Lecture Topic: A Study of the Cultural Landscape Transition on the Oguraike Floodplain, Kyoto
（京都市巨椋池における文化的景観の変容過程に関する研究）

Lecture Outline

The conservation and restoration of the Oguraike floodplain has become a critical issue during the recent construction of water and greenery networks in the Kinki region. In order to receive hints for the restoration of these former wetlands, it is necessary to identify the former state of the Oguraike floodplain landscape and of its cultural context based on careful examination of historical sources.

Firstly, the original landscape of Oguraike Pond and its surrounding floodplain during Edo period which has the most abundant and prosperous waterside landscape culture were analyzed using historical literatures and drawings; Secondly, the current landscape status of Oguraike Pond and its surrounding floodplain was obtained after discussing the landscape changing process and reasons using GIS; Finally, landscape restoration scheme was proposed by considering the landscape status, and taking the original landscape of Oguraike floodplain during the Edo period as the basis.

The results revealed rich Edo-period Oguraike waterside culture concerned with 23 kinds of landscape elements, waterborne transportation, fisheries, commerce activities, and recreation activities of moon and lotus appreciation. 9 main types of Edo-period landscape spatial pattern models were found to have constituted Oguraike floodplain landscape. Following over 110 years, composition of land use and spatial form of the landscape have undergone 3 phases of dramatic changes on the Oguraike floodplain and is now dominated by built-up areas and paddy fields. To restore the floodplain landscape, abundant waterside landscape composition surrounding Oguraike Pond during Edo period was utilized as references, and restoration key points of landscape elements, cultural activities, and landscape pattern on the floodplain were determined.