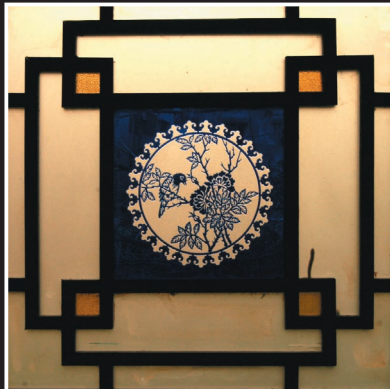
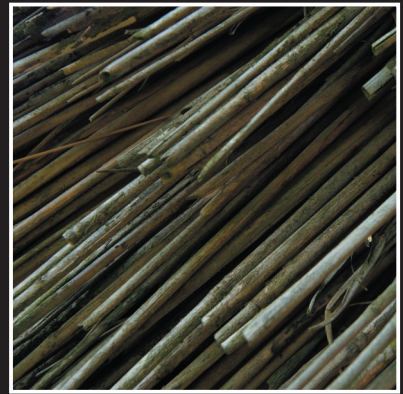


# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & REGIONAL PLANNING MAGAZINE



by Dr. Kidokoro

1月23、24日の両日、インドネシアのバリ島で International Workshop on Sustainable City Region が開催されました。私も実行委員として企画、運営に参加したのですが、このWSは、東京大学 the Alliance for Global Sustainability (AGS) とグローバル COE「都市持続再生学の展開」の共催で実施されたものです。アジア都市の一つの特徴として、都市地域と農村地域がモザイク状に混在する状況があり、西欧的な都市と農村という二分法を超えた、新たな都市圏マネジメントのありかたがもとめられているというテーマのもとで、多様なバックグラウンドをもつ研究者、大学院生(私たちの研究室からも Togu さん、Arthit さんに参加してもらいました)が集まってクロス・ディシプリナリーな議論が展開されました。都市圏の持続可能性を農村空間や Bio-Physical な観点から考えるということは、私自身、普段あまりない経験なのでたいへん刺激の多いWSでした。また、ワークショップに引き続いて現地視察を実施したのですが、スバックと呼ばれる伝統的水利組合により維持されている見事な棚田をもつ農村地域と高度規制により守られた都市地域の景観の見事な調和的ランドスケープ、農村地域の固有の文化を基とした観光を通じた都市と農村の機能的連携に基づく持続的な地域経済の発展といったバリ島独自の都市と農村の融合のありかたから、とくに強い印象を受け、アジア的都市空間のひとつの方向性を提示しているのではないかとまで考えさせる力を感じました。



I participated in the International Workshop on Sustainable City Region on 23 – 24 January 2009 at Bali, Indonesia as one of members of organizing committee. This WS was organized by the Alliance for Global Sustainability (AGS) and Global COE for Sustainable Urban Regeneration of the University of Tokyo. As one of characteristics of urban regions on Asia, the mosaic of urban areas of rural areas can be pointed out. The theme of the WS was, therefore, the new directions of spatial governance of urban regions beyond the western-style urban-rural dichotomy. Many researchers as well as Ph. D. students of the different background gathered and did active and cross-disciplinary discussions. I, myself, have rather few occasions to look at urban regions from the viewpoint of rural space or bio-physical space and thus the discussion was really stimulating. After the WS, we conducted field survey and it was really impressive, in particular, harmonious landscape of built-up areas and rural areas, rice terraces which was maintained traditional subak water management associations, functional linkage of cities and villages through cultural tourism based on traditional culture, etc. The spatial organization of Bali surely shows us one of directions of urban-rural spatial organization in the future.

## Trip-01

Candraningratri  
Ekaputri WIDODO  
(M2)

It was a pleasure for me when Kashiwazaki-san asked me to write an article of event report or field trip report for this second edition of lab magazine. On last January 7th to February 4th, I spent some time in my home country, Indonesia, for my second field survey, so I decided to write an article about field trip report.

The theme of my current research is Transit-Oriented Development Planning in Jakarta. Since coming to Tokyo, I felt and realized that a well-managed transit system gives a huge contribution to a city's orderliness. Speaking of infrastructure and planning, definitely the focused is on the capital city, so my case study shall be Jakarta. In fact, Jakarta is not a familiar city for me. I lived in Bogor –a part from Jakarta Metropolitan Area, about 50 km south of Jakarta- and went to Gadjah Mada University at Yogyakarta –a cultural city in another part of Java Island). I was graduated from an Architecture department, and my alma mater's expertise area is not at the capital city. Fortunately, I was really helped by seniors, including our lab's alumni, Mrs. Vera Revina Sari from the Jakarta City Government and Mr. Jehansyah Siregar from Bandung Institute of Technology, whom I had discussion with and had introduced me to personnel in related agencies. During the survey, I was able to hold several interviews with stakeholders, gather some planning documents needed, and also visited case study areas.



TransJakarta BRT on Its Exclusive Lane and a Part of Jakarta's Skyscape  
(Widodo, 2008)

For traveling from home to Jakarta, I used public transportation. It was one strategy of me to get the feeling of the current transport condition. We cannot compare public transportation in Jakarta with what we have here in Tokyo. We cannot easily go to one place to another if we do not know the route of the public modes, and for most of the modes there are no route map. The traffic and transportation system in Jakarta is so bad that it is said that it is impossible to have more than two appointments in different parts of Jakarta in one day.

As I am unfamiliar with Jakarta, I took the clear and easy routes. From my house, I took a small minibus to Bogor station. From there, I transferred to the Pakuan Express AC business class train (similar like 急行 trains here), stopped at main stations in Jakarta, took the TransJakarta BRT (bus Rapid Transit) to the destination. If I am not certain with the destination or if the destination is still far from the bus stop, I will take a motorcycle taxi so called 'ojek'. Ojeks are very convenient, cheaper, and faster compared to taxi. As a result, in one way from my house to my destination in Jakarta, I can take 4 different modes! It was very inconvenient, inefficient and costly.



'Ojek' motorcycle taxi (source: Wikipedia)

But somehow, I enjoyed the inconvenience, and everyday during the survey was a valuable experience for me. I love my country and its cities. I guess the saying "No matter how good it is to be in others' country, it is the best to be in our own country" is true. And to make the cities and country alive and livable is one of our duties as a planner.

3月9、10日に、大西先生、金先生、高橋君、金谷のメンバーで富山市に視察に行ってきました。環境負荷を抑えるコンパクトシティについての取り組みとともに、様々なまちづくりの実情を学ぶことが目的です。市内を回るとともに、八尾地区のまち並修景事業、北陸新幹線開通に伴う富山駅周辺整備事業、富山ライトレール富山港線、グランドプラザ(再開発地区)などを視察しました。

八尾地区は鏡町、上新町、諏訪町、西町の各一部から構成されています。「おわら風の盆」という伝統的な踊りで知られるように、歴史の深い街です。美しい街並みを保全していくために、景観まちづくり推進区域として指定されており、新改築の際には、建物の位置や高さから屋根、庇、開口部、外壁や広告について厳しく規制がかかっています。この街に魅入ってしまう人の中には、東京から八尾に家を買って、夏のおわらの季節だけ訪れる人もいるとのことでした。

一方、富山市中心部ではコンパクトシティを標榜し、ライトレールの導入や中心地区の再開発などが進められています。ライトレールは乗ってみると、車内はよくデザインされていて、通常の鉄道と較べても、とても静かでした。富山市が事業主体となって再開発したグランドプラザは、中央の広場がメインとなっており、ここには昇降式ステージを床下に設置することで、普段は広々と使い、イベント時にはステージを出すという工夫がされていました。

富山市では街のあちらこちらに新しいアイディアが詰め込まれており、まちづくりに対する積極的な姿勢を感じました。



八尾地区— Yatasuo area



グランドプラザ— Grand-Plaza

Prof. Onishi, Project-Researcher Kim and some of Lab. Members went to Toyama City during 9-10 March 2009 for the research of Compact city, and so on. By the way, do you know Toyama? It is 400km distant from Tokyo, and usually colder than Tokyo. In addition to Toyama City, we saw Yatsuo area, LRT, Grand-Plaza, which is redeveloped by Toyama-City itself.

In Yatsuo area, many old houses are kept as they were. They were often used for selling something or living. I think the view of this street(Picture-1) is great and beautiful!! There are strict rules for building or conversion, for example, the height of a house, wall, roof. Yatsuo is famous for “Owara-Festival” in summer. Some people, who live in Tokyo usually, bought houses there. And they come only in summer vacation to see this festival.

We rode LRT in Toyama City. It is well designed and very quiet in comparison with normal trains. Grand-Plaza(Picture-2) was redeveloped by Toyama City. It consists of space, a stage, many shops and parks.

Honestly speaking, we were very busy in going many sites. However, this travel is useful, and I received the passion of Toyama City for urban planning.

# Introduction of Home City

Chin-Chun Tang  
(D1)

## Taipei, Republic of China

I think this is my first time introducing my home city, Taipei. Perhaps my view of the city may be different from other Taipeiers, as I am more of an outsider to a certain extent. Taipei like many cities in Southeast Asia went through a period of colonialism where urban development was strongly influenced by the colonial government, in our case, Japan. There are still many historic buildings that are left intact since the Japanese colonial time, exemplified by the then Office of Governor-General that is now the President's Office.



Taipei has developed very rapidly in the past few decades, but our first subway line didn't start until 1996. Many landowners have profited tremendously during this period by selling their lands to developers. I recall the ward that I used to live in 25 years ago was once considered "very suburb," sparsely populated and cheap, but is now very densely populated with property value so high that it is not possible for young couples to buy property there. Yet this area is now known as the educational hub of Taipei – with zillions of afterschool care, by-lingual kindergartens, tuition schools etc, clustered in this area.

Modern cities are places of consumption, and globalization has further contributed to a material-oriented life. In the early 1980s there were only few foreign retail stores or fast food restaurants, but today there are far too many of them, both foreign and local, and urban life of young people has become nothing but consumption – eating, buying, and more buying. Of course, this is not a phenomenon unique to Taipei; it is the reality in many cities. Nevertheless, sustaining a comfortable life is hard to attain for families with children - not without dual income. Therefore, in Taipei it is common that first-time moms return to their full-time job three months after their maternal leave. Family network is thus a key social capital of the city where many of these young parents depend on their own parents to take care of the infants.

Politically, Taipei is the capital city of Taiwan and is filled with verbal residents who are not shy to share their political view. Perhaps the best representatives are the taxi drivers in Taipei, many of them can blabber nonstop about new political stories or their opinions to their overwhelmed passengers. Surely, the high level of political awareness is a result of the sensitive relationship between Taiwan and Mainland China and decades of conflicts within Taiwan itself.

I think Taipei is a very friendly city (compare to other cities I have lived in) though Taiwanese from other parts of the island like to complain about the cool and indifference of Taipeiers. People are not shy at helping or giving up their seats to a stranger in this city. Surely Taipei is not as known as other Asian cities like Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok, or Singapore, but it is unique in many ways, so please consider Taipei next time when you are looking for a short get-away from busy work.



Togu Pardede  
(D3)

Our lab members represented by Prof. Kidokoro, Dr. Katayama, Arthit and me attended the International Workshop of Sustainable City Regions in Sanur-Bali, Indonesia, 23-25 February, 2009. Yes, in Bali! It's the most beautiful island in the world, island of paradise, island of the Gods. Sanur is Bali's original seaside resort, and has long been known for its world class facilities and an atmosphere of comfort and privacy.

It's the perfect place for organizing an international workshop. The workshop is co-hosted by the Alliance for Global Sustainability (AGS), the Transdisciplinary Initiative for Global Sustainability/Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (TIGS/IR3S), the Global Center for Excellence in Sustainable Urban Regeneration (GCSUR) and Udayana University Bali.



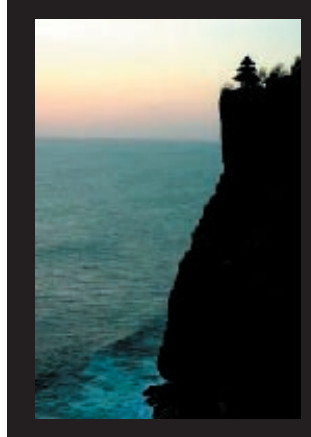
After a hard two day workshop, we had one free day which we were able to spend exploring the city. Kidokoro sensei asked me to arrange a research tour. Firstly, I used a quantitative approach (there are many places to see) but finally in the field we used a

qualitative approach (visited only a few places but with a very 'deep exploration and experience'). Here are some of them. First, we visited a local village close to our



hotel, where we learned how the local people still maintain the traditional culture from generation to generation for their village, for example: the type/design of their houses/neighborhood,

daily religious activity (Hinduism). In Ubud, one of Bali's major arts and culture centers, we visited the king of Ubud's palace and a village surrounding a beautiful paddy terrace. Bali is famous for the local organizations (Subak) who manage those paddy fields. We had a chance to interview some members of rural households in the village. It is interesting that their daily activities are closely related



to tourism activities. Some of the household's members work in the city for tourism, while others who stay in the village work in the farm fields, engage in crafts and sell to the many tourist places, others go to schools of tourism. Luckily, Balinese people have been given a talent for art and hard work. There is a joke that one should not give a tree/trunk to them otherwise they will make it into wood for statues, crafts, etc. This typical village life helped them during the aftermath of the Bali Bomb, when tourist

activity decreased, automatically they came back to work in the farm fields. It is another example of a sustainable city-region. We found it soon after the workshop! After visited Water Temple at Tampak Siring, we spent sunset watching a Keucak dance in an open area-ocean view on the hill of Uluwatu. Finally, we closed the day with dinner alongside the sand at Jimbaran beach, and by a chance our



touch, including the spa/massage we experienced. This was a far richer experience than any ordinary workshop or ordinary vacation could be. By visiting a tourist place and learning about the planning challenges there, I believe we can enrich our own practice. This is something to consider next time you are attending a workshop plus vacation!!!

(Photos up-bottom: Workshop participants, welcome party-dinner with Bali dancers at the hotel's pool, paddy terrace-Ubud, a sunset at Uluwatu cave, Exotic Dinner at Jimbaran beach, from left: Dr.Otsuki, Hori, Togu, Prof.Ieda, Prof.Kidokoro, Dr.Katayama).



from  
EDITOR

Kozue Kashiwazaki  
Makoto M. Takada  
(D2)

Since this month, we plan to issue this magazine on 1st of every month. Please send us your on-time report or message. Otherwise I will ask you suddenly^^.

今月以降、毎月1日に発行していきたいと思っています。皆様からの寄稿をお待ちしています。突然依頼させていただくこともありますが、何卒宜しくお願いします。(Kozue Kashiwazaki)

This is the 2nd lab.magazine and I changed the layout. I want to know how do you feel about this magazine.

I make it a rule to change the pictures of cover design every month. And I want put pictures that express the "Scene of city" or "Element of city" in this magazine. Please send us pictures which you took, and your pictures will color the cover of next magazine!!! Please enjoy our lab. magazine. thank you!

皆様、マガジンのレイアウトを変えてみましたが、いかがでしょうか？これからも手を入れ続けると思うので、意見など下されば反映させていきたいと思えます。

表紙の写真ですが、毎月変えていけたらと思っています。日々の生活のなかで見つけた、または感じた都市の「場面」や「要素」を載せていきたいと考えております。良い機会だと思うので、皆様からも「載せたい！」と思う写真を募集したいと思います。(応募がない場合、編集者の写真コレクションの発表の場となるでしょう。いつまで続くやら…) 研究室のメンバーが思う「都市」をどんどん載せて、研究室マガジンを盛り上げていきましょう！ (by Makoto M. Takada)