

論文 / 著書情報  
Article / Book Information

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## 論 文 要 旨 ( 英 文 )

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(Summary)

報告番号	乙 第 号	氏 名	CEELIA LEONG
<p>( 要 旨 )</p> <p>Chapter 1, “Introduction” provides explanation on background, problem statement, objectives, and significance of this study. In World Heritage Sites, it is often the case that development needs contradict with conservation priorities. This study examines the case of Luang Prabang, Lao P.D.R which is facing similar challenges. There are conflicting findings reported concerning impacts of tourism development on Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) of Luang Prabang. However, no study has been conducted to visualize the built environment areas with the exception of wetland areas. As such, the main objective of study is to analyze significant changes in built environment of Luang Prabang by using mapping tool, Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The specific objectives includes exploring significant factors for the sustainable application of GIS, identifying significant changes in built environment through visualization, and identifying reasons behind significant changes from local stakeholders’ perspective.</p> <p>Chapter 2, “Literature Review” examines several overarching concepts important in developing the research framework. It reviews how heritage conservation has evolved over the years and how to balance positive and negative implications of becoming World Heritage Site. Then it presents the impact of tourism and development on similar HUL in developing countries of Asia, which helps to derive hypotheses. Previous studies that attempted to analyze changing landscape of Luang Prabang are examined. It precedes with review of GIS application in context of developing countries to identify challenges and best methods to introduce GIS in a sustainable manner. Different methods proposed by other studies to analyze landscape using GIS are also studied. Lastly, statistical methods used to analyze relationship between categorical variables are reviewed.</p> <p>Chapter 3, “Methodology” describes the research design developed to answer research questions and hypotheses. The research design includes development of GIS application and investigation of reasons behind changes from local perspective. A significant pilot site of six villages located in core of heritage area has been selected. The GIS application is designed to use GIS in a sustainable manner, tackle constraints and adapt to local environment. Thematic mappings in 1999 and 2009 are compared based on seven indicators adopted from Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV). The analysis is supported by interpretation and interviews with Department of World</p>			

Heritage (DPL) and local residents. GIS analysis is combined with statistical methods to validate spatial patterns, examine relation between touristic use and significant changes, and examine the relation between the PMSV and significant changes.

Chapter 4, “Results and Data Analysis” presents results of GIS application which consists of 3 components; 1) data collection, 2) development of appropriate database, and 3) development of reliable digital base map. The built environment of Luang Prabang has changed significantly in four aspects. First, there was an evident shift from residential to touristic use, in particular to guesthouses because of demand for touristic accommodations. Second, Lao traditional architecture has replaced modern architecture because of strict regulation. Third, modern building materials have replaced traditional building materials because of desirable qualities, practicality in using materials, and permitted by regulation. Fourth, traditional roof materials have replaced modern roof materials strict regulation, accentuate roof design, good accessibility, and durability. It is statistically significant that built environment has changed more along riverbanks and change to touristic use is related to all significant changes. Buildings have changed architecture, roof, materials, and height together in accordance to the PSMV.

Chapter 5, “Discussion” comprises of discussion of how major findings identified in 7 indicators corresponds to the hypotheses derived. It also compared this study’s findings with existing literature to identify new contributions. The visualization and in-depth analysis using GIS has provided empirical evidence that the important building attributes did not degrade as perceived in literature and have changed according to PSMV. Change to touristic use has contributed in strengthening traditional characteristics of heritage site in terms of architecture and roof materials. Although changes in built environment is influenced by multiple reasons, common reason is the strict implementation of the PSMV. The PSMV has influenced local people decision in changing their buildings and has significant influence on the built environment.

Chapter 6, “Conclusion” summarizes the thesis with major findings, presents limitations of this study, and propose future research. This study has adapted GIS to the local context. The pilot study served as a reference to measure change based on reliable baseline relevant to heritage values. Built environment of Luang Prabang has changed within limit of PSMV. Empirical evidence derived is able to comprehend state of conservation of Luang Prabang.

備考：論文要旨は、和文2000字と英文300語を1部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文800語を1部提出してください。

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