

論文の内容の要旨

Title of Dissertation

Value, experience and place: The characteristics of tourist landscape in large-scale infrastructure
(価値、体験とプレイス：大規模インフラ構造物におけるツーリスmlandスケープの特性に関する研究)

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Abstract 論文の内容の要旨

This research is aim to investigate the content and characteristics of tourist landscape experience embedded in the large-scale infrastructures (LSI) field, which have been turning to be a newly developing tourism attraction partly known to be infra-tourism, one of new tourism genre in Japanese context. Many studies have attempted to arrive at a more cohesive understanding of how tourism and landscape development interests might work together, for instance by using a cultural ecosystem services framework along with a landscape values assessment. However, despite an increasing interest in enabling large-scale infrastructural projects, such as bridges and dams, to become prospective tourist attractions, there has been little discussion about how to implement and align an integral landscape tourism perspective in these kinds of massive objects, and this study would approach to this issue with mainly two parts of achievements.

In part I work, on the basis of a landscape cultural values model, the study examines how certain type of landscape values is perceived by tourists from three different countries when visiting the sites of different bridge developments and a dam project in Japan. By developing a new approach to capture user-generated online reviews from online tourism review sites, we have managed to arrive at a deeper quantitative way of analyzing the content of such reviews. A comparative statistical examination of the results suggests that: (1) most people's landscape values are quite distinct from those involved in actually constructing bridges and dams; (2) different tourist groups exhibit different kinds of landscape preferences according to their cultural background; and (3) landscape values structurally vary depending on the surrounding environment within which projects are being undertaken. The cultural values model used in this paper is turned to be suitable for a landscape-focused assessment of how large-scale infrastructural work in the tourism experience field.

Part II work has explored the formation and characteristics of tourist-landscape provided to the infra-tourists by the large-scale infrastructure (bridge) subjects. Extraction of characteristics of tourist-landscape is approached by mainly three factors, that is landscape experience, viewpoints, and place perception from landscape and tourism study field, and the interrelationship of these elements has been clarified. From the analysis on both UGC and survey data, the main result could be concluded as: (1) The perceived landscape value (experience) intend to focus on the value of practice due to the increasing of volume as kind of "themed space" which is consistent with new tourism idea. The value of practice is basically derived and provided from the structure inner-itself, developed largely from the original function and original existence form, rather than the former-image and re-creation from tourist, in other words, the structure construct the value. (2) LSI in general has to some extent expressed the symbolic property of certain area compared to the non-LSI counterparts, which is largely connected to the landscape aesthetics and images. The symbolic

aesthetics is still remaining dynamic in some certain cases, for the instance that the awareness to the place and certain change of place perception, together with the promotion on tourism elements may deduce the structural centrality, while the social-cultural values attached to the subject would conversely reinforce the structure existence, in turn to strengthen the symbolic salience. (3) The tourists' image of LSI is rather not a single imagination or a fixed composition, but a comprehensive synthesis varied internally at its field compared to non-LSI counterparts. This variation is expressed by the interrelationship of transformation of viewing, particular perception element on the place and respective landscape experience.

The research is achieved in both level of application containing theoretical perspective and approach development, and the level of content in which tourist-landscape of LSI subject is clarified. The result is expected to assist tourist authorities in thinking about more efficient strategies for improving the tour planning and possibility of further development of social infrastructures.