

論文審査の要旨および学識確認結果

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(論文審査の要旨)				
<p>Master of Architecture (M. Arch) Sano Satoshi's thesis titled "The Creation and Management of Public-private Interfaces: Wellness and Bottom-up Approach Urban Design Incorporating Micro Public Spaces" (公・私を介するインターフェース空間の形成と運営に関する研究：ウェルネスの向上に寄与するマイクロパブリックスペースとボトムアップ型都市デザイン), consists of 8 chapters.</p> <p>The thesis investigated the links between two notions of fundamental importance for quality urbanism – the Quality of Life and Quality of Space – in Japan. The research, founded upon practical experience, focused at selected, bottom-up created and managed urban spaces and public-private interfaces (PPI). PPI here refers to both spaces and lives defining the domain between public and private realms in the city. Although those issues have attracted significant attention in urban design and research since 1960s, there are neither standard typologies nor agreed methods for their categorizing (Dovey, Wood, 2005). While some PPI places and practices in Japan can rightfully be seen as indigenous, few studies that approach them from a combined spatial and social stand point, with most of them related to either the creation, or to management of PPI. This Thesis provides novel insights into PPI by conducting in-depth, individual and specific studies on the entire process - from the creation to management of PPI. Inspired by the theory of conviviality and the idea of anti-industrial individual freedom (Ilich, 1973), this project applies the working definition of PPI as convivial urban space. By analysing and clarifying the exact social roles, conditions for social effectiveness, and characters involved in concrete cases, the bottom-up urban design and management strategies that incorporate PPI - micro public spaces emerge. The case studies which have enabled that conclusion were conducted at the individual, neighborhood, and community levels, addressing a variety of generic and case-specific forms of PPI activity. The results explain the formation of concrete PPI, their roles as places for social interaction, a critical importance of involvement of multiple and diverse stakeholders, with inclusion of vulnerable community members – their character as places of emerging, autonomous, rather than predefined activities. Of special importance is the finding that successful PPI always involve multiple people, and that the variety of their interactions positively affects their individual and collective behavior and wellness. This was confirmed by the fact that in PPI composed of multiple personal spaces, the changes that occur in one of the spaces have a defining influence on the entire group of PPI, as well as the adjacent spaces. In the context of contemporary Japan, conviviality expresses itself through individual freedom in mutuality, where (the interaction with) a group becomes more important than an individual. This indicates that in order for PPI to be effective, they should be practiced as collective activities rather than individual activities in urban spaces. The combined results of this thesis show that the bottom-up approach which sensitively combines the space creation and management practices, and which has both an established history and presence in Tokyo of today, has the capacity to play a significant role in locally relevant quality of urban life.</p> <p>Chapter 1 gives the background, aim, relevance, key terms of the research, and the hypotheses and research questions.</p> <p>Chapter 2 provides the theoretical background of this study in three steps, by discussing and defining (a) the quality and ways of life aiming towards wellness in the Japanese context, and (b) the quality of space and social interactions for wellness in the Japanese context, reaching the central issue of (c) interaction between various aspects of public and private lives in space as PPI, in the Japanese context.</p> <p>Chapter 3 describes the methodology of the research. The approach and focus of this research define three categories (levels) of case studies and introduce the mixed research methods to be applied to analysis and discussion of these cases. This chapter also explains the selection of the case studies.</p> <p>Chapter 4 offers a case study in the first category: the PPI analysis at individual level.</p> <p>Chapter 5 offers a case study in the second category: the PPI analysis at neighborhood level.</p> <p>Chapter 6 offers a case study in the third category: the PPI analysis at community level.</p> <p>Chapter 7 discusses and combines the findings obtained from the analysis of cases across individual, neighborhood and community levels of PPI, establishing a hierarchy of issues.</p> <p>Chapter 8 gives a set of conclusions related to particular cases and levels, and possible generalizations.</p> <p>This thesis was written, presented and defended in English language, which confirms sufficient academic ability.</p>				
学識確認結果	<p>学位請求論文を中心にして関連学術について上記審査会委員で試問を行い、当該学術に関し広く深い学識を有することを確認した。</p> <p>また、語学（英語）についても十分な学力を有することを確認した。</p>			