

The Importance-Performance Analysis: An Evaluation and Management Tool of Urban Public Park

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This study aims to apply and examine that Importance-Performance Analysis can be an efficient method for green management. The Importance-Performance Analysis developed in marketing field to measure the attributes of importance and performance is an easily applied technique for the management of urban public parks. The ratings used mean values from a seven-point scale. Then the results were graphically displayed on an easily interpreted two-dimensional 'Action Grid'.

The Han Riverside Civic Park was selected as an area of case study. Twenty main function attributes for urban public park was selected. Public facilities, dust treatment, and management facility are perceived high in importance but low in performance. A walk, resting place and sports field get high ratings in performance. Among five zones in Han River Civic Park, Tuksum zone is high, but Yuido and Jamsil low in performance.

Application of Urban Simulation in Evaluation of Infrastructure Projects - An Experiment of UrbanSim in Taipei Area

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Evaluation of construction projects in infrastructure planning is a significant and complicated task. The infrastructure project is necessary to meet demand of public goods for economic or social purposes. Besides, the provision of construction projects creates immense influences on the spatial development. The interaction between infrastructure system and social-economic development is a dynamic process and it is too complicated to be analyzed. In order to facilitate the spatial analysis of infrastructure planning, mostly transportation infrastructure, various large-scale urban models have been developed and tested. UrbanSim is an urban simulation model developed by the University of Washington in U.S.A. It is well-credited and its development is based on new computer technology and modern urban planning knowledge. In this paper, previously developed urban models and UrbanSim are reviewed, and an experimental application of UrbanSim based on Taipei area will be discussed.

Effect of large-scale transportation infrastructures opened during the period of economics

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This paper studied about the evaluation method for the economic effect of large-scale transportation infrastructures in the recent economic stagnation period in Japan. For it is expected that the effect in such period could be invisible, we need to develop an alternative evaluation method. This paper proposed the evaluation method from the point of the economic factor about the enterprises \$B!G (B locations and activities through the case study of Metropolitan Ring expressway. As a result, both visible and invisible economic effects have been confirmed, and it was proven that this method was effective.

Environmental Impacts of the Waste Recycling Facilities on the Residential Area: The case of the Seoul's Noh-Won Recycling Plant

Chou NAE

The study shows that the existence of the nearby waste incinerating facility-one of the typically disfavored urban facilities with negative externalities-is one of the important factors among the neighborhood attributes that constitute the implicit housing price, and is as important an attribute as many other categorical characteristics of the apartment housing in the intricate urban setting. As one might generally concern, the waste incinerating facility clearly reduces the asset values of the surrounding apartment houses. The hedonic approach made in the study is intended to contribute to the empirical and quantitative estimation of the negative externalities and to finding a useful implication for the public sector to cope better with the urban environmental issues on the residential areas.

Landscape Change of Land-Use in Campus -A Case Study of National Chung Hsing University

Fong-Long FENG & Ya-Jean LOU

The main purposes of this study are: (1) to establish GIS attributes data for the NCHU campus, that can be used as an aid in other related researches ; (2) to use the landscape-structure index to describe the land-use change process on the NCHU campus.(3) to examine the landscape-structure and change of campus land use by Markov probability vector and GIS, and (4) to use the Semi-Markov chain to predict the required land-use allocation for a steady-state of campus land in the future. The stable probability vector for the period from 1995 to 2001 was obtained by solving the Markov-chain-probability vector. The results indicated that 41.94% of the land was transformed to green area, 34.72% to road, 21.27% to buildings, 0.52% to derelict land, 0.55% to water body. The time process of Semi-Markov result in a land-use allocation as: green, 54.83%; buildings, 30.85%, road, 14.06%; derelict land, 0.03%; water, 0.23%. By this result, the green land will occupy larger proportion in the future land development on campus. The planner should take the green land as the main sort of land use in the future.