

The Analysis of Urban Spatial Changes of Seoul with GIS

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We have described the urban area as the composition of organic entities which have been growing and changing in process of time. It means that the present situations cannot independent from the past and from understanding the trends or mechanism of historic changes we can find the clue to solve the problems of present and show more reliable polices and planes to prepare the future. So, when we analyze the urban area for research or planning, we should start with tracing the historical background of its area and extract the linkage of factors with cause and result. Accordingly, we need time series data and tools to analyze them.

In this paper we want to present two kinds of case studies about Seoul. One is about the change of population density and its distribution of Seoul during 1960 -1990 and the other is about the Micro Land use Change of Kangnam newly developed urban area in Seoul. Both of two studies is the part of our serial studies to find the way of application of computer technology as a tool for Urban Planning and Urban Design.

The Study on Land Use Spatial Development in Taichung City

Lung-Shin Yang & Hsin-Nan Chien

No Abstract

Urban Megaprojects in the Suburban Pusan-Kyeongnam Metropolitan Region: A New Logistics Center of East Asian Bloc in the 21th Century

Lee, Woobae, Moon, Taehyon & Shinm Dongho

No Abstract

A Study on a Big Project and Urban Improvement - The Case of Road-infrastructure Improvement in Nagoya City -

Junichiro ASANO & Tetsuo SEGUCHI

With the recent trend like the stagnation in Japanese economy and the expectation for the future that the aging society will come soon, each city such as provincial capitals is trying to make a vision of urban planning toward the 21st century. Nagano City has considered hosting the Olympics as the opportunity to accelerate its urban planning. We try to clarify the effects of the Olympics on the urban planning in Nagano. The findings based on hearings, related literature, and administrative documents are as follows:

1) The concentrated improvement of road-infrastructure that 32.75km of city planned roads were completed in Nagano City for 6 years, and the construction of highways and the Shinkansen have greatly progressed in particular after the decision to make Nagano the host city of the Olympic Winter Games.

2) These urban planning works have facilitated the next step to more advanced urban designs such as a higher

information network system and also serves as a precedent investment for the aging society.

3) These works have improved the infrastructure for administrative coordination with surrounding communities in the future. These works should be continued in the post-Olympic era but the involvement of residents in urban planning is required to be realized.

Redevelopment of New Development: Economic Sustainability of Suburban/Rural High-Density Development around Seoul

Choi, Mack-Joong

No Abstract

Planning and Designing Urban Waterfront Development

Shrestha Bijaya Krishna

Planning and urban design in waterfront of four cities are analyzed. Each case study differs in contextualism, however follows the planning and urban design criteria within their jurisdictional frameworks and has achieved varying degree of success. Flexible master layout plan and comprehensive design guidelines have resulted good physical environment in Battery Park City (New York) and Minato Mirai 21 (Yokohama) compare to Central Wan Chai Reclamation Project (Hong Kong) and London Docklands Development (London). Guidelines guaranteeing high quality public realm in planning and implementation in the two earlier case studies have increased public accessibility, enhanced real estate value of water's edge property and induced a new image in the area. The private realm i.e., buildings are tied up within structured street and open space and pedestrian networks. The later two cases emphasized the public realm within private domain. Loose design framework and more depended on private sectors have resulted unsatisfactory built environment though they are quite successful in terms of economic rate of returns. However, each development is weak in terms of physical integration with water and with existing surrounding areas. Again, variety of opportunities offered by waterbody is yet to be fully exploited.