas

Site: Hai'an Road  
Author: Yi-Fang, Lai

The old city area of Tainan, a key hub since the Japanese colonial era, reflects layers of urban planning, from cross-shaped streets to redevelopment projects. Over time, these marks have blended into daily life. We've forgotten how buildings once fell to make way for wider roads or how the bustling commercial port vanished underground. On Hai'an Road, I aim to use a constructed form to tell the story of how space has transformed since the road's widening. This project explores the gap between expectations and realities, examining its interactions with surrounding residences and user behaviors.



因道路拓寬而拆除街屋成為空地的臨時停車場。Demolished for road widening, now a temporary parking lot.



## The ubiquitous wall

From borders to boundaries

Site: Kaiyuan Elementary School  
Author: Yi-Hsien, Tseng

This design aims to explore the privacy and seclusion that the original railway once created for the surrounding community—an area that felt like the city's hidden side. However, today, this once-temporary border faces an uncertain future, and the way residents occupy the space has become increasingly passive. In the context of Tainan's local character, I believe that what residents are more familiar with is not a rigid border, but rather a boundary defined by overlapping domains.

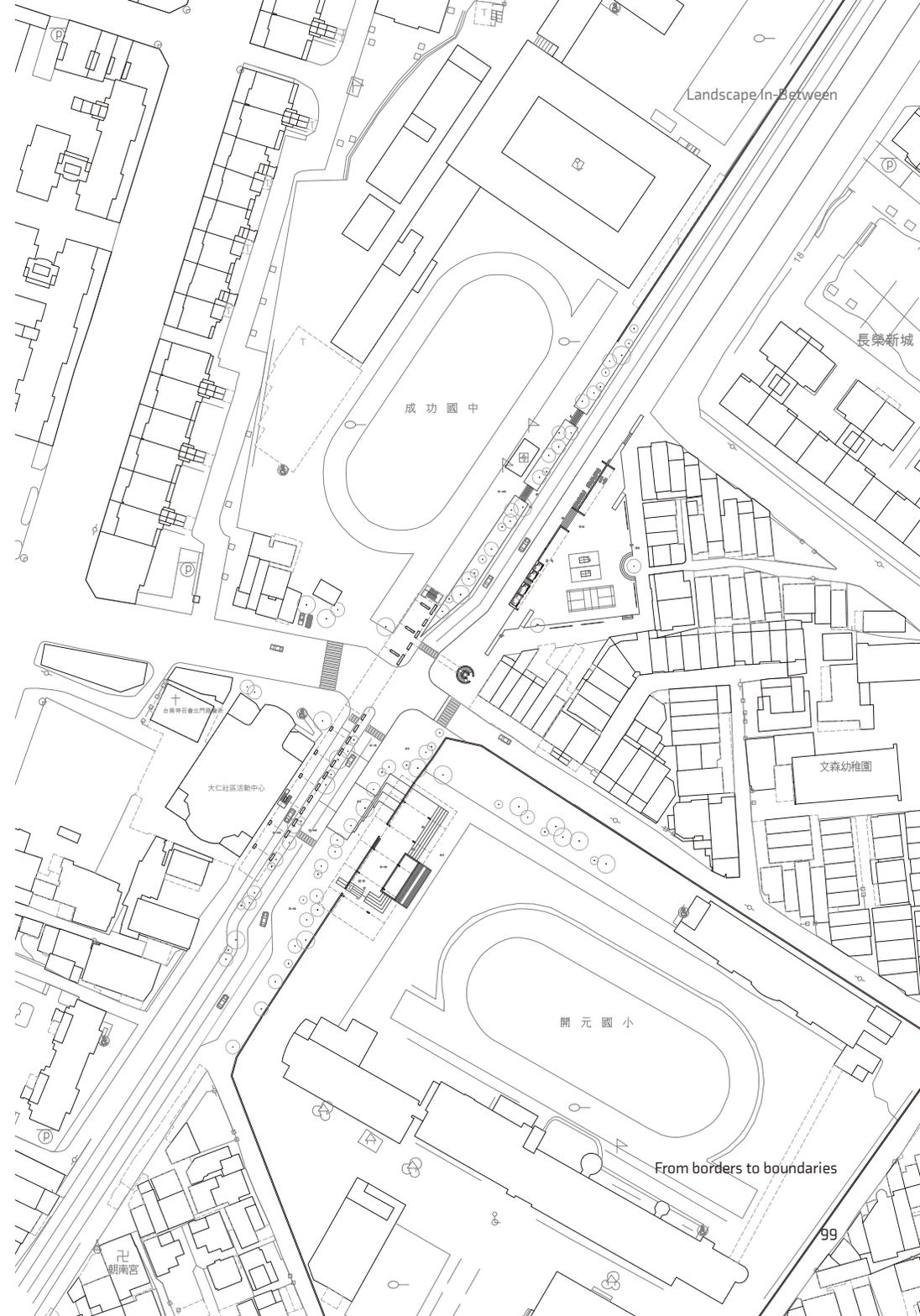
People occupy this gray area based on usage and time, adapting it to their needs. The nature of this boundary is further shaped by the presence of two neighboring schools, shifting its publicness from a broader urban scale to a more community-oriented one. Children, the elderly, and working adults take turns claiming this space, transforming it into a shared territory that evolves throughout the day.



信仰空間與高鐵設施因穿透邊界並存。 Sacred spaces and high-speed rail coexist through permeable boundaries.



The ubiquitous wall



From borders to boundaries

## The Wall of the Residents or the Railway?

Site: Dongmen Overpass

Author: Tsai-Yu, Huang

The undergrounding of railways not only requires residents to adjust to a new way of life, but also indirectly affects the urban space impacted by the elevated bridges, underpasses, and large transportation infrastructure built for the railway.

The design site is chosen next to the railway near Dongmen Circle and the space beneath the Dongmen Overpass to explore the transformation of railway and urban-scale policies, as well as the interaction between temples, residential areas, and community-scale spaces. It focuses on how architecture responds to higher-level policies and how these elements can converse in design thinking.



鐵軌施工旁的牆。Wall alongside the railway construction.



住宅區旁的牆。Wall next to the residential area.



The Wall of the Residents or the Railway?

### Between Contrasts

Bridging the Tradition and Technology in Nanke

Site: Nanke

Author: Po-Yuan, Su

Nanke's landscape showcases stark contrasts between traditional farmland and a high-tech science park, highlighting the division between rural and urban lives.

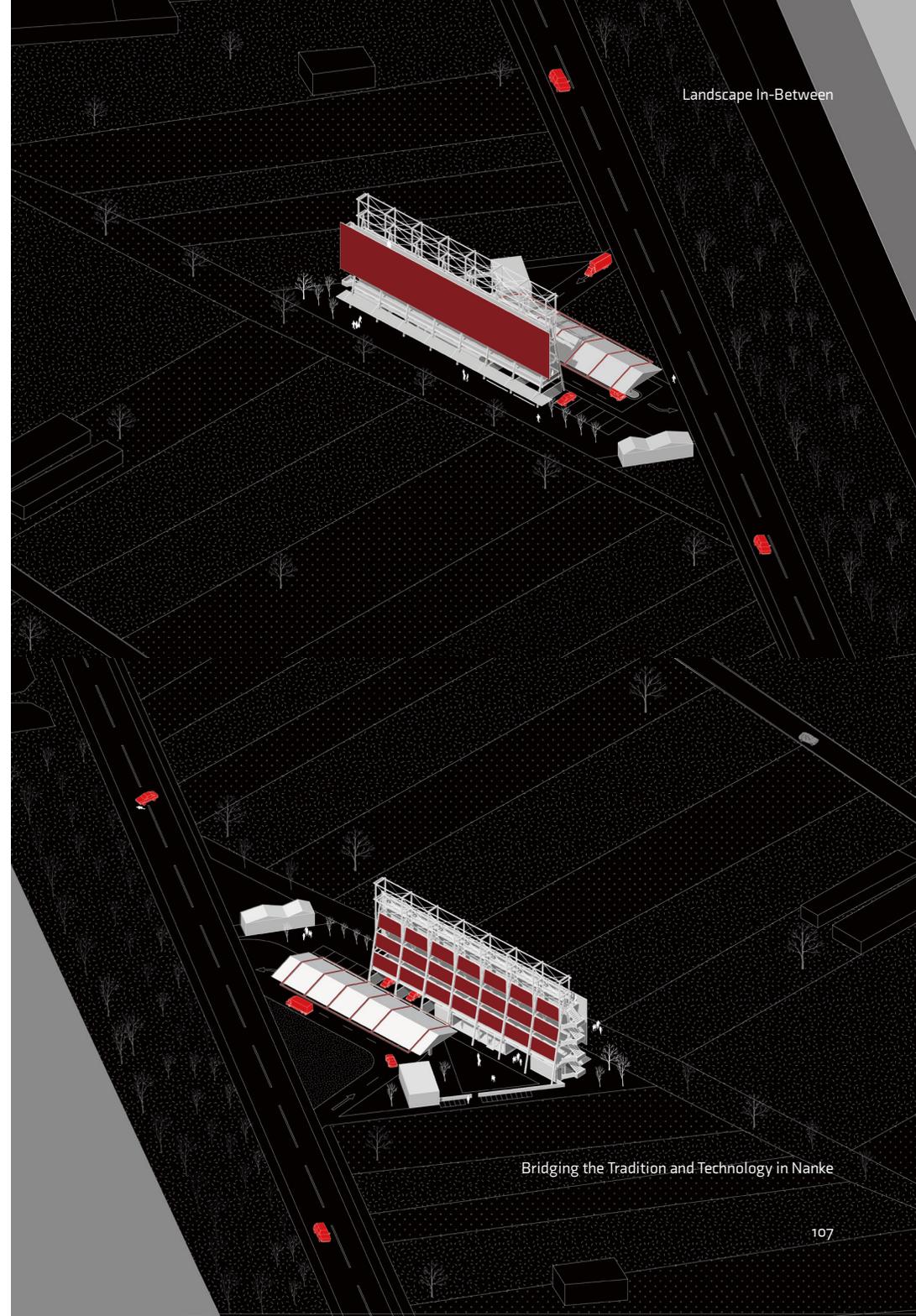
Located on a triangular site along a key commuting route, the design utilizes an advertising scaffold as a spatial framework, integrating a gas station, car wash, and local eatery to create a shared space. By blending rural and industrial aesthetics, the development encourages interaction, redefines daily routines, and blurs boundaries, offering insights into Nanke's evolving socio-spatial dynamics.



矗立於三角基地上成為看版的立面。 Rendering of the façade on a triangular lot serving as a signboard.



地面層平面圖。 Grand Floor Plan.



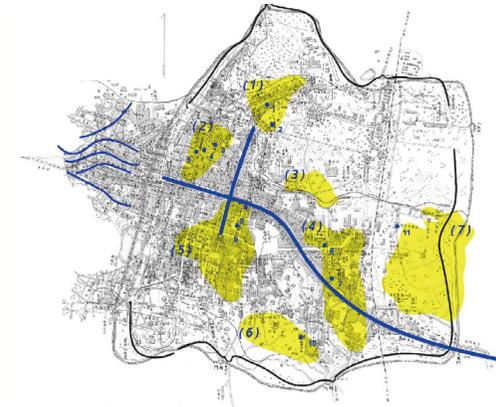
## From Borders to Boundaries

Reinterpreting the Layers of Urban and Religious Spaces

Site: Old Town District  
 Author: Jasmine, Kuo

The gray spaces around old town temples blur public and private boundaries due to urban changes. From the Ming and Qing periods to the Japanese colonial era and postwar road expansions, these spaces evolved, serving daily functions like traffic and commerce, while transforming into religious sites during festivals. My design aims to clarify these historical narratives and spatial functions.

At Beiji Temple, stairways and slopes emphasize natural contours, while at Fu Chenghuang Temple, ground textures reveal the hidden courtyard's boundaries. At Jingfu temple, a lattice canopy and guiding light lead visitors, with overhead lines transforming daily commerce into a symbolic ritual.

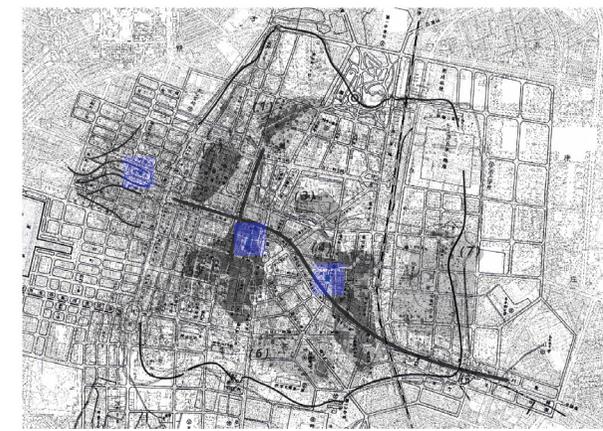


- (1) 尖山
- (2) 赤嵌
- (3) 覆鼎金
- (4) 舊仔頂
- (5) 鯨嶼
- (6) 山仔尾
- (7) 山川臺
- 1 開基玉皇宮
- 2 大觀音亭
- 3 赤崁樓
- 4 祀典武廟
- 5 大天后宮
- 6 臺灣府城隍廟
- 7 台南東嶽殿
- 8 北極殿
- 9 臺南天壇
- 10 益平郡王祠
- 11 州知事官邸

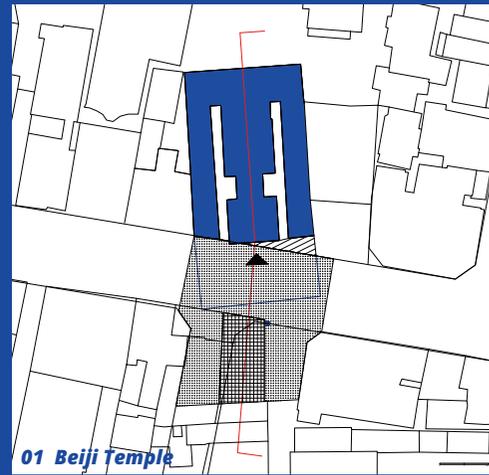
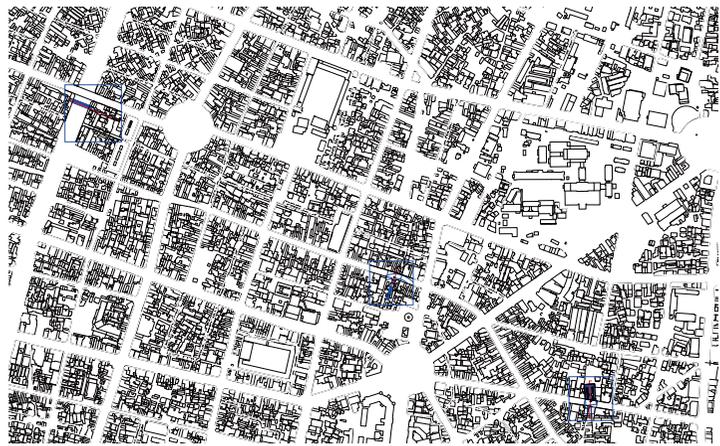
1907\_臺南及安平市街圖  
 1896\_臺南城圖



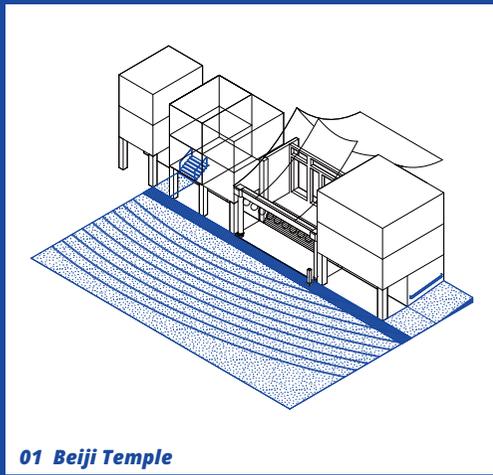
1920\_台南市區改正圖  
 1907\_臺南及安平市街圖  
 1896\_臺南城圖



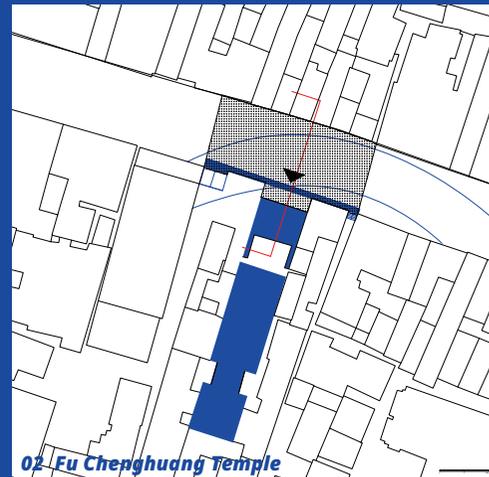
2008\_臺南1/1000數值地形圖  
 1920\_台南市區改正圖  
 1907\_臺南及安平市街圖  
 1896\_臺南城圖



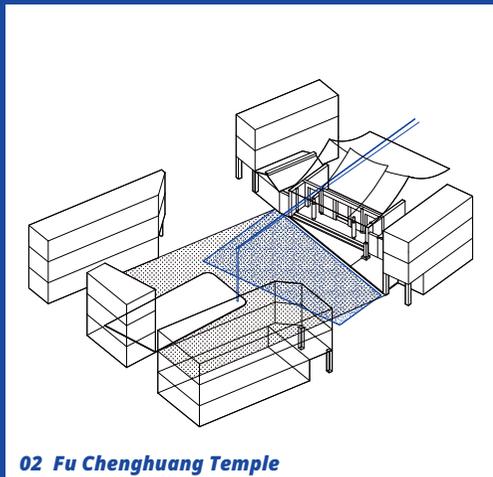
01 Beiji Temple



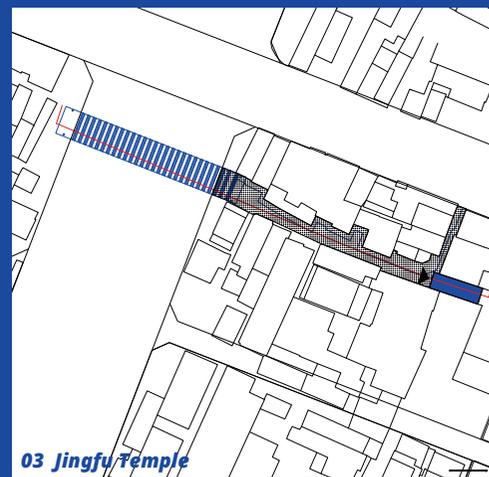
01 Beiji Temple



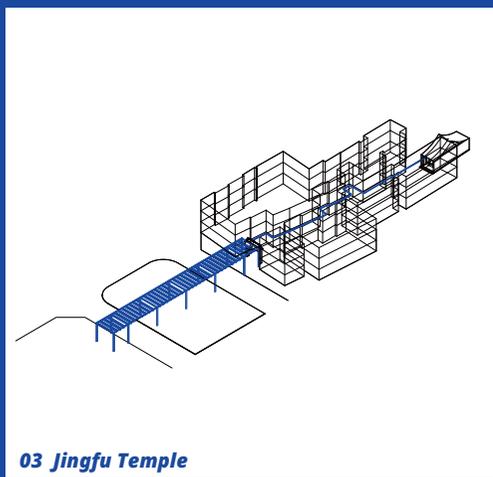
02 Fu Chenghuang Temple



02 Fu Chenghuang Temple



03 Jingfu Temple



03 Jingfu Temple

