

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目 The evolution of Puer Tea Cultural Landscape and its Conservation, in
Jingmai Mountain, Yunnan, China

(中国雲南省景邁山におけるプーアル茶の文化的景観の変遷と保存管理に関する研究)

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This research focuses on the evolution of rural China in the perspective of cultural landscape conservation by a specific case, Puer Tea Cultural Landscape, in Jingmai Mountain, Yunnan, China.

This research overviews the development and the current situation of Puer tea industry, analyses the composition of the Jingmai cultural landscape, tracks its evolution in the background of Puer tea development and the social change, figures out the main threats to the sustainability of it and reviews the conservation.

Chapter 1 introduces the background of this research and put forward the main research questions. Just as the household registration system separates the urban and the rural residents, the unbalance development of urban and rural area reflects in many ways. For many rural areas, there are no clear developing plan or some plan simply using the logic of urban development. Research in the perspective of cultural heritage conservation, based on the well understanding of rural culture and facing the complexity of rural development,

should be done. Moreover, one main difference between urban and rural is that the rural people have a close relation with the land. The concept of cultural landscape emphasises the interaction of human and nature, which provides a new view on rural issues. This research finds Jingmai Mountain as the research field. One of the research questions is what is the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape and its evolution, in Jingmai Mountain, Yunnan, China. The second research question is what are the main threats now and if the conservation is ready for them.

Chapter 2 overviews the related studies and forms the research methodology. First, this research defines the evolution and conservation for a continuing cultural landscape. Second, this research analysing the cultural landscape from the view of the core community, the owners of the ancient tea plantations. Third, to clarify this complex system, this research would conduct the study from two levels and separate the subsystem of this cultural landscape.

Chapter 3 overviews the Puer tea industry and finds the location of Jingmai Mountain in this industry. In the thousand-year history of Puer Tea, the principal product is the leaf tea, especially leaf tea, and the material is the Yunnan Big Leaf Tea leaves. The demand and the production of Puer Tea are stable and increase except the period of wars. The twice technique improvements happened in 1960-1980. One is the terraced tea planting technique, and the other is the modernization of processing (processing in a factory to a high scale.).

Chapter 4 focuses on the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape, including the system and its elements. The system starts with the villages in the centre and circled by the ancient tea forest, the protective forest and the wild forest with dotted rice field. The villages locate next to the water source, usually a spring. The local culture and belief grow in here and acts in the maintenance of the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape System.

Chapter 5 based on the fieldwork and the collected data, some from the local government, to clarify the evolution in the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape and its driving force. The causes are from multi-sides, such as the changes in society, culture, economy and technique. The development of the Puer Tea Industry is the main power in the evolution.

As to the living area, the living area expands next to the traditional ones and along the main road. The new material replaces the wood structure in the house construction to a high scale. As to the production area, the terraced tea plantations appears and increases per year which has taken the land of protective forest, some rice field and wild forest. The development in Jingmai Mountain would keep the trend as the population increase and the water, electricity supply system construction. The growth of the terraced tea plantations threatens the safety and sustainability of the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape System.

Chapter 6 first reviewed the China's cultural heritage conservation development relating to the cultural landscape in the rural area and checked the current conservation system. By chapter 6, we could find the conservation has a great blank on "natural area", both wild nature and artificial nature. On the hand, the management of the locals are in pieces, and the town-government-led conservation is in low efficiency. In this situation, chapter 6 promote suggestions in the long term and the short term. To unity, the local to manage the cultural landscape is the urgent need. Moreover, the government should support the locals to achieve more income from the ancient tea plantations and guide the locals to control, even decrease the scale of the terraced tea plantations.

Chapter 7 is the summary of 6 chapters and new findings of this research and considers the potential research field.

New findings of this research

1. Components of Puer Tea Cultural Landscape and their Integration

The draft of nomination files identifies the ancient tea plantations and the traditional villages as the components of Puer Tea Cultural Landscape. This research, through the fieldwork (interview and observation) in the Puer Tea Mountain, masters the local knowledge of maintaining Puer Tea Plantations. This research identifies that the Forest Circle (especially the God Peak Forest), Water System, and local customs (songs, legends, festivals...) are essential components of the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape. The ancient tea plantations as producer, villages as manager, the forest and water system as protectors and supporters closely associate and interact with the local culture and belief.

2. The three stages of Puer Tea Cultural Landscape Evolution

- 1) First, the rising demand leads to the increase of the tea production. It attracts the locals stay on the mountain and enlarge the ancient tea plantations. Under this situation, it leads to the population increase, the living area increase and the tea plantations to a limitation.
- 2) Second, to break the first limitation, the terraced tea has been imported. Moreover, the growing living area starts to take the land of ancient tea plantations. At the end of this period, the terraced tea plantations are also close to the limitation. Moreover, the living area grows along the road and starts to break the old boundaries.
- 3) Third, a small number of the locals recognise the limitation of the raw tea materials production and starts to construct processing factories in the mountain. The locals rebuild houses with new materials to make more space. The living area grows and takes more land from the ancient tea plantations.

3. The main threats to Puer Tea Cultural Landscape

- 1) Terraced Tea Increase is the main causes of current threats
 1. Direct Threats to the ecosystem (ancient tea plantations)
 2. Lead to the area for processing increase (tea factories construction, production area in villages)
- 2) The Missing of the local organization covering the whole system.

4. The Suggestions to Puer Tea Cultural Landscape Conservation

- 1) Reduce the negative impact of Terraced Tea
 - a. Reduce the terraced tea plantations and production
 - b. Support the locals to increase the income of the ancient tea plantations to cover the loss of terraced tea decrease
- 2) Reunify the local management to achieve an overall management by supporting the local tea cooperatives;
- 3) Different Strategies based on the features of each subsystem.