

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目

Residential Environment Characteristics as seen through Hydraulic Model Analysis,
and Landscape Changes caused by Modern Civil Engineering Works

-Focused on Hahoe Village of the Nakdong River-

氾濫解析から見た集落の空間特性と近代土木事業による景観変化—韓国河回村を対象に—

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Landscape is a social product, created in mutual relations between humans and natural phenomena. Therefore, it is desirable to analyze landscape on the basis of mutual relations which happen between humans and natural phenomena. In analyzing the historical landscape which should be done for a certain period of the past, it is also desirable to approach it through environments, ideas, and senses that people experienced at that time. However, most landscape studies have been conducted not on the basis of past environments, or ideas or concepts of the past people, but on the basis of those of the present people. The landscape of Hahoe Village which is a riverside village is also a social product that resulted from human relations with natural phenomena and powers.

The residential areas had been shaped for a long time to adapt to natural disasters. Humans came to distinguish between dangerous and safe areas through long experiences and chose safe areas to reduce flood damages. Humans didn't keep river water from overflowing but they just lived in a safe place. Due to population growth via modernization, however, humans began to live in dangerous areas that hadn't been populated before. Ways of preventing floods in modern times are quite different from those of the old days. Civil engineering works after modernization were heavily undertaken for flood control in areas prone to floods to keep river water from overflowing. The modern public works for flood control have played an important role of defending residential areas from floods. Also, natural levees were reinforced with artificial levees via modern public works for flood control and as a result back marshes were changed to farmlands. And, it brought a positive result in enhancing agricultural production capabilities.

And, the works led people to recognize the river not as a threat but as a nat

ural landscape, or an ecological space. But, consequently, these led to side effects that changed the historical landscape in a moment. These include not only a simple landscape change of a river itself but also changes in the residential environment around the river.

In this context, this study has two purposes as follows:

■ To clarify residential environment features in Hahoe Village (houses' location, infrastructures' location, and public spaces' location etc.) from the viewpoint of flood disasters.

■ To clarify how the landscape of Hahoe Village was changed due to modern civil engineering works (for flood control).

It is very important to understand and study landscape in historical context with the ideas of those days. In this dissertation, I will clarify how floods in the Nakdonggang River exerted influence on the formation of Hahoe Village in the past and how the village was changed in its structure due to the modern civil engineering works, undertaken for flood control using hydraulic model analysis.

This dissertation is composed of 5 chapters in total. The 1st chapter as an introduction part includes background and purpose of study, hypothesis of study, scope of study, Framework of dissertation, and site suitability. The 2nd chapter includes the fundamental and absolutely necessary knowledge to understand this study. In this chapter, the detailed explanation of the contents how Hahoe Village came to be born, how the village was developed, and how it declined was included. And, the specific spatial features of Hahoe Village, which is well known to people, were discussed. Namely, the fact that the yangban's residential area and the common people's residential area are divided in Hahoe Village is well explaining. And, the basic knowledge of Feng Shui is concluded in this chapter too. Thus, the mean of Gi氣 and landscape form形局 in Feng Shui, and Feng Shui stories believed in Hahoe Village was described.

The 3rd chapter is the chapter to prove the first hypothesis of this dissertation that "Flood experiences for a long time before modernization exerted influence on the landscape formation of a riverside village such as spatial structure, spatial hierarchy, and land use". First the analysis methods used in this research are introduced minutely in this chapter. And, a lot of floods had occurred in Hahoe Village before modernization, which is different from what we have known, but the

research result that the flood damages were minimized due to the effect of residential environment features which had been formed by flood experiences is described. And, how Feng Shui was formed by the experiences of floods and what the social mean and function of Feng Shui was discussed from the flood disaster prevention point of view.

The 4th Chapter is the chapter to prove the second hypothesis of this dissertation that “Civil engineering works after modernization including flood control projects made people free from flood disasters but landscape structure in a village was suddenly changed by the works”. In this chapter, the modern civil engineering works for flood control on the Nakdonggang River after modernization was organized. As the result, how the landscape of Haheo has been changed was explained concretely.

The 5th Chapter is the conclusion chapter. The research results of this dissertation were organized and what the significance of this research was is described in this chapter.