

Urban-Rural Regeneration and Cultural Sustainability

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Editorial Introduction

Urban-Rural Regeneration and Cultural Sustainability

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In the current rapid urbanization view in most countries of the world, it is important to pay attention to legislation and policy development, the improvement of adequate infrastructure and basic services, urban planning and design. This will create an inclusive, tough, prosperous economic environment and maximize the benefits of agglomeration. Sustainable urban-rural development remains one of the most pressing global challenges of the twenty-first century. Central and local governments and their partners should pay greater attention and work together to build on a more harmonious, fair, inclusive and environmentally in urban-rural scale. According to UN-HABITAT Global Activity Report 2015, the world has experienced rapid urbanization. In 2008, the urban population exceeded the rural population. By 2050, it is expected that two thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas. With more than half of humanity living in cities, it is estimated that urban areas account for 70% of the world's gross domestic product and therefore have led to economic growth and prosperity (UN-HABITAT, 2015).

Understanding of sustainable regeneration on urban-rural sustainability frameworks or sustainable urban-rural development is an aggregate of four basic aspects: economic, environmental, social and institutional. They constitute an overall framework of workflows in urban-rural sustainability; then the sustainability of the urban environment considers the relationship with the social, institutional and economic aspects (Czischke et al., 2015). Urban development should also consider the balance between natural needs in a city plan, such as the development of a green zone within the city. Wikantiyoso & Suhartono (2018) studied about local governments involve the private sector through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program in the provision of green open spaces in Malang city, Indonesia. This study examined the potential and problems of private sector involvement in urban development processes, especially the provision of urban open spaces. The descriptive analysis study was used to describe the phenomenon of CSR implementation for urban open space revitalization program. This study emphasizes the position and role of CSR in the city's green open space revitalization program to formulate a model of private sector involvement policy in the provision of green space. That needs a process of negotiation, planning, implementation and open maintenance, and this is necessary for private sector financial involvement process and the approval of detail engineering design (DED).

According to [Tutuko and Shen \(2016\)](#), urban-urban development causes changes in natural resources in rural areas, so it is necessary to preserve the characteristics of land in each region. It requires an economic model and urban development planning and an established expansion with more holistic ideas and approaches. One solution that fits all needs such as a regionalism or localism approach that incorporates multi-scale and sectoral perspectives within the framework of governance that achieve social and economic well-being through maintenance and improved ecosystem and service functions ([Hashim et al., 2015](#); [Scott et al., 2013](#); [Silva et al., 2017](#)).

One that keeps urban-rural regeneration and cultural sustainability is cultural heritage and artistic resources, which is a basic element of identity, continuity and development. Cultural protection is a sustainability-related target that must be achieved also by the management of a balanced tourist attraction, architecture, heritage, and cultural value ([Florentina-Cristina et al., 2014](#); [Granata and Scavone, 2016](#); [Moldoveanu and Franc, 2014](#); [Rashid, 2015](#)). Related to that, in this issue, [Kim and Son \(2018\)](#) studied about the process of discovering new sightseeing places by tourists through self-wedding photographs. Thus study also identified the characteristics of the photogenic spots and recorded the changes in places caused by these tourists. This study challenges the understanding of existing tourism resources by asserting that self-wedding photographs and places in Jeju island, South Korea. Moreover, [Dursun \(2018\)](#) studied on the film industry is used as a paradigmatic example demonstrating the degree of global integration for Istanbul. Clustering and local-global interactions are the main points of analysis contributing the integration of film clusters into global film markets. Author concluded that Istanbul film industry cluster is in the tendency of disintegration in spatial sense and has weak external linkages. For sustainable development and being resilient against the crises, local-global interactions and external linkages should be integrated into the existing cluster dynamics.

[Shao and Liu \(2018\)](#) tried to develop a methodology to help find and evaluate the potential of unused space in urban areas from the local level and practice it. Based on the case in Yantai, China, the unused conceptual framework of urban space with physical and functional aspects crossed through natural and acquired formations-subsequently confirmed, developed and improved. More importantly, this study aims to not only develop ways of identifying potential space and unused potential within the practice space, but also to provide the ability to assess the quality and uniqueness of the space.

[Sari, Harani and Wibowo \(2018\)](#) conducted community approach in support of the preservation of a city. This research tried to manage preservation of Old Town area through development of humanistic conservation concept that is "GeMaSPeKoLa" as social community that concern to Preservation of Old Town. This kind of social forum will strengthen local communities to participate in conservation activities and bring the Old City as a World Heritage in Semarang City, Indonesia as one of the most famous tourist attraction in Central Java.

[Subadyo, Tutuko and Cahyani \(2018\)](#) faced the issue about the role of public space that needs to be considered for its use for the citizens. Nowadays, many public spaces are inclusive, with the aim of being urban lungs, social, responsive, democratic, and meaningful in the context of urban development. Changes in inclusive public spaces can lead to historical degradation that can trigger to deterioration of physical conditions (spatial, sociological and ecological aspects). They conclude that assessments of

inclusive historical public spaces need to be done to keep the value of conservation. In every urban development practice it is desirable that policies be taken to consider the history and image of a region, this will help urban regeneration in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the city.

[Dash and Gim \(2018\)](#) conducted a study on Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted by a country that contributes to climate change (including quantitative targets for greenhouse gas reduction). The study was conducted in Argentina, Gambia, and other developing countries on the motivation of NDC creation. They have the ability to suggest mitigation measures or to contribute data. International factors are proving to be the most important drivers for increasing mitigation target ambitions and can improve the national image of a country in obtaining a higher level of international assistance.

All studies in this issue will contribute significantly to the growing knowledge to create urban-rural regeneration and cultural sustainability. They show that various spatial analyses in urban-rural can be used to analyse and evaluate regeneration in urban-rural and sustainable cultures. Their study shows various effective planning methods for preventive maintenance of the urban environment.

Finally, as a guest editor, I would like to extend my gratitude to the authors and reviewers for good review of this particular issue. This entire article will help the spatial planning community to continue its efforts to provide theoretical and best practice for sustainable urban-rural development and will help create a more comfortable environment in our cities.

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