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**SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM
IN ASIAN COUNTRIES**

PROCEEDINGS

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PREFACE

AIM OF THE WORKSHOP

Spatial planning is aimed at handling the problem of coordination or integration of the spatial dimension of sectoral policies through a territorially-based strategy. To some extent, Spatial planning is an integration of policy packages. In this workshop we concern about the spatial planning system, which means the organization of the spatial policies. Spatial planning system in different countries are various, for it always closely related to the institutional and cultural context. But we think that no matter which country it is, there might be some basic common regulations in organizing different aspects of spatial policies. And through this workshop, we hope we can come up with some theories to explain the system. What's more, because of the geographical and cultural similarity, spatial planning system in Asian countries may have more commonalities to talk about. So the 2018 workshop on urban planning and management is named "Spatial Planning System in Asian Countries". We would like to invite scholars around Asian, to provide an international forum for exchanging ideas and information on current studies, challenges, research results, framework developments and practical experiences in this field, and to develop the discussion on theories of spatial planning system.

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The Exploration on How to Lead the Transformation of Small and Medium-Sized Cities by Integration of Multi-Planning: One Case Study of Jieshou City, Anhui Province, China

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Key words: Integration of Multi-Planning, Full Regional Planning, Spatial Resource, Urban Transformation

Abstract: This paper focus on the integration of multi-planning in the widespread small and medium-sized cities in China, which are now facing the embarrassment in the urbanization progress in transition. As the basic executors in the three-level administrative system, small and medium-sized cities are being trapped in multifaceted dilemma of population loss, constrained spatial and natural resources and less-positive policies. In this case study, in order to find an optimized approach to achieve urban transformation while responding to these practical problems, we launch a spatial planning to collate and integrate all of the current plannings completely, eliminate the discrepancy and form one blueprint finally. Through full regional planning, we promote a new approach to lead the transformation of small and medium-sized cities. This new approach has to be comprehensive, multi-tasking, highly exercisable and localized, and give consideration to both economic growth and environmental improvement., and bring the betterment of urban and rural life in these numerous small and medium-sized cities.

A Study on the Conflicts and Solutions between the Disaster Prevention and Response Plan and the Urban Planning in Taiwan: Case Study of Taipei

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Key words: Disaster protection enhancement plan, Urban planning, Structure

Abstract: Under the influence of global climate change, the frequency of disasters has increased and the scale of disasters has gradually increased. The traditional urban planning system has been insufficiently equipped to deal with this issue. Therefore, disaster protection enhancement plan has come into being. However, There are contradictions between development and protection, while the two planning systems are concurrently implemented. It highlights the lack of mutual communication and integration of the individual operation of individual programs. Discussing this issue through a comprehensive review is nothing more than increasing planning costs and moving away from the direction of cost-effectiveness and optimal development. This related issue exists in the world. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the case of unreasonable selection of public facilities in Taiwan's disaster prevention planning. Based on the analysis of the contradiction between the optimal distribution of public service facilities and the scope of disaster-relief planning in traditional disaster prevention planning. Discussing the issue from the structure of traditional planning and disaster prevention planning, and then put forward how to consolidate the various programs of the solution, will be important research results in this paper.

Urban Planning in Indonesia : A review on procedural mechanism

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Key words: Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Masterplan, Flood Disaster, Conceptual Framework, Urban planning.

Abstract: Since Spatial Planning Act 2017 was issued and implemented in Indonesia, the ideals of obtaining urban planning, utilization and control systems have some obstacles, especially when the city's spatial plan developing. This paper aims to examine some critical points in the process of preparing the masterplan (RTRW) Palu Municipality

Social-Cultural Impact and Cost in Mount Bromo Tourism Development: A Review

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Keywords: social and cultural impact, social cost, Tengger Indigenous People, Mount Bromo Tourism

Abstract: Development always has an impact on several things, such as economy, environment, and society: both positive and negative. So with the development of tourism, which is generally said to be more friendly, but in fact still provides various types of variations and levels of impact itself. Cultural-based nature tourism is one of the prime of development models conducted by many regions in various countries, but the realization that it can have a significant negative impact is still not getting much attention. Especially if it involves indigenous people who have a unique cultural character that should be maintained. This paper discusses theoretical discussions and case studies concerning this issue, including in terms of social impact terminology, cultural impact, and social cost of a tourism. Scopus-based website analysis is used to view the gap of knowledge of this issue. The use of the Tengger community case in the tourist area of Mount Bromo becomes the entrance to understanding how tourism problem has two sides (impact) that must be taken into account as well as possible.

Power law or Triangle law? City Size Distribution in Sub-National Administrative Regions in China

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Keywords: China, City size distribution, Administrative system, Fiscal system, Spatial planning system

Abstract: Studies have shown that the city size distribution in a country always obeys power law. By testing the city size distribution in sub-national administrative regions in China, we find that the power law does not work well, but the city size distribution showed a triangle-shaped structure. Specifically, our study area focus both provincial and prefecture-level regions. The definition of a city is the city proper or central city, in the next levelled administrative region inside our administrative area. Spatial planning system, administrative system and financing system are considered as the major factors in determining the size of cities. And the administrative system is paralleled with the fiscal and spatial planning system. According to the city growth logic in China, we put forward the triangle law hypothesis that the cities with the highest administrative level in our study region always have biggest size that are far larger than the cities of lower level, and the city size distribution law of the rest second levelled cities is always in accordance with the normal distribution. The results of statistic test shows that, the city population size and city land use size distribution in most study areas don't meet the power law, while triangle law is a much better way to describe the city size distribution in sub-national levelled administrative regions.

Determine Non-Passenger Data from WiFi Scanner Data (MAC Address), A Case Study: Romango Bus, Obuse Town, Nagano Prefecture, Japan

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Keywords: Non-Passenger Data, MAC Address, WiFi Scanner, Processing

Abstract: Wifi is one of the most useful technologies that can be used for detecting and counting MAC Address. Many previous studies have interpreted MAC address data into other forms for the use or necessity of infrastructure development and urban transport. This paper described using WiFi scanner which carried out seven times circulated the bus. "Romango Bus" is an on-off hop bus that has nine bus stops with roaming time from 09.50 to 17.50 hours. The method used WiFi and GPS are to counting MAC address as raw data from WiFi devices as long as the bus goes around the route. WiFi Scanner tool is placed on two different "romango bus" to know every second, minute and hour each bus is operating, so there is no time lag is empty because between bus has operating distance about 30 minutes. Raw data obtained in the form of WiFi data and GPS data to be combined and analyzed data with several steps to be changed or justified into non-passenger data. There are five processes to make non-passenger data. The results of the operation obtained a map that contains MAC Address data, and specify non-passenger data divided into pedestrian, vehicle, and building. For more pedestrian data due to Obuse Town is a tourist area that has many tourist attractions, and based on the results of WiFi at a stopover location (stop) shows the number of pedestrians, especially for Obuse Park and Obuse Station.

Polarizing or Flattening? A preliminary Study on the Regional Distribution of e-Commerce: Cases of Jing-Jin-Ji Region & Jiang-Zhe-Hu Region

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Key words: e-Commerce; Jing-Jin-Ji Region; Jiang-Zhe-Hu Region; polarizing; flattening

Abstract: The emergence of e-Commerce (mainly referring to retails in B2B or B2C) system brings about significant changes to the mode of business operation as well as commercial location. In case of that, this study aims at figuring out whether the emergence of e-Commerce is shaping an inverse spatial pattern of flattening out in regional economy rather than polarization. For this purpose, the Rank-Size regularities is introduced as an instrument for measuring the distribution features by comparing data between Taobao retail sales, online stores and other normal regional economic statistics. The study cases include Jing-Jin-Ji Region & Jiang-Zhe-Hu Region in China, as two typical regions e-Commerce well developed. The results are as follows: 1) regional distributions of retailing e-Commerce both occur to be polarized than traditional counterpart; 2) Jing-Jin-Ji Region tends to be further more polarized; 3) Jiang-Zhe-Hu Region shows a striking feature that some cities with low ranks in city size jumped to very high ranks in e-Commerce size. By a further analysis it can be finally concluded that to some extent polarization is still an unchanged pattern of regional economy distribution including the sector of e-Commerce, the central city still has the primary centripetal force on e-Commerce agglomeration in the entire region. Nevertheless, it doesn't prove that regional polarization of e-Commerce distribution is totally unbreakable, with supporting clue on Jiang-Zhe-Hu Region. Because in one way or another, e-Commerce, along with the whole system of unified infrastructure such as logistics and online communication, is gradually generating new driving forces restructuring the hierarchy of traditional commercial distribution, despite the contemporary consequences is still polarization.

Co-exist or Integration? Discussing the Spatial Planning Reform of China from the Perspective of Central-Local Relation

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Abstract : A multiplicity of spatial plans in a planning system can have different ways of co-existence under different institutional organizations. Having a highly centralized government like China, the phenomenon of a multitude of national-level plans dominating at the same time has its own unique characters. Many literatures emphasize only the lacking of coordination between governmental institutes. However, we find that the current constitute of Chinese planning system profoundly reflects the relations between central and local governments. This paper first examines the characteristics of Chinese political system, briefly reviewing the iterating process of “centralization-decentralization-selective centralization”, showing the rise and fall of spatial planning as an administrative tool of local governments. Especially since the 1990s, the central government raised the revenue it should take from the local level, which leads to local government depending more on selling land for quick money. But as the urban expansion accelerates, the state asserts its control on local development by National Main-function Plan and National Land-use plan, which seriously impedes the coordination of spatial plans of different levels. Therefore, we argue that the spatial planning reform in China requires not only generating integrated information platform and technical standards, but more importantly, establishing new relations between central and local government. In the end, some suggestions on central authorities reducing the constraints of planning censorship system, and rebalancing the responsibility and the public finance of local government on planning matters.

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