

## **Capital City Relocation and Interregional Balanced Economic Growth: The Experiences Abroad**

Hong-Bae Kim & Young-Sun Kwon

This paper presents an analytical framework for evaluating the impact of the capital city relocation on the interregional balanced economic growth. Also, the presented framework is applied to foreign countries which have recently undergone capital relocation. The paper specifically shows that capital city relocation has a strong impact on interregional balanced economic growth in less advanced nations and a much smaller impact in more advanced nations.

## **Korea's high speed railway station development: could it renew the role of railway station in urban area ?**

Kyung-Chul LEE, Kyong-Tae KIM & Dae-Seop MOON

-No abstract

## **A Study on the Change of Urban Areas in the Vicinity of New Station with Considering TOD**

Atsushi OOTA, Bunpei NAKADE & Shu HIGUCHI

To realize compact and intensive urbanity style, introduction of urbanization promotion to peripheries of railways or expansion of the railway peripheries by constructing new stations can be regarded as one of the measures for that purpose. The purpose of this study is as followings. We take up Niigata City Region together with an idea of such a type of railway-periphery oriented expansion of the urban areas. Then we clarify how the urban areas in the vicinity of the new station have been changed keeping the TOD in mind.

As a result of the new station construction, the railway covering area has expanded, but contrarily another kind of urban area expansion greatly exceeds comparing to the expansion referred to the area mentioned above. From this reason, we clarify the ratio accounted for by the railway covering area is lowered.

A steady urbanization and the population growth are seen in the district around the new station. However, the concept of TOD in the building usage distribution and the pedestrian network has been achieved only partially.

We can say that expansion of the railway covering areas brought about by the construction of new station fulfils its function as a tool to realize a TOD land use form at city region scale. On the contrary, inside of urban district urban improvement where a concept of TOD is given as concrete shape is making just partial progress.

## **Diversifying and Integrating Urban Development Mechanism in Korea**

Choi, Mack Joong

-No abstract

## **Floor Area Ratio Incentive System for Resident Promotion in City Center: Case Study in Nagoya, Japan**

Sungju Chai, Yoji KAWAKAMI & Yoshiaki HONDA

The Nagoya in Japan introduced special districts, the so-called 'the Special District for Restriction Use on Upper Floors (SDRUUF)' with the object of obtaining houses at city center and increasing the number of resident population by deregulation on the floor area ratio of residential buildings. By the system, the designated floor area ration is loosened from 400% to 500%, and floor more than four stories of buildings are restricted to residential use. And the SDRUUF aims at obtaining house stocks and expands the resident population in city center. This study intends to examine the effect of the system that has been introduced for obtaining of houses and the increasing of resident population and to provide basic information for promoting the city center residence in the future. This study analyzes the effect of the system in two aspects, which are (1) change in residential use and (2) intensive land use available with the loosening of floor area ratio. In analyzing (1), this study investigates the change of floor area in the study districts and the change of floor area by use. In analyzing (2), it examines how effective the incentive of floor area ratio under the system has been based on the change of floor area ratio of apartments built after 1996. The analysis results show the effect has appeared after introduction of the system from a viewpoint of the obtaining houses and the efficient use of floor area ratio.

## **A Study on a Subject of The Ordinance Enactment of the item 8-3 of article 34 of City Planning Act in the Merger Process of Local Authorities - With Niigata city planning area to be merged -**

Toshiya MATSUKAWA, Bunpei NAKADE & Shu HIGUCHI

The purpose of this study is as follows: We take up as an object Niigata City having its own Development Judging Committee together with the two cities and three towns in Niigata City Planning Area that are scheduled to merge with Niigata City. Then we clarify the problems in case that Ordinance 3483 is enacted. Furthermore we suggest how the ordinance should be enacted.

As a result, In Niigata City, most of the lands in the settlements as an objective are lots for artificial use. Contrarily in Niitsu City etc, more than the half of the lands in the settlements is not used for artificial use. From this reason, the lots besides artificial used, when the settlement designation type is applied, are assumed as a new developable land. Furthermore in the objective settlement of Niitsu City having the widest areas not used for artificial use, large excellent farmland is included. Additionally, in Niitsu City, the large increase of population, 72,000, can be accommodated in the Urbanization Control Area exceeding the population frame approximately by 65,000 in the 4th revised Urbanization Promotion Area. At present Niigata Prefecture is promoting its work directed toward the enactment of the ordinance with the intention that the site designation type will be applied in accordance with the Ordinance 3483. However when Niigata City would select the settlement designation type, it is evident that the influence will increase with the two cities and three towns that are to be included in Niigata City.

In enacting the Ordinance 3483, it might be very important to have an opportunity to make consultation among the Development Judging Committees having jurisdiction over the local authorities to be merged. It is likewise important to make discussion for such problems at the stage.

## **The study on the classification and the spatial characteristics of the sloping city area by the inclination angle**

Masafumi KIMURA, Chusaku YASUDA Koichi MIWA

In this study, we consider the classification and the spatial characteristics of the sloping city area. In the aged society, in the sloping city area, it has problems such as the increasing vacant dwellings and vacant lots, the wasting and the decreasing population by the problem caused by the slope. However, a sloping city area was merely taken so far only in a word "the slope" and the setting of the area that is necessary to argue the residential environment performance and the service technique isn't yet set. We try to set the setting of a sloping city area with the map of the inclination angle of the slope and to classify a sloping city area based on the characteristic of the landform and the forming record of the sloping city area

As the result, we set a the area of the sloping city area of a range as 7~25 degree in inclination angle numerical value successfully and classify them into two types of "the hill city area" and three types of "the foot of a mountain city area", and then it found spatial commonness about the various sloping city areas by the classification and the differences between two types of them.