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Analysis of Festival Space in Osaka

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The social infrastructure was serviced by the large-scale urban development, which accompanied the high economic growth in the 1960's. Convenient cities were built, but the historical environment has been lost. Therefore, a festival, which senses the history, attracts a people's attraction because people can see the past scenery through the festival in the modern space. So, this study deals with the festivals of shrines, which conspicuously reflect the local culture and history. The authors clarify the kind of festivals, which have been continued since the Edo period. The pictures, painted festivals, are selected from the collection of pictures. They tried to analyze the landscape of the present festival space.

In the analysis over a wide area, the typical festivals of each region are selected from festivals in Japan. And the characteristics of the festivals are identified to classify the season, and the purpose of the festival. As a result, they recognized that such festivals are a lot in the summer. Moreover, the summer festival in Osaka has been high appraised because it is retained the former culture. Therefore, they have decided to investigate the summer festival in Osaka.

Osaka was the trade center of Japan in the Edo period. Osaka was named as one of the big three cities, and was called the well-known Kitchen in the world. The present Osaka Prefecture is located in the three countries in the Edo period. The authors input lines of districts on GIS by using old maps.

The analysis used both the collection of pictures, which were published in the last part of the Edo period, and the geospatial information. The quantities of shrines and festivals, which were painted on the collection of pictures, were counted. And the position of the shrines and festivals were identified with geocoding. The area, which has a lot of festival and was painted on the collection of pictures, corresponds to Osaka city.

In the analysis over a small area, the Tenjin festival is selected from summer festivals because it has held around rivers and on roads among summer festivals in Osaka. The Tenjin festival is one of the big three festivals in Japan, one is crowded with galleries about 130 millions every year. It dates back to the tenth century. Along with time, the urban space has been changed, too. So the Tenjin festival has been influenced in both time and space. For example, it is pointed out that high-rise buildings are built in the city. The authors supposed those buildings were the obstruction to the view of the Tnjin festival. Therefore, they calculated visible area of the portable shrine in the Tenjin festival.

In conclusion, the authors identified the characteristics of the typical festivals in Japan with the analysis over a wide area. And the festivals in Osaka, which have been continued since the Edo period, were found out. They calculated visible area of the portable shrine in the Tenjin festival with the analysis over a small area. As a result, this study clarified that the view point field of the festival parade on roads are limited rather than on rivers. Furthermore, the high-rise buildings are obstacles to see the Tenjin festival. On the other hand, they can be valuable viewpoints, too. The landscape simulation with historical transition has to be executed by using the three-dimensional urban models in the near future.

Keywords: collection of pictures, festival space, landscape transition, visibility analysis