

Comparison of the Hillside Urban Areas Using GIS Data for Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

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1. INTRODUCTION

In Japan, there is "The Hillside Cities Council" which consists of 12 cities (Nagasaki, Sasebo, Oita, Kitakyushu, Shimonoseki, Kure, Onomichi, Kobe, Atami, Yokosuka, Hakodate, Otaru). Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate, and Otaru have developed from the trade ports. And Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo have developed from the naval ports. Therefore, they have so many historically precious properties.

And also, there are many narrow and high-grade street networks on the hillside urban districts. And, these areas have common problems such as decrease in population and progress of aging.

Now, the definitions of the hillside city are as follows¹⁾.

1. The city that has the city function in hillside areas
2. The city where the city function links from center of the city to hillside areas
3. The city that has the hillside areas grade of 10% - 35%(6° -25°)
4. The city where the urban problems as the hillside areas occur
5. The city that the city developed from the harbor region and that the limit for the security of residential area occurs
6. The Core City that has the high possibility of requiring the residential areas security in hillside areas for the population growth in the future
7. The city where the landscape of the hillside areas has been formed
8. The city that has formed the local culture of hill side areas

However, the definition concerning the grade of number 3 is very unclear. And the other definitions are ambiguous expressions. In this paper, we try to find the method for the right definitions.

2. OUTLINE OF THIS STUDY

In this study, we compared hillside areas of Nagasaki prefecture using the GIS(geographic.....)
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Title of the Paper

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1. Introduction

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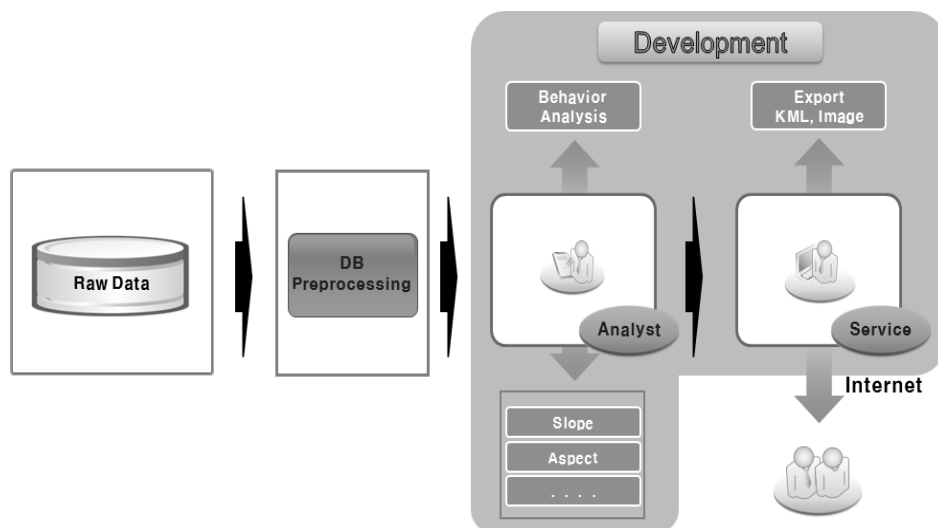


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Table 1. Add a descriptive label of the table here.

Item	Functions
Management	Open Document
	Zoom
	Identify/Measure
Specialization	Slope/Aspect/... Behavior Analysis
	Navigate
Conversion	To KML/To IMAGE

2. Experimental Section

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3. Results and Discussion

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4. Conclusion

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Acknowledgement

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References

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