區域計畫之規劃

一、非都市土地使用分區及使用地變更申請

臺灣地區區域計畫實施以來，非都市土地使用分區及使用地變更案，包括申請辦理變更為住宅社區、工業使用、高爾夫球場、學校、遊憩設施、特定目的事業等，主要以申請辦理變更為特定目的事業及工業使用為主。114年內政部及各直轄市、縣(市)政府審查非都市土地使用分區及使用地變更核發許可案，計有38件，面積為486.81公頃，較上(113)年增加621.84%，申請變更案件，若屬不涉及面積變更或原核准計畫申請區內使用項目位置之再變更，則不列入許可案件面積計算。

就縣市別觀之，114年非都市土地使用分區及使用地變更核發許可件數，以臺南市及苗栗縣各7件最多，桃園市6件次之，南投縣及雲林縣各3件再次之，核發許可面積則以臺南市112.05公頃最多，苗栗縣108.00公頃次之，雲林縣94.25公頃再次之。 (詳表1及附表1-1)

表 1 非都市土地使用分區及使用地變更統計

單位：公頃；%

年別	總計	鄉村區	工業區	特定專用區				
		住宅社區	工業使用	高爾夫球場	學校	遊憩設施	特定目的事業	其他
110 年	464.94	-	29.01	-	-	22.12	379.35	34.44
111 年	403.71	-	286.06	-	-	37.86	79.78	-
112 年	202.30	3.14	174.96	-	-	-	24.20	-
113 年	67.44	7.36	-	-	-	-	60.08	-
114 年(註)	486.81	3.14	328.36	-	18.01	66.73	5.71	64.86
較上年增減率(%)	621.84	-57.39	-	-	-	-	-90.49	-

資料來源：本署國土計畫組。

註：114年較113年顯著增加621.84%，主要原因為113年內政部未許可大面積之工業區，且自114年度起委辦縣市政府審議案件始納入統計。

二、營建土石方資源堆置場之營運

土石方資源堆置處理場（簡稱土資場），係指供營建工程剩餘土石方資源暫屯、堆置、填埋、回收、分類、加工、煆燒、再利用等處理功能及其機具設備之場所，經地方政府積極研訂管理自治法規並整體規劃設置或鼓勵民間投資設置，以妥善處理運用轄內營建工程產出之剩餘土石方資源，以往土資場以暫屯、堆置、填埋為主，自92年起已逐漸轉型成分類、加工及再利用之收容處理場所。截至114年底止，我國核准設置營運之土資場共有145處，較上(113)年增加8處，剩餘處理總量為8,174萬立方公尺，較上年增加9.24%。

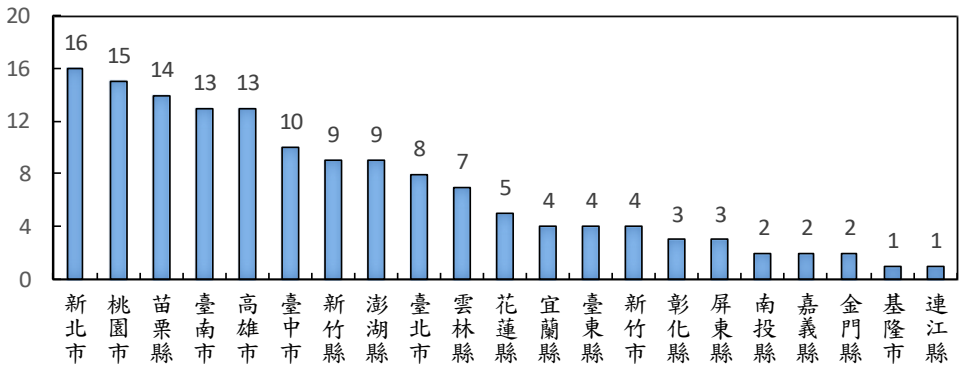
就各縣市設置之土資場處數觀之，以新北市設置16處最多，桃園市15處次之，苗栗縣14處再次之，就剩餘處理總量觀之，以高雄市1,390萬立方公尺最多，新竹縣1,284萬立方公尺次之，新北市1,052萬立方公尺再次之。（詳表2、圖1、圖2及附表1-2）

表2 土石方資源堆置場營運情形

年別		處數 (處)	剩餘處理總量 (萬立方公尺)
110年底		130	7,638.0
111年底		130	7,598.0
112年底		130	7,390.0
113年底		137	7,482.4
114年底		145	8,174.0
較上年增減	數量	8	691.6
	%	5.84	9.24

圖1 土石方資源堆置處理場處數
民國114年底

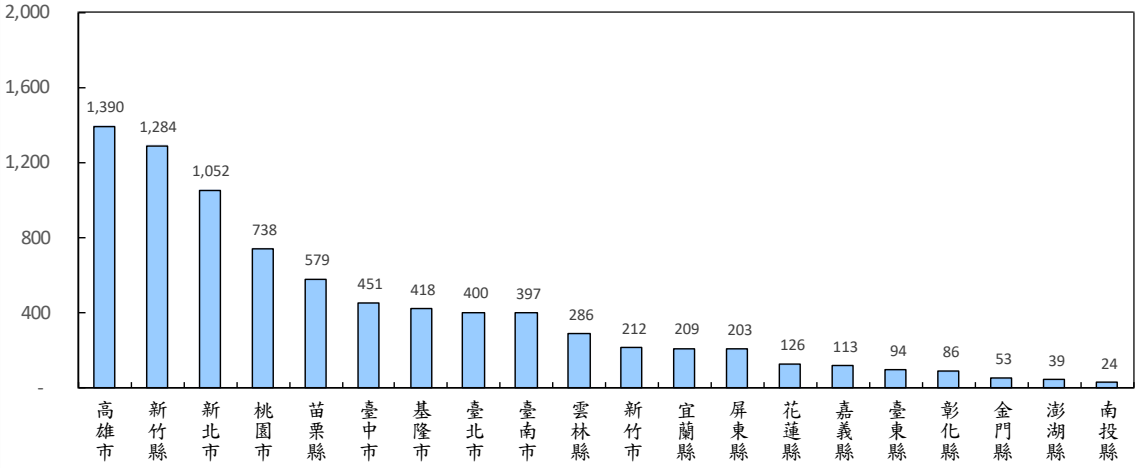
單位：處



備註：嘉義市無土石方資源堆置處理場。

圖2 土石方資源堆置處理場剩餘處理總量
民國114年底

單位：萬立方公尺



備註：嘉義市無土石方資源堆置處理場。

The Regional Development Plan

A. Application for changes in zoning and utility of non-urban land

Since the implementation of regional development plan in Taiwan, land use and conversion applications for non-urban lands contains the lands of residential communities, Land for industrial, golf courses, schools, Recreational facilities , special purpose enterprises, etc., non-urban lands have been mainly converted to special purpose enterprises and industrial lands. In 2025, land use and conversion applications for non-urban lands had been approved for 38 cases. The total area of the conversion cases was 486.81 hectares which increased 621.84% in comparison with last year's figure. Some of the applications of conversion cases had not been approved and were not counted into the area calculation due to the facts that some were not related with area conversion or the change of utility locations in the approved applications.

In terms of the county/city, In 2025, the number of non-urban land use zoning and conversion application, which had been approved permit. Tainan City and Miaoli County each with 7 conversion cases, followed by Taoyuan City with 6 cases, and Nantou County, and Yunlin County each with 3 conversion cases. In terms of land area, Tainan City with the largest land use conversion of 112.05 hectares, followed by Miaoli County with conversion of 108.00 hectares, and Yunlin County with 94.25 hectares.

B. Operation of Construction Surplus Soil & Gravel Dumping Ground

Construction Surplus Soil & Gravel Dumping Ground (called dumping ground) is a place which is used for storing, piling, filling and burying, transporting, recycling, classifying, working, calcining and reusing for garbage for construction surplus soil and a place for storing machinery equipments. Through the management regulations planed by local government and established with private investment, the dumpling grounds can process the construction surplus soil well. In the past, dumping ground was used for temporary storage, piling, filling and burying. Since 2003, it was converted into a processing place of classifying, working and reusing. As of the year end of 2025, a total of 145 dumping grounds were approved for establishment capable of storing, which is an increase of 8 sites as the number of last year, and processing 81,740,000 cubic meters which increased 9.24% in dumping ground.

In terms of the location of dumping grounds, 16 dumping grounds were located in New Taipei City, followed by Taoyuan City (15 dumping grounds), Miaoli County (14 dumping grounds). In terms of the processing volume, 13,900,000 cubic meters of which were processed in Kaohsiung City and followed by Hsinchu County (12,840,000 cubic meters) and New Taipei City (10,520,000 cubic meters).