

## **A Study on New Urbanism: Learning from Japanese Urban Conditions and Its Issues**

Muhammad Sani ROYCHANSYAH, Takashi OMI & Koichi ISHIZAKA

Needs of sustainable development concept in urban areas brings greater effects of finding direction either new approached or new philosophy to reach the objective of sustainability. The action to find an appropriate sustainable urban form has pioneered a new wave in urban planning as well as in architecture. Nowadays, the new urbanism has become a new discussion topic in the world-wide urban planning, design, and its development. Basically, this concept appears likely as a reaction to sprawl and based on the belief that a return to traditional neighborhood patterns is essential to restoring functional, sustainable communities. In the development or implementation level, it is also already transformed into many variants and scales of implementation. However, the heart of the new urbanism is in the design of neighborhood which should fulfill some principles of the new urbanism. The main principles can be categorized into four principles: diversity and mixed use activity, accessibility and connectivity, smart transport and walkability, as well as density, unity, and regionality. On the other hand, there has been growing spirit and support in recent years in Japan to adopt some global phenomena in urban planning such as the new urbanism. This study aims to examine and analyze existing Japanese urban condition based on principal theory of the new urbanism, whether both Japanese urban conditions and its neighborhoods have actually been adopted some principles of the new urbanism already. While this study will be useful to evaluate level of readiness of Japanese cities conditions to adjust new conditions related to global phenomena in urban planning, conversely this study can also represent some Japanese advantages to give new ideas related to the new urbanism strategies. It is likely a vice versa between Japanese urban and recent new urbanism conditions. Finally, results of the analysis may also be used to evaluate and to make improvements of actual conditions.

## **A Study on Efficiencies for Reducing Snow Damages on Infill Developments in Downtown Area -Urban Design for Winter Cities #1-**

Tsuyoshi SETOGUCHI

In "Winter Cities" which are located in heavy snow and cold regions, it is important to clear how to apply urban design principles to place entrenched within winter climate. Questions are addressed how much environmental damage with snow and wind will be caused by new developments, and what is desirable urban design approaches for providing better environments on public spaces against snow and wind in winter season. The purpose of this paper is to answer these questions and to clear influences of snow on surrounding public spaces of new infill developments in Winter Cities. Author researched the influences of snow on the public spaces comparing "before" with "after" the infill developments in Downtown Sapporo on snow simulation tests using wind tunnel. Infill developments means buildings are developed on vacant sites or rebuilt from low-rise wooden buildings to medium-rise buildings.

In this paper, author presented following useful results for urban design in Winter Cities. 1) Since the heights of buildings were almost unified on the infill developments, the damages of snow on the streets and the alleys were improved. 2) Some infill developments in front of the wide streets caused snowdrifts and snow blow on the streets. 3) The explanation is that unifying the building heights is effective to stabilize streams of snow and wind, this point is one of the main reasons to reduce the snow damages on the surrounding public spaces. Unifying building heights in the block is one of the desirable urban design approaches in downtown area of Winter Cities.

## **Regionalism in Service to Assimilation of New Ideas. Imitations of Distant Patterns and Regionalism in Urban and Landscape Design**

Jan Michal PSTRAGOWSKI & Hidetsugu KOBAYASHI

This paper is concerned with the relation between the "cultural import" and the vernacular style of a place. It examines if it is possible to reconcile the imitation of the distant, with the fostering of the local. It asserts that imitation could be a driving force for new, particularly valuable, though not indigenous, ideas, and that regionalism is not only, contrary to the common stereotype, an obstacle for new ideas, but helps to incorporate them. Using examples of Kyoto, Japan and Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Poland, this paper demonstrates positive realisations of such assimilation.

This paper notes also a growing tendency towards breaking connections with surrounding reality in current designs. Through examples of such developments like Kota Wisata, Indonesia or Wassenaar, Japan, it shows present practice, in which the intense meaning of past imitations comes to be detracted into a mostly commercial dimension, though both of the enterprises described are of residential character, and modelled after residential predecessors. The paper postulates change of this trend and restraint in perceiving imitation as a ready and easy solution. It suggests that what should be copied is not the outer skin, but the essence. With the use of a regional approach it is possible to recreate the real qualities of the original, and assimilate ideas that otherwise could remain alien.

## **A STUDY ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE MEDIUM AND SMALLER HISTORICAL CULTURAL WALLED CITIES OF CHINA**

Jie YIN, Kunihiro NARUMI & Masanori SAWAKI

This paper discusses the sixty-seven walled cities out of the ninety-nine historical cultural cities of China. They will be considered through seeking to define the characteristics of the history of their construction. Then, methods of conservation will be discussed based on an examination of the protected remains and ruins within these walled cities.

In conclusion, the cultural relics belonging to the periods from the Song dynasty to the Qing dynasty are found to be most important for conservation. Particularly the conservation for the streets and districts where many traditional private houses remain is very important for the general conservation of these historic. The assignment of protection for areas of historic and cultural importance should be considered as focus.

## **A Study on the Regional Industrial Employment Structure and Its Transformation by Prefecture in Japan**

Zhuankun RAO & Yoji KAWAKAMI

The study focuses on the industrial employment structure of all Prefectures in Japan except Okinawa Prefecture, and aims to survey the industrial employment structure and its transformation from the viewpoint of Prefecture in order to provide basic data to the future industry development for Japan and other countries. The main conclusions are as follows: 1) About the changes in the industrial employment structure of 46 Prefectures from 1965 to 2000, the primary industry remarkably decayed in the Prefectures where its employment ratio was higher, and the secondary industry grew in the Prefectures where its employment ratio was lower, so that the regional variation became very weak; 2) Using the industrial employment ratio as the indicator, the 46 Prefectures in 1965, 1975, 1985 and 2000 can be divided into 5 major types and 13 minor types. From 1965 to 2000, the industrial employment structure type of the 46 Prefectures shifted mainly from the Resource type to the Non-specialized type and further to the Tertiary Industry type; 3) [Resource type -> Tertiary Industry] shows the biggest amount in all kind of conversion modes, and is mainly distributed to Kyushu, Shikoku and Chugoku District. The metropolitan areas, all of which were the Manuf. type in 1965, were divided into two kinds: [Manuf. type -> Tertiary Industry Specialized type] of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka Prefecture, and [Manuf. type -> Tertiary Industry] of Aichi, Kyoto and Hyogo Prefecture; 4) For the expansion of the regional industry has its individual principle, each region or each country, especially developing country, should esteem such principle and take advantage of its regional characteristic to advance the regional industry when they take into account the industrial expansion in the future.

# **A Study on the Transition of National Development Strategies in Korea, Taiwan and Japan, Characterized by Developmentalism**

Fumihiko SETA, Chang-Gi KIM, Shen-Chiang LAI  
& Takashi ONISHI

Several Asian countries are into a turning point of national and regional policies, due to some contemporary world trends like globalization, change of industrial structure, decentralization and sustainable development. Rapid economic growth of these countries are said to be achieved by "developmentalism", under which the strong central government has strongly enforced economic and industrial policies through centralized administrative structure. National plans and strategies have, in the circumstance, not only contributed to formulate growth cores of industries in these countries to a great extent, but also been utilized as justifications of such centralized and sometimes dictatorial governments in a way to promise that all national citizens would at last enjoy the fruit of economic progress equally, mainly by insisting on the correction of regional disparities.

In this paper, the common characteristic of regimes in Asian countries called 'developmentalism' are at first described in relation to national plans and strategies, and a hypothesis that Asian developmental regimes have made a difference between national plans or strategies and practical industrial location policies regarding correction of regional disparities or balanced development is drawn. And then, national planning, strategies and industrial location policies of three countries are compared. In Korea and Japan, the difference between national plans and strategies advocating correction of regional disparities in principle and practical industrial location policies proceeding economic development mainly in agglomeration areas has been clearly seen commonly as the hypothesis, except the initial stage of economic progress. But it has not been seen in the case of Taiwan, where not economic efficiency and specific problems are the main focus. And it is noteworthy that recent discussions and movements of Japan and Korea are directed to reconsidering correction of regional disparities and balanced development in their national plans and strategies or practical industrial location policies.

## **A Study on the Policy and the development of Urban Tourism in Seoul - A Comparison with Tokyo -**

Jooyoung KAWAK, Takashi TSUTSUMI & Akira SOSHIRODA

This study aims to find out the characteristics of Urban Tourism policy and city development in Korea, especially in Seoul since 1996, by means of 1) the feature of the law and regulations about tourism, 2) the composition of administration which carries out tourism policy, 3) the relation between software and hardware policy, and the city development on tourism by comparing with Tokyo. The conclusions are mainly as follows: 1) the statistics survey items of South Korea for Inbound Tourism attaches importance much more than Japan to the market segmentation. The rate of tourists who visit Seoul is 85% of all tourists in Korea, and Japanese tourist accounts 46%, which shows the importance of Japanese market for inbound policy of Seoul. 2) The South Korean law and regulations about tourism correspond flexibly to the problem on the tourism promotion at the time then. 3) PR activity of Seoul City Office by itself is so few and it owes to that of the government. They carry out their PR activity with variety to make match for each market. 4) The Special Tourist Zone is very characteristic, but the effect is limited. Some cases are discovered that city development and tourist event are united, especially in the center area of Seoul.