



Appendices

Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region

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**Final Midstream
Report
“Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki”
Japan**



February 2016 – July 2016

Charenton-le-Pont

Introduction

A serial World Heritage nomination of sites that demonstrate aspects of the history of Christianity in Japan's Nagasaki region was submitted by Japan in January 2015. During 2015, an evaluation was conducted by ICOMOS, according to the processes outlined in the Operational Guidelines and its own policies and procedures.

Following an evaluation mission in September/October 2015, and consideration of a number of written desk reviews, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel reviewed this nomination in December 2015. The ICOMOS Interim Report and discussions between the ICOMOS World Heritage Evaluations Unit and the State Party provide the conditions for the commencement of the Mid-Stream Advisory process for this nomination.

The starting point for the Midstream process is the draft report by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel (December 2015), which at that stage, recommended that the nomination be deferred by the World Heritage Committee in order to:

- Refocus the nomination on the earlier two phases of the arrival of Christianity and the persistence of Christian communities in hiding during the era of prohibition and persecution;
- Revise the selected serial components to focus on these first two phases, and if necessary earlier and later sites directly connected, considering also other sites which provide tangible testimonies to Christian communities in hiding, and indicate the distinct contribution of each serial component to the overall Outstanding Universal Value;
- Augment the comparative analysis to better illustrate the exceptionality or uniqueness of the serial sites selected, in comparison to other sites in the region and, in particular, in Japan;
- Strengthen the justification of the criteria and illustrate how all serial components contribute to the same set of criteria;
- Prominently integrate the phenomenon of economic pressures on the local communities, and resulting rural exodus, in the management principles – as already partly foreseen in the management plan – and emphasize the generation of revenue for the community as a result of responsible visitation;
- Provide capacity-building to community members for even closer integration in decision-making, maintenance and monitoring processes.

In February 2016, The State Party formally withdrew the nomination, and requested prompt commencement of the Midstream Advisory process in order to re-formulate the basis of the nomination. Representatives of the State Party – including experts and officials in both the Nagasaki region and in Tokyo – indicated a clear intention to continue the momentum established for work on the nomination, with the hope that a revised nomination could be submitted for evaluation by 1 February 2017. The shared work of the Midstream process has therefore taken place within the timeframe of February to June 2016.

This report reflects these starting points, and is based on materials exchanged by ICOMOS and Japanese representatives (see Attachment 1), a number of skype meetings to discuss the issues, desk reviews commissioned by ICOMOS, and the report of an ICOMOS Advisory Mission conducted in April/May 2016. The full report of the process was provided by ICOMOS in June 2016, and this final report includes some minor corrections and clarifications requested by Japan.

About the ICOMOS Midstream Advisory Process

The Midstream Advisory process has been introduced by ICOMOS at the request of the State Party in order to facilitate collaboration with State Party experts and officials. This collaboration concerns possible revisions to submitted nomination files in situations where the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has determined that there could be a future potential for World Heritage inscription, but has identified the need for significant revisions to the justification for Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), application of criteria, selection of components, comparative analysis or other important aspects of the submitted nomination file.

In these cases, the work of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel forms the basis of the work of the Midstream process. However, this stage of shared work does not replace or in any way interfere with future formal evaluation activities, and are therefore envisaged as short-term collaborations, allowing the State Party to take further decisions and revise nominations.

The Advisory Mission

The State Party invited a two-member Advisory Mission as part of this Midstream process to rework several aspects of the nomination dossier for the 'Churches and Christian Sites of Nagasaki'. ICOMOS designated two experts: Ms Tara Sharma (ICOMOS India) and Dr Thomas Coomans (ICOMOS Belgium).

The ICOMOS Advisory Mission was undertaken from 25 April to 3 May 2016. The mission was organised by the Culture, Tourism and International Affairs Department, Nagasaki Prefecture and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan.

The Terms of Reference and Itinerary of the ICOMOS Advisory Mission were drafted collaboratively by ICOMOS and the State Party (see Attachment 2). In brief, the mission aimed to work with Japanese experts and officials to:

- consider the justification of the Outstanding Universal Value, including the use of relevant criteria
- discuss needed additional work on the comparative analysis arising from a revised case for Outstanding Universal Value, focused on the period of persecution and hiding of Christians in Japan over a period of two centuries
- further develop the process of selection of the components of the serial property in order to ensure that each component can be understood to contribute significantly to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value (as required by the Operational Guidelines)
- improve the processes and mechanisms for community engagement within the management system, including issues of economic benefit, population decline in some rural and remote areas, integration of communities in the decision making, maintenance and monitoring processes (including disaster response), and capacity building

Several brief points about the Advisory Mission are important to note:

- The emphasis of discussions during the Advisory Mission was on the justification of criteria (iii) and (vi), and on articulating the attributes in each component of the series that could contribute to the revised OUV in necessary and important ways.
- Through discussions with the Japanese authorities, ICOMOS recognised that it would not be practicable for the program to include a visit to each of the nominated components, due to travel times and the tight allocation of time for the Advisory Mission overall. For this reason, ICOMOS supported the inclusion of sessions to ensure thorough briefings and presentations for the mission experts.
- From the perspective of ICOMOS, it was of great benefit for the mission experts to meet with Japanese colleagues and experts in a format which allowed collaboration and exchange.
- Because the Advisory Mission was intended to form only one component of this Midstream Report by ICOMOS, the work by the mission experts was peer reviewed within ICOMOS, and has been incorporated into this report.
- 'Summary Sheets' for each component were provided by the Nagasaki authorities on 21 April 2016. ICOMOS considers that these were very useful tools to assist the Advisory Mission to work efficiently.

The Advisory Mission program is provided in Attachment 3. The mission visited the two castle sites of Hinoe and Hara, the settlements of Shitsu in Sotome, Ono village, Hisaka Island, Egami on Naru Island, Kashiragashima Island, Kuroshima Island, Tabira settlement, and Oura Cathedral in Nagasaki. An additional visit to the site of the Twenty-Six Martyrs Memorial and Museum in Nagasaki was also arranged.

For the settlements that could not be visited during the mission, presentations were made by representatives of Amakusa city (for Sakitsu village), Ojika town (for settlements on Nozaki Island), and Hirado city (for Kasuga village and sacred places in Hirado).

At the end of the Mission, a skype conference occurred that included Japanese officials and experts, the Advisory Mission Experts and the ICOMOS Advisor to share the outcomes of the discussions. The Advisory Mission concluded with a final debriefing session with all city representatives, prefectural and national institutions in Nagasaki, which allowed preliminary observations to be shared.

Structure of the Report

This report is organised according to the following issues, and are briefly discussed in turn below.

1. Justification for Outstanding Universal Value
2. Rationale for the focus on the Nagasaki Region
3. Application of cultural criteria for the World Heritage List
4. Comparative Analysis
5. Selection of components of the nominated series
6. Legal Protection Issues
7. Management and Involvement of Local Communities
8. Other Matters

1. Justification for Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

The nomination of the 'Churches and Christian sites in Nagasaki' was presented by the State Party in 2015, as a *unique heritage that bears testimony to the process by which Christianity took root in Japan beginning in the 16th century*. The nomination presented this history in three main stages: (1) the introduction of Christianity to Japan in the 16th century; (2) the period from 1614 onwards when Christianity was banned in Japan, and the faith was maintained in hiding; and, (3) the period following the lifting of the ban in the middle of the 19th century and the emergence of the Japanese Christians. The cultural tradition of the Hidden Christians (*Senpuku Kirishitan*) therefore continued for over two centuries ending with the lifting of the ban on Christianity in 1873.

The process of evangelisation was part of the strategy of colonisation developed during the 16th century by Portugal and Spain, the two leading European colonising countries at that time. Because both countries were Catholic, colonial conquest decided by the kings of Portugal and Spain worked hand in hand with the Catholic mission coordinated from the Pope in Rome. Most missionaries originated from Spain and Portugal. The specific strategy of the Jesuits consisted in converting the elites thanks to education and technology, knowing that the communities would follow.

From the late 16th and 17th centuries, the Dutch and British colonisers developed a different model. Both countries were not Catholic but Reformed (Calvinist) and Anglican, and gave priority to trading companies (such as the Dutch VOC) that did not use religion for developing their business. Japan perfectly illustrates the shift from one system to another. The Shoguns rejected the Portuguese-Catholic model because Christianisation became a political threat, and opted for the Dutch model that would not be involved in religious matters and limited its action to trade via Nagasaki. By helping the Shoguns to fight against the Amakusa Revolt and bombing the *Kirishitan* rebels in Hara castle, the Dutch demonstrated that their interest was not to protect Christians, but to take over the trade business of the Portuguese and the Spanish. Dejima Island in the Nagasaki port became the central place of this business and the interface between Japan and Dutch traders from the Dutch colonial hub of Batavia (Jakarta).

In the 19th century, however, the Catholic French missionaries from the 'Foreign Missions of Paris' (MEP) society, had different strategies than their predecessors from the 16th and 17th centuries. The world had changed; the Church had been deeply affected by the French Revolution and the secularisation of the industrialised western societies. 19th-century French missionaries also worked hand-in-hand with their home country and were protected by French diplomats and gunboats. They also had to deal with new 'competitors': the many protestant missionary societies from the United States, England, Germany and Scandinavia. In the case of Nagasaki, a persecution followed the encounter of the *Kirishitan* and the French missionaries in 1865. The French missionaries actioned a diplomatic intervention of France to Tokyo which finally resulted in the lifting of the ban on Christianity in 1873.

Following the lifting of the ban, the *Senpuku Kirishitan* split into two groups: 1) those that "reintegrated" into the Catholic Church and went on to build the first generation of churches, 2) a second group known as the *Kakure*, who retained their beliefs and practices developed over the course of over two centuries of isolation from the Catholic Church and continued to practice in a tradition of secrecy.

The next turn of this history is occurred in 1919, when Pope Benedict XV, in the apostolic letter *Maximum illud*, launched a policy of ‘inculturation’ or ‘indigenisation’ that should lead to the creation of local churches, with local priests and bishops, in replacement of western missionaries.¹ He also asked the latter to work for the interest of the local people rather than the interest of their own home countries. This new policy was not unanimously followed by some missionaries who felt they would lose the control on the mission.

As noted above, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel considered that the potential for Outstanding Universal Value for this series required a focus on the second of these stages, ie. the period of persecution and hiding that spanned more than two centuries (17th to 19th centuries).

The State Party responded immediately to this possibility to reframe the justification for Outstanding Universal Value. Prior to the Advisory Mission, new text was drafted by the State Party to concentrate on Phase 2, i.e. the period of persecution with a transition into and out of this period when Christians were compelled to practice their faith in hiding.

During April 2016, the State Party provided two drafts of revised text of the ‘Brief Synthesis’ from Chapter 3 of the nomination dossier (Justification for Inscription). The Advisory Mission discussed these revisions in depth with Japanese experts, along with the related questions of the selection of components, attributes of the revised consideration of Outstanding Universal Value, and application of criteria (discussed below).

ICOMOS considers that the reorientation of the justification of the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property is progressing well according to the directions indicated by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel. In particular, ICOMOS supports the revisions that place the two centuries of ‘hiding’ at the centre of the case for Outstanding Universal Value.

¹ Klaus KOSCHORKE, “Indigenization,” in *Religion Past & Present. Encyclopaedia of Theology and Religion*, ed. Hans Dieter BETZ et al., vol. 6, Leiden-Boston: Brill, 2009, p. 459-460.

2. Rationale for the focus on the Nagasaki Region

The ICOMOS desk reviews and Advisory Mission were able to clarify the rationale for focusing the serial nomination on the Nagasaki Region. From the early years of the introduction of Christianity in Japan, the focus was in the region of Kyushu in western Japan and Kyoto. Missionary activity was aimed at conversions among the upper classes with the belief that once the feudal lords converted, the people in their fiefdoms would follow. The feudal lords (*daimyo*) in turn were attracted by the profitable trade that the Portuguese would bring and gave the missionaries permission to proselytise in their domains. Thus *Kirishitan daimyo* including Amakusa Hisatane, Omura Sumitada (Omura domain in western Kyushu), Arima Harunobu, Otomo Yoshishige (Sorin), and Takayama Ukon encouraged missionary activities in their domains and by the 1630s the number of converts had risen to about 760,000. Institutions of learning were established and churches erected across these domains. In 1570, the Jesuits entered into an agreement with the *Kirishitan daimyo* of Nagasaki for the opening of a port which rapidly became a base for Japan-Portugal trade and developed into a *Kirishitan* town. In 1580, Nagasaki was handed over as a fief by the daimyo, Omura Sumitada, to the Jesuits who invested in the trade on raw silk between Nagasaki and Macao accruing great profits for themselves.²

In 1587, the first expulsion order was issued against the missionaries and Nagasaki confiscated from the Jesuits. With the signing of a Japan-Spain friendship treaty promoting trade between the Philippines and Japan, missionaries from the Spanish Franciscan order (followed in 1602 by Augustinians and Dominicans) began missionary work in Japan. Following a violation of the terms of the treaty by Japan, the expulsion order was renewed by Hideyoshi and in 1597, 26 missionaries and their helpers were martyred in Nishizaka (Nagasaki). In 1614, a final ban was issued by the Tokugawa Shogunate which:

*marked the beginning of a savage persecution that produced a great many martyrs. The three decades from 1614 to 1644 were a period in which the persecution and the martyrdoms reached their peaks. By the end of this period not a single missionary was left in the country, and from then on the faithful had to maintain their faith on their own, while outwardly pretending to be Buddhists. This state of affairs would continue until 1873; this long period of two hundred and thirty years would be known as the period of hiding, and the faithful who lived through this period would be known as underground Kirishitan.*³

ICOMOS considers that its questions about why the Nagasaki region should be the sole focus of this nomination have been clearly addressed through the additional desk reviews and the Advisory Mission. ICOMOS understands that because conversions to Christianity occurred in this region prior to the banning of Christianity, the specific cultural tradition of the Hidden Christians which developed in responses to the bans was located in the Nagasaki region. These phenomena are considered unique within Japan, rather than representative.

² Kentaro MIYAZAKI, "Roman Catholic Mission in Pre Modern Japan", in *Handbook of Christianity in Japan*, ed. Mark MULLINS, Leiden-Boston: Brill, 2003, p. 1-18

³ Ibid, p. 4.

3. Application of Cultural Criteria

During the Midstream Process, there were numerous exchanges between ICOMOS and Japanese experts on the potential application of criteria (iii) and (vi).

Criterion (iii)

From the outset, it was agreed that criterion (iii) represented the strongest opportunity for demonstrating the Outstanding Universal Value of a revised serial nomination associated with the historical period of 'hiding' for Japanese Christians in the Nagasaki Region. In order to further develop the application of this criterion, ICOMOS proposed that it would be necessary to further justify the consideration of the 'hidden Christians' as a unique or exceptional 'cultural tradition', and to locate a series of components (sites) that act as a testimony to that cultural tradition.

As noted above, much new work has been done by Japanese experts to clarify and provide a justification for Outstanding Universal Value that focuses on the historical period of 'hiding' by Japanese Christians. Based on the discussions and before and during the Advisory Mission, ICOMOS considers that this could provide a viable way forward for the further development of this nomination.

Further work on the justification for this criterion could usefully include information on issues such as:

- The ability of the Hidden Christians to continue to practice in the absence of any priests or missionaries for various forms of religious ritual, without any public spaces or a localised hierarchy of bishops, and without any connection with the centralised organisation of the Catholic Church;
- The structures of the Hidden Christians communities in light of these unusual circumstances;
- Processes of 'inculturation' of Japanese Catholics that could be demonstrated during the 'hidden' period;
- The particular issues and practices arising from the isolation of the Hidden Christians from the continuing evolution of Catholic practices and canons during this lengthy period (and the responses of the Catholic Church when they were 'discovered' in the 19th century);
- Descriptions of the unusual practices that the Hidden Christians developed in order to hide their religion, while at the same time continuing and transmitting their faith within their families and communities;
- Articulation of the diversity of continuity and discontinuity for the Hidden Christians when the bans on Christianity were lifted, acknowledged in the recognition of the Catholic Christians and the 'Kakure Kirishitan';
- Evidence of these traditions and practices, which could include both tangible and intangible aspects such as sites/buildings or landscapes, oral histories, documents and objects (such as the 'nandogami' or sacred objects related to the martyrs or the Bible 'tenchi hajimari no koto').

As noted above, ICOMOS considers that the explanation of the choice of some relatively remote areas of the Nagasaki region by Christians during this period is now better understood

as a factor that enabled the survival and transmission of this cultural tradition (and so relevant to the justification of criterion (iii)).

During the Advisory Mission, very fruitful discussions were able to identify two different facets of the application of criterion (iii). These were referred to by the Advisory Mission and by the Japanese representatives as (iiia) and (iiib). Each of these relates to the revision of the justification of Outstanding Universal Value to focus on the ability of these components to provide testimony of the unique cultural tradition of the hidden Christian communities in the Nagasaki region between the 17th and 19th centuries.

- a) The first dimension (iiia) contributes to this testimony through attributes that relate to the self-coordinated system of secret transmission of Christian faith during the period of persecution. The ban on Christianity is a well-defined period of 259 years, from 1614 to 24 February 1873. During that long period, the beginning and end phases are the best documented by historical facts. The beginning phase includes the martyrdom of Japanese *Kirishitans* and foreign missionaries as well as the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion (1637). The end phase includes migration movements of *Kirishitan* from Sotome to the islands from the early 19th century, as well as the first encounter with French missionaries in Nagasaki (17 March 1865) and a last persecution wave (1867-1873).
- b) The second perspective (iiib) contributes to this testimony through attributes that relate to the transitional phases following the lifting of the ban on Christianity, leading to the establishment of new religious practices. The transitional phase is a crucial moment. On one hand, the lifting of the ban is based on a precise date in 1873 that changed the legal status of Japanese Christians. However, the transition was in reality a long process experienced by one generation that had to deal with their new status and make difficult identity choices. The fact that *Kakure* have nearly disappeared should not reduce the narrative of the hidden *Kirishitan* to a 'natural reintegration' to the Roman Catholic Church. Because these processes of emerging from 'hiding' were varied, it seems appropriate that this transitional phase should cover a relatively long period, and a period of 45 years from the lifting of the ban (1873) to the end of the First World War (1918) is suggested.⁴

This approach to the application of criterion (iii) aims to ensure that the period of 'hiding' is complemented by recognition of the lengthy period of transition from hiding (a transitional phase that followed the lifting of the ban in 1873). This process of 'unhiding' included the erection of publicly visible structures such as churches and cemeteries; but also involved the division of the former hidden Christians into two groups - the Roman Catholics, and the *Kakure* who refused to 'reintegrate' into the Roman Catholic church and submit to the authority of the missionaries.

The site visits during the Advisory Mission revealed that this transition occurred in different ways according to the place, the communities, and the authority of the missionaries. The use of criterion (iii) should be able to cover this diversity and not only focus on the Catholic churches. After the lifting of the ban, both groups, the Catholics and *Kakure*, generated

⁴ ICOMOS experts consider that this is appropriate because globally, the First World War marked the end of the 'long nineteenth century'. This date also marks a crucial turn in the missionary policy of the Roman Catholic Church. The apostolic letter '*Maximum illud*' issued by pope Benedict XV in 1919 promoted '*inculturation*' and the respect of local cultures and practices worldwide (including Japan) instead of their submission to Western models.

different kinds of tangible heritage sites, which should all contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value. For this reason, ICOMOS considers that the nomination be re-oriented from a focus on churches (as in the first nomination dossier) to 'sites', which include landscapes, settlements, graveyards, other buildings, etc, is appropriate. This is discussed further below in relation to the selection of components.

ICOMOS considers that a compelling basis for the justification for Outstanding Universal Value according to criterion (iii) has been developed. The two aspects (referred to as iiia and iiib above) provide a useful frame for revising the comparative analysis and reviewing the selection of the components of the series. Further work on the comparative analysis should be based on a clear chronology, and future research should include documentation of oral histories, beliefs and practices associated with the *Kirishitan* communities.

Criterion (vi)

There was also considerable exchange on the potential to further develop the argument for the application of criterion (vi). Based on the work of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, ICOMOS considered the potential justification for this criterion to be weaker than for criterion (iii). These concerns were elaborated in the Preliminary Advice provided by ICOMOS (dated 24 April 2016), and was further discussed in detail during the Advisory Mission. The application of criterion (vi) was also challenging for the State Party because of the requirements in the Operational Guidelines for each criterion to apply to all components of a serial property.

Prior to the Advisory Mission, criterion (vi) was discussed in terms of the ability of the serial property to demonstrate a number of key 'events', such as the long period of 'hiding', the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion or the discovery of the hidden Christians in the 19th century. However, ICOMOS considered that these were weakly justified in relation to criterion (vi), and that they were better presented as important points of delineation in relation to the 'cultural tradition' described in relation to criterion (iii). In addition, ICOMOS noted that this application of criterion (vi) applied to only some of the proposed components of the series, and that there were difficulties in the identification of specific attributes for the identified 'events'.

Similarly, while the traditions, ideas and beliefs of the Catholic Christians and the 'Kakure Kirishitan' could possibly provide a promising avenue of further work for criterion (vi), this narrower focus would pose difficulties for the existing serial approach and selection of components. Based on information provided to the Advisory Mission, the intangible heritage associated with the Hidden Christians appears to be more clearly documented in the case of the *Kakure*. The mission was shown extensive anthropological documentation of the intangible heritage of the *Kakure* conducted from the 1950s that could be more fully incorporated in the revised nomination as part of the justification for criterion (iii)(b).

Following the extensive discussions about these questions before and during the Advisory Mission, the State Party advised ICOMOS in May 2016 that it had decided to discontinue its application of criterion (vi) for this nomination.⁵

⁵ Accordingly, the remainder of this report discusses the revised nomination in relation to criterion (iii) only.

Because of the challenges related to the evidence and selection of components that would be required to effectively demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of this serial property in relation to criterion (vi), ICOMOS notes and supports the decision communicated by the State Party to discontinue consideration of this criterion.

4. Comparative Analysis

During the Midstream Advisory Process, the comparative analysis was discussed from several perspectives: firstly, in terms of its ability to justify consideration of this serial property for inclusion in the World Heritage List; and secondly, in terms of its ability to justify the selection of the specific components (sites) that comprise the serial property.

Nagasaki Prefecture has informed ICOMOS that they are continuing to work on the comparative analysis according to four dimensions:

- Comparisons with similar World Heritage sites (globally)
- Comparisons with histories of acceptance of Christianity in Asia
- Comparisons with similar sites in Japan
- Comparisons between hidden Christian villages in the Nagasaki region

ICOMOS considers that the global and regional analyses that have been prepared by the State Party are well-advanced and appropriate for explaining the context of this particular period of Japanese history. Accordingly, exchanges during the Midstream Advisory process focused on the last of the more challenging questions about the comparative analysis in relation to its ability to justify the selection of the components of the series. Three different orientations were discussed as means of structuring these comparisons (depending in part on the resolution of the criteria to be used, and their specific justifications):

- Settlements with known presence of hidden Christian communities from the 16th to 19th century, and linked to a chronology of the period of persecution (see Attachment 5 for the outline chronology and the map shown in Attachment 7);
- The first generation of churches built between 1873 and 1918 in these settlements testifying to the resurgence of Christianity among communities of Hidden Christians (Attachment 6).
- Settlements with known presence of *Kakure* to highlight the continuity of presence (Attachment 7).

This step will confirm the selection of component sites that best demonstrate the revised justification for Outstanding Universal Value.

ICOMOS considers that the revised comparative analysis should align with the agreed revision of the focus of the nomination on the historically important period when Christianity was banned, causing Japanese Christians to practice their faith in hidden and modified ways. This comparative analysis should describe the sites (rather than only naming them). This comparative analysis should assist the dossier in justifying the concentration on the Nagasaki region; and should also allow the selected components (sites) to be clearly understood in the context of all other such places.

The selection of components is discussed in detail below.

ICOMOS considers that a revised comparative analysis would be needed to support the selection of the components of the nomination. Based on the exchanges during the Midstream Advisory process, ICOMOS believes that Japanese experts could provide sufficient historical research and other information to sufficiently complete this requirement.

5. Selection of serial components

ICOMOS considers that the selection of components in light of the changed focus for the proposed Outstanding Universal Value to be critically important. This is also of great concern to the State Party and the communities in the Nagasaki Region. The selection of components of the series and the identification of specific attributes within each of them in relation to the revised approach to justifying the Outstanding Universal Value would require the comparative analysis to be reconfigured, with a focus on the two aspects of criterion (iii) described above.⁷

Given the revised focus on the period in which Christians lived in 'hiding' in Japan, it would be necessary to demonstrate that there are specific sites, buildings, areas, landscapes or settlements where this experience can be tangibly demonstrated.

ICOMOS recalls that the Operational Guidelines require that nominations of serial properties specifically and clearly demonstrate how each and every component contributes to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. As noted above, the comparative analysis should assist with this in two different ways. The first would be to compare the selected components with all relevant sites within the Nagasaki Region (in order to justify why the specific components have been selected rather than others); and the second would be to provide a table with accompanying text that could set out the ways in which the attributes of the selected components contribute to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. The table format may also be a useful way to demonstrate why other potential components have not been included.

ICOMOS notes that this work is in progress, as demonstrated by the tables prepared by Japanese experts, and by the summary sheets that have been prepared for each component (Attachments 8 and 9).

From the start of the Midstream process, Japanese experts began to review the components of the nomination in light of the views expressed by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel. This included the view that a series of churches that date to the period of emergence of the hidden Christians in the 19th century onwards cannot adequately represent the period of hiding without additional attributes. ICOMOS considers that Oura Cathedral in Nagasaki would perhaps be the obvious exception, as it is a highly significant place of memory and representation of the emergence from hiding in the 19th century.

According to information provided by the State Party, more than 40 churches were built in the period between 1864 and 1918 (Attachment 6). It is therefore not clear why the selected churches were included and others were not. The focus on churches was based on the rationale that they were built by Hidden Christian communities residing in these settlements from the period of the ban. The churches themselves do not relate directly to the practices of the Hidden Christians during the period of the ban but can be seen as part of the last phase of transition (discussed as iii (b) above). ICOMOS considers that, to be included in the serial nomination, churches must be able to be placed in a wider historical, rather than an architectural context.

Based on exchanges throughout the Midstream process, some of the former church components were expanded by the State Party to include more diverse attributes related to

⁷ Note that in this section, ICOMOS has accepted the advice from Nagasaki that criterion (vi) will not be applied. The discussion therefore focuses on the possibilities in relation to criterion (iii).

the phase of 'hiding'. For example, in the table dated 5 April 2016, five of the fourteen components were changed from churches to wider settlements, and three others were indicated as 'under consideration'. The work of the Advisory Mission worked further on these, especially in light of the more detailed articulation of criterion (iii) described above.

It is a challenge to select sites/areas that could adequately represent the revised focus of the justification for Outstanding Universal Value on the period of persecution during which the Hidden Christians/*Senpuku Kirishitan* were forced to practice in secrecy. The secrecy itself means that the physical evidence is subtle, requiring efforts to identify places of memory (such as sites of martyrdom), morphologies of hidden Christian settlements when they migrated to the islands, places of ritual for *Kakure*, burial places, etc. Based on the discussions in the Advisory Mission and the materials exchanged with ICOMOS, it is clear that progress has been made by the Japanese authorities in identifying such attributes.

The original series components cover multiple aspects of the complex story that spans more than three centuries (late 16th century to the early 20th century) and is spread over multiple islands of an archipelago. In order to highlight the complementarity of the components, the Advisory Mission identified types of attributes that could contribute specifically to the revised justification for Outstanding Universal Value, including:

- Topography: a landscape of islands and the horizon of the sea
- Settlements on the islands: villages, churches, shrines, places of burial
- Sacred places: holy mountains, sacred springs, shrines, churches
- Places of memory: of *Kirishitan* rebellion, martyrdom, and encounters
- Continuity and discontinuity: places where *Kirishitan* lived during 250 years and other where they migrated in the 19th century
- Social structure of the *Kirishitan* communities according to their fishing or agricultural activities, or to the degree of contact they had with Buddhist communities.
- Practices and rituals of the *Kirishitan*, including specific objects related to these practices (most original objects being conserved in Twenty-Six Martyrs Museum, Nagasaki as discussed below).
- Individual figures: of martyrs, heroes, leaders, and missionaries mentioned in sources and related to specific events and places (contrasting with the anonymous *Kirishitan* tombs).

The Advisory Mission also made efforts to understand the possibilities for ensuring some representation of the heritage of the *Kakure*, as part of a complete narrative of the *Kirishitan*. Valuable documentation based on anthropological research about the intangible heritage of the *Kakure* shown to the Advisory Mission presents an excellent starting point for better incorporating this aspect of the revised justification of OUV into the revised nomination.

A set of summary sheets for each component was received on 20 April 2015 and was used by the Advisory Mission. These demonstrate progress in improving the clarity of the potential contribution of each component to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property. While it is possible that additional settlements/components may emerge that contribute more substantially to the revised criteria than the existing list, ICOMOS does not currently consider this to be very likely. Alternatively some components in the original nomination may not possess adequate attributes to demonstrate the specific application of criterion (iii).

The Advisory Mission concluded with in-depth discussions about the strengths and weaknesses of the fourteen components in light of these revisions. The comments of the mission experts were summarised by the Nagasaki Prefecture and forwarded to ICOMOS following the mission (this document is dated 6 May 2016, and is found in Attachment 8).

ICOMOS considers that good progress has been made to revise the selection of components to reflect the revisions to the justification of the Outstanding Universal Value. The tables presented in Attachments 8 and 9 are therefore a good basis for the continuing work by the State Party.

ICOMOS notes the following modifications to the series compared to the original nomination (refer to the tables in Attachments 8 and 9):

- Hinoe Castle. This castle belonged to the Arima clan. After Arima Harunobu converted to Christianity in the late 16th century, he relocated his castle to a better location surrounded by the sea. Hara Castle was founded in 1604 and Hinoe Castle was abandoned ten years before the ban of Christianity. In 1612 Arima Harunobu was executed by the Shogunate, and in 1616 his son and the clan moved to another region. The Christianised local people were involved in the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion in 1637. This rebellion occurred in Hara Castle, not Hinoe Castle. In May 2016, the State Party advised ICOMOS that this component would not be retained in the revised nomination, although because of its proximity to the Hara Castle, it will be included in the buffer zone.
- Former Nokubi and Funamori Settlements in Nozaki Island. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Settlements in Nozaki Island'.
- Shitsu Church. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Shitsu Village in Sotome'.
- Former Gorin Church. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Settlements in Hisaka Island'.
- Kuroshima Church. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Settlements in Kuroshima Island'.
- Kashiragashima Church. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Settlements in Kashiragashima Island'.
- Ono Church. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Ono Village'. The presence of Hidden Christian communities in the Sotome region, where Ono is located, from the time of the ban to its lifting shows a continuity that contributes to the revised justification for Outstanding Universal Value. The contribution of Ono is significant as there are few examples of the use of Shinto shrines by Hidden Christian communities (at Ono the Advisory Mission visited three – Kado, Tsuji and Ono). The presence of the Shinto shrines at Ono demonstrates the *inculturation* process, and therefore this component contributes distinct attributes to those represented in the other component sites. Not all the attributes, however, are located near the church: the shrines are located at various locations. ICOMOS was advised by Nagasaki that there are issues arising from the expansion of this component in relation to the current status of legal protection (this is discussed in the next section).

- Egami Church. This component has been expanded and is now identified as 'Egami Village'. Egami settlement in Naru Island is one of several settlements on Naru and the only one where *Kirishitan* rejoined the Catholic Church after the lifting of the ban. Many of the other settlements on Naru Island did not rejoin the church and became *Kakure* before gradually dying out. ICOMOS considers that the selection of Egami would require further consideration within the overall serial nomination. It might be possible to better argue for the specific attributes of this church and its setting, or to look at the larger area (as is the current proposal by the State Party). Furthermore, ICOMOS has been advised by the State Party that there are issues arising from the expansion of this component in relation to the current status of legal protection (this is discussed in the next section).
- Tabira Church. This component was expanded and titled 'Tabira Settlement'. Tabira was populated by a Buddhist village. In 1863, 4 Christians migrated from Goto to Tabira and were integrated into the Buddhist community. Until 1886 (13 years after the lifting of the ban), only 3 or 4 hidden Christians are mentioned in the area of Setoyama. A new wave of migration was organised in 1886-1889 by the French missionary Father de Rotz. In 1918 a church was built in Tabira. With only 4 Christian migrants in the last years of the ban on Christianity, ICOMOS considers that the case of Tabira is weak in comparison with the sites of earlier Christian migration on other islands. There are no physical remains (buildings, tombs) of their short stay. The success of the Tabira Christian village occurred after the lifting of the ban, and was the result of a missionary strategy to found a Christian colony with migrants from Sotome. This colony seems to have been successful because a monumental church was built in 1918 and a vast Christian cemetery was developed at its side. Such Christian settlement is typical of missionary development worldwide, but does not accord with the revised justification for the OUV of this series. In May 2016, the State Party advised ICOMOS that this component would not be retained in the revised nomination.

Finally, it is worth briefly noting some gaps in the research identified by the Advisory Mission through discussions with Japanese experts. To an extent, these are expected due to the hidden character of the *Kirishitan*, but ongoing research within the context of a World Heritage management system could be worthwhile. Some examples of areas for continuing research are:

- Physical remains from the early evangelisation period before the establishment of the ban: including first churches, missionary buildings (colleges and seminaries), etc. Despite archaeological research, all these components seem to have been destroyed during the ban on Christianity.
- Historical information about the 17th and 18th centuries. This is relatively rare in comparison with the better documented migrations of *Kirishitan* and their encounters with missionaries in the 19th century.
- Physical information about the architecture of the *Kirishitan* houses (currently, information is limited to locations on early 19th-century maps).
- Physical remains that can represent the *Kakure* after the lifting of the ban on Christianity (in comparison with much better documented and conserved structures of the Catholics).
- Evidence about the relationship between *Kirishitan* devotional objects kept in museum and the physical structures (buildings) on the sites.

ICOMOS considers that significant progress has been made in the revision of the selection of components in relation to the revised justification for Outstanding Universal Value. In particular, ICOMOS supports the decision taken by the State Party to omit Hinoe Castle and Tabira Settlement from the revised series; and the changed emphasis of the selection from 'churches' to 'sites/areas' that can exhibit a wider and more specifically relevant range of attributes related to the history of the hidden Christians.

6. Legal Protection Issues

Somewhat unexpectedly, issues of legal protection have emerged for the revision of the nomination according to the revised justification for Outstanding Universal Value and the refined selection of the components of the series. The churches and associated precincts at Ono and Egami that were proposed in the original nomination dossier are protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and their surroundings are protected as buffer zones according to the Landscape Act and Landscape Ordinances. The Landscape Ordinances are established by individual municipalities and can include specific regulations tailored to the situation of each area.

To better understand this issue, ICOMOS requested additional information about the legal protection currently in place for these two components, and this was provided by the State Party in June 2016.

The potential problem arises because of the expansion of these components to include additional attributes and larger areas, as discussed during the Advisory Mission. The State Party has advised ICOMOS that, in general, designation under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties is a precondition for Japanese nominations to the World Heritage List to proceed. This is the highest level of protection in Japan, and has implications for the specific protection mechanisms, and the provision of national financial support for conservation activities.

- Ono Village: Nagasaki Prefecture proposes to designate the area surrounding Ono Church (including nearby attributes) as Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties by June 2018 in order to achieve the highest level of protection for the expanded extent of this component.
- Egami Village: Due to the scale of the expanded extent of this component, it is more challenging to address the legal protection in the same way (at least in the short-term). The needed academic research and planning activities could mean that designation under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties could take to three years to be achieved.

In the discussions following the conclusion of the Advisory Mission, ICOMOS has noted that, in order to meet the requirements of the Operational Guidelines, all components would need to have adequate legal protection. In general, links between the mechanisms of legal protection and the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property must be demonstrated; and is generally expected to be provided by the highest available level of legal protection for cultural heritage places. However, ICOMOS acknowledges a diversity of approaches due to the breadth of cultural properties inscribed in the World Heritage List.

ICOMOS stresses that the Midstream Advisory processes are not able to pre-determine the outcome of future deliberations of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel (for this or any other matters discussed in this report).

In relation to Ono Village, the outcomes of the Advisory Mission appear to confirm the basis for the inclusion of this expanded area as a component in the revised nomination due to its distinct and relevant attributes. The commitment to work toward application of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties is noted.

In relation to Egami Village, the outcomes of the Advisory Mission are less definite. While the expansion of this component in order to move away from the focus on churches is consistent with the directions requested by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, it is also the case that the attributes within this expanded area are few, and that the church (within its setting) could demonstrate the traditions that developed during the period of hiding by Christians. It is therefore possible that the church and its immediate setting and buffer zone (as proposed by the original nomination) could be argued for inclusion in the revised serial nomination.

ICOMOS therefore proposes that continued work by the State Party should consider each of these components individually, since the same mechanism and/or solution might not be suitable for both for them.

In relation to the identified issues of applying legal protection to the expanded areas for Ono Village and Egami Village, ICOMOS could envisage several options for further internal consideration by the State Party, each of which involves certain risks for the future success of the revised nomination:

- The first option would be to delay the submission of the revised nomination until such time as all components are able to be fully covered by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. ICOMOS understands that this option is undesirable for the State Party due to the potential for a lengthy delay and consequent loss of momentum and community engagement in the nomination process that could occur.
- The second option would be to submit the nomination sooner (possibly at 1 February 2017 as is the intention of the State Party), but to outline a clear timetable for the completion of the process of providing legal protection, while continuing to work toward the national legal protection during the evaluation period (as has already been done for Ono Settlement). For this option, it would be necessary to demonstrate the ability of the proposed timetable to be achieved; and to ensure that information about progress would be provided to ICOMOS (via the World Heritage Centre) at key points in the evaluation cycle. It should be noted that it will be up to the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel to determine whether the legal protection and the timetable proposed is considered to be adequate. ICOMOS understands that this option might therefore provide insufficient certainty for the State Party.
- The third option (which could be used in tandem with the second option) would be to apply a mixture of mechanisms for legal protection for these components, and to describe and justify these approaches in terms of their ability to ensure the retention of the identified attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. Further analysis by the State Party of the legal mechanisms that are available at national and prefecture levels would be required to determine the feasibility of this option. For example, for both Ono Settlement and Egami Settlement some attributes (the churches and associated settings and precincts) are already protected at the highest level, there are processes underway in relation to other tangible attributes at Ono Settlement, and there are legal protections in place and

implemented by local authorities for the wider areas and buffer zones. ICOMOS considers that adequate legal protection could be achieved through such multi-layered approaches, so long as the ability to protect the attributes of OUV in the revised nomination could be demonstrated by the State Party.

7. Management and Involvement of Local Communities

The Advisory Mission provided a rich opportunity to discuss issues of management and the roles of local communities. The ICOMOS World Heritage Panel had identified questions concerning the involvement of local communities in the management system, particularly in the context of economic and social conditions that have resulted in migrations from the Nagasaki region in recent times. ICOMOS indicated a need to better understand and describe this situation, and the impacts on the ability to sustain the heritage values of the nominated components. In addition, ICOMOS had questions concerning the present-day communities, families or individuals that might carry, through memory, oral history or vestiges of religious practice, the cultural tradition of the Hidden Christians (including the 'Kakure Kirishitan' that did not rejoin the Catholic Church).

The issues identified in this section of the report were provided by the Advisory Mission team and are considered useful in deepening the descriptions of these aspects in the future revision of the serial nomination.

(i) Population Decline in Rural Areas

The phenomenon of economic pressures on local communities resulting in rural exodus, especially from the remote islands to the mainland, needs to be understood in the wider context of overall demographic changes in Japan. In order to better understand this context, the Advisory Mission reviewed demographic data for Nagasaki Prefecture. The demographic downturn in the region is part of an overall demographic depopulation across Japan and is not specific to Nagasaki. Factors contributing to this decline include an increased aging population, lesser births and a movement of population to big cities. In the case of Nagasaki, the age group of under-14 has decreased from 37% (in 1955) to 14% (in 2010); while the over-65 age group has increased from 5% (in 1955) to 26% (2010). Between 4000-5000 people in the age group of 15-24 years move away from Nagasaki every year. Overall, Nagasaki still retains a marginally higher birth rate than the rest of the country.

To address this situation, specific plans have been outlined at the national and prefectural level. At the prefecture level, a *Nagasaki Prefecture General Plan* has been developed that utilises the tools of town planning, education and employment to reduce the exodus from the region and encourage migrations into Nagasaki. The World Heritage nomination is one of the main projects of the general plan and it is anticipated that through responsible visitation and promotion of local industries and enterprises, the nomination would contribute to not only reduce the out migrations of local communities from the region but also encourage migrations into Nagasaki.

The case of the islands is more severe and the Advisory Mission saw evidence of this in islands such as Kuroshima which recorded no births last year and was anticipating two births in 2016. The Japanese government has taken measures under the Remote Islands Development Act to address the issue of depopulation in these islands and the Prefectural government at Nagasaki is implementing measures under the *Nagasaki Prefecture Remote Islands Development Plan*. Specific measures being implemented through this plan include the improvement of infrastructure and better connectivity for the islands with the

mainland, securing improved access to medical facilities for the islanders, revitalising local industries specific to the islands such as fishery and agriculture, utilising the unique characteristics of the islands for specific activities such as research in ocean sciences, promotion of cultural assets for tourism, supporting local communities and owners for the conservation of their cultural resources and enhancing hospitality and exchange with local communities. The impact of some of these measures on the long-term conservation of both the natural and cultural heritage of the islands would need to be balanced with much needed measures to reverse rural exodus from the islands. This would need to be addressed in the management plan.

In addition to the prefectural plans, there are specific municipality plans such as the Plan for the Promotion of Self Reliance amongst the Depopulated Areas, Goto City and also for Minamishimabara, Ojika, Shinkamigoto and Amakusa which outline measures to strengthen local economies and revitalize these areas.

(ii) Responsible visitation and benefits to local communities

Tourism plays a significant role in the development plans, as mentioned above. Current tourism figures for the component parts vary from 760,000 at Oura Cathedral to 1600 annual visitors at Kuroshima Island. With the potential expansion of the nomination to include wider settlements, the strategy for visitation will need to be revised in the management plan.

It is important to note, however, that, as mentioned above, tourism plans at both prefectural and city level address some of these concerns already; and relevant sections of the plans dealing with tourism strategies for revitalising local economies should be included in the revised nomination dossier.

(iii) Tourism and Local Business

The Advisory Mission discussed visitation patterns at several of the component sites in order to understand the impact and benefits accruing to local communities. At Minamishimabara for example, it was learnt that tourism development plans for the area linked it with the larger Shimabara peninsula and included promotion of experiential tourism through homestays, promotion of local specialty foods, etc. Around 100 local residents have been provided licenses to operate homestays. In addition, authorities hold training programs for owners of homestays on aspects of hospitality. Sakitsu in Amakusa also conducts guides training programs and local students, for example, are involved in conducting walks.

In the more remote islands (e.g Kashiragashima, Kuroshima), the potential for eco- tourism and homestays was discussed during the Advisory Mission. Reuse of abandoned traditional timber dwellings for community-managed camp halts/bed and breakfast and developing hiking trails, sailing, fishing, etc. by providing local business opportunities and subsidies to local young entrepreneurs are some of the potential programs suggested by the mission experts.

The Advisory Mission noted the work of one not-for-profit organisation at Kuroshima (Kuroshima Tourism Association) which promotes tourism in the island and through its

Kuroshima Welcome House located near the harbour, promotes the sale of local produce including traditional steamed buns, carved driftwood, dried fish and souvenirs under the theme of the 'Churches and Christian sites of Nagasaki'. Its membership is drawn from the residents of the island and the organisation runs, in addition to the welcome house, a small museum next to the church showcasing the history of the *Kirishitan*. The Association also provides guide services for visitors.

The Advisory Mission also considered the Father de Rotz House near the Shitsu church in Sotome to be a good example of a small business managed by the nuns which promotes local produce through a self-managed shop. The former macaroni workshop has been converted into a well-appointed small museum that illustrates the last phase of transition when the Hidden Christians are integrated into the Catholic Church and begin learning new skills introduced by the French missionaries.

At Sotome, a fascinating museum traces the life of one of Sotome's illustrious literary figures, the author Shusaku Endo, whose famous book '*Silence*' (presently being made into a film by Martin Scorsese), is set in Sotome and beautifully recounts the plight of the Hidden Christians during the period of persecution. The popular book and the film could provide another avenue for visitors interested in book readings and film screenings.

Sotome is famous for its stone masonry and carving, as was seen on tomb stones both in Sotome as well as in the islands where migrants from Sotome brought with them their skills of stone work. The Advisory Mission shared ideas on the potential use of this skill for contemporary product design working with young Japanese designers in these settlements.

(iv) Representation of Local Communities in the Management Framework

The representation of local communities in the overall management framework for the serial nomination was clarified during the Advisory Mission. The operational network of management for the nominated sites on page 200 of the nomination dossier appears unclear as it separates the owners and community organisations (including resident groups) into a separate category from the city level management.

During the site visit to Sotome, it was explained to the Advisory Mission that each city is represented on the World Heritage Council and each city has a council/ committee for the conservation and management of component parts under its purview.⁸ Representations from local self-governance bodies (represented by a Chairperson), local resident groups (such as for fire prevention and disaster response, water management, tourism, etc) are appointed to the city council. A local liaison office in Sotome for example includes active organisations within the area including 8 self-governance representatives, new organisations like the Conservation Association for Sotome's Masonry Structures (Sotome is listed as a Cultural Landscape for its specific stone masonry landscape), non- governmental bodies like Father de Rotz's Home, etc. Relevant government departments are also represented in the council including Departments responsible for Cultural Landscapes, Sotome Administration Centre, Tourism Department, Cultural Properties, Agriculture, etc. Specific technical guidance is sourced through expert organisations from the prefecture.

⁸ Note that ICOMOS understands that this Council is envisaged to specifically coordinate the management of the Christian sites in Nagasaki (not for World Heritage generally).

Similarly, in the case of Minamishimabara, the Resident Landowners association (owning land in the castle precincts) are represented in the management committee at the city level.

(v) Role of local communities in maintenance and monitoring

The Advisory Mission visited churches at Ono, Kuroshima, Egami, Oura, Kashiragashima, Tabira and met with church keepers and priests. In the case of Oura, the archdiocese is responsible for the maintenance and conservation of the Cathedral. Church keepers have been appointed in some cases directly by the city administration (e.g. Egami, Kashiragashima) and ensure that visitors comply with visitation guidelines respecting the sanctity of the church. Church keepers are paid for the time being by the city administration. In other cases, such as Kuroshima and Tabira, the clergy and the laity maintain the church and its precincts. Regular maintenance of the church and its precinct is undertaken by local residents on a weekly and monthly schedule. For churches such as the former Gorin church which is not in active use, a local resident is responsible for opening the church to visitors. Visitors may book visits online in advance to ensure that the church is open during the visit. The operation of the website <http://www.kyoukaigun.jp>, presently in Japanese, was demonstrated during the site visit to the Former Gorin Church. This system of reserved visitation may also aid, to some extent, in controlling the number of visitors to the site each day.

In the case of the graveyards, there are two situations – first, where the graveyards continue to be used and are well maintained by contemporary Catholic and Kakure communities; and second, abandoned graveyards situated in forests where the stone piled graves are surrounded, and in some cases shrouded by dense foliage. Archaeological excavations and research has been conducted on some of these latter sites revealing critical information on burial practices of the Hidden Christians. However, further research and excavations are still needed for some graveyards visited such as those at Shitsu. Wild animals such as boars are known to dig the area and the authorities are taking measures to fence the graveyards to prevent such predations. These sites are fragile as the stones are loosely piled and remains buried deep within. Visitation to these sites would require careful monitoring to ensure that the remains are safeguarded. At Tabira, the concept of local neighbourhood watch and guide group was discussed as an option of ensuring responsible visitation. This could be considered for some of the other graveyards as well.

The Shinto shrines (at Ono) and Buddhist temple (at Kuroshima) are places of living ritual practice and worship. Both the Shinto shrines and the Kozenji temple are maintained by the local communities. The overlapping layers of multiple narratives would need to be carefully developed for visitors to these sites. It is encouraging to note that in Japan these overlays are respected and upheld by communities and this perspective should be shared for visitors from cultures where such overlaps may not always be harmonious. Just as in the case of the churches, visitor etiquette and guidelines for visitation would need to be highlighted for these sites.

(vi) Capacity Building of Local Communities (including disaster response)

It was evident to the Advisory Mission that within the constraints of a declining population, efforts are being made to develop local community capacities for the maintenance of church properties and cemeteries in use. The mission saw evidence of this in many places including Kuroshima, Tabira, Kashiragashima, Shitsu. The Former Gorin Church has been handed over to the city for maintenance and a local resident acts as church keeper. At Egami, there is only one Christian family in the settlement and the church is managed along with the Naru Church by residents of Naru. The city supports the Church by appointing a local church keeper. The training of church keepers was discussed during the mission. It was understood that in some cases, church keepers had undergone training while in others such as Egami this was yet to be conducted. The capacity building programs for church keepers should be reflected in the overall management plan.

However, the question of monitoring and maintenance of some of the disused graveyards would need to be considered. In several instances, remains were removed from the original graves and reburied in new graves on consecrated land within the Catholic cemetery. As mentioned above, a system of neighbourhood watch groups could be considered for regular monitoring of these sites and as in the case of the churches, a caretaker appointed to ensure that the remains are not disturbed.

Disaster response training is being provided to residents by the prefectural government. Disaster drills are held at intervals and fire extinguishers have been installed at the churches. However, in some settlements such as Egami with a low resident population, the response time to address potential disasters may be a problem.

(vii) Involvement of Local Communities in Identifying Heritage Values for Components

Given the paucity of information on the limited physical remains, the documentation of oral testimonies and histories of both Kakure and Catholic communities residing in the component parts should be an ongoing research priority for this serial property. ICOMOS is not fully informed about the extent of previous research of this kind. However, any existing oral history evidence could be included in the revised nomination dossier in order to better illustrate the revised justification for OUV; and programs to continue this research could be incorporated into the management system.

A few brief examples were identified by the Advisory Mission (below). This list is not intended to be definitive, and these projects should not be required in order to submit a revised nomination; however, they demonstrate a rich potential for avenues of future research:

- In Warabe village, Kuroshima the morphology of the settlement presented some insights in how hidden Christian families settled in close clusters when they migrated from Sotome, unlike the Honmura village where Buddhist families were interspersed. Future work to document oral histories of families might provide additional insights about these settlements.
- It would be of interest to understand how Buddhist communities living alongside hidden Christian families perceived their cultural traditions. The migrations of Hidden Christian families from Sotome to the remote islands and their separate settlements would hint at an awareness among the Buddhist inhabitants, or even a

degree of complicity. This could present a fascinating alternative view to the history of persecutions. The Advisory Mission observed one example of this – the residence of the influential Fujiwara family in Hisaka island who gave refuge to Hidden Christian servants during the Royanosako crackdown. Documenting these narratives through oral histories of both Buddhist and Christian families would be of interest to explore this aspect of the narrative.

- Finally, continued work to document oral histories could shed light on the critical transitional period when the split occurs between those rejoining the Catholic Church and the Kakure who retained their old ways of faith practice.

Site interpretation would be critical in portraying the multiple layers of the Outstanding Universal Value to visitors particularly given the nature of the physical remains.

ICOMOS considers that the issues and suggestions made in relation to the management issues briefly summarised in this section could be included in expanded descriptions of the management system. In particular, ICOMOS recommends the following:

- The summary of plans appended in Appendix 8a of the nomination dossier would list the chapters of relevant national and prefecture plans. These should be augmented to provide executive summaries of each relevant plan and details on specific measures being adopted by prefectures and municipalities to address the critical issue of depopulation and revitalisation of local economies. These should be clearly linked to the envisioned potential impacts of World Heritage listing;
- Summaries should be provided of specific provisions in the tourism plans at the prefectural and city levels (Annex 8a) that focus on promoting local entrepreneurship through programs such as local homestays, festivals and potential adventure tourism (hiking, sailing, fishing, etc). In addition, further details should be provided on specific income generation programs initiated by resident groups and NPO's for each component, where they exist;
- A diagram of the overall hierarchy of the World Heritage Council with city representations should be included, supplemented with individual diagrams for each city/town. In the individual diagrams, a hierarchical representation of the resident groups, self-governance representatives, custodians and owners, non-profit organisations as well as public sector representations of relevant departments to the city/town council could be illustrated for greater clarity. The role of the Council in the coordinated management and interpretation of the entire serial property would also need to be explained;
- Specific programs for monitoring and maintenance of the graveyards should be developed and included in the conservation and management plans. The potential of neighbourhood watch groups could be explored to involve communities in the monitoring of these remains;
- Current and proposed capacity building programs for local communities such as the church keepers program, guides trainings, disaster response training for residents should be included in relevant sections of the Protection and Management of the property chapter in the revised nomination dossier.

8. Other Matters

Several other matters have arisen during the Midstream Advisory process through the discussions, the Advisory Mission and the additional work undertaken by ICOMOS.

- Name of the Property: ICOMOS would support reconsideration of the name of the revised nomination by the State Party in order to reflect the changed orientation in the case for Outstanding Universal Value, focusing on the period in which Japanese Christians were 'hidden'. For example: 'Hidden Christians (Kirishitan) Sites in Nagasaki' could be an appropriate title (although this is not a critical issue and there could be other formulations along these lines that could also be appropriate).
- Bibliography: The ICOMOS World Heritage Panel observed that the bibliography provided in the nomination dossier included mostly Japanese sources (such as books and academic journal articles). This could be augmented by including additional international sources. This could assist with the improvements to the comparative analysis.
- Twenty-Six Martyrs Museum and Monument in Nagasaki: This is an extremely significant site of Christian martyrdom in Japan from 1597 to 1622, located on Nishizaka Hill in Nagasaki. Several groups of Christian were martyred: the 26 Christians in 1597, before the ban of Christianity; and 29 Christians in 1622. The museum erected in 1962 on Nishizaka Hill contains a remarkable collection of objects and relics from the time of hidden Christianity, the most tangible relics from the time of the ban of Christianity. These objects were collected in the early 1960s.

The Advisory Mission visited the museum and considered it to be an important repository of tangible (moveable) evidence of the history of the hidden Christians. This site has not been included in the serial nomination because the primary attributes relate to movable heritage; and because the museum is not subject to national heritage designation. However, given the ephemeral nature of the tangible evidence in the components of the series, this precious and tangible link to the history of the period of 'hiding' should be mentioned in the descriptions in the revised nomination, and incorporated in future interpretation planning.

Attachments:

1. List of Exchanged Documents/Skype Meetings
2. Advisory Mission Terms of Reference
3. Advisory Mission Program
4. Advisory Mission – Participation by Japanese Experts and Officials
5. Outline of Historical Periods
6. List of Churches (1864-1918)
7. List of Kakure Settlements in Nagasaki
8. Table Summarising Comments from Advisory Mission Experts on Components – prepared by Nagasaki Prefecture (6 May 2016)
9. Table showing the specific contribution of each component to the revised justifications of criterion (iii) (May 2016)

Annex 1: List of Exchanged Documents*

- Confidential ICOMOS Evaluation Report, ‘Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki (Japan), NO. 1495’ (11 March 2016)
- Preliminary ICOMOS Feedback (23 March 2016), and Nagasaki Comments in Response
- Draft revised Justification for OUV (current version dated 5 April 2016)
- Table showing the names of the components of the serial nomination, and indicating possible changes to their name and area
- Table showing the components of the serial nomination in relation to their contribution to the revised proposed OUV (most recent version dated 5 April 2016)
- ICOMOS Midstream Process Preliminary Report (April 2016), summarizing the steps taken and agreed road map
- Advisory Mission Terms of Reference, program, map
- Summary Sheets for each of the component sites – for use during the Advisory Mission
- Comparison of Hidden Christian Villages, April 2016
- Preliminary Advice from ICOMOS (report), dated 24 April 2016
- Comments from Mission Experts during ICOMOS Advisory Mission – summary prepared by Nagasaki Prefecture, dated 6 May 2016
- Additional Information on Legal Protection – Ono and Egami, 10 June 2016
- Brief outline of Comparative Analysis structure, 10 June 2016

*Note: In addition to the exchanges of documents, there were a number of extensive skype conferences scheduled to clarify the key issues at each stage.

Annex 2: Terms of Reference – Advisory Mission

- Based on the reviewed draft OUV Statement, consider with the Japanese authorities the revised selection of serial components with view to their respective contribution to the OUV and selected criteria as well as their conditions of authenticity and integrity;
- Arrive at an ICOMOS recommendation for the composition of the serial selection in light of site visits and the above considerations;
- Consider with the Japanese authorities the draft Comparative Analysis prepared at this stage to highlight potential gaps and arguments that would need to be further integrated;
- Advise as to how the phenomenon of economic pressures on the local communities and resulting rural exodus could be better addressed in the management principles to emphasize the generation of revenues for the community as a result of responsible visitation;
- Consider with the Japanese authorities potential capacity-building measures for community members to integrate them closer in decision-making processes, maintenance and monitoring as well as disaster response schemes.

Annex 3: Advisory Mission - Programme

25 April	(18:10)	(Ms Sharma) Arrival at Nagasaki Airport (ANA667) Move to Nagasaki by car Hotel check in
	(21:05)	(Dr Coomans) Arrival at Haneda Airport (JAL22) Hotel Check in
26 April	(07:40 – 09:35)	(Dr Coomans) Departure from Haneda Airport (JAL605) Arrival at Nagasaki Airport Move to Nagasaki city by car Visa application at Chinese Consulate General in Nagasaki Hotel check in
	11:20 11:40-12:00	Leave hotel for Nagasaki Prefectural Office Meeting with Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture Return to Hotel New Nagasaki Lunch
	13:00	Meeting with relevant municipal officials
	13:00-14:00	*Overall Presentation
	14:00-15:00	*Presentation on Kasuga Village and Sacred places in Hirado by representative of Hirado city
	15:10 -16:10	*Presentation on Sakitsu village in Amakusa by representative of Amakusa city
	1610 - 1710	Presentation on Settlements in Nozaki Island by representative of Ojika town
27 April	08:00	Move to Minamishimabara city by car
	09:50-10:50	Meeting with representatives of Minamishimabara city
	11:00 – 12:00	Visit to Hinoe castle Lunch
	13:15-14:45	Visit to Hara Castle
	14:50-15:50	Post field visit meeting with representatives of Minamishimabara city
28 April	17:40	Move to Nagasaki city by car Back to Hotel
	09:00	Move to Sotome area from Nagasaki by car
	09:50-10:10	Meeting with representatives of Nagasaki city
	10:15-13:15	Visit to Shitsu Village in Sotome Lunch
	14:30-16:30	Visit to Ono Village
29 April	16:40-17:40	Post field visit meeting with representatives of Nagasaki city Move by car back to the Hotel
	07:15	Hotel check out in Nagasaki city
	09:15-09:35	Move to Goto city by ship Meeting with representatives of Goto City
	10:05-14:10	Move to Hisaka Island by ship Visit to settlements in Hisaka Island Move to Naru Island by ship

	15:25-16:55 17:10-18:10 19:25	Lunch Visit to Egami Settlement Post field visit meeting with representatives of Goto city Move to Shinkamigoto town by ship and car Hotel check in
30 April	08:50 08:55-09:15 09:35-11:35 13:00-14:00 16:00	Hotel Check out Moving to meeting venue Meeting with representatives of Shinkamigoto town Move to Kashiragashima Island by car Visit to settlements in Kashiragashima Island Lunch Post field trip meeting with representatives of Shinkamigoto town Move to Sasebo city by ship Hotel check in Meeting with representatives of Sasebo City
1 May	07:50 09:30–12:10 12:55-13:55 13:55-15:00 16:55	Move to Kuroshima Island by car and ship Visit to settlements in Kuroshima Island Lunch Visit to settlements in Kuroshima Island Post field visit meeting with representatives of Sasebo city Move to Sasebo city by ship and car Return to Hotel
2 May	09:00 09:50-10:40 10:50-12:25 13:40-14:40 16:45-17:10 17:15-17:55 18:00-18:30 18:40-20:40 20:50	Hotel check out Move to Hirado city by car Meeting with representatives of Hirado city Visit to Tabira settlement Lunch Post field visit meeting with representatives of Hirado city Move to Nagasaki by car Meeting with representatives of Nagasaki city Visit to Oura Cathedral and meeting with Archbishop of Nagasaki Move to Nagasaki Prefectural office Meeting with Nagasaki prefectural officials and skype call with ICOMOS Advisor, Kristal Buckley Hotel check in
3 May	07:50 09:00 09:10-12:10	Visit to the 26 Martyrs Memorial and museum Hotel check out Move to meeting venue Meeting with relevant municipal officials Lunch Move to Nagasaki airport by car
	15:15	(Ms Sharma) Departure from Nagasaki Airport (JAL612) Arrival at Haneda Airport Move to Narita Airport by bus Hotel check in
		(Dr Coomans)

	15:25 19:45	Departure from Nagasaki Airport (ANA3740) Transit at Haneda Airport Leaves for Beijing from Haneda Airport (ANA5761)
4 May	11:30	(Ms Sharma) Departure for Delhi to Narita Airport (JAL749)

Annex 4: Advisory Mission – Participation by Japanese Experts and Officials

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>
Yasuyoshi OKADA	Vice President (Doctor, the Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University)	Japan ICOMOS National Committee		
Nobuko INABA	Director (Doctor, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Science, University of Tsukuba)	Japan ICOMOS National Committee		
Takahiro OKAMOTO	Director	Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan	Cultural Properties Department	Office for World Cultural Heritage – Monuments and Sites
Chihei SUZUKI	Senior Cultural Properties Specialist	Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan	Cultural Properties Department	Office for World Cultural Heritage – Monuments and Sites
Ichita SHIMODA	Senior Cultural Properties Specialist	Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan	Cultural Properties Department	Office for World Cultural Heritage – Monuments and Sites
Masatsugu IWATA	Deputy Director General	Nagasaki Prefectural Government	Culture, Tourism and International Affairs Department	
Toshihiro MURATA	Director	Nagasaki Prefectural Government	Culture, Tourism and International Affairs Department	World Heritage Registration Promotion Division
Yohei KAWAGUCHI	Assistant Director (Cultural Property Expert)	Nagasaki Prefectural Government	Culture, Tourism and International Affairs Department	World Heritage Registration Promotion Division
Naoto MIYATAKE	Associate Section Chief (Cultural Property Expert)	Nagasaki Prefectural Government	Culture, Tourism and International Affairs Department	World Heritage Registration Promotion Division

Masafumi NOGUCHI	Director	Hirado City	Culture and Tourism Department	Cultural Exchange Division
Kenji UENO	Section Chief	Hirado City	Culture and Tourism Department	Cultural Exchange Division
Kuniharu OTSUBO	Section Chief	Hirado City	Public Works Department	Urban Development Division
Toyohiro HIRATA	Director (Cultural Property Expert)	Amakusa City	World Heritage Promotion office	
Shingo MARUBAYAS HI	Associate Director	Amakusa City	World Heritage Promotion office	
Ryoshei YAMAUCHI	Cultural Property Expert	Amakusa City	World Heritage Promotion office	
Tatsuya MAEDA	Deputy Director General	Ojika Town	Board of Education	
Masahiro HIRATA	Section Chief (Cultural Property Expert)	Ojika Town	Board of Education	Lifelong learning Section
Shinji MATSUMOTO	Director (Cultural Property Expert)	Minamishimabara City	Board of Education	World Heritage Promotion Office, Cultural Property Division
Toshinori ONIZUKA	Section Chief	Minamishimabara City	Board of Education	World Heritage Promotion Office, Cultural Property Division
Kenshi KATAOKA	Policy Director General	Nagasaki City	Planning & Finance Department	
Yoichi TANAKA	Deputy Director General	Nagasaki City	Planning & Finance Department	World Heritage Site Promotion Office
Tomofumi NAKANO	Section Chief	Nagasaki City	Planning & Finance Department	World Heritage Site Promotion Office
Akane ICHNINOSE	Secretary	Nagasaki City	Planning & Finance Department	World Heritage Site Promotion Office
Masafumi MIYASHITA	Section Chief	Nagasaki City	Culture and Tourism Department	Cultural Properties Division

Shinya URA	Associate Section Chief (Cultural Property Expert)	Nagasaki City	Culture and Tourism Department	Cultural Properties Division
Hiroyuki NAKASHIMA	Section Chief	Nagasaki City	Urban Development Department	Urban Development Division
Minoru KUBO	Director	Goto City	Office of the Mayor	
Yoshuharu MATSUZAKI	Section Chief (Cultural Property Expert)	Goto City	Office of the Mayor	
Yuji MATSUNOO	Assistant Section Chief	Goto City	Office of the Mayor	
Naoki YUKAWA	Director	Shinkamigoto Town	Board of Education	Cultural Property Division
Mutsuki TAKEUCHI	Director	Shinkamigoto Town	Board of Education	World Heritage Promotion Office, Cultural Property Division
Koichi TAKAHASHI	Section Chief	Shinkamigoto Town	Board of Education	World Heritage Promotion Office, Cultural Property Division
Hiroshi ODA	Director	Sasebo City	Board of Education	Social Education Division
Takeshi YAMAGUCHI	Associate Director	Sasebo City	Board of Education	Social Education Division
Atsushi KAWACHINO	Associate Section Chief (Cultural Property Expert)	Sasebo City	Board of Education	Social Education Division

Attachment 5: Outline of Historical Periods

[prepared by the Advisory Mission on the basis of discussions with Japanese experts]

YEAR	EVENT	PLACE	POTENTIAL ATTRIBUTES
1597	Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries along with their helpers are crucified in Nishizaka (Nagasaki)	Nagasaki	26 Martyrs memorial and museum (with content) Remembrance of the day of martyrdom
1614	BAN ON CHRISTIANITY Destruction of all churches and monasteries begins		
1614-1644	Period of severe persecution		
	1614: 44 <i>Kirishitan</i> martyred in Arima	Arima ?	
	1619: 52 put to the stake in Kyoto	Kyoto?	
	1621—23: Martyrdoms in Nakeanoshima	Nakaenoshima	Nakenoshima (also known as Sanjuwansama Island) Martyrdom site Site of holy water and the ceremony of Omizutori
	1622: 55 martyred in Nishizaka (Nagasaki)	Nagasaki	
	1627: 16 tortured in the hot springs of Unzen	Unzen	Site of hot springs?
1637	Shimabara Amakusa Rebellion	Shimabara	Hara castle
1644	Last missionary Mantio Konishi martyred		
1645	Shoho Persecution	Ikitsuki	Presence of <i>Kirishitan</i> communities in Ikitsuki from the 16th century
1650's	Evangelization among the hidden Christian communities by San Juan and Bastian	Sotome, Ono Higashi-Kashiyama?	Shinto shrines Bastian's house Graveyards
1657	KUZURE Kori Kuzure: Crackdown in Kori (Omura)	Kori?	
1660-1680	Bungo Kuzure in the districts of Oita and Kusu in Bungo	Oita? Kusu?	
1661-1669	Bino Kuzure in Kani district of Mino.	Kani?	
1660's	Nobi Crackdown	Gifu, Aichi	
1790's	First Urakami crackdown	Urakami?	
1797 -	MIGRATIONS Migration of <i>Kirishitan</i> from Sotome area to Goto Islands	Goto (Kuroshima, Kashiragashima, Hisaka, Tabira	<i>Kashiragashima</i> : graveyard, grave of the leader of the settlement <i>Hisaka</i> : graveyards <i>Egami, Kuroshima.....</i>

1805	Amakusa Kuzure	Amakusa	Sakitsu Suwa Shrine and other remains in Sakitsu
1842-73	Second to Fourth Urakami crackdown	Urakami?	
1854	Japan reopened to foreigners. Priest of the Paris Foreign Mission Society come to Japan		
1864	Oura Cathedral completed	Oura	
1865	<i>Kirishitan</i> from Urakami meet Father Petitjean in Oura	Urakami?	
1868	Goto and Nagasaki crackdown <i>Kirishitan</i> apprehended in Imamura in Ohara district of Chikugo	Hisaka Island (Goto) Nagasaki	<i>Hisaka</i> : Royanosako monument; residence of Fujiwara family

Attachment 6: List of Churches (1864-1918)

[provided to the Advisory Mission]

1.	Oura Cathedral	1864
2.	Magome Church	1871
3.	Kaminoshima Church	1876
4.	Kuroshima Church	1879
5.	Dozaki Church	1879
6.	Oso Church	1879
7.	Daimyoji Church	1879
8.	Mizunoura Church	1880
9.	Miraku Church	1880
10.	Former Gorin Church	1881
11.	Former Tinoura Church	1881
12.	Hamawaki Church	1881
13.	Shitsu Church	1882
14.	Ebukoro Church	1883
15.	Mitsuyama Church	1883
16.	Akabae Church	1884
17.	Himosashi Church	1885
18.	Miyahara Church	1885
19.	Takashima Church	1891
20.	Kamikanzaki Church	1891
21.	Obira Church	1892
22.	Ono Church	1893
23.	Zentyodani Church	1895
24.	Imochiura Church	1895
25.	Oyama Church	1896
26.	Miuramachi Church	1897
27.	Nakamichi Church	1897
28.	Kiri Church	1897
29.	Hoki Church	1898

30.	Hamagushi Church	1899
31.	Koe Church	1899
32.	Yoneyama Church	1903
33.	Hiyamizu Church	1907
34.	Former Nokubi Church	1908
35.	Aosagaura Church	1910
36.	Kibachi Church	1910
37.	Osashi Church	1912
38.	Yamada Church	1912
39.	Kusuhara Church	1913
40.	Omizu Church	1913
41.	Fukue Church	1914
42.	Doinoura Church	1915
43.	Egami Church	1918
44.	Tabira Church	1918
45.	Saganoshima Church	1918

Attachment 7: List of Kakure Settlements in Nagasaki

[prepared by the Advisory Mission from a map of Nagasaki Prefecture and the location of Kakure Kirishitan in Stephen Turnbull's book]

<i>TAKUSHIMA</i>	
<i>IKITSUKI</i>	
<i>NESHIKO</i>	
<i>HIRADO</i>	
<i>UKU</i>	<i>GOTO ISLANDS</i>
<i>OJIKI</i>	
<i>KAMI-GOTO</i>	
<i>WAKAMATSU</i>	
<i>NARU</i>	
<i>HISAKA</i>	
<i>FUKUE</i>	
<i>UNZEN</i>	
<i>KAZUSA</i>	
<i>SHIMABARA</i>	
<i>HARA</i>	
<i>AMAKUSA</i>	
<i>TAKERO</i>	
<i>SOTOME</i>	

Hidden Christian communities in 16th-19th centuries
and churches after lifting of the ban on Christianity



Annex 8: Table Summarising Comments from Advisory Mission Experts on Components – prepared by Nagasaki Prefecture (6 May 2016)

Comments from Mission Experts during ICOMOS Advisory Mission
Prepared by Nagasaki Prefecture on 6 May 2016

No.	Component part	Contribution to OUV	Issues, etc.
1	Hinoe Castle	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to relate with the period of Christian persecution, due to little physical evidence. • Hinoe is not so exceptional because there are many examples worldwide related with introduction of Christianity. • Feeling that Hinoe Castle should be integrated in same buffer zone and same landscape as Hara Castle.
2	Hara Castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly associated with the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion • Physical evidence and ruins have been found from archaeological excavation. 	
3	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Yasumandake is important sacred place that was shared by Buddhist, Shinto and Kirishitan communities during the ban on Christianity. The mountain is still venerated. 	
4	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly valuable sacred place to gather holy water. • This island and Mt. Yasumandake represents the traditional faith. 	
5	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are Sakitsu Suwa Shrine, where Kirishitans kept their faith in Shinto guise, and the place of Efumi ceremony. • Sakitsu Church was built on the place of Efumi ceremony, demonstrating the layering of time and space in the village. (However, the church was built in 1934 and thus out of the scope of the revised OUV.) 	
6	Settlements in Nozaki Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of late migration during the ban on Christianity. Kirishitans had relationship with Shinto shrine. Catholic graveyard was formed in Funamori after lifting of the ban. • We can see a pattern in which wooden churches were built in the beginning and later rebuilt with other materials. • Rare example in which women played a leading role in Kirishitan communities, in contrast with masculine organization of the Catholic Church. 	
7	Shitsu Village in Sotome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important place in the OUV, for 4 reasons (Christianization, migration to Goto and other areas, tension between Catholic and "Kakure Kirishitan" communities after lifting of the ban, and topography) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical evidence could be better developed with archaeological excavation of graveyards. Information on practice of "Kakure Kirishitan" could be enhanced. • Site of Bastian's House could be included as element contributing to the OUV.
8	Settlements in Hisaka Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kirishitans migrated to Hisaka Island where Buddhist communities preexisted, building mutually helping relationship in livelihoods. • There is a place of martyrdom (Royanosako Memorial), as well as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples and churches. • It can be explained that Former Gorin Church keeps authenticity despite its relocation in 1931, owing to Japan's cultural tradition. 	
9	Settlements in Kuroshima Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kirishitans migrated to Kuroshima Island and built relationship with preexisted Buddhist communities. • Kuroshima Island became fully Catholic island after lifting of the ban. • Catholics still have Friday Mass to make atonement for their ancestors' trampling on Christian icons in Efumi ceremony. • French missionaries regarded Kirishitans' baptism invalid and baptized them again. • This rebaptism is important in understanding why Kirishitan communities were divided into Catholics and "Kakure Kirishitan" in the transitional phase. 	
10	Settlements in Kashiragashima Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration to an uninhabited island that had been used for isolation of people suffering from smallpox. • There are Shinto shrines and graveyards associated with the period of Christian persecution. • Kashiragashima Church shows interesting contrast from architectural point of view, between local stones outside and wooden structure inside. 	
11	Ono Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ono Church can be evaluated as church standing in a former Kirishitan village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reinforcement of the OUV, it is preferable to expand the component area to include the Shinto shrines that represent interaction and integration between local practice and Christianity.
12	Egami Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egami Church can be evaluated as church standing in a typical former Kirishitan settlement with the valley of a little river going down to the sea and the hill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reinforcement of the OUV, it is preferable to expand the component area to include the landscape around the church. • It is required to demonstrate exceptionality, including relationship with the period of Christian persecution, through comparative analysis in order to delineate the component area as only church's precinct. This comment is also applicable to Ono Church.
13	Tabira Settlement	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No physical evidence related with the period of Christian persecution. • This settlement was formed with migration after lifting of the ban under the guidance of foreign missionaries. • Tabira Church is a typical Catholic church building. • This settlement's contribution to the OUV is very questionable.
14	Oura Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important as place of the Discovery of Hidden Christians, in which Kirishitans met French missionaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martyrdom site of the 26 saints is also important. • This martyrdom site should be mentioned in the story of the nomination dossier, even though the site cannot be one component part.

Annex 9: Table showing the specific contribution of each component to the revised justifications of criterion (iii) (May 2016)

Component part	Criterion (iii) Unique cultural tradition of Kirishitan communities in the Nagasaki region while they secretly continued their Christian faith during the ban on Christianity											
	Attribute A: Relics from the unique and self-coordinated system of the secret transmission of the Christian faith during the ban on Christianity								Attribute B: Relics from the transitional phase and the final phase of the unique system			
	Trigger for Japan's national seclusion and subsequent absence of missionaries	Way of practicing the Christian faith seemingly vernacular							Contact with missionaries	Devotion to Catholicism		"Kakure Kirishitan", Buddhist and Shinto communities
		Testimony to Kirishitan communities	Unique devotional tools	Religious places shared with Japan's traditional religions	Religious places under the guise of Japan's traditional	Secretly venerated places	Relationship with the natural environment	Relationship with preexisting Buddhist and Shinto communities		Place of memory	Location of churches (morphology)	
Hinoe Castle												
Hara Castle	Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion of 1637 to 1638	Numerous unearthed human bones, site of chapel?										
Villages and Sacred Sites in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)		Graveyards, Kirishitan leader's house, morphology of the village	Otenpensha	Mt. Yasumandake, Maruoyama hill	Nandogami altar							"Kakure Kirishitan" communities after the lifting of the ban
Villages and Sacred Sites in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)						Place of Christian persecution and later venerated as martyrdom site						Place of "Omizutori" ceremony
Sakitsu Village in Amakusa		Kirishitan leader's house, morphology of the village	Abalone shells, medals made of pearl oyster's shell	Sakitsu Suwa Shrine			Village that formed a style of practicing the Christian faith specific to the fishing village			Site of the former church adjacent to Shinto shrine		
Settlements in Nozaki Island		Graveyards, morphology of the village		Okinokojima Shrine				Coexistence with Shinto communities in the island		Former Nokubi Church adjacent to the site of Mizukata's house		
Shitsu Village in Sotome		Graveyards, Kirishitan leader's house, morphology of the village	Christian icons, catechism written in Japanese, Catholic liturgical calendar						Beach on which missionaries landed	Site of a temporary church adjacent to Kirishitan leader's house	Shitsu Church standing in a prominent place opened up by Christian community	Place of conflict over ownership of a Christian icon
Settlements in Hisaka Island		Graveyards, morphology of the village		Takeyama Shrine?				Place demonstrating mutually helping relationship in fishery		Royanosako martyrdom site	Hamawaki Church relocated to Gorin settlement	

Appendix 1b. Response to Midstream Report (October 2016)

Japan's View on the ICOMOS Midstream Report 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki' (received on 25 July 2016)

It is gratifying that the Nagasaki Prefectural Government and ICOMOS have engaged in fruitful discussions on the basis of an advisory contract signed in February 2016. This contract has already produced a significant amount of output, in the forms of the Midstream Report by ICOMOS and a draft UNESCO World Heritage nomination dossier prepared by the Nagasaki Prefectural Government.

In view of the global trend toward promotion of dialogue between state parties and ICOMOS, however, the Japan side considers that the Midstream Report should have been finalised after sufficient dialogue and mutual agreement.

In order to ensure the credibility of the finalised nomination dossier, the Japan side would like to take note of the following points in the Midstream Report that it is unable to ignore.

1. On the termination of the 'transitional phase', during which the cultural tradition of Hidden Christians changed over time and symbolically ended with the construction of Catholic churches in each community

The Midstream Report has suggested that the issuance of Maximum illud by Pope Benedict XV should represent the termination of the 'transitional phase', or an especially significant event for the nominated property (lines 1 through 6 on page 7, lines 26 through 28 and footnotes on page 10, lines 22 through 24 on page 13, lines 30 through 31 on page 14, and pages 40 through 41 of the report).

There is no denying that the aforementioned issuance is a historical fact and represented a significant turning point in global Christian history; however, no previous research exists concerning its impact on the faith of communities in Japan. Furthermore, this topic was not discussed at all during the Midstream process.

It is much less clear what influence the apostolic letter of Pope Benedict XV exerted on the Outstanding Universal Value (i.e. the cultural tradition of Hidden Christians) to be proposed in our nomination dossier. We therefore do not deem it appropriate to consider that the 'transitional phase' of the Hidden Christians' cultural tradition reached a

conclusive and all-encompassing endpoint in the year 1919 (or 1918, as indicated in line 28 on page 10 of the report).

In fact, it is natural to conclude that the cultural tradition of Hidden Christians terminated at different times in different communities in light of the following. We can begin by assuming that in each individual community, the tradition started to change with the arrival of news about the discovery of Hidden Christians at Oura Cathedral in 1865, marking the beginning of the transitional phase. Change gradually spread through the communities at different paces, as they were visited separately over time by Catholic missionaries, or those guided by them, and through masses, baptisms, and other rituals conducted in the temporary churches. The complete semantic and visual transformation of the Hidden Christians' cultural tradition came about in each community with its reintegration into the Catholic Church and the construction of physical churches. It was only then that the transitional phase truly came to a close. In other words, the transitional phase should be understood in terms of *kairos*, taking account of the process of transformation in each community, rather than in terms of *chronos*, based simply on sequential time.

As explained above, the Japan side considers that the complete change of Hidden Christians' cultural tradition was marked by church construction in the communities. Therefore, the termination of the transitional phase came at different times for different communities, ending completely in most cases at some point in the first half of the 20th century.

2. On the former Hidden Christians after the lifting of the ban on Christianity

The Midstream Report mentions here and there the division of the former Hidden Christians into two groups after the lifting of the ban on Christianity in 1873: 1) those who rejoined the Catholic Church; and 2) the *Kakure Kirishitans*, who did not wish to rejoin it, and instead retained their distinct beliefs and practices on their own (lines 39 through 43 on page 6, lines 33 through 34 on page 10, and line 25 on page 26 of the report).

As described on page 107 of the nomination dossier submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in 2015 and explained throughout the midstream process, looking carefully at history, **it would be more accurate to understand the former Hidden**

Christians as falling into at least three groups after the lifting of the ban: 1) Catholics; 2) Kakure Kirishitans; and 3) Buddhists and Shinto practitioners.

This division was the result of difficult identity choices made by former Hidden Christians involving conflicts on the village, community, family, and individual levels. The Midstream Report mentions this in lines 22 through 24 on page 10, and the Japan side shares this understanding with ICOMOS.

Our World Heritage nomination does not deal with Catholics, Kakure Kirishitans, Buddhists or Shinto practitioners, but rather the cultural tradition of Hidden Christians during the ban on Christianity and the subsequent period of religious identity changes. The term Kakure Kirishitan connotes a cultural condition that had undergone radical change to become entirely different from that of the Hidden Christians. While providing insight into how the Hidden Christians practiced their faith during the ban, Kakure Kirishitans' manners and customs came to differ completely from Hidden Christians' practices in terms of meaning, if not form; because it is natural to consider that the meanings were quite different between the practices of Hidden Christians and those of Kakure Kirishitans who no longer need to hide their faith. Therefore, Kakure Kirishitans do not necessarily represent the direct and sole successors of the Hidden Christians.

The religious perspective of most Japanese people is such that they seldom think about belonging to, or profess to belong to, any specific religious organisations or sects. For example, it is often the case that Buddhist and Shinto altars coexist in a single home. As the Midstream Report mentions in lines 35 through 37 on page 25, such a harmonious coexistence of faiths is common among religious communities in Japan, with the exception of Catholic communities.

3. On other factual errors in the Midstream Report

- With regard to the Japan-Spain friendship treaty mentioned in lines 19 through 20 on page 8 of the report, it is not possible to confirm that such a treaty was signed in the 16th century between Japan and Spain. Therefore, the description of “a violation of the terms of the treaty by Japan” in lines 21 through 22 on the same page is unacceptable.
- With regard to Table 6 on pages 40 through 41 of the report, the year 1918 is not considered to have any significance for our nomination, as explained in Item 1 above.

Thus, a new table will be separately provided listing the years in which different churches were constructed in the Nagasaki region.

- Table 7 on page 42 of the report seems to have been created by simply transcribing the names of places shown in Figure 1 on page 4 of Stephen Turnbull's book 'The Kakure Kirishitan of Japan' (1998, Japan Library). This figure, however, does not exhaustively cover the locations of Hidden Christian communities in the Nagasaki region, and the communities in the figure have not been selected with proper attention to scale. Therefore, based on historical records dating back to premodern times, a table is to be compiled that shows a total of about 230 Hidden Christian communities in the region. This table will be attached to our revised World Heritage nomination dossier.

End of Document

Appendix 1c. Materials used during ICOMOS Advisory Mission (April to May 2016)

No.1 Hinoe Castle

1. Summary of the site

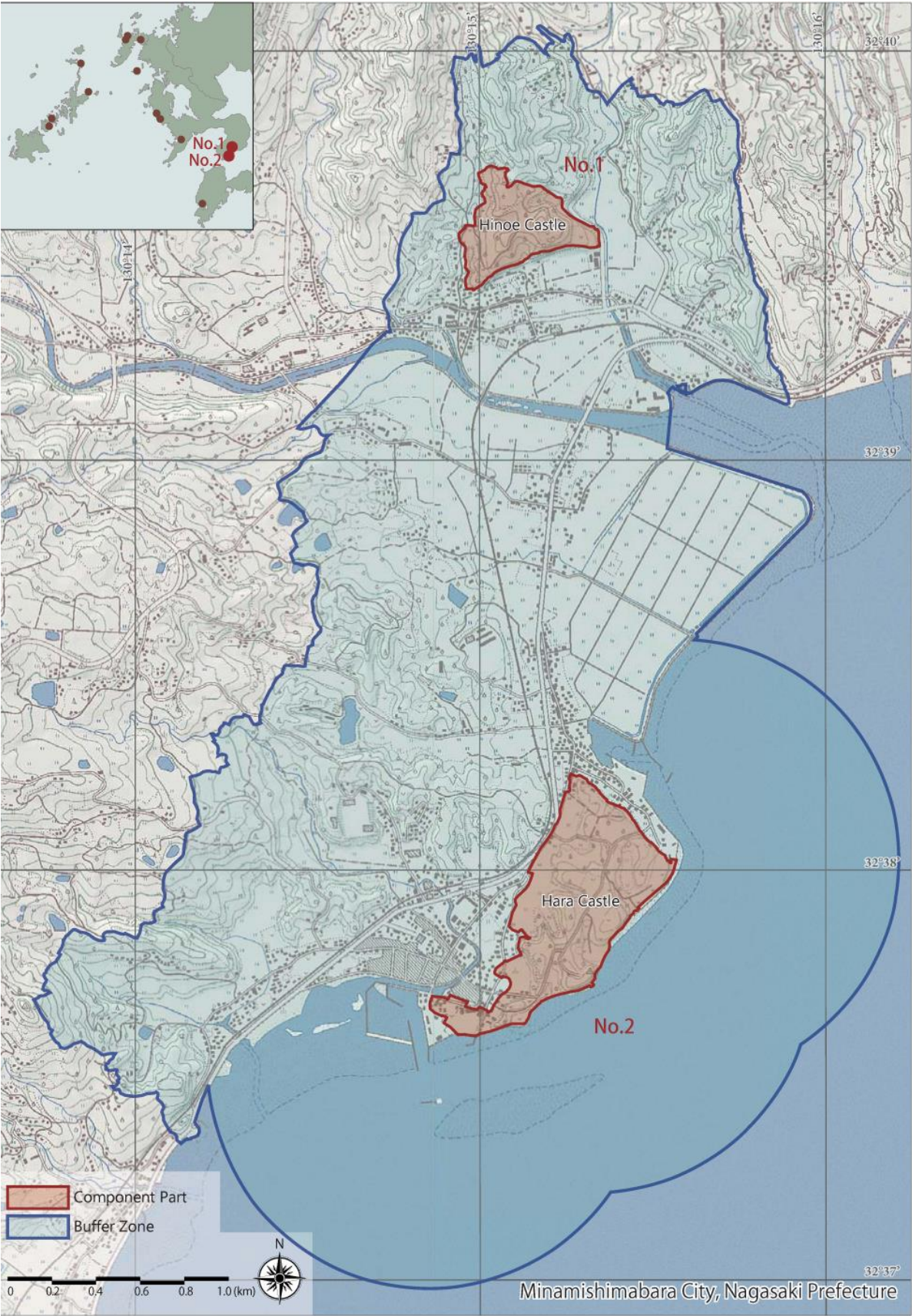
Representative castle site of an influential person who protected Christian communities

This castle represents Christianity's prosperity before issuance of the ban on Christianity. This is also the place a Christian feudal lord provided protection for Christian organizations, which later became the basis for secret transmission of the Christian faith during the ban.

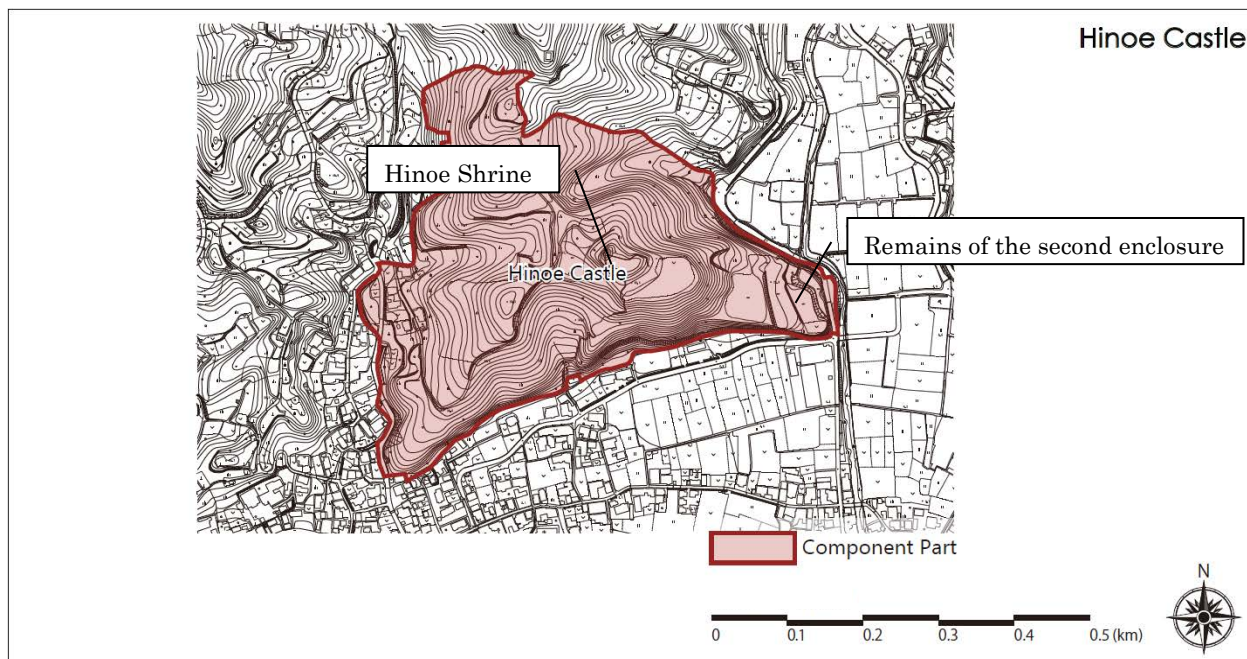
2. Full view of the component part






3. Area of the component parts and buffer zone



4. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



5, Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the castle	Summary
	<p><u>Entire Hinoe Castle</u></p> <p>In the initial phase, Christianity was introduced mainly to influential people in the domain. A representatively influential person owned this castle, and Christian ceremonies were carried out in the residence in the castle. As the castle was one of centers of Christian mission, the Society of Jesus provided assistance for defense in battles with other feudal lords.</p>
	<p><u>Remains of the second enclosure</u></p> <p>Ruins of buildings and Koguchi gate were confirmed. In the site of Koguchi gate, constructed in the period of prosperity of Christianity, remain stairs that were built with many Buddhist pagodas. Just after the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion of 1637, the Shogunate destroyed the castle.</p>
	<p><u>Hinoe Shrine</u></p> <p>This Shinto shrine was built by people who migrated to this area in 1668 after the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion.</p>

No.2 Hara Castle

1. Summary of the site

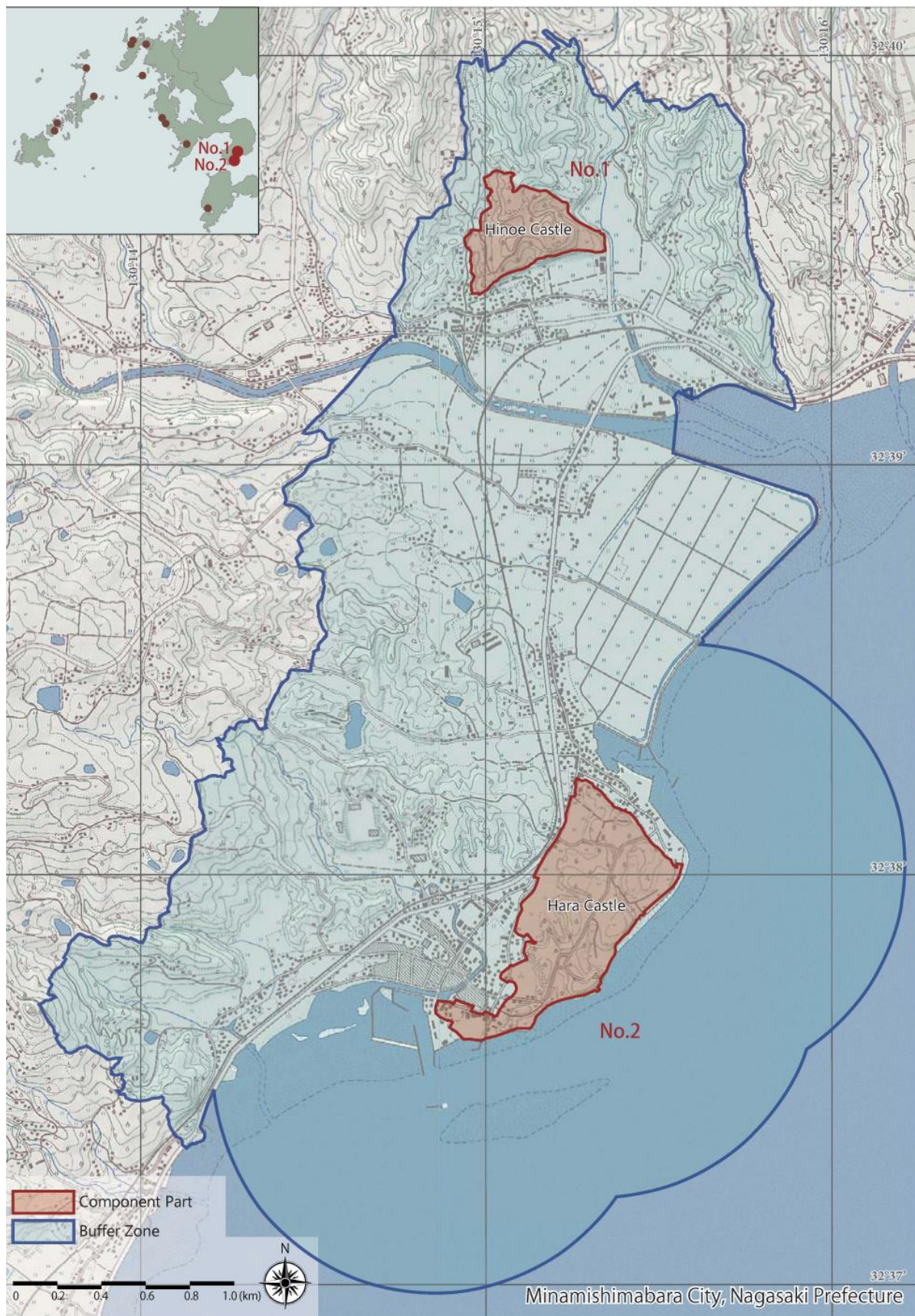
The place where Christian communities took up arm against the ban on Christianity

This castle is the place Christians in Arima took up arm in Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion in the early period of the ban on Christianity. Archaeological excavation has revealed that Christian communities kept solidarity by using their unique devotional tools, such as handmade crucifixes. The rebellion had such a great impact on the shogunate (Japanese government at that time) that the shogunate established a two-century-long national seclusion system to strictly prohibit the arrival of Portuguese ship that could help Catholic missionaries secretly enter Japan.

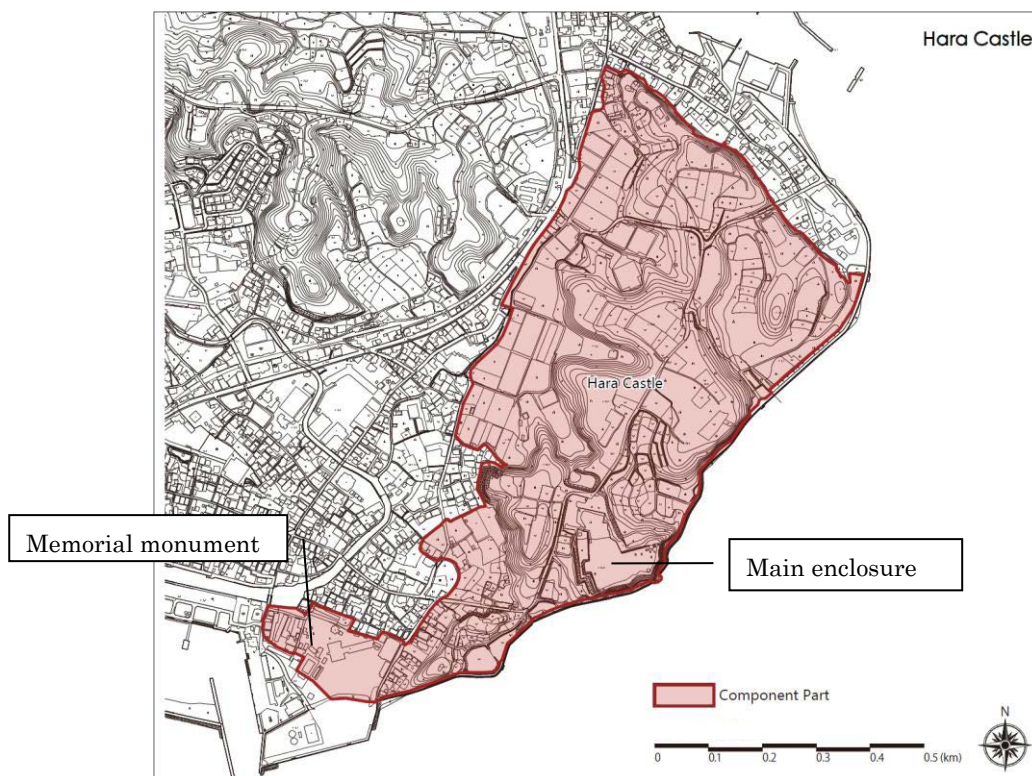
2. Full view of the component part






3. Area of the component parts and buffer zone



4. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



5. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the castle	Summary
	<p><u>Entire Hara Castle</u></p> <p>This is the place where Christian communities united after their secret transmission of the Christian faith had been revealed, leading to the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion of 1637.</p>
	<p><u>Main enclosure</u></p> <p>Remains unearthed in excavation demonstrate how fierce the Rebellion was and how completely the Shogunate destroyed the castle after the Rebellion. Christian devotional tools were found with human bones, indicating participants of the Rebellion had kept their Christian faith despite the prohibition and persecution of Christianity.</p>
	<p><u>Memorial monument</u></p> <p>This monument was built in 1648 in memory of all the people killed during the Rebellion.</p>

No.3 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado

(Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)

1. Summary of the site

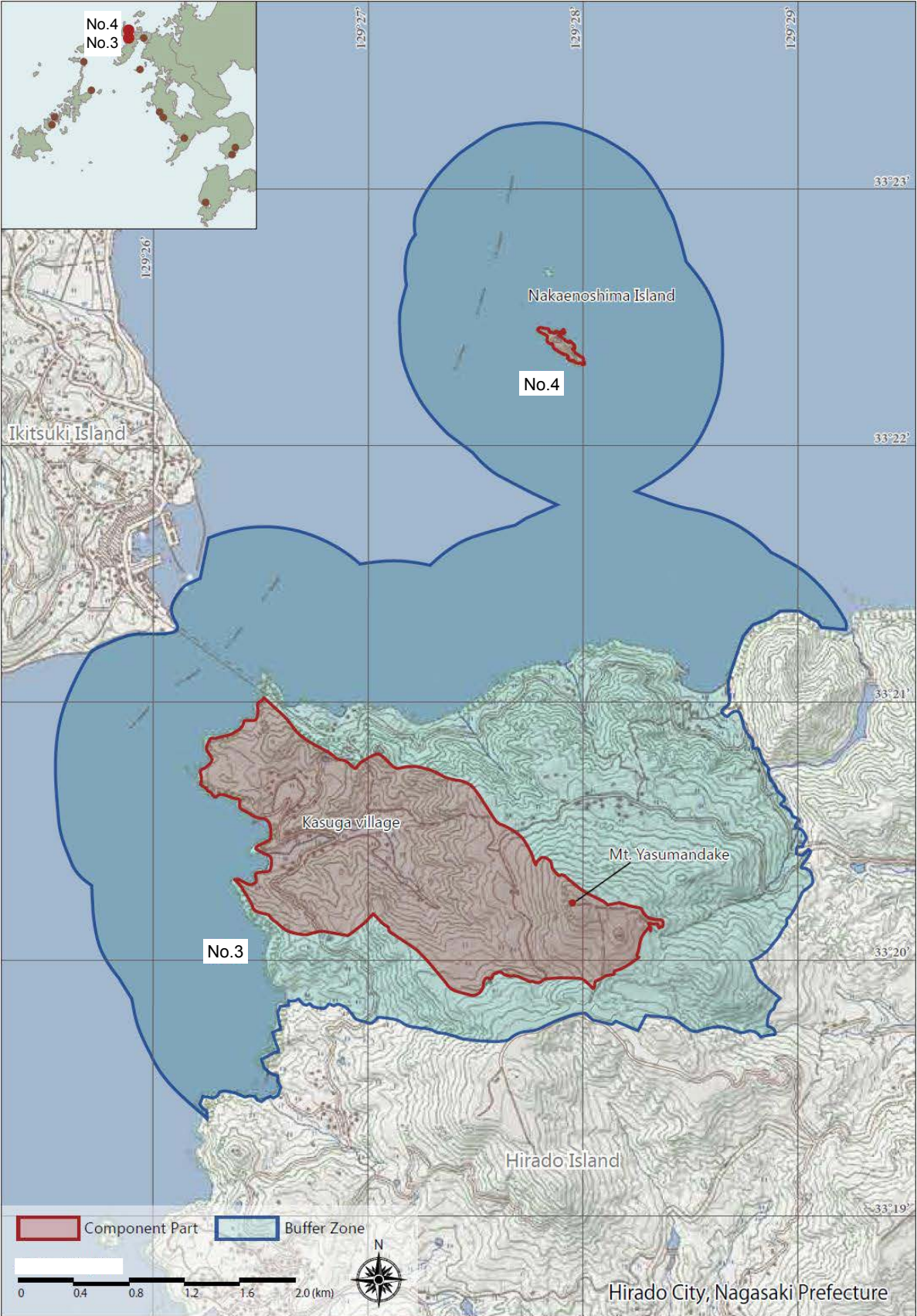
Representative example of villages that venerated sacred places in the forest and Nandogami and in which Buddhist, Shinto and Christian faiths coexist in a multi-layered manner

In the 16th century, all the villagers were baptized following the direction of their feudal lord. There well remain the structure of the hidden Christian village dating back to the period of Christian persecution. Hidden Christians secretly continued their Christian faith by venerating sacred places in the forest, Christian graves and Nandogami in their houses during the ban on Christianity. Mt. Yasumandake has been a symbolic mountain of coexistence of Buddhist, Shinto and Christian faiths in a multi-layered manner.

2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component parts and buffer zone



4.Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity

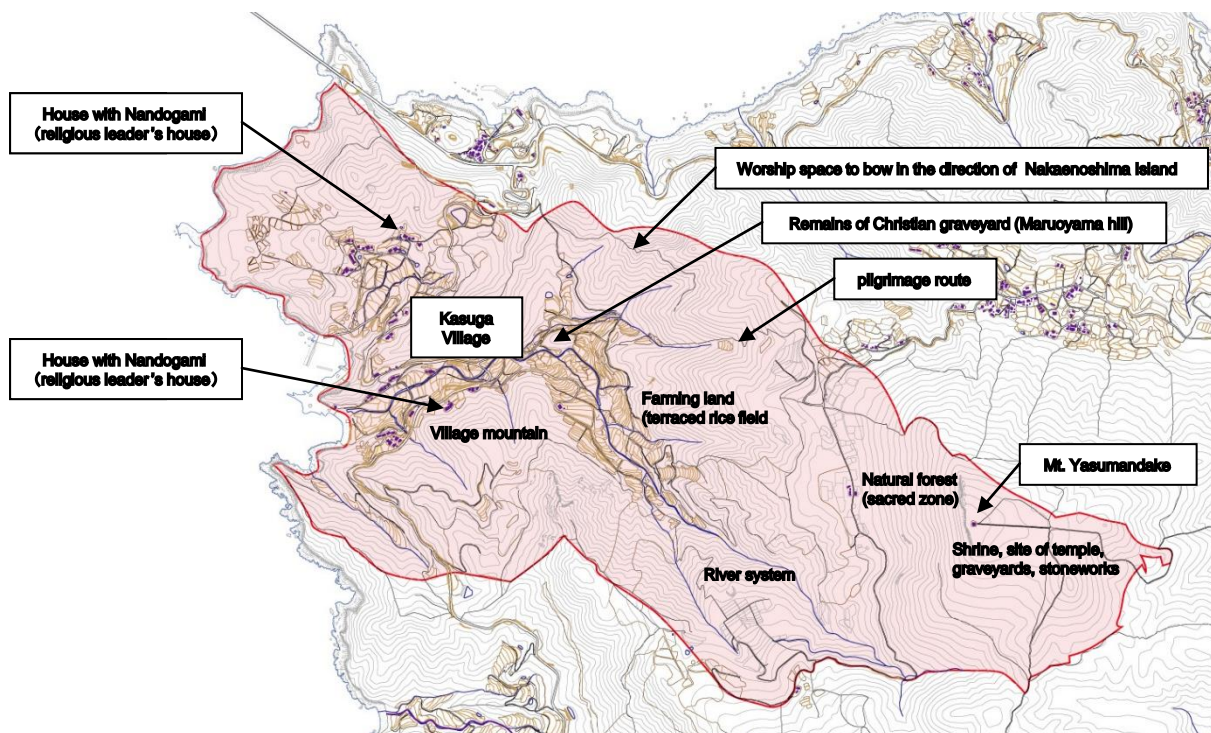


Photo 2-15 Panoramic view of Kasuga village and Mt. Yasumandake









Figure 2-5 Kasuga Makizu [1866]

5, Map indicating location of elements express the Outstanding Universal Value



6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the village		Summary
 Sacred mountain and island (Mt. Yasumandake and Nakaenoshima)	 Stoneworks on the summit of Mt. Yasumandake	<u>Mt. Yasumandake and Nakaenoshima Island</u> These places were venerated by hidden Christian communities in Kasuga Village and other villages. Mt. Yasumandake is a sacred place where Buddhist, Shinto and Christian fiths coexist in a multi-layered manner.
 Remains of Christian graveyard (Maruoyama hill)	 Stonework on the top of Maruoyama hill	<u>Remains of Christian graveyards</u> These remains were venerated by hidden Christian communities in the village. Remains of Christian graveyards in the 16 th century are confirmed.
 House with Nandogami	 Items enshrined as Nandogami	<u>House with Nandogami</u> Christian devotional items called Nandogami have been venerated by individuals or small groups. Whip-looking enshrined items are called "Otenpensha", coming from a Portuguese word "Penitencia".

No.4 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)

1. Summary of the site

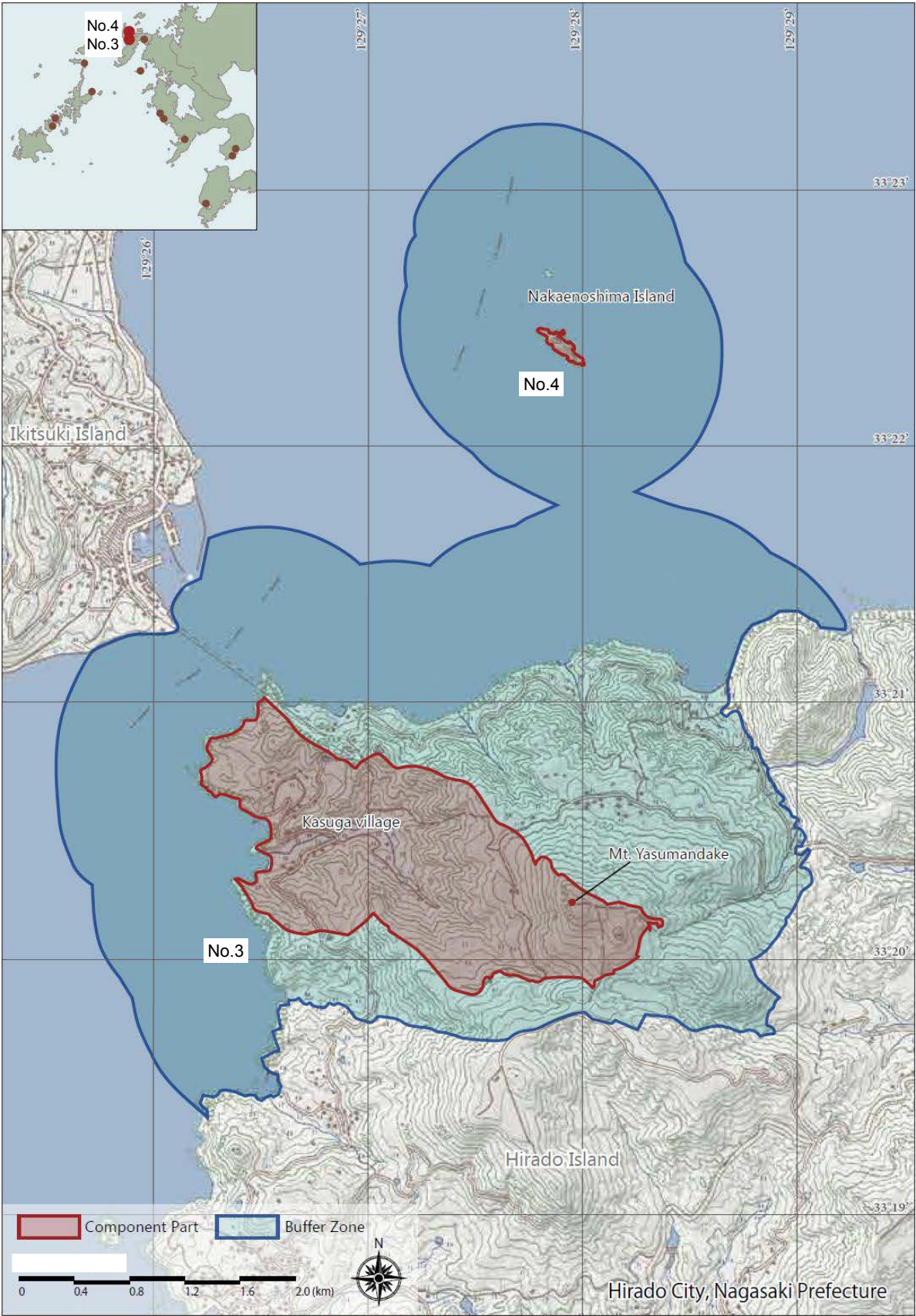
Island that hidden Christians in Hirado area regarded as sacred and gathered holy water for ceremonies such as baptism

Nakaenoshima Island is an important sacred place that express the value together with hidden Christian villages. Hidden Christians in Hirado area (including Ikitsuki and Kasuga) venerated the island as an important place to carry out “Omizutori” ceremony to gather holy water oozing from stones.

2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component parts and buffer zone

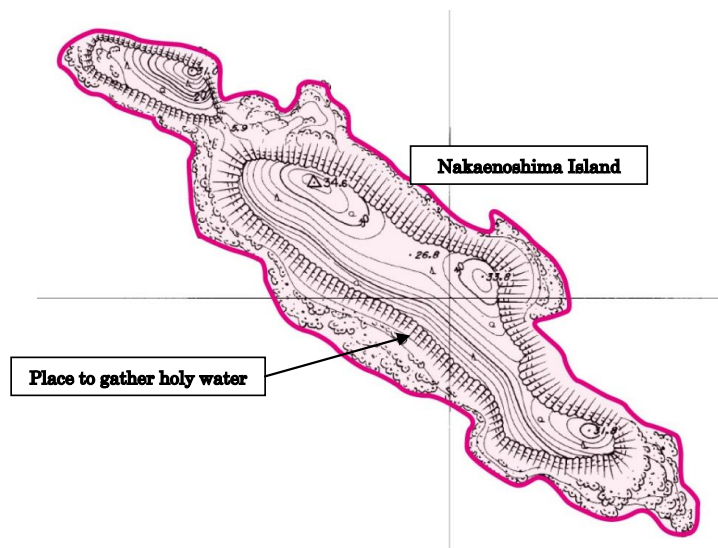


◆Oratio transmits to the present day Latin prayer introduced in the 16th century

Oratio originally means Christian prayer in Latin, and especially in this area it means the Latin prayer that missionaries introduced in the 16th century.

Although its doctrinal meaning was gradually lost through transmission over generations during the ban on Christianity, hidden Christians secretly chanted Oratio and continued their faith in coexistence with Buddhism, Shinto and other traditional faiths.

Oratio has been transmitted till today since its initial introduction in the 16th century. Nakaenoshima Island is still regarded as a sacred site to gather holy water.



↑ Gathering holy water (in 1998)



- The island itself is called “Sanjuwan-sama”, and holy water is still gathered.
- Local Christians were executed on the island in 1622 and 1624, according to missionary reports and other records at that time.



↑ Gathering holy water (in 1955)

No.05 Sakitsu village in Amakusa.

1. Summary of the site

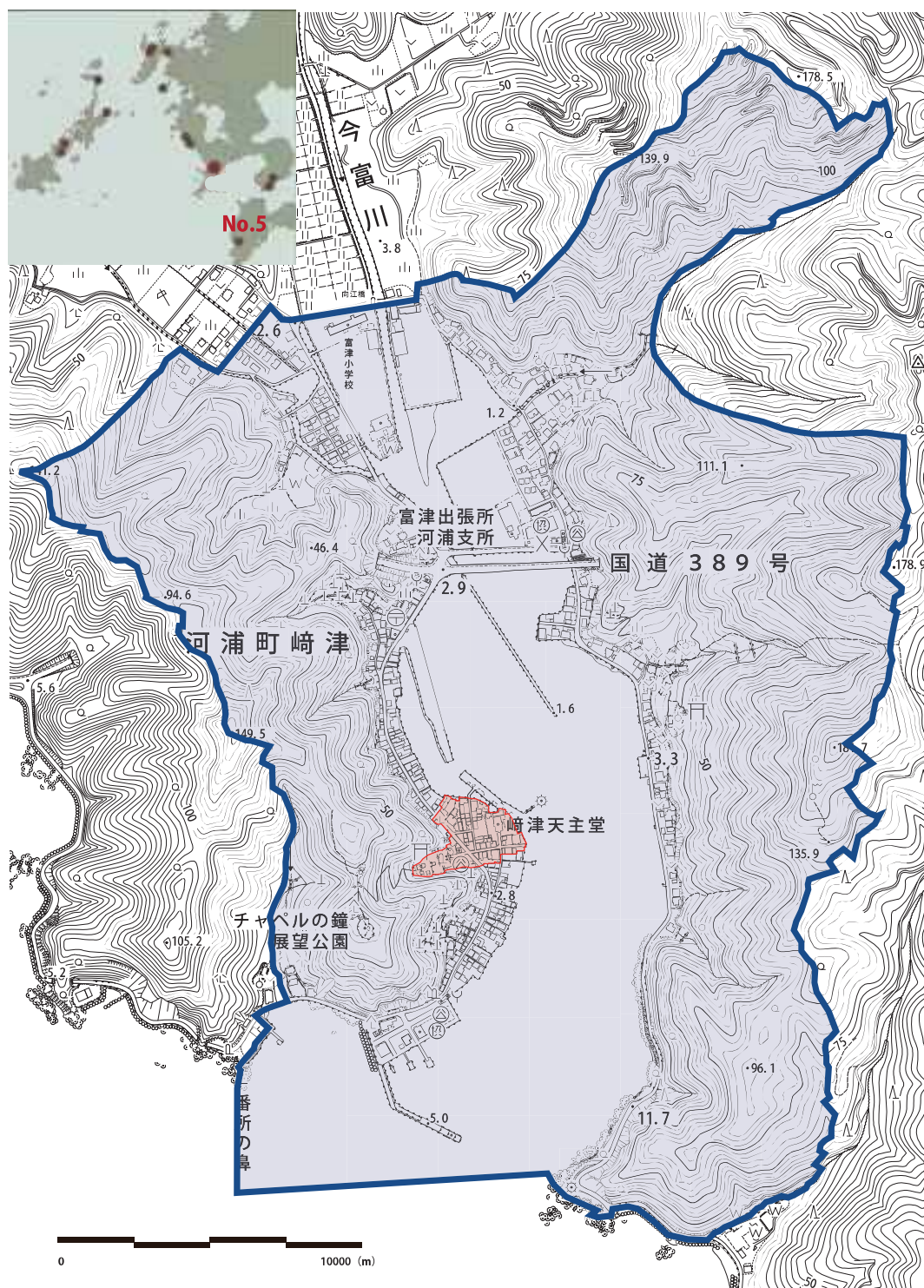
Village that formed a style of practicing the Christian faith specific to the fishing village in coexistence of Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity

Hidden Christians formed an organization to continue the Christian faith centered on their leaders during the ban on Christianity. They outwardly followed Buddhism and Shintoism in order to hide their proper faith, but they chanted Oratio prayer in Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines. A style of practicing the Christian faith specific to the fishing village was formed, such as venerating “Deus” as god of rich haul and using abalone shells as Christian devotional tools by likening their mother-of-pearl pattern to a representation of the Virgin Mary.

2. Full view of the component part



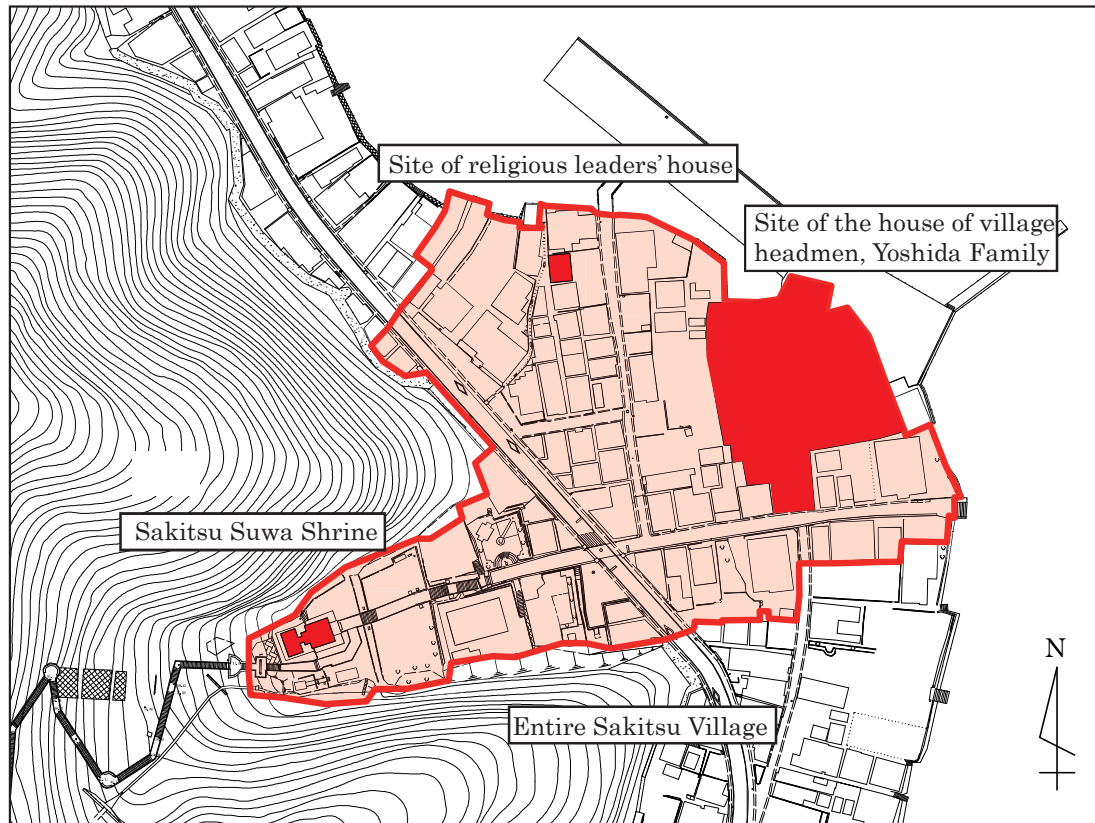
3. Area of the component part and buffer zone















6.Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity



5. Map indicating location of elements express the Outstanding Universal Value



6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the settlement	Summary
 	<p><u>Site of religious leaders' house (iii a)</u></p> <p>This is the site of the house of Mizukata, a religious leader in hidden Christian communities. In this house were kept hidden Christians' devotional tools, such as shells of abalone and razor clam (<i>Atrina pectinata</i>).</p> <p>As their mother-of-pearl pattern was likened to a representation of the Virgin Mary, hidden Christians poured water in the shells to show up the mother-of-pearl patterns.</p>
 	<p><u>Sakitsu Suwa Shrine (iii b)</u></p> <p>This shrine is the place of Amakusa Kuzure crackdown of 1805, in which 71% of the villagers (1,709 out of 2,401 villagers) were revealed to be hidden Christians.</p> <p>They outwardly followed Buddhism and Shintoism, but they chanted Oratio prayer in Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines.</p>
	<p><u>Site of the house of village headmen, Yoshida Family (iii b, vi)</u></p> <p>In the house of village headmen in charge of Sakitsu Village, Efumi ceremony was carried out twice a year to crackdown on hidden Christians. In this ceremony, the hidden Christians stepped on Christian images or medals outwardly without hesitation, but in their houses they chanted a prayer called "Konchirisan-no-Riyaku" meaning miracles of confession in order to ask for forgiveness of sins. Sakitsu Church now stands at the site of the village headmen's house.</p>
     	<p><u>Entire Sakitsu Village (vi)</u></p> <p>Hidden Christians continued their Christian faith during the ban on Christianity during the ban on Christianity. Their Christian faith was influenced by their fishing activity, venerating "Deus" as god of rich haul and chanting Oratio every morning and evening.</p> <p>They used sea-related Christian devotional tools, including medals made of pearl oyster's shell in imitation of medals brought from Europe.</p> <p>In the village still remains trace demonstrating how hidden Christians hid their faith during the ban on Christianity, such as medals hid in the pillars of their houses.</p> <p>The component part area corresponds to the zone demonstrating how the hidden Christians were controlled and how they practiced their Christian faith in secret.</p>
	<p><u>Sakitsu Church</u></p> <p>In 1934, Sakitsu church was designed and constructed by Yosuke Tetsukawa, an architect and master carpenter, born in Kamigoto island, Nagasaki.</p> <p>Father Halbout, the missionary in charge of Sakitsu village, desired to build the church at the site of the house of village headman, Yoshida family. It is because the site is exactly where E-fumi ceremony had been conducted and it symbolizes the Christian persecution.</p> <p>The floor inside Sakitsu Church has been covered with tatami since the beginning, and it is a very rare case throughout Japan. The church represents the revival of Christian faith in Sakitsu village being handed down secretly for over 200 years, and it plays a symbolic role of the village.</p>

No.6 Settlements in Nozaki Island

1. Summary of the site

Representative example of settlements that coexisted with Shinto communities

During the ban on Christianity, hidden Christians migrated to Nozaki Island, which had been regarded as sacred place of Shintoism. They outwardly followed Okinokojima Shrine but continued their Christian faith in Shinto guise centered on their leaders.

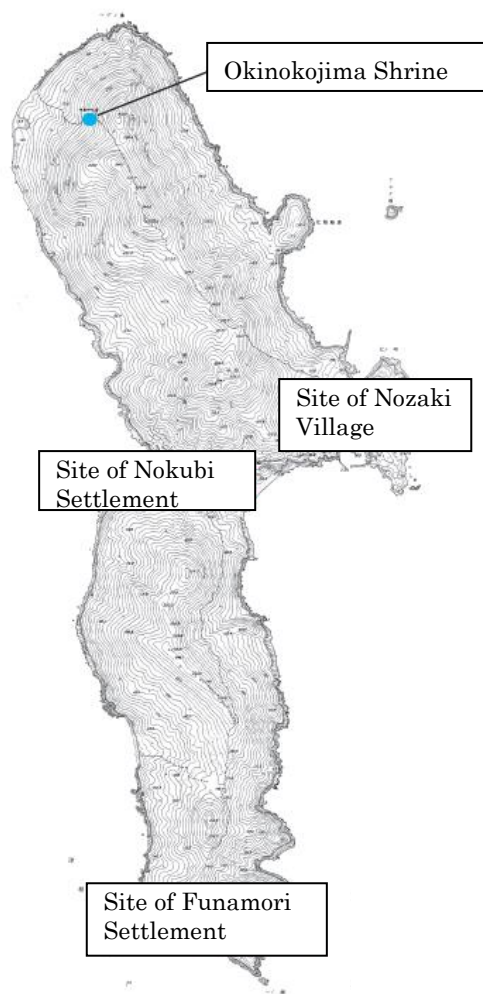
2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component part and buffer zone

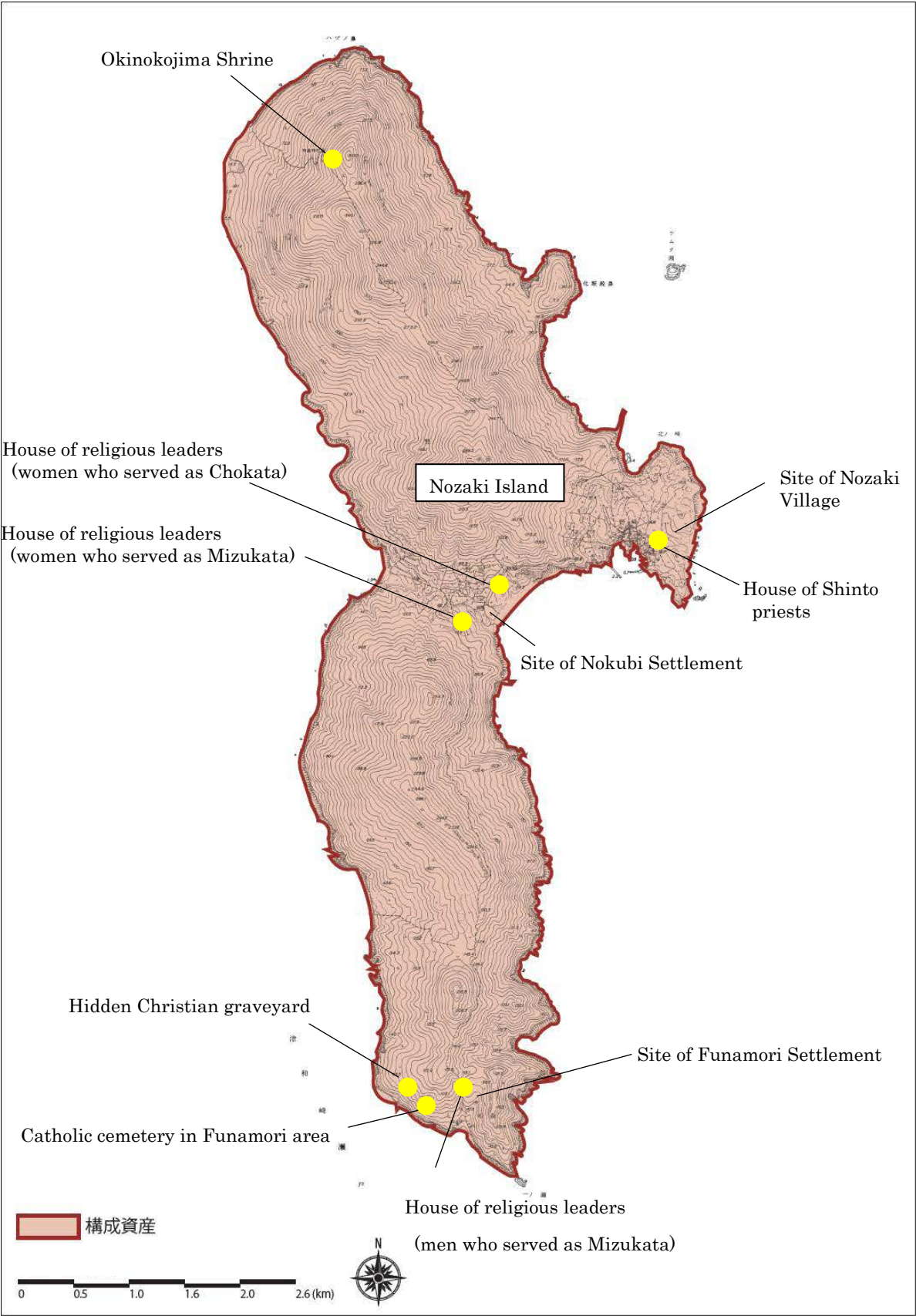


4. Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity









Maekatamura Nozakigo Azazu (around 1877)

5. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the settlements	Summary
	<p><u>Entire Nozaki Island</u></p> <p>The island has been an important point for maritime traffic between Japan and the East Asia since old times. After Japanese missions to Tang China changed their navigation route to via the Goto Islands in the 8th century, Okinokojima Shinto Shrine was built to pray for safe voyage. Many people across the Goto Islands followed this shrine and regarded it as primary sacred site in the Goto Islands.</p>
	<p><u>Site of Nokubi Settlement</u></p> <p>This settlement was established by hidden Christians who migrated from Sotome via the Goto Islands. They continued the Christian faith following their religious leaders called Chokata and Mizukata during the ban on Christianity, then all of them rejoined the Catholic Church in the Meiji period. Although the settlement is now uninhabited due to moving out of all the villagers in 1971, there remain site of houses of Chokata and Mizukata, as well as land use patterns in the settlement during the ban on Christianity.</p>
	<p><u>House of religious leaders (women who served as Chokata)</u></p> <p>This is the site of house of women who served as Chokata, the highest position in hidden Christian communities. It is located near the center of the settlement. On a hill just in the eastern part of the site was constructed Former Nokubi Church in 1908.</p>
	<p><u>House of religious leaders (women who served as Mizukata)</u></p> <p>This is the site of house of women who served as Mizukata, who administered baptism in place of missionaries during the ban on Christianity. It is presumed that the first church in Nokubi Settlement was built at this site in 1882.</p>
	<p><u>Site of Funamori Settlement</u></p> <p>This settlement was established on the southern tip of Nozaki Island by hidden Christians who migrated directly from Sotome. They continued the Christian faith following their religious leaders called Chokata and Mizukata during the ban on Christianity, then all of them rejoined the Catholic Church in the Meiji period. Although the settlement is now uninhabited due to moving out of all the villagers in 1966, there remain site of religious leaders' houses and hidden Christian graveyards, as well as land use patterns in the settlement during the ban on Christianity.</p>
	<p><u>House of religious leaders (men who served as Mizukata)</u></p> <p>This is the site of house of men who served as Mizukata, who administered baptism in place of missionaries during the ban on Christianity. There remain stoneworks that demonstrate relationship with Sotome. Mizukata's tombstones are confirmed in a Catholic cemetery.</p>

	<p><u>Hidden Christian graveyard</u></p> <p>This graveyard was formed in the western part of the settlement. According to archaeological excavation, the dead were buried with their faith directed to the east, differently from ordinary Buddhist style directing the face to the north or west.</p>
	<p><u>Site of Nozaki Village</u></p> <p>This village was established in the eastern part of Nozaki Island. There lived Buddhists and followers of Okinokojima Shinto Shrine in the northern tip of the island. The villagers shared a strong bond centered on Shinto priests called Oyake (meaning parent of the community).</p>
	<p><u>Catholic cemetery in Funamori area</u></p> <p>This cemetery was formed in the western part of the settlement in the Meiji period. There are about 40 tombstones of Mizukata, hidden Christians who migrated to the island in the early period and others.</p>
	<p><u>House of Shinto priests</u></p> <p>The family of Okinokojima Shrine's priests lived in this house. It was built in the Meiji period, based on the style of samurai residence in the Edo period. Within the premise was founded a worship space to bow in the direction of Okinokojima Shrine, so that followers prayed to the shrine even when they could not visit the shrine due to bad weather.</p>
	<p><u>Okinokojima Shrine</u></p> <p>This old shrine is said to have been built in 704. It was an important shrine for feudal lords, as Lords of Hirado and Matsuura clans sent representatives to the shrine every year. Many people across the Goto Islands followed this shrine, which was regarded as primary sacred site not only in Hirado area but also in the Goto Islands.</p>
	<p><u>Former Nokubi Church</u></p> <p>After reunion of hidden Christians with missionaries at Oura Cathedral, many hidden Christians in the Goto Islands revealed their faith. However, persecution against them intensified, and some hidden Christians in Nozaki Island were deported to Hirado in 1859. After lifting of the ban on Christianity, former hidden Christians built the first wooden church in Nokubi Settlement in 1882. They gathered funds from cutting into their already scarce expenditure on food and fishing activities, and finally remodeled into the present brick church in 1908.</p>

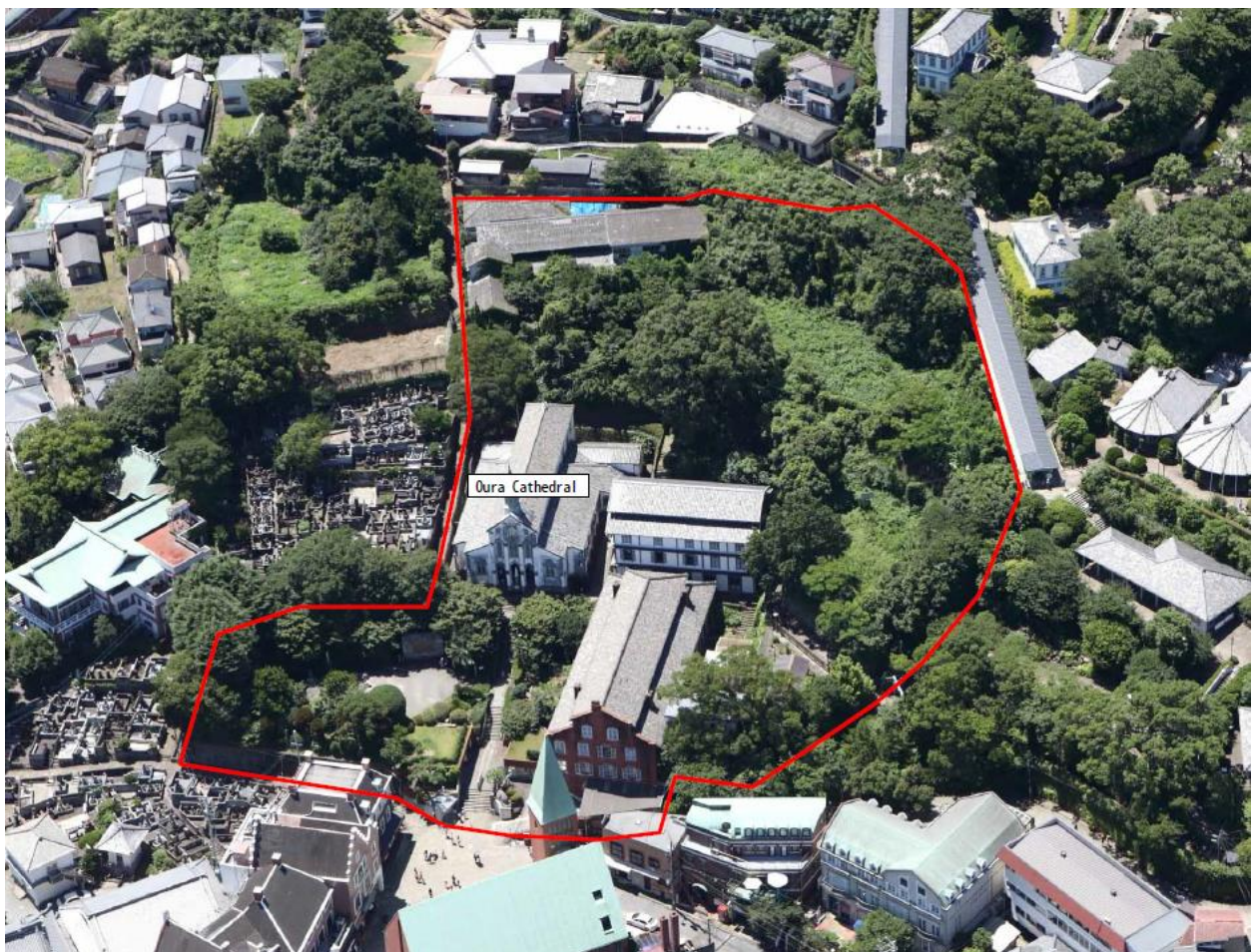
No.7 Oura Cathedral

1. Summary of the site

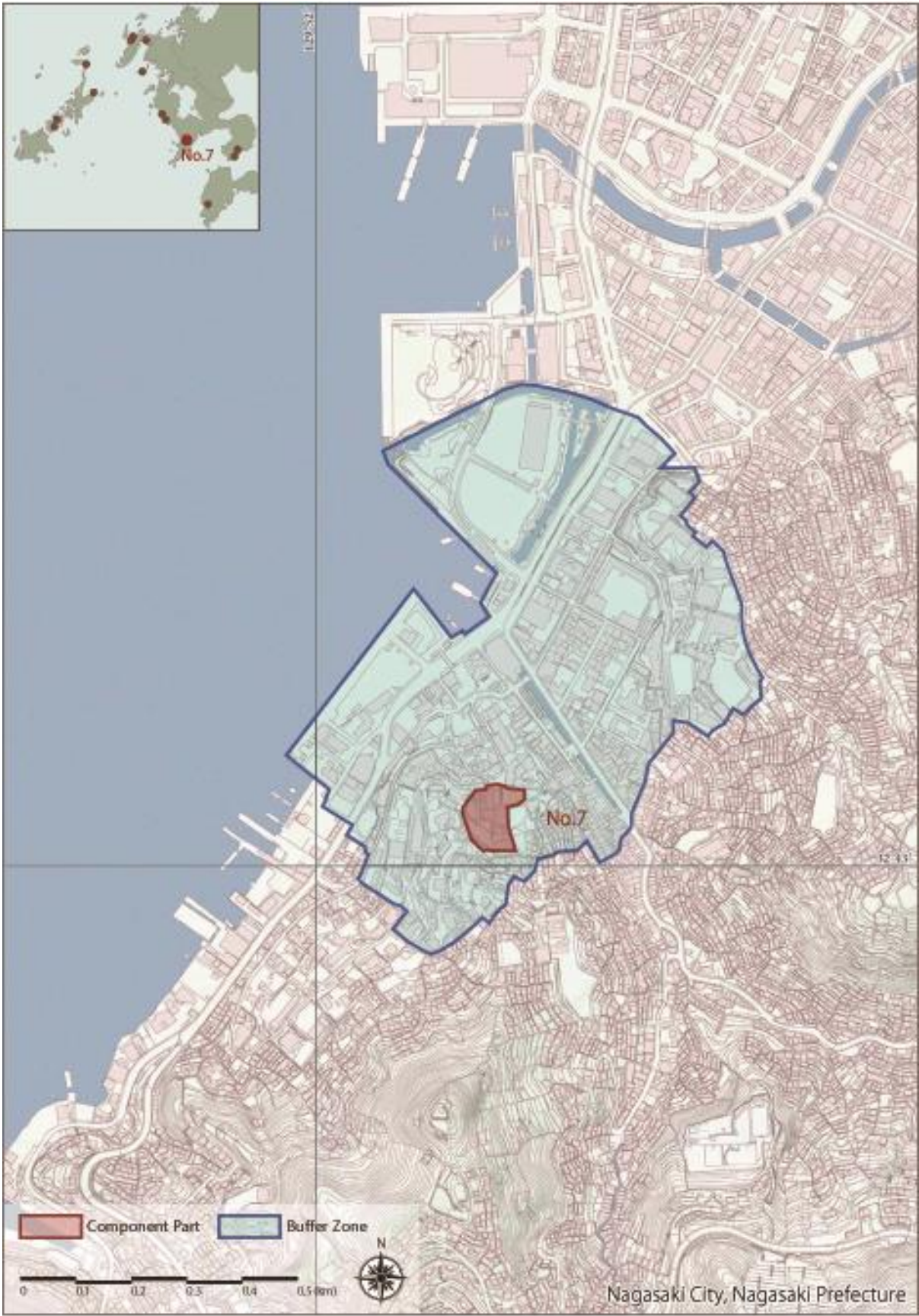
The place where hidden Christians had the first contact with French missionaries

This cathedral was built by the Paris Foreign Missions Society in 1865 for Westerners who lived in the foreign settlement of Nagasaki. This is the place where hidden Christians met French missionaries for the first time in over two centuries. Leaders of hidden Christian communities across the Nagasaki region visited the cathedral secretly one after another, explained the way they continued the Christian faith, and received the guidance on Catholic doctrine. This led to hidden Christians' return to the Catholic Church, therefore the cathedral is associated with the prohibition and persecution of Christianity in Japan.

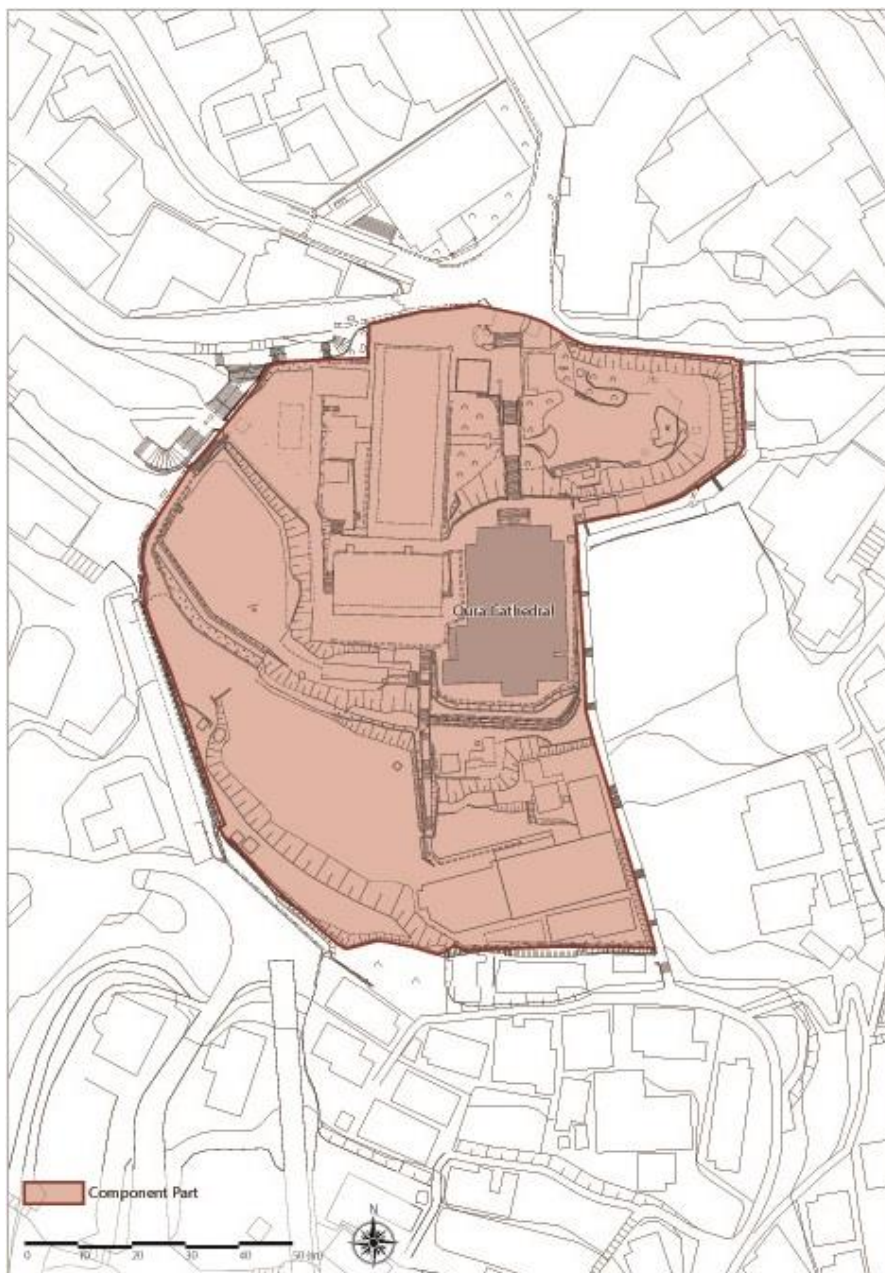
2. Full view of the component part




3. Area of the component part and buffer zone



4. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



5. Summary of the element expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Element	Summary
	<p><u>Oura Cathedral</u></p> <p>This cathedral was built by the Paris Foreign Missions Society in 1865 for Westerners who lived in the foreign settlement of Nagasaki. This is the place where hidden Christians met French missionaries for the first time in over two centuries, and thus it is associated with the end of the prohibition and persecution of Christianity in Japan.</p>

No.8 Settlements in Hisaka Island

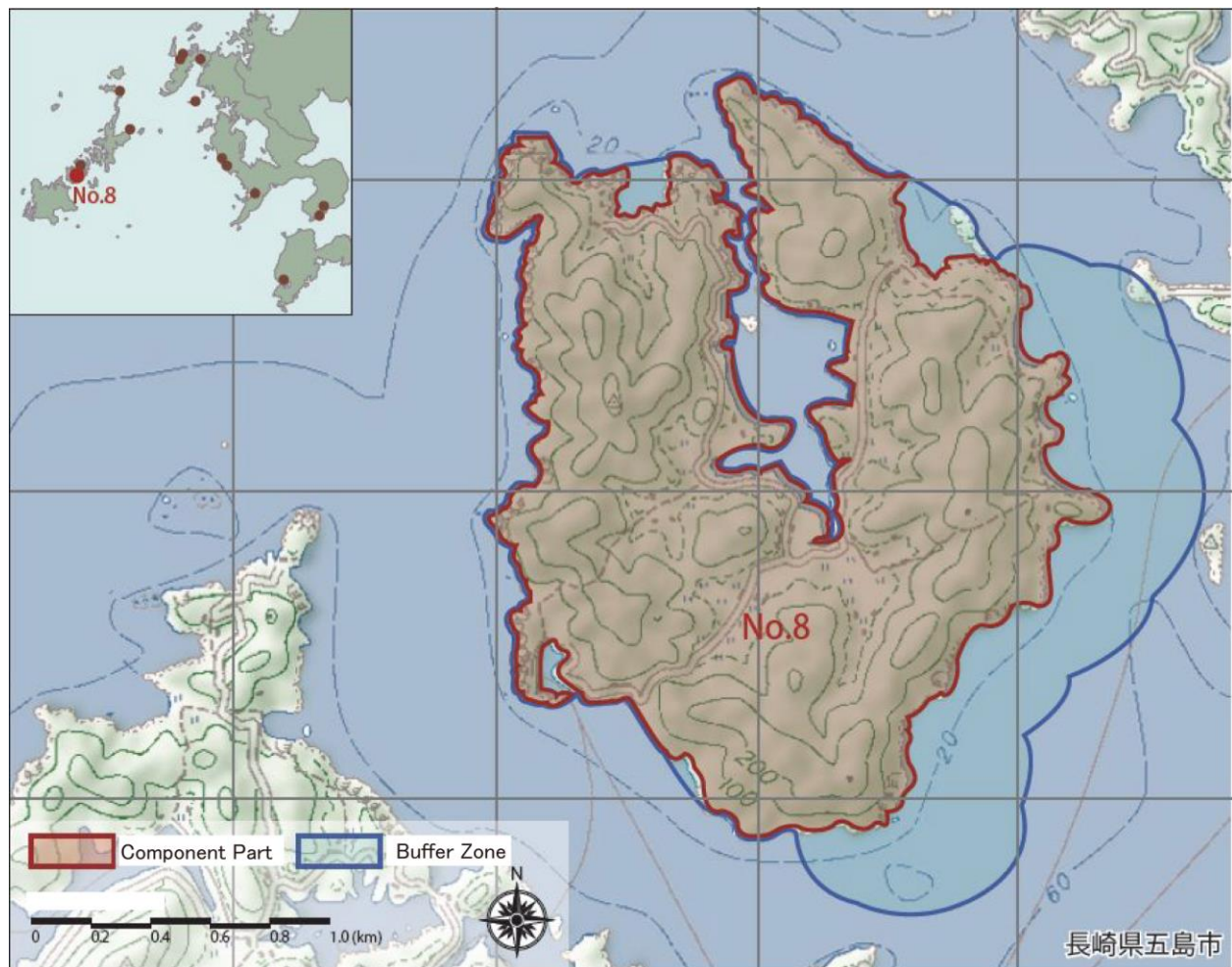
1. Summary of the site

Hidden Christian settlements that cooperated in fishing with Buddhist communities
During the ban on Christianity, hidden Christians migrated to Hisaka Island and built mutually helping relationship with existing Buddhist communities in livelihoods. Hidden Christians continued their Christian faith centered on their leaders under this cooperative relationship with other communities.

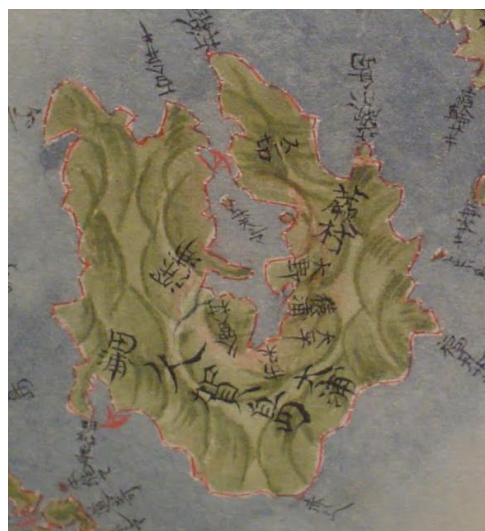
2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component part and buffer zone

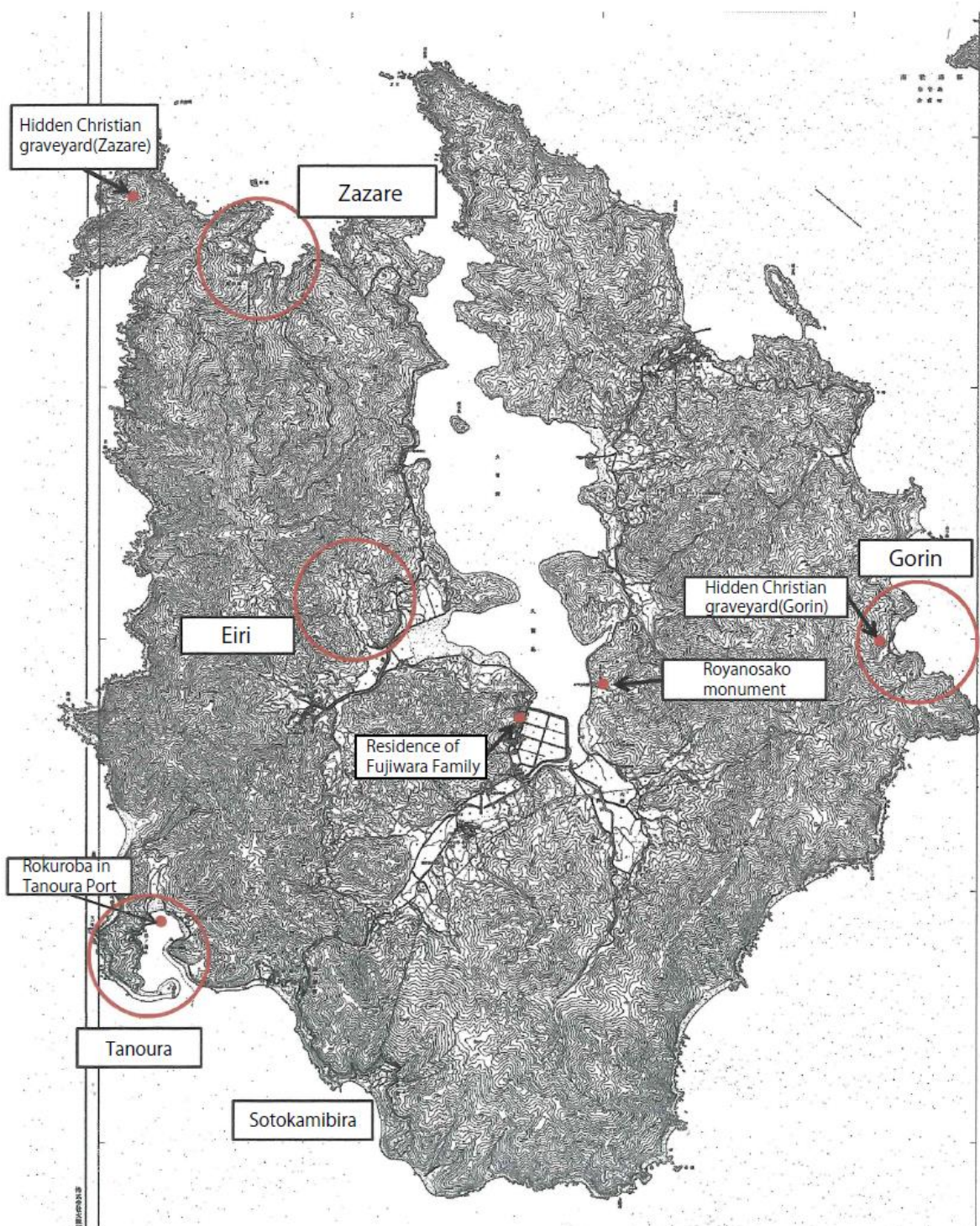


4. Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity






Map of Hisaka Island (drawn in the 19th century)

5. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the settlements	Summary
	<p><u>Rokuroba in Tanoura Port</u></p> <p>Hidden Christians, who migrated from Sotome and settled in Kaminohira, and existing Buddhist community in Tanoura collaborated in fishing and drew fishnet together in this port. This place is physical evidence demonstrating the mutually helping relationship.</p>
	<p><u>Hidden Christian settlements such as Uchikobira</u></p> <p>After migration to the island, the hidden Christians settled in the surroundings of the existing Buddhist communities who lived in a relatively collective way. Hidden Christians' houses were often sparsely located. Hidden Christians secretly continued their faith while maintaining social relationship with existing communities at the minimum level.</p>
	<p><u>Hidden Christian graveyard (Zazare, Obiraki, Eiri, Hamadomari, Gorin)</u></p> <p>Hidden Christian graveyards were made in many places of Hisaka Island. Some hidden Christian graves are confirmed as depicted in a historical record "Tshutoninbetsucho" written during the ban on Christianity.</p>
	<p><u>Epitaph of a religious leader, Mr. Hatada Eihachi</u></p> <p>There are epitaph of influential leaders of hidden Christian communities in Hisaka Island, who secretly contacted French missionaries stationed in Oura Cathedral during the ban on Christianity. Such epitaph has different style from other graves, indicating those leaders were highly respected in the communities.</p>
	<p><u>Epitaph of a religious leader, Mr. Nohama Rikizo</u></p> <p>Mr. Nohama Rikizo was an influential leader of hidden Christian communities in Hisaka Island. He was imprisoned and martyred when Royanosako crackdown broke out in 1868. It is inscribed in his epitaph that he died in Saruura Prison.</p>
	<p><u>Royanosako monument</u></p> <p>In this place Hisaka Kuzure crackdown broke out in 1868. Many hidden Christians were locked up in a narrow prison, resulting in martyrdom of as many as 42 of them. This incident led to a strong protest from the Western powers and lifting of the ban on Christianity in 1873.</p>

	<p><u>Residence of Fujiwara Family</u></p> <p>Fujiwara Family had influence on industries in Hisaka Island from the middle of the Edo period. There is an episode that this family gave refuge to hidden Christian servants when Royanosako crackdown broke out.</p>
	<p><u>Christian devotional tools (Maria Kannon in Eiri)</u></p> <p>This Maria Kannon has been kept in the house of hidden Christian leaders' family of Eiri Settlement in the island. This family did not rejoin the Catholic Church and continued the way they practiced the Christian faith during the ban on Christianity. Inside the case for the Maria Kannon are also kept coins called Kan-ei Tshuho used in the Edo period.</p>
	<p><u>Former Gorin Church</u></p> <p>After reunion of hidden Christians with missionaries at Oura Cathedral, many hidden Christians in the Goto Islands revealed their faith. However, persecution against them intensified, and some hidden Christians in Nozaki Island were imprisoned in 1868. After lifting of the ban on Christianity, former hidden Christians built a wooden church in Hamawaki Settlement in 1881. This church was later moved to Gorin area and still stands there.</p>

No.9 Shitsu Village in Sotome

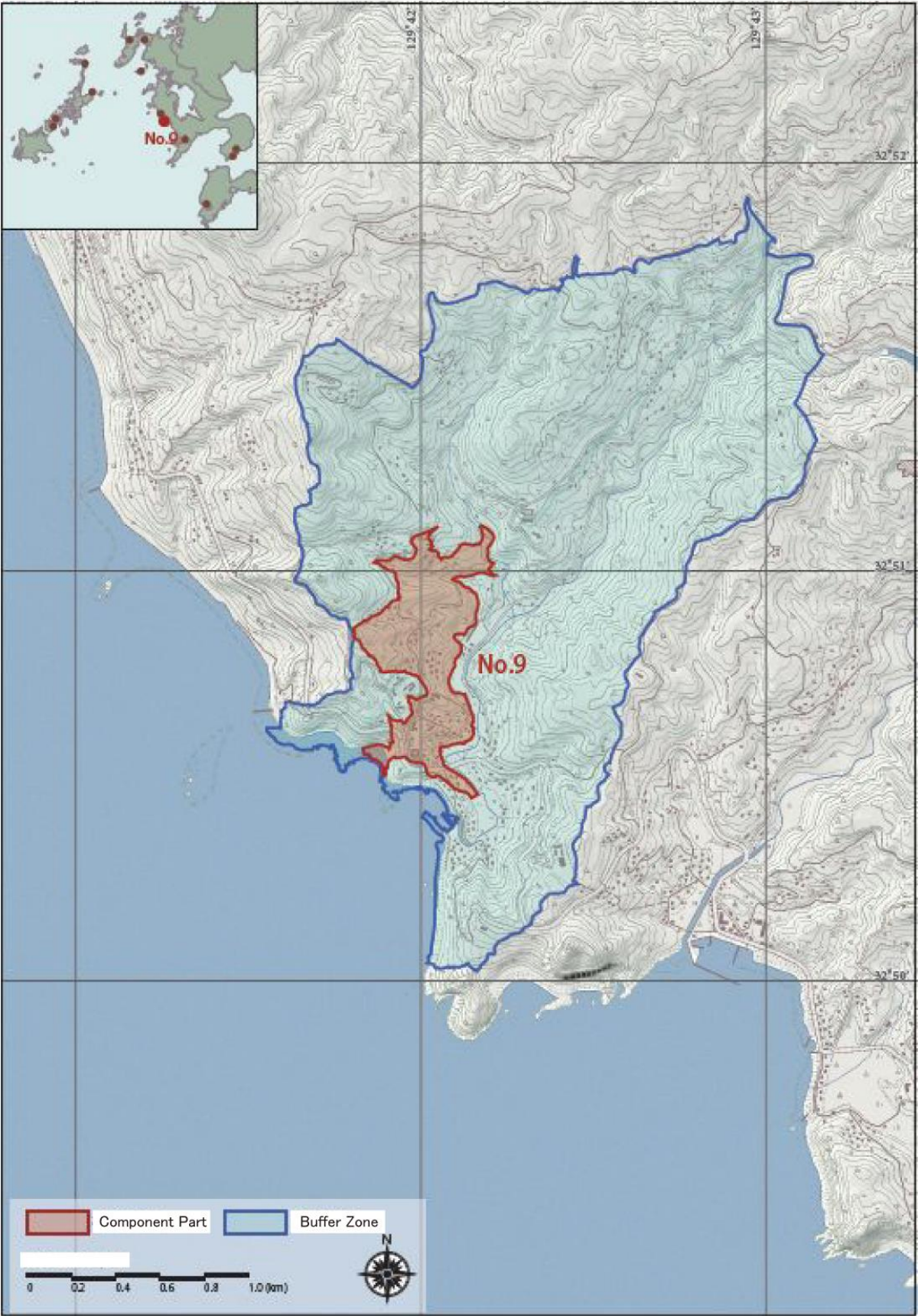
1. Summary of the site

Village that transmitted Christian icons, the own doctrine and liturgical calendar
After initial introduction in the 16 th century, Christianity was continued in an organizational manner centered on religious leaders even during the ban on Christianity. Hidden Christians transmitted various Christian items, such as doctrine, liturgical calendar and icons that were created in the early period of Christian persecution. Their graves look like Buddhist ones, but they buried like a modified coffin in a distinctive way.

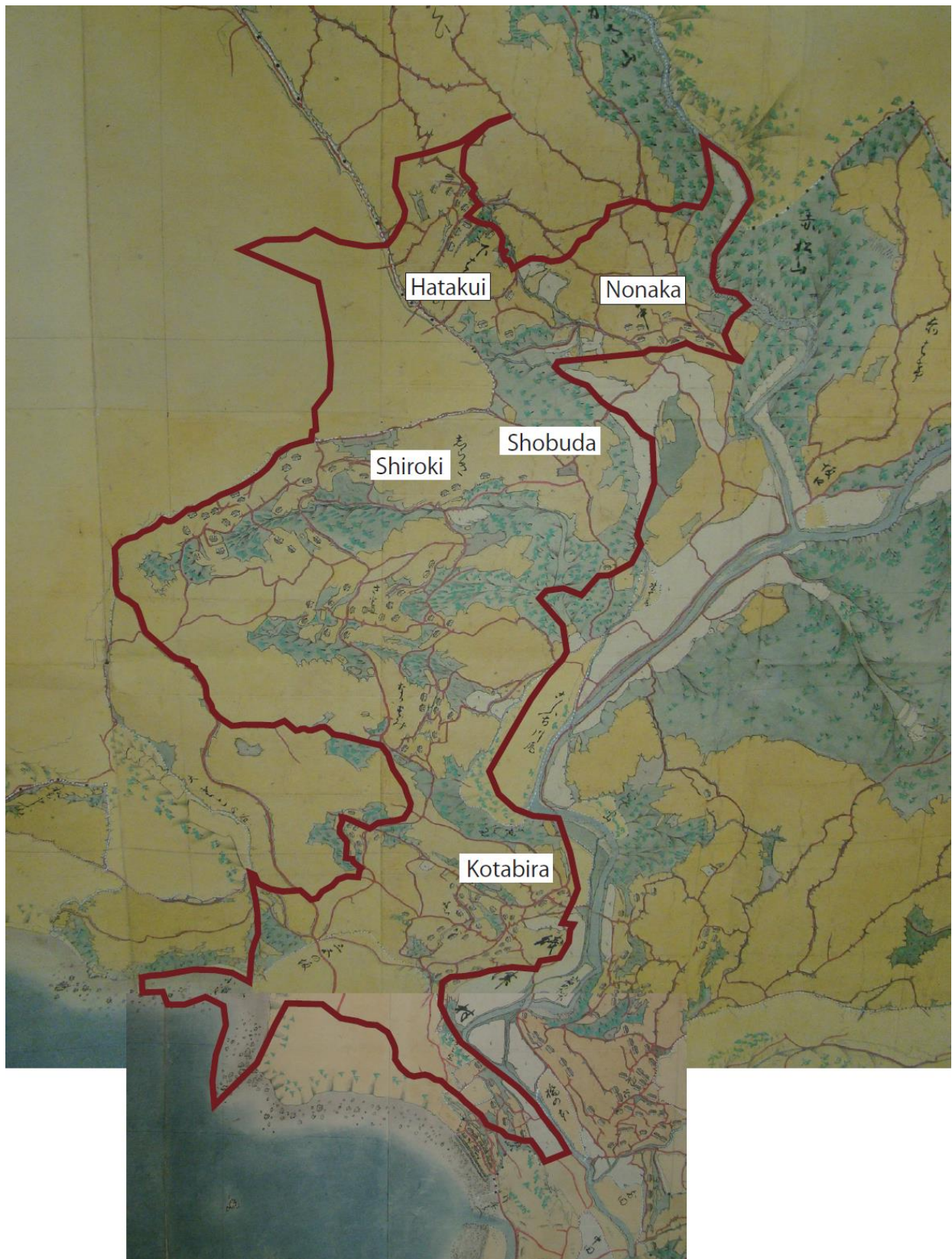
2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component part and buffer zone

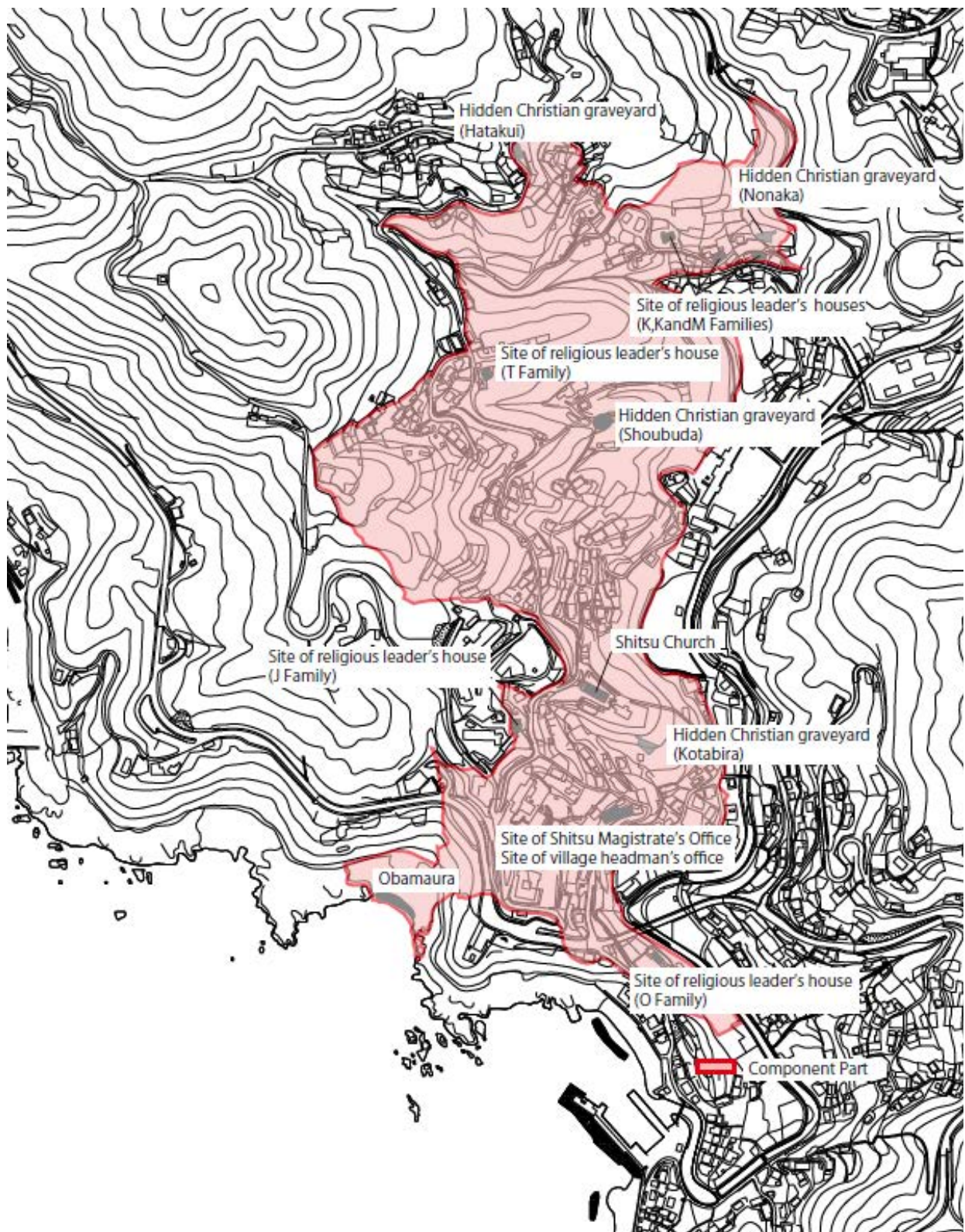


4. Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity












Map drawn in 1862



5. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the village	Summary
	<p><u>Entire village (Sato, Naka and Shiroki communities)</u></p> <p>There were three hidden Christian communities named Sato, Naka and Shiroki in Shitsu Village. Each community was led by “Jihiyaku” to continue the Christian faith in a self-coordinated manner without priests. The aspect of the village during the ban on Christianity was depicted in a pictorial map of 1862, names of places found in this map, such as Satomichi, Nonaka and Shiroki, correspond to the above-mentioned three hidden Christian communities.</p>
	<p><u>Site of religious leaders' house (J Family)</u></p> <p>This is the site of religious leader's house that kept an icon called “the Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary” that was created in Nagasaki in the early period of Christian persecution. This is also the place a French missionary met hidden Christians for the first time in this village after the “Discovery of Hidden Christians” in 1865. Although the house was renovated, there remains the site of the house.</p>
	<p><u>Site of religious leaders' house (O Family)</u></p> <p>This is the site of religious leader's house that kept an icon called “the Saint Michael” that was created in Nagasaki in the early period of Christian persecution. Although the house was renovated, there remains the site of the house in the place depicted in the pictorial map of 1862.</p>
	<p><u>Site of religious leaders' houses (K, K and M Families)</u></p> <p>In Nonaka community, there well remains the aspect of the period of Christian persecution, such as houses, farming lands and graveyards. Nonaka community had a central role in the village, and many religious leaders lived there. In their houses were kept items related with the Christian faith, such as doctrine and Catholic liturgical calendar. Epitaph of the religious leaders are in Nonaka Graveyard.</p>
	<p><u>Site of religious leaders' house (O Family)</u></p> <p>This is the house of Shiroki community's religious leaders. Inside the house they carried out hidden Christian ceremonies and baptism. Although the house was renovated, there remains the site of the house in the place depicted in the pictorial map of 1862. Epitaph of the religious leaders are in Shobuda Graveyard.</p>

	<p><u>Hidden Christian graveyard (Kotabira)</u></p> <p>This graveyard dates back to the period of Christian persecution as depicted in the pictorial map of 1862, and it is located in bamboo forest under and southern to Shitsu Church. There are many stone remains piling schist in the graveyard, although many graves are thought to have been reburied or renovated till today.</p>
	<p><u>Hidden Christian graveyard (Shobuda)</u></p> <p>This graveyard dates back to the period of Christian persecution as depicted in the pictorial map of 1862, and it was used by Sato and Shiroki communities. Although the graves look like traditional one of Japan, hidden Christians buried in a different way from Buddhists, rather like a modified coffin bending knees of the dead, laying on their left side of the bodies and with their face directed to the south.</p>
	<p><u>Hidden Christian graveyard (Hatakui)</u></p> <p>This graveyard dates back to the period of Christian persecution as depicted in the pictorial map of 1862, and it was used by Hatakui community that belonged to Sato or Naka communities. There is epitaph of hidden Christian leaders. Catholic graves with inscription of 1871 are confirmed there, indicating there were Catholics even before the lifting of the ban on Christianity in 1873.</p>
	<p><u>Hidden Christian graveyard (Nonaka)</u></p> <p>This graveyard dates back to the period of Christian persecution as depicted in the pictorial map of 1862, and it was used by Naka community. Although the graves look like traditional one of Japan, hidden Christians buried in a different way from Buddhists, rather like a modified coffin bending knees of the dead, laying on their left side of the bodies and with their face directed to the south.</p>
	<p><u>Site of Shitsu Magistrate's Office</u></p> <p>This is the site of Saga clan's office that ruled Shitsu Village during the ban on Christianity. According to the pictorial map of 1862, though most buildings in the village had straw-thatched roof, the office had tiled roof, indicating people of high rank and prestige lived in it. After the lifting of the ban on Christianity, a series of Catholic vocational facilities were constructed.</p>
	<p><u>Site of village headman's office</u></p> <p>The village headmen were hidden Christians for generations. In their office was kept a copper statue called "Inassho-sama", coming from Ignatius of Loyola, one of the founders of the Society of Jesus. The statue looks jumping, dancing and raising his hand. On New Year's day, hidden Christians offered liquor (sake) to this statue and venerated it.</p>

	<p><u>Obamaura</u></p> <p>This beach is the starting point of the migration of hidden Christians following feudal clans' policy in the 17th century, leading to the spread of Catholic liturgical calendar to remote islands. This is also the beach that French missionaries landed to visit Sotome after the Discovery of Hidden Christians in 1865.</p>
	<p><u>Shitsu Church</u></p> <p>Missionaries visited Shitsu Village in the same year they met hidden Christians at Oura Cathedral. Hidden Christians in Shitsu received missionaries' guidance one after another. After lifting of the ban on Christianity, former hidden Christians built a temporary church with a thatched roof in 1876. The present Shitsu Church was built in 1882, and local Christians volunteered in site preparation work and construction of stone walls.</p>

No.10 Ono Village

1. Summary of the site

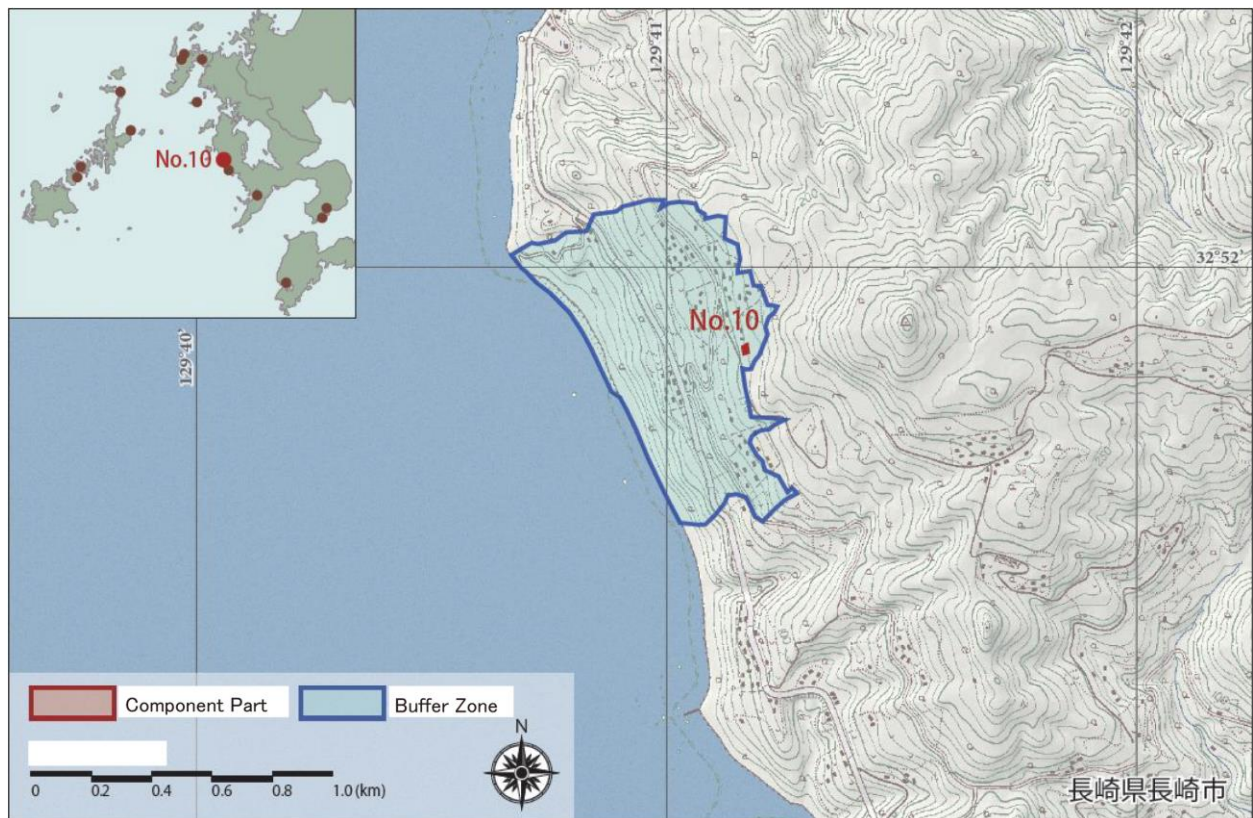
Hidden Christian village that used Shinto shrines to hide their faith

Missionaries visited Shitsu Village in the same year they met hidden Christians at Oura Cathedral. Hidden Christians in Shitsu received missionaries' guidance one after another. Christians in Ono Village regularly went to Shitsu Church constructed in 1882, but Ono Church was built for their convenience in 1893 with locally gathered stones.

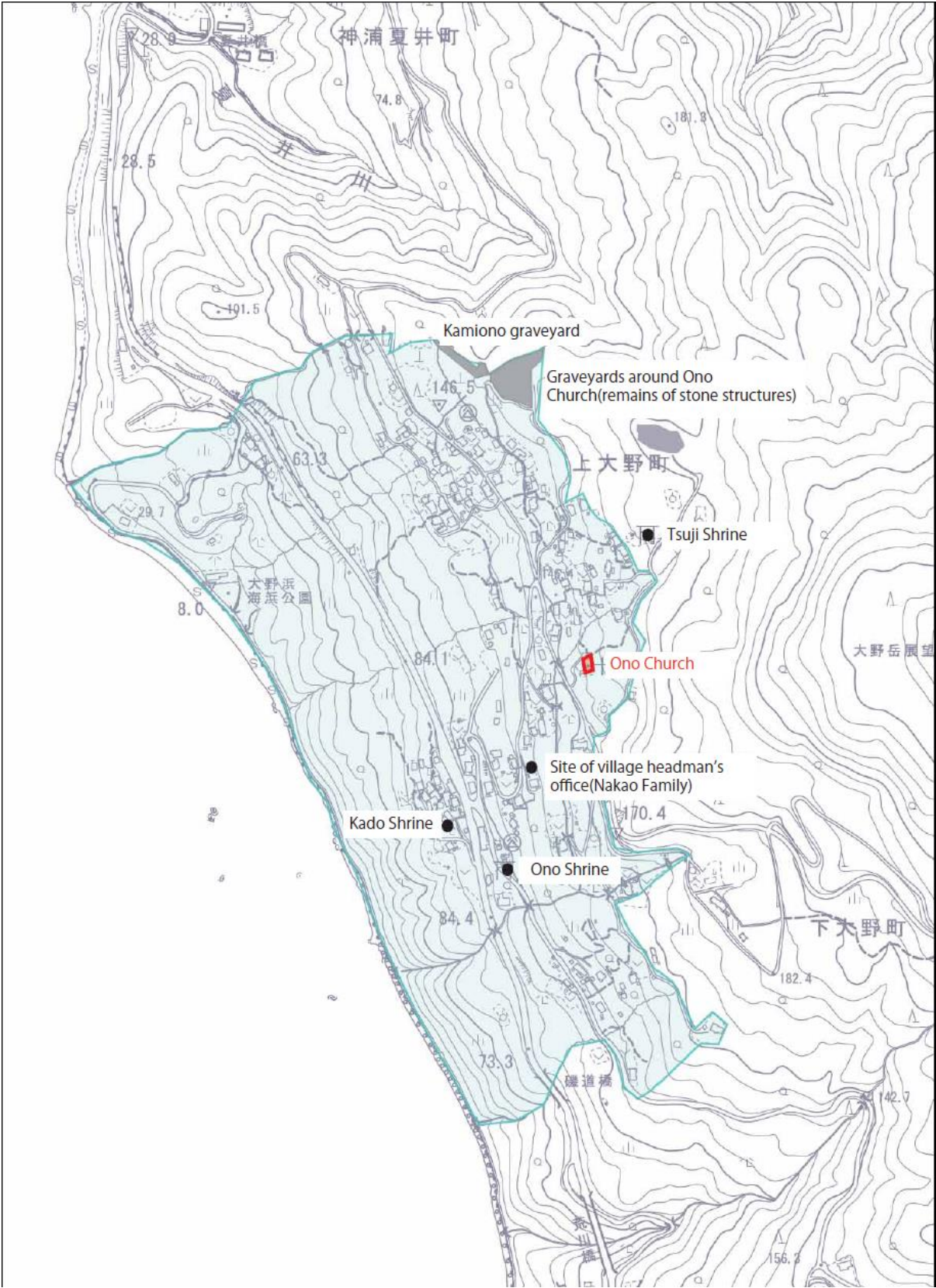
2. Full view of the component part




3. Area of the component part








4. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



5. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Element in the village	Summary
	<p><u>Ono Church</u></p> <p>Ono Church bears testimony to the return of hidden Christian communities to the Catholic Church. It has characteristic exterior designed by a French missionary utilising local masonry technique.</p>

Related elements in the surroundings of the church building

Elements in the village	Summary
	<p><u>Ono Village</u></p> <p>Hidden Christians of Ono Village were baptized and rejoined the Catholic Church after the lifting of the ban on Christianity in 1873. Their address in the baptismal record indicates that Ono Village was hidden Christian village.</p>
	<p><u>Ono Shrine</u></p> <p>The year of its first construction is not known, but there is a record in Omura Gosonki that it was repaired in September, 1671. It existed throughout the period of Christian persecution and most villagers were its followers.</p>
	<p><u>Kado Shrine</u></p> <p>This shrine is the guardian deity of Kado community. The shrine is said to enshrine “Sanjuwan-sama”, who escaped to this village when the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion broke out in 1637. The hidden Christians in the village venerated the shrine. It is now reconstructed in reinforced concrete. It also enshrines stone monuments that were venerated by hidden Christians.</p>
	<p><u>Tsuji Shrine</u></p> <p>This shrine has been maintained in Tsuji community over generations since the period of Christian persecution. Enshrined is the god of mountains, called “Sanjuwan-sama”. A family in Tsuji community kept a manuscript of Oratio prayer and secretly chanted in their house.</p>
	<p><u>Kamiono graveyard</u></p> <p>Ono Village has owned and managed this graveyard since the period of Christian persecution. There used to be many stone graves in Buddhist guise, but they were renovated to a pagoda and an ossuary (charnel house) was built.</p>



Graveyards around Ono Church (remains of stone structures)

These graveyards are in a mountain forest, and there are many groups of hidden Christian graves piling schist and putting stone plates on the top. Some of these graves were renovated but the epitaph of other graves remains unchanged.



Site of village headman's office

There were three village headman's offices in Konoura Village during the ban on Christianity. Nakao Family was the head of Ono Village, and they also served as priest of Ono Shrine for 5 generations till 1950s. Their house does not exist today but there are remains of its stone walls.

No.11 Settlements in Kuroshima Island

1. Summary of the site

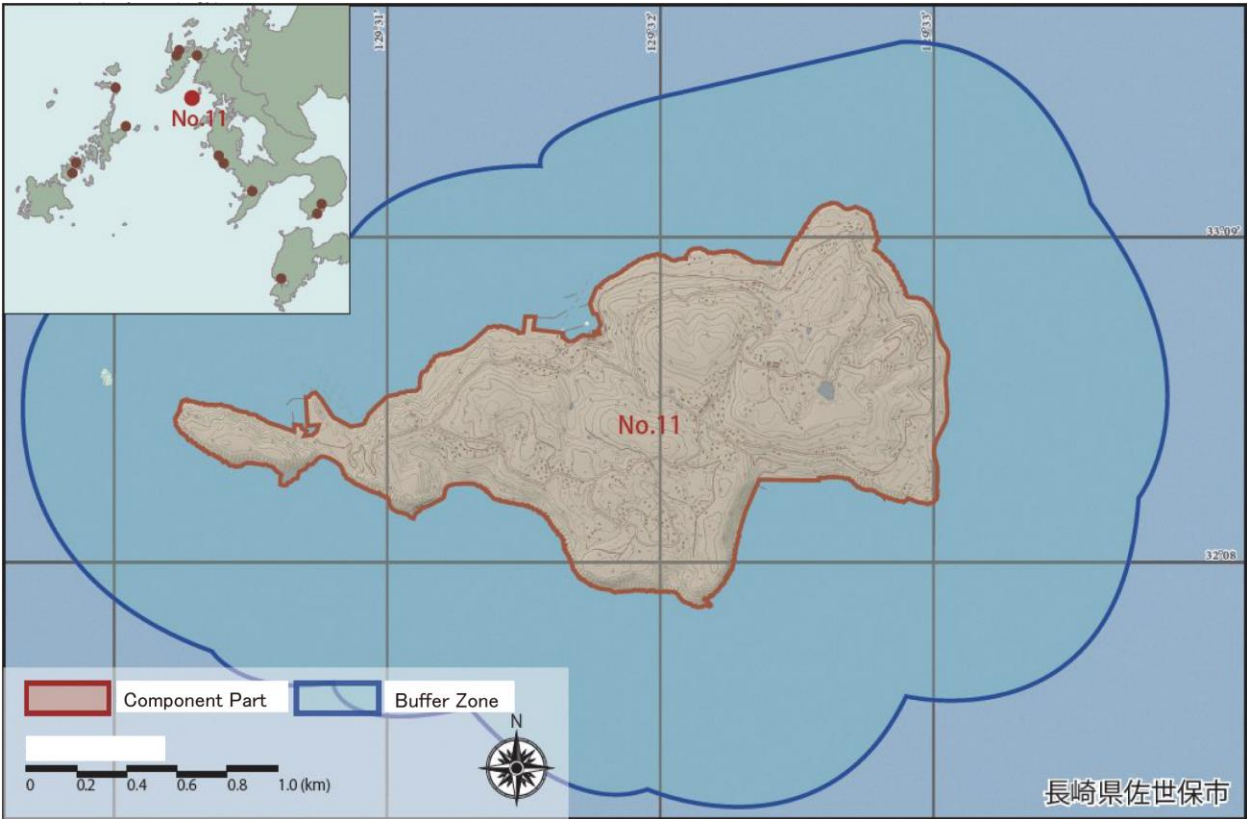
Representative hidden Christian village that coexisted with Buddhist temple

Hidden Christians migrated to Kuroshima Island during the ban on Christianity. They put Maria Kannon statues in the main hall of a Buddhist temple in connivance of the temple. They secretly prayed to the statues and continued their Christian faith centered on their leaders.

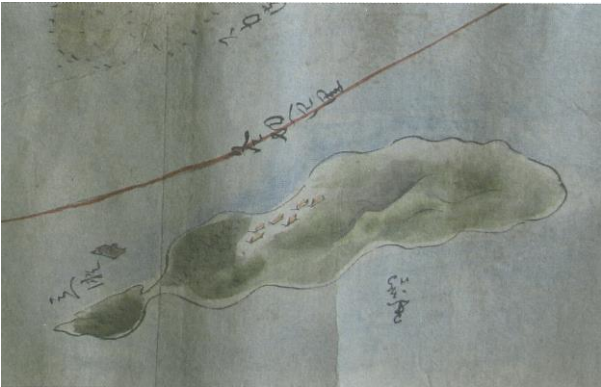
2. Full view of the component part



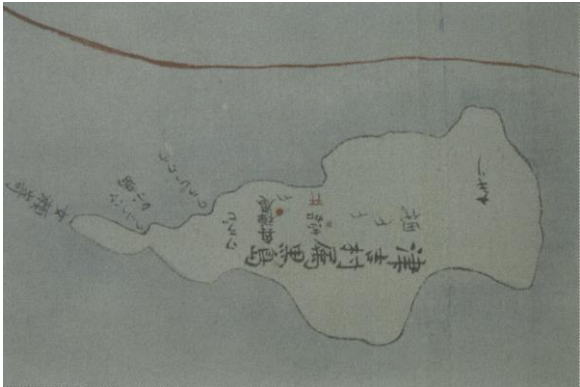
3. Area of the component part



4. Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity

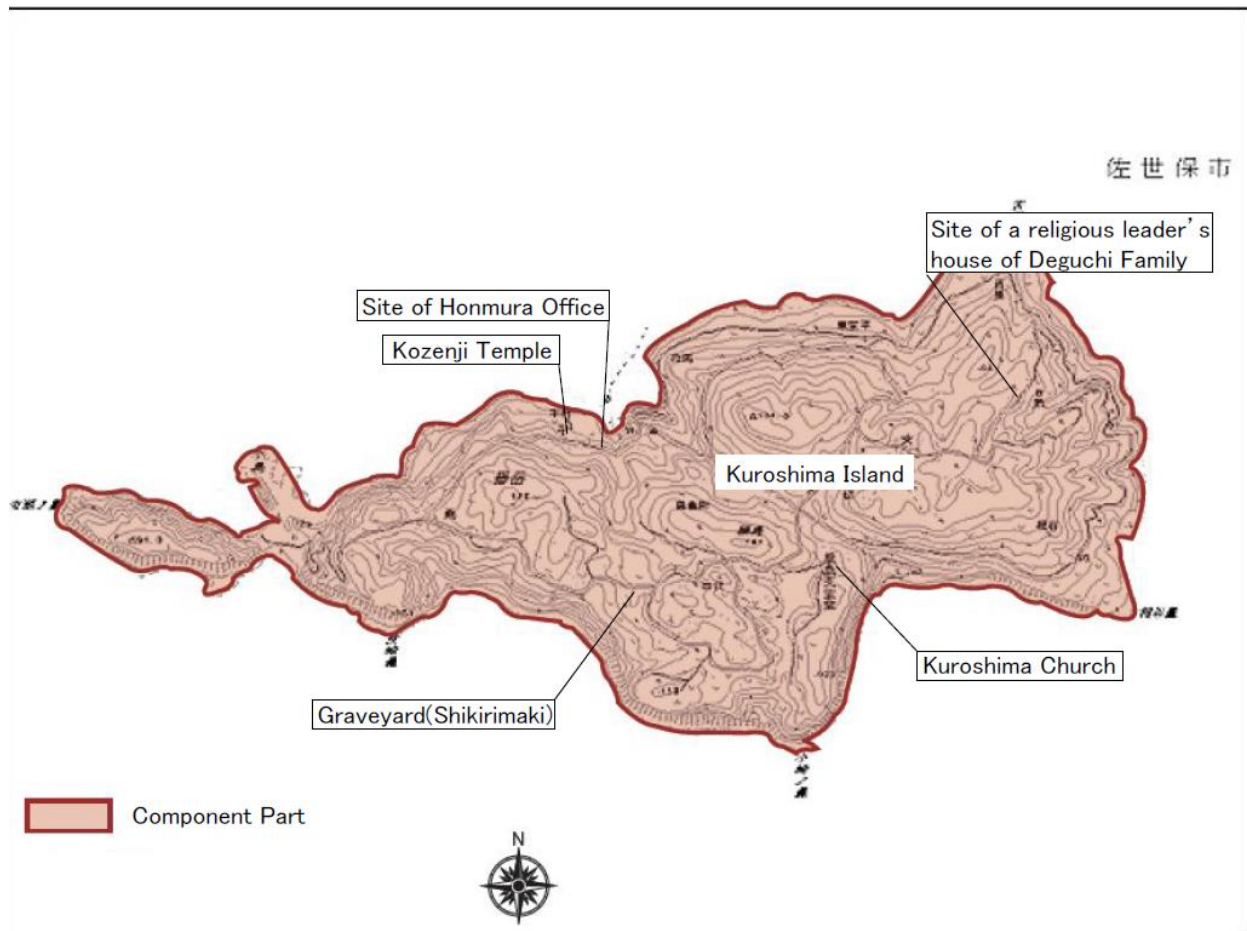


Navigation map drawn in 1813 and 1814









Navigation map around Hirado Island in 1814

5. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the settlements	Summary
	<p><u>Settlements in Kuroshima Island</u></p> <p>There are 8 settlements in the island, and 6 of them were hidden Christian villages during the ban on Christianity. These hidden Christian villages differ from other Buddhist villages in village structure and extent. There well remain land use patterns dating back to the Edo period.</p>
	<p><u>Kozenji Temple</u></p> <p>All the people in the island were registered in this temple during the ban on Christianity. Hidden Christians also outwardly followed this temple to hide their Christian faith after their migration to the island. They put Maria Kannon statues in the main hall of the temple to pray to them in secret. There are signs of connivance of the Buddhist priests at the hidden Christians.</p>
	<p><u>Site of Honmura Office</u></p> <p>Efumi ceremony took place in the office to crackdown on hidden Christians during the ban on Christianity. According to interviews conducted in the past, there is a record of Efumi ceremony witnessed by an islander born in 1832.</p>
	<p><u>Site of a religious leader's house House of Deguchi Family</u></p> <p>There used to be the house of Deguchi Family, who served as "Mizukata" in charge of baptism in the hidden Christian community. The first Catholic mass took place here in 1872.</p>
	<p><u>Graveyard (Shikirimaki)</u></p> <p>Each settlement in the island had own graveyard, but most of these graveyards were not used any more after a Catholic cemetery was made around 1880. There are stone graves, graves in Buddhist style, and graves in Catholic style in many of the graveyards. Catholics in the island maintain these graves as their ancestors' graves.</p>
	<p><u>Kuroshima Church</u></p> <p>All the hidden Christians in Kuroshima Island rejoined the Catholic Church after lifting of the ban on Christianity. At first they used two places in the island, such as their leaders' houses, as temporary churches. Later they became eager to have a church, and the first Kuroshima Church was constructed in 1888 around the center of the island. Renovation of the church was planned due to increase in the number of Christians. All the local Christians bore cost for the renovation and volunteered to help transport construction materials from the sea coast to the church. The present Kuroshima Church was finally dedicated in 1902.</p>

No.12 Tabira Settlement

1. Summary of the site

Settlement formed by migration of Christians from various areas such as Goto, Hirado Island, Sotome and Kuroshima Island

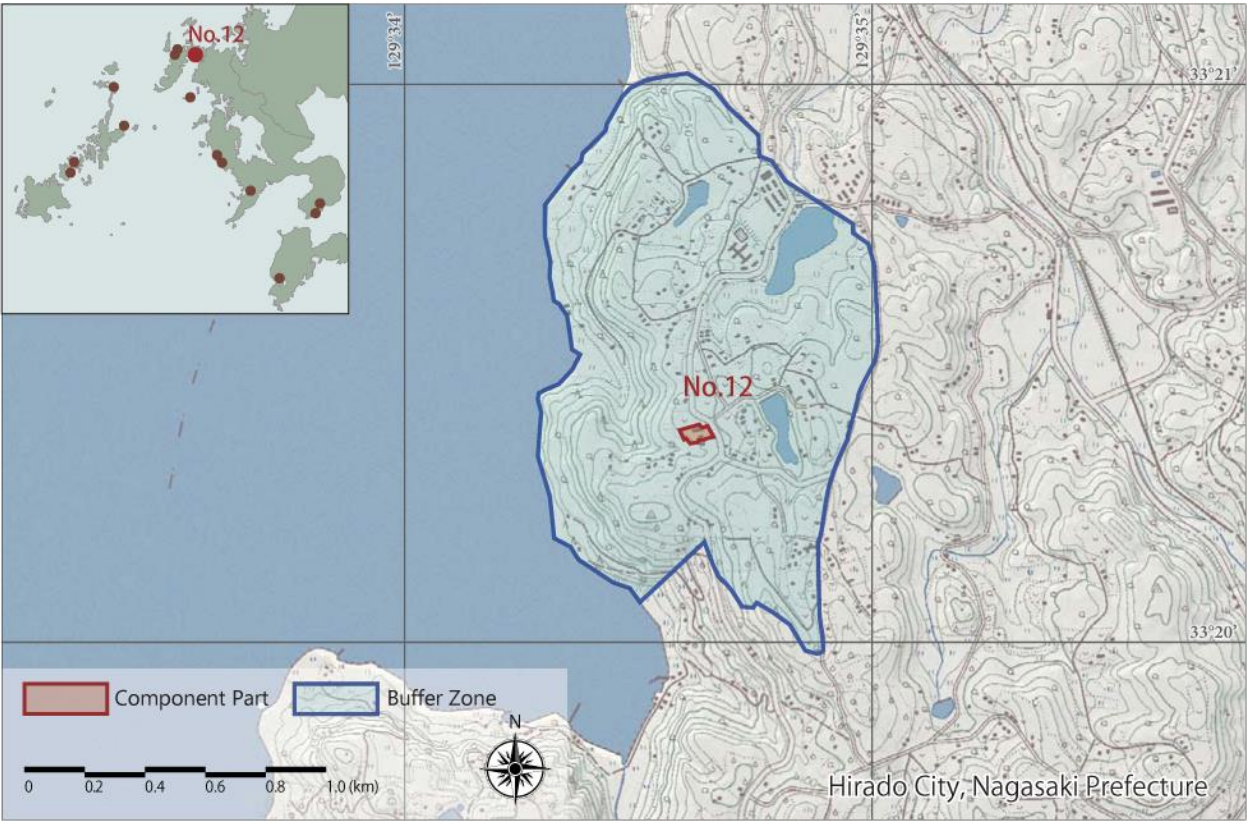
Hidden Christians migrated to this area from Goto and Hirado Island during the ban on Christianity and living there while hiding their proper faith. There remain graveyards and site of old houses. The settlement obviously assumed the Christian character when Catholics began to migrate to the settlement from Sotome and Kuroshima Island in 1886.

Tabira Settlement demonstrates the process by which the Catholic settlement was established due to migration from Sotome and Kuroshima Island to the place hidden Christian had lived while hiding their faith during the ban on Christianity.

2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component part

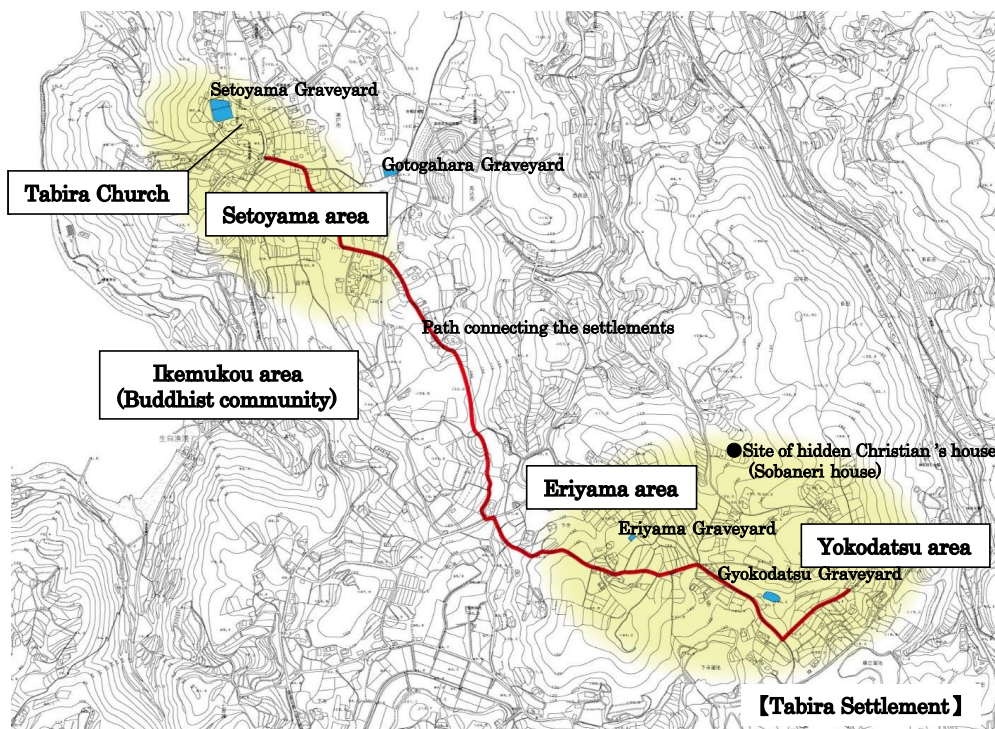


Graveyard in Yokodatsu area, to which hidden Christians migrated from Goto Islands during the ban on Christianity






Settlement in which hidden Christians began cultivation (Yokodatsu)

4. Map indicating location of elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



5. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

Elements in the settlement	Summary
	<p>Tabira Church</p> <p>From 1886 to 1893, Christians migrated from Kurehima Island and Shitsu to Tabira, and they used the residence of a leading Christian as a temporary church. They volunteered to burn shells to produce lime for joints of bricks, and present Tabira Church was constructed in 1938.</p>
Related elements in the surroundings of the church building	
	<p>Entire Tabira Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabira Settlement is a collective name of settlements formed by hidden Christians, located on a hilly area 110m above sea. • The settlement comprises houses, farming lands, graveyards, churches that are necessary for Christian communities, as well as a path that connects these elements. • It is confirmed that during the ban on Christianity, some communities opened up Yokodatsu area, most of which were mountain forests or abandoned at that time (therefore cultivation there would not cause interference from other communities). Beginning in 1886, Catholics migrated from Seto and other areas to Yokodatsu, Eriyama and Setoyama areas and their settlements were formed.
	<p>Graveyards and site of houses of the hidden Christians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some hidden Christians migrated from Goto to Yokodatsu around 1867. There still remain their graveyards and site of their houses called Sobaneri house. • Yokodatsu Graveyard had been still used after the lifting of the ban on Christianity, until all the graves there were renovated and moved to Setoyama Graveyard about 10 years ago.

No.13 Egami Settlement

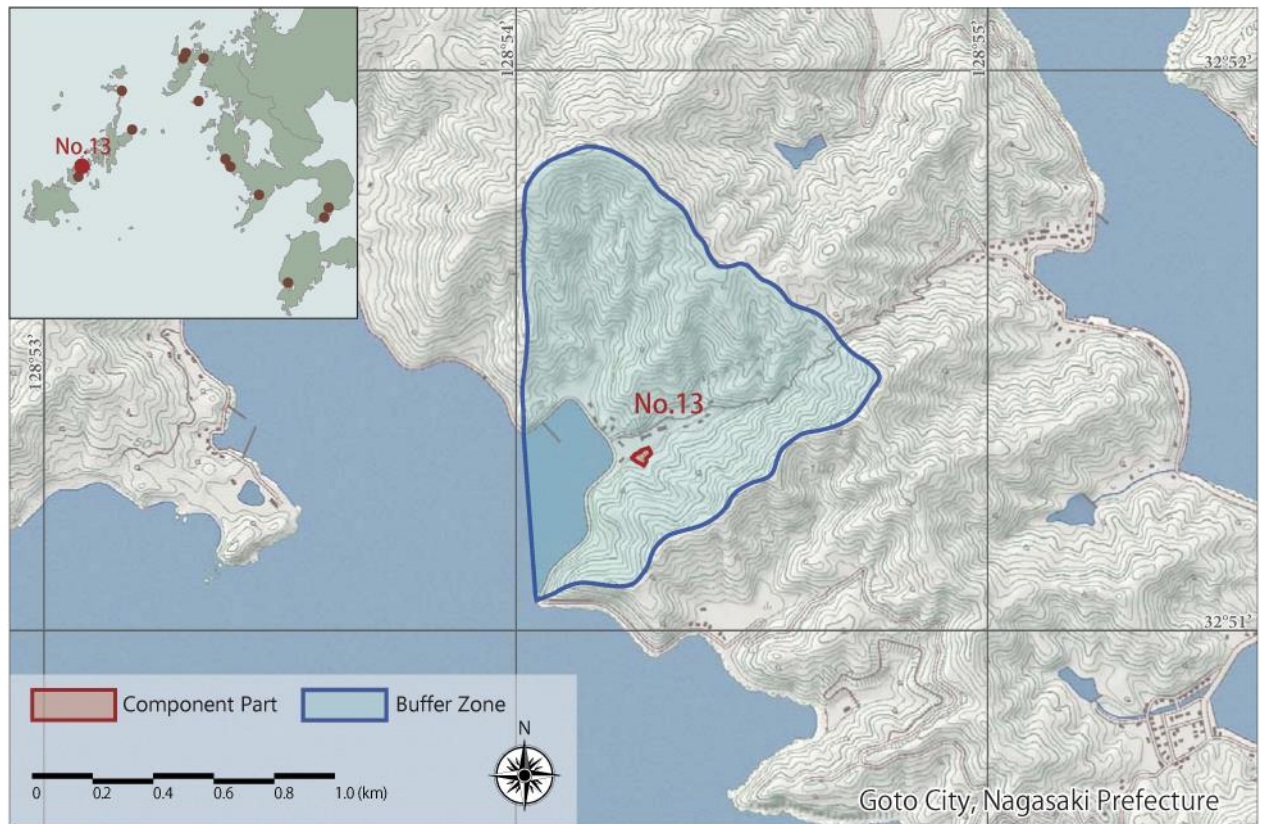
1. Summary of the site

Settlement formed by migration to undeveloped lands
Naru Island, in which Egami Settlement is located, has scarce farming lands due to a complicated geography with steep mountains. There were few villages before migration of many hidden Christians to the island and formation of their small settlements. Although many of these settlements did not rejoin the Catholic Church even after the lifting of the ban on Christianity, maintain the system to transmit the hidden Christina faith and finally disappeared, Egami Settlement is the only settlement in the island that decided to rejoin the Catholic Church and continued their faith till today.



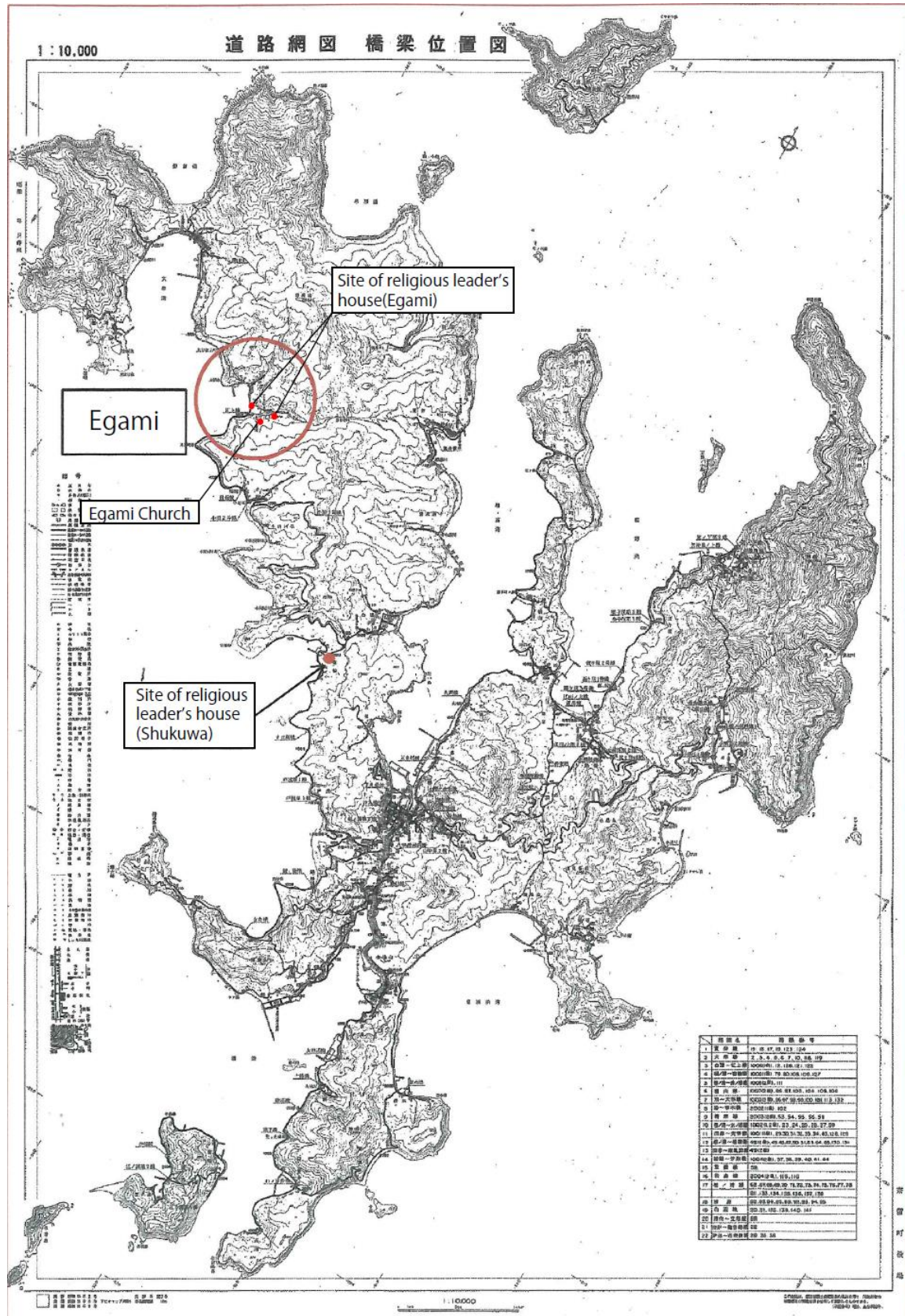
2. Full view of the component part


3. Area of the component part and buffer zone






4. Map indicating location of a church building and related elements in the surroundings

5. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value



Element in the settlement	Summary
	<p><u>Egami Church</u></p> <p>After lifting of the ban on Christianity, people in Egami Settlement were baptized and at first they used their leader's house as temporary church. In 1918 they built Egami Church with funds gathered by fishing activities.</p>

Related elements in the surroundings of the church building

Elements in the settlement	Summary
	<p><u>Site of religious leader's house (Egami)</u></p> <p>Hidden Christian settlers continued the Christian faith centered on their leader. After they rejoined the Catholic Church, they used the leader's house as temporary church until construction of a full-scale church in the settlement.</p>
 	<p><u>Site of religious leader's house (Shukuwa)</u></p> <p>Following development of fishery in Naru Island in the modern times, this family became chief of fishermen. The family still runs a purse seining company. The family keeps a Catholic liturgical calendar called Higuri, which is presumed to have been created during the ban on Christianity. Year of 1850 is mentioned in the calendar.</p>

No.14 Settlements in Kashiragashima Island

1. Summary of the site

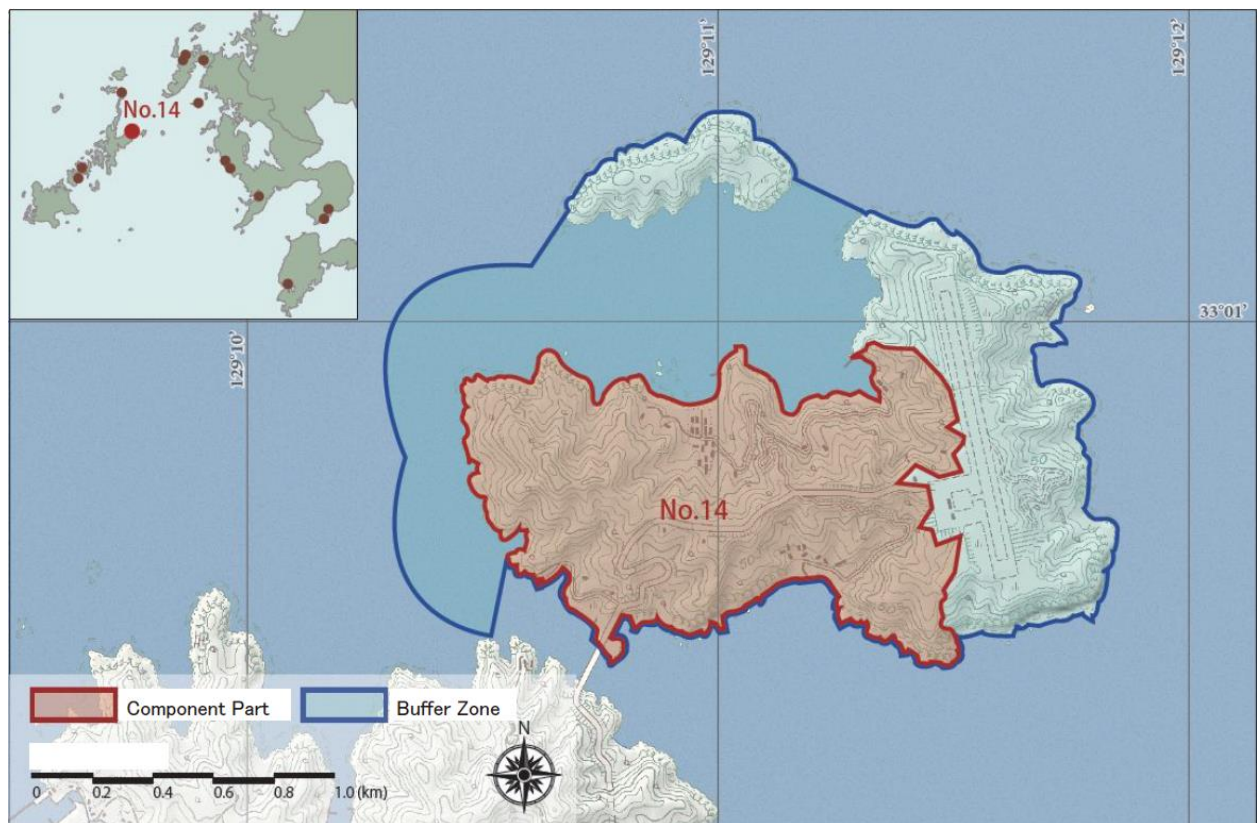
Representative settlement opened up by hidden Christians in a deserted island in Buddhist guise

Kashiragashima Island used to be used for segregation of people suffering from the smallpox, but hidden Christians migrated to the island under the guidance of a Buddhist during the ban on Christianity. They secretly continued their Christian faith centered on their leaders by outwardly following the Buddhist leader and living in the place that other communities avoided living in.

2. Full view of the component part



3. Area of the component part and buffer zone



4. Aspect of the component part during the ban on Christianity








Map created by Mr. Ino Tadataka in 1813

A topographic map of Kashiragashima Island, showing the settlement area outlined in red. The map includes contour lines, a compass rose, and a legend. Key locations are labeled with Japanese text and English annotations:

- Shirahama Settlement**: Located in the upper left of the settlement area.
- Graveyard**: Located in the center of the settlement area.
- Graveyard of the settler's leader**: Located in the upper right of the settlement area.
- Kashiragashima Church**: Located in the center of the settlement area.
- Site of religious leader's house**: Located in the center of the settlement area.
- Component Part**: Indicated by a red outline on the map.

6. Summary of the elements expressing the Outstanding Universal Value

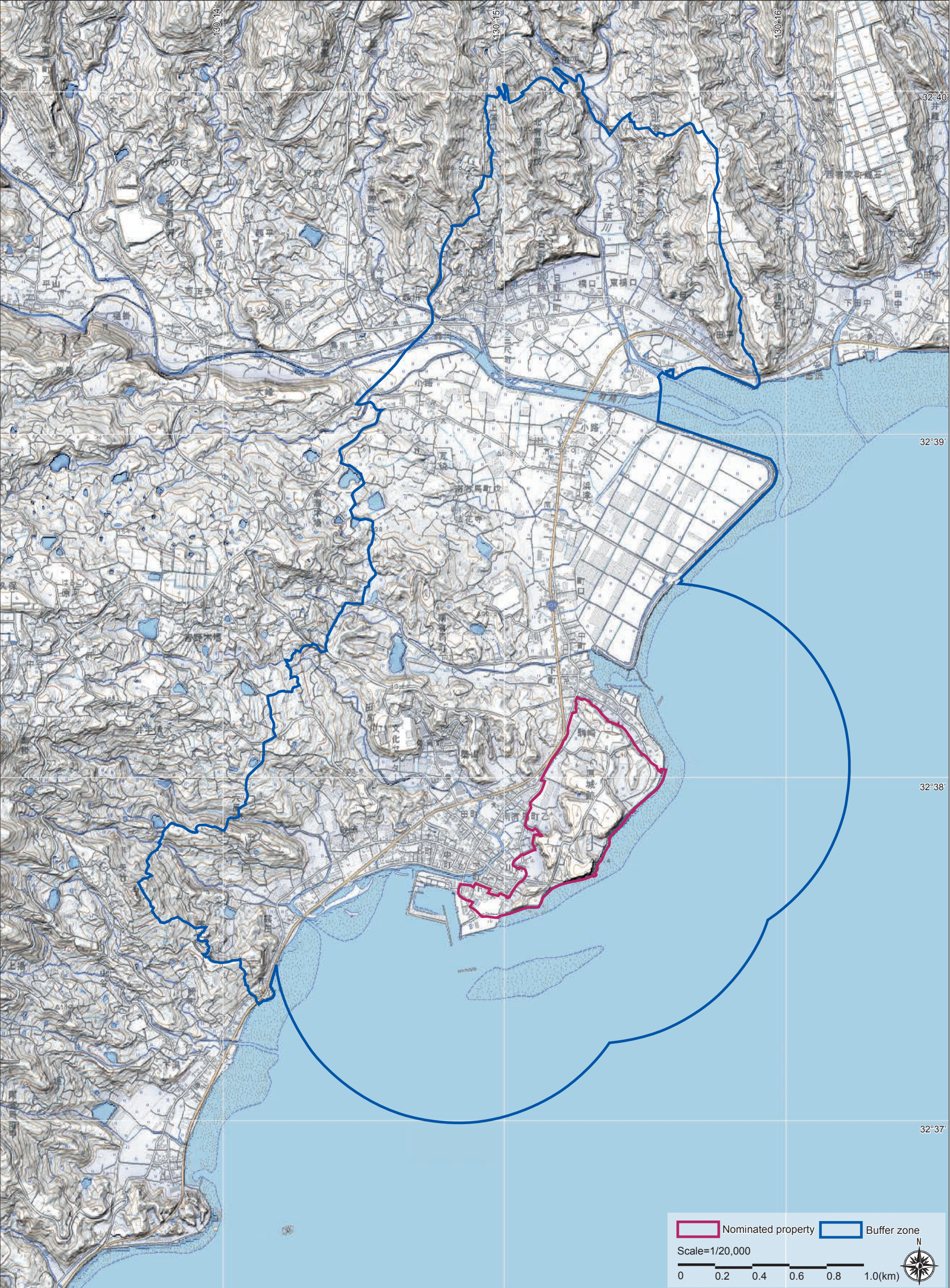
Elements in the settlement	Summary
 	<p><u>Shirahama Settlement</u></p> <p>According to historical records, the deserted island was used for segregation of people suffering from the smallpox in the modern times. In the 19th century, hidden Christians migrated to the island and formed their settlements under the guidance of a Buddhist named Maeda Gidayu. It is thought that these hidden Christians continued the style of practicing the Christian faith of Tainoura, from which they migrated. Tainoura Church, closely related with Kashiragashima Island, keeps a book called Oratio, demonstrating how the hidden Christians practiced their faith.</p>
	<p><u>Graveyard</u></p> <p>A sand hill in Shirahama Settlement was used as graveyard for people suffering from the smallpox in the modern times. In the 19th century, hidden Christian graves were built there, developing after the lifting of the ban on Christianity to the present state.</p>
 	<p><u>Site of religious leader's house</u></p> <p>Hidden Christian communities continued their faith centered on Mr. Nakata Gonroku. This is confirmed in a record called "Omizu-cho" kept by the hidden Christians, though the location of his house is not known.</p> <p>After a religious leader in Kamigoto area named Domingo Matsujiro migrated to Kashiragashima Island, he built his house and lecture room at the back of the settlement to help hidden Christians continue their faith.</p>
	<p><u>Grave of the settlers' leader</u></p> <p>This is the grave of Mr. Maeda Gidayu, who led the development of Kashiragashima Island. The fact that he was Buddhist provided a guise for hidden Christian followers to hide their proper faith. As his child was baptized later, there coexist Buddhist and Christian styles in the grave.</p>
	<p><u>Kashiragashima Church</u></p> <p>After reunion of hidden Christians with missionaries at Oura Cathedral, missionaries visited Kashiragashima Island in 1867 and hidden Christians in the island received their guidance. After lifting of the ban on Christianity, former hidden Christians built the first church at the site of their leader's house and used it until 1914. The present Kashiragashima Church was constructed in 1919 with ten years of voluntary work by local Christians.</p>

Appendix 2

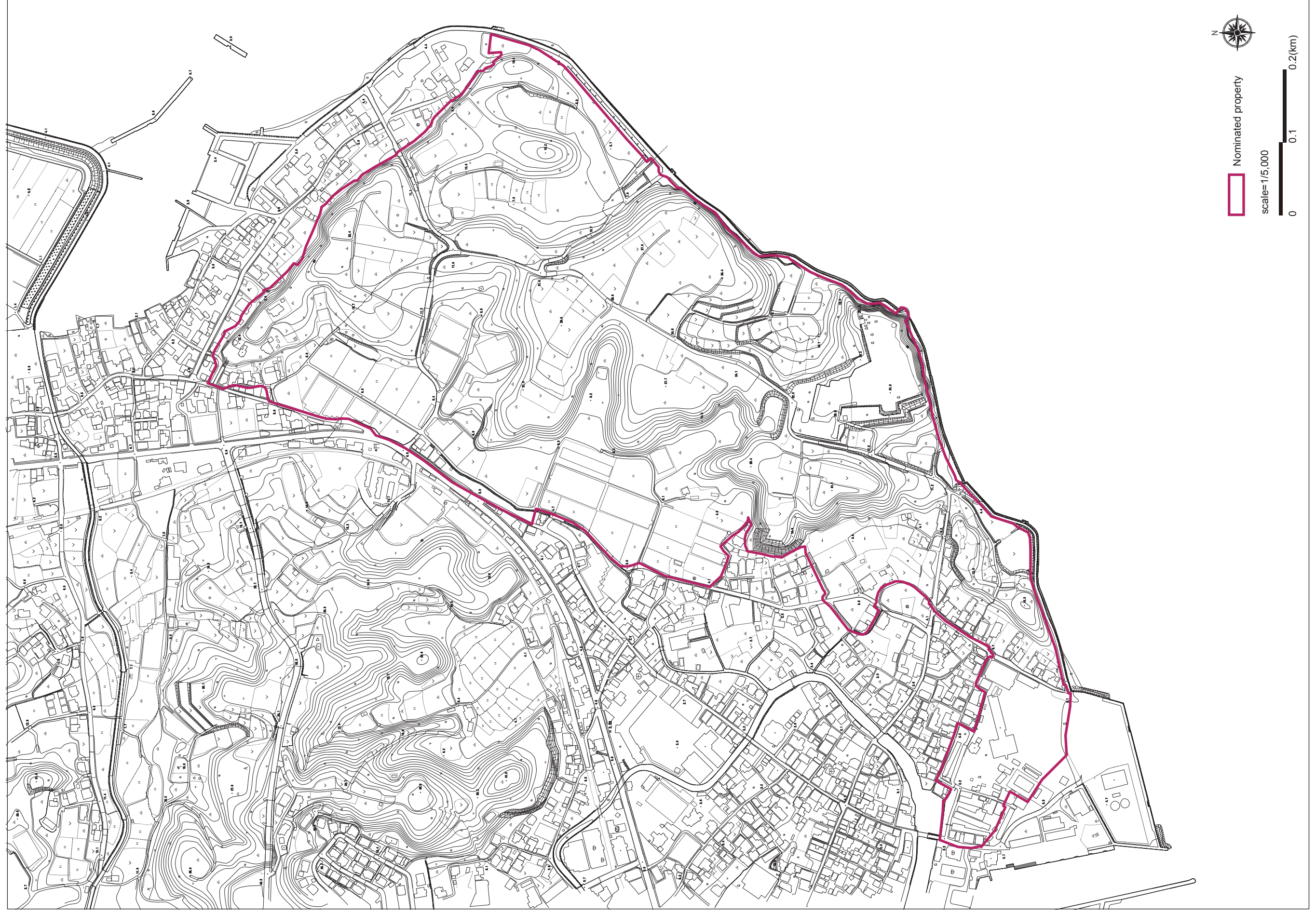
Supplementary maps and drawings

- a. Maps showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones 1
- b. Maps indicating the types of boundary delineation of nominated property
and buffer zones 23

001 Remains of Hara castle



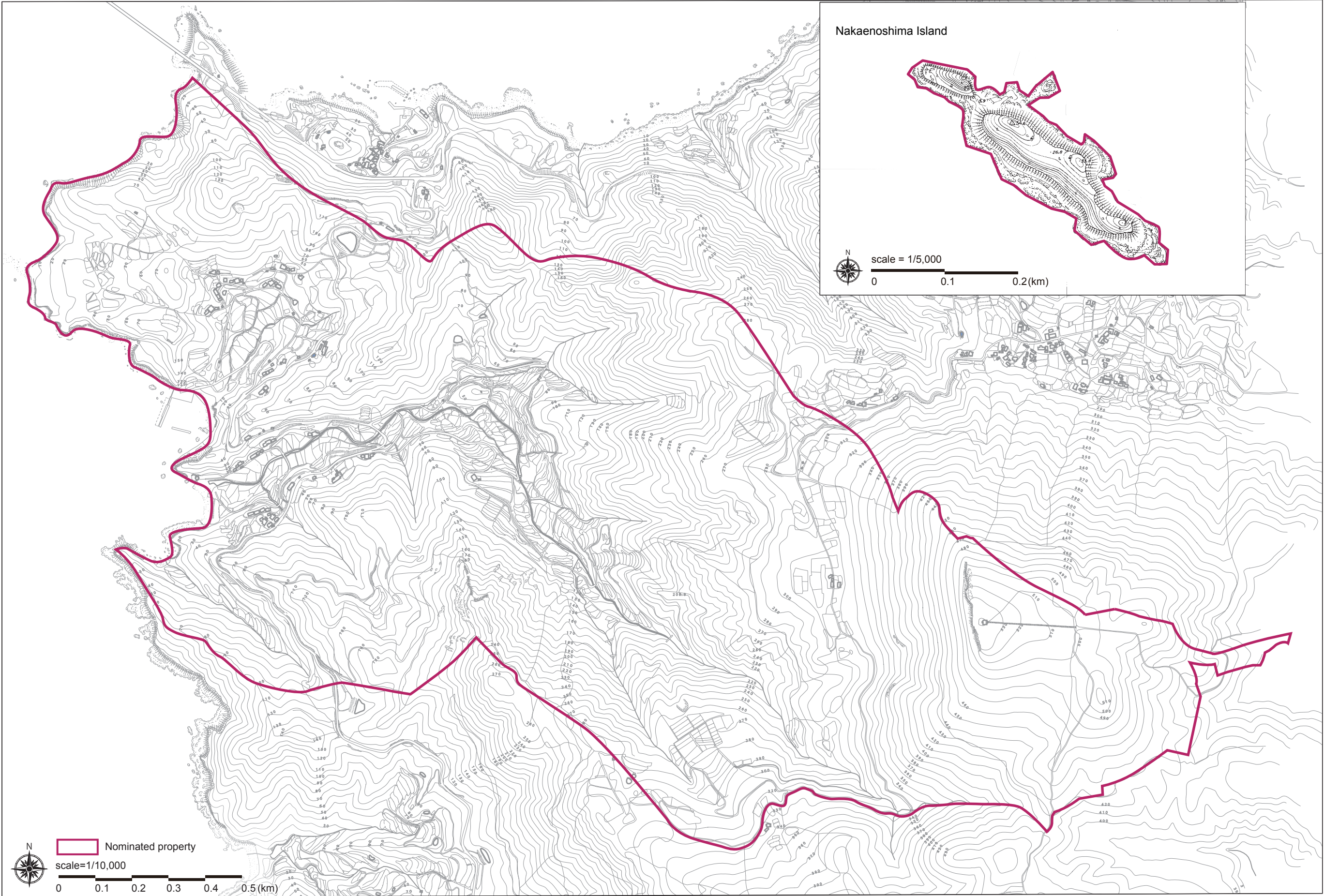
001 Remains of Hara Castle



002,003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado



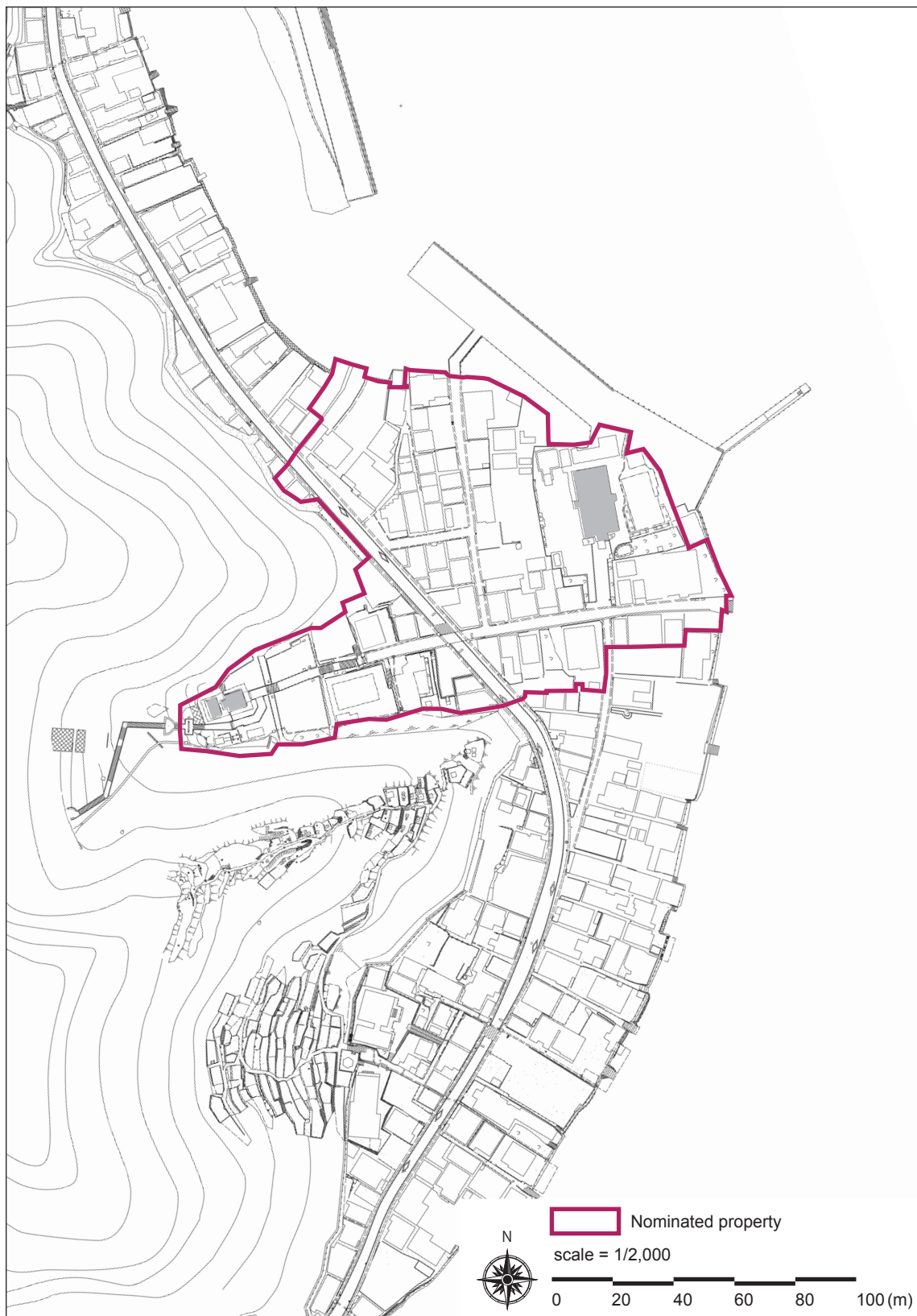
002,003 Kasuga village and Sacred Places in Hirado



004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa



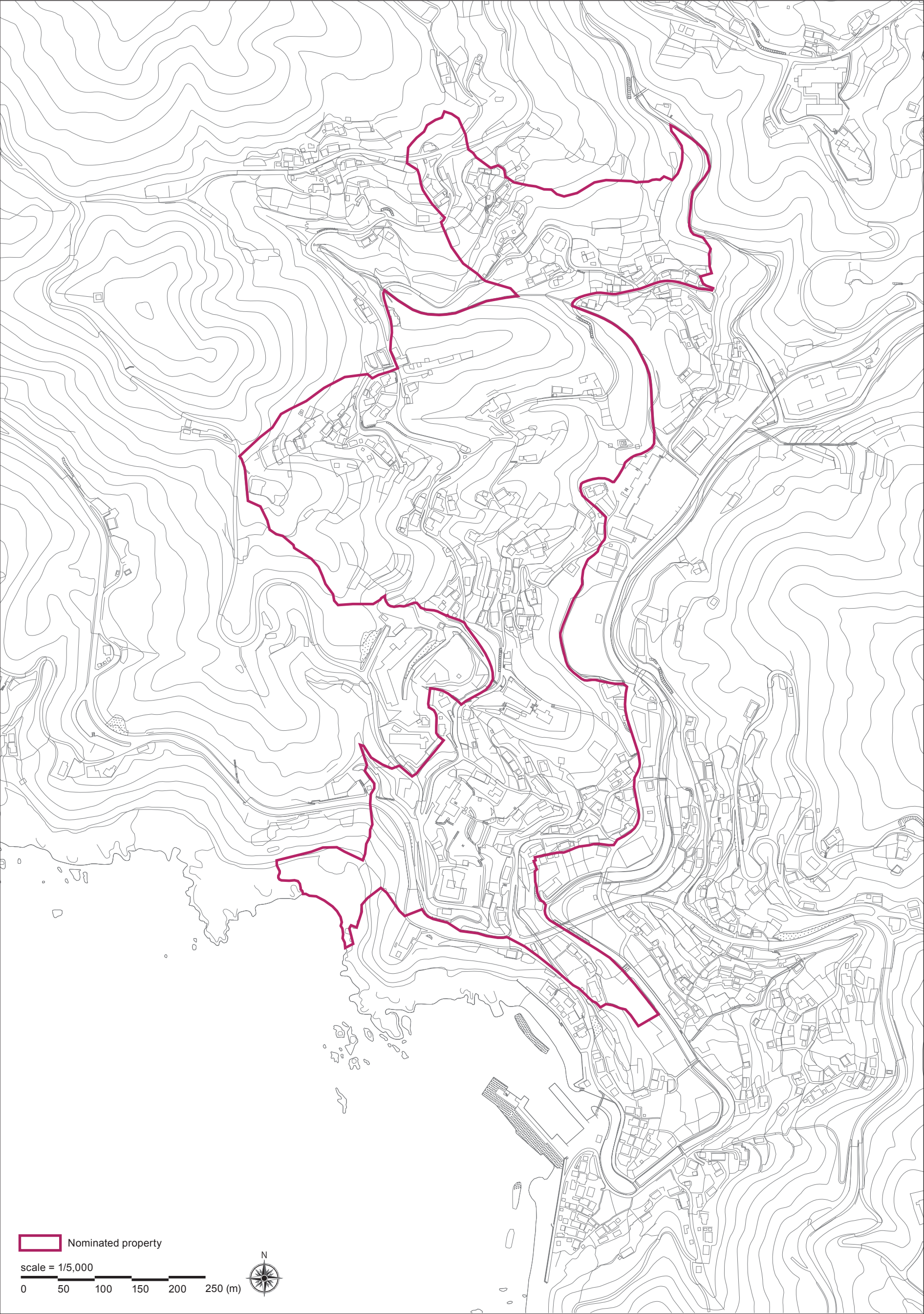
004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa



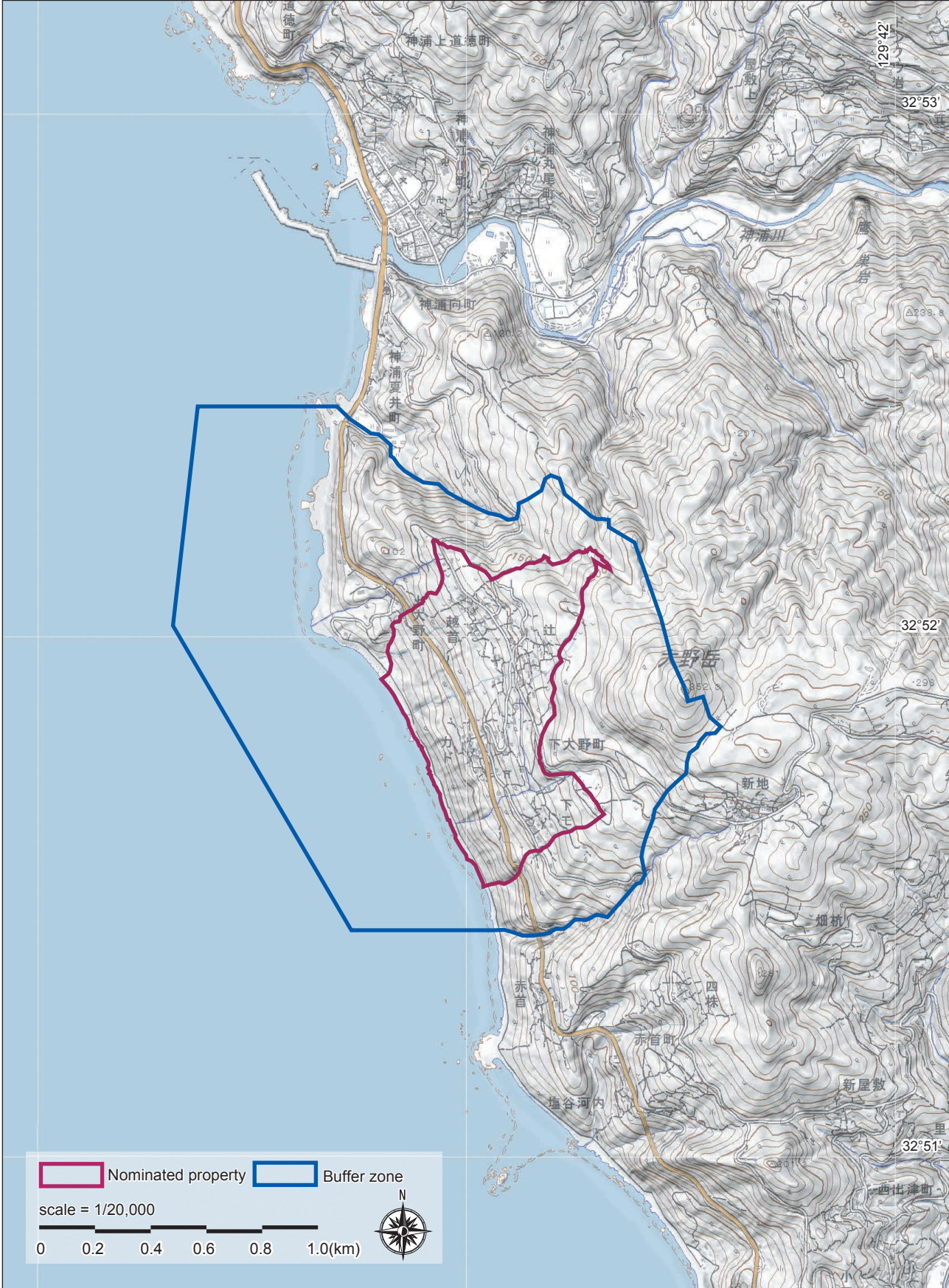
005 Shitsu Village in sotome



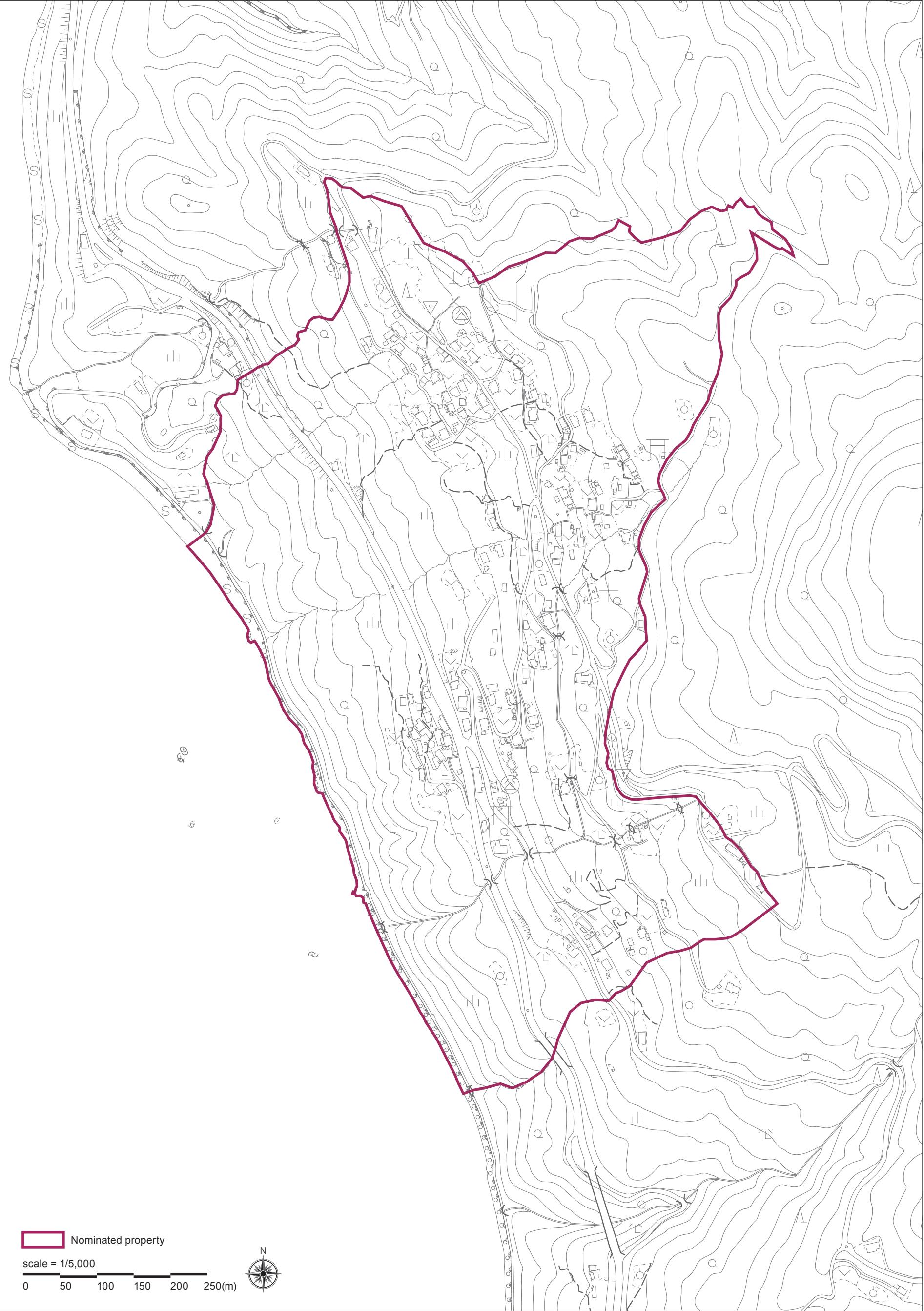
005 Shitsu Village in Sotome



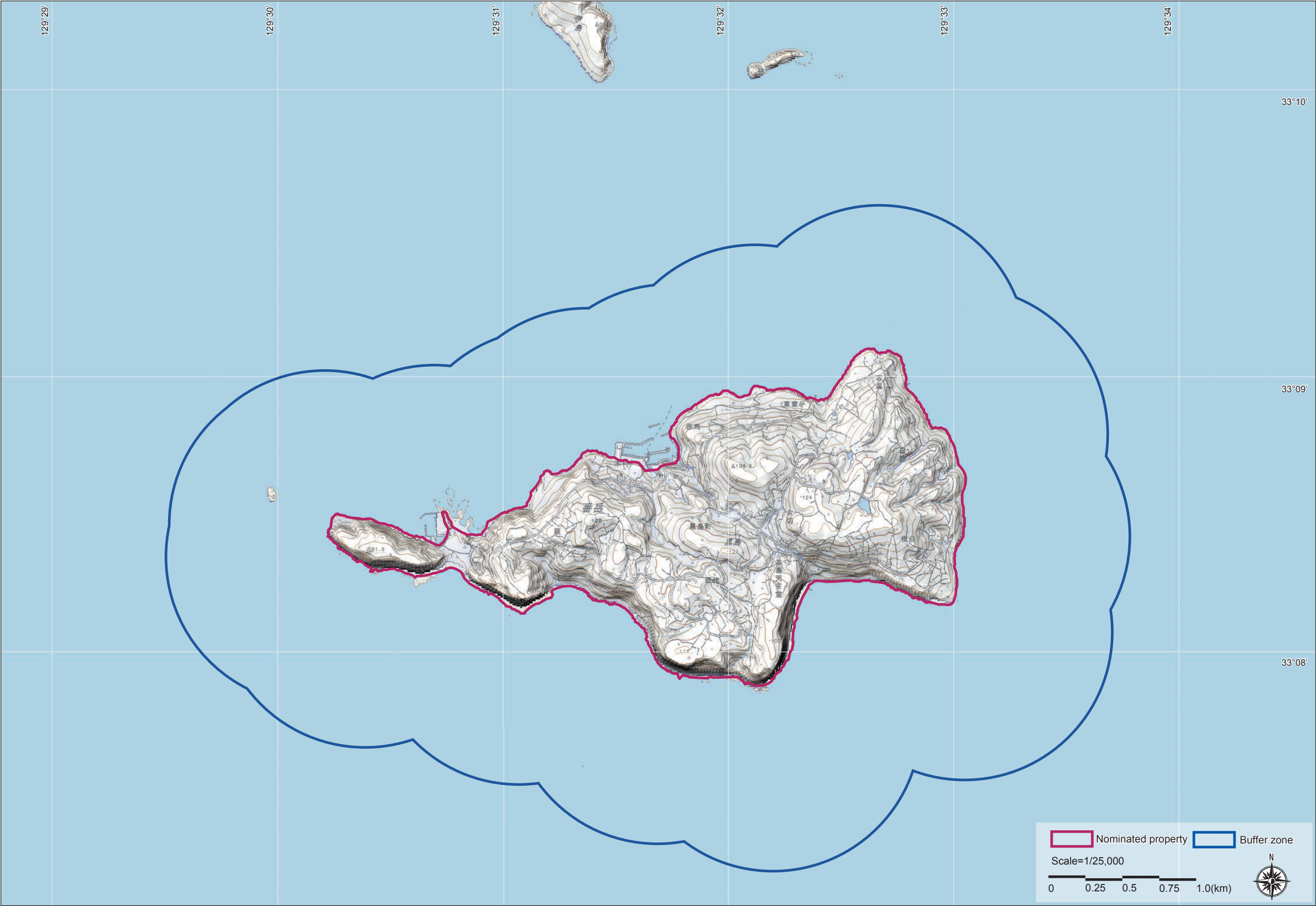
006 Ono Village in Sotome



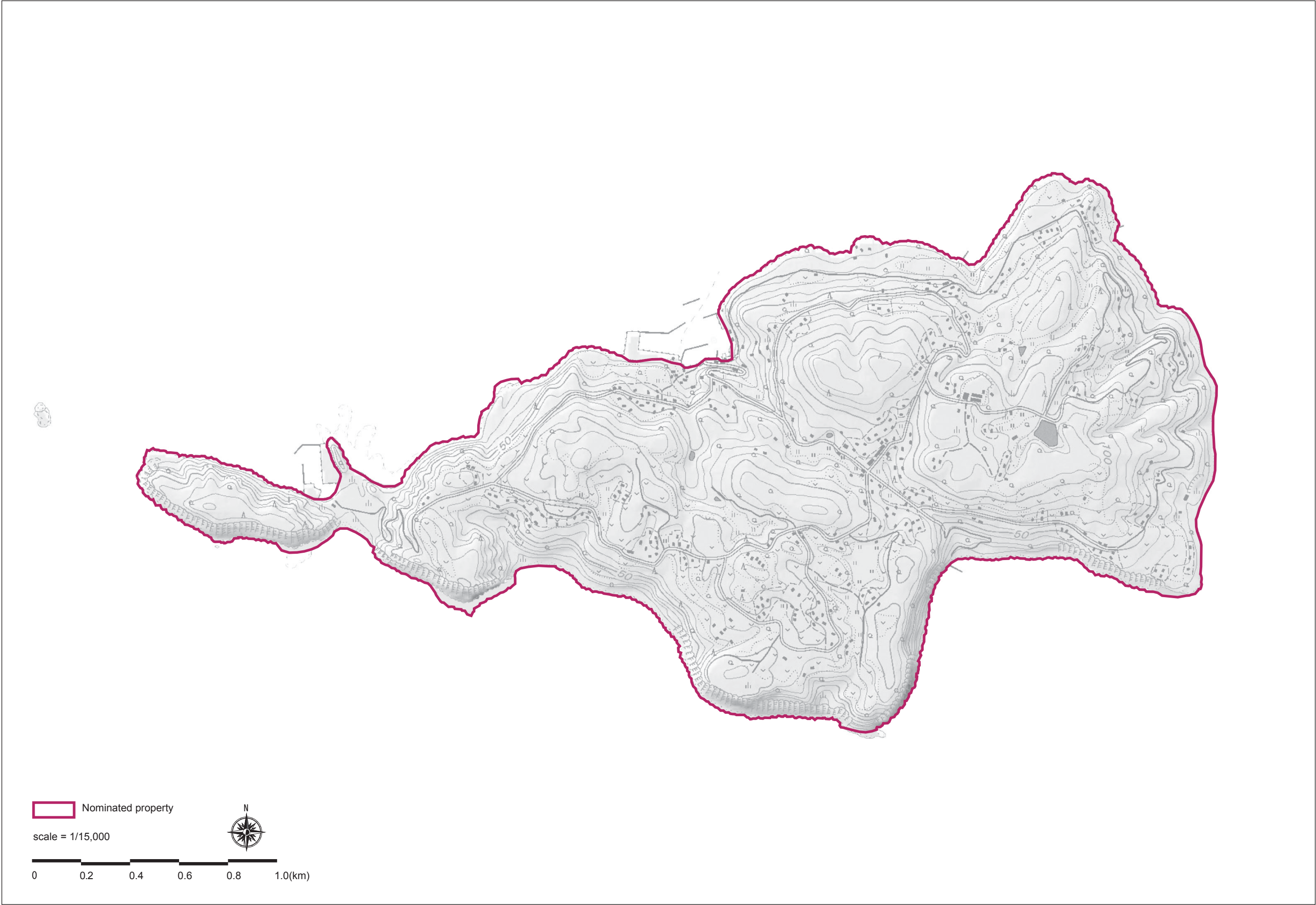
006 Ono Village in Sotome



007 Villages on Kuroshima Island



007 Villages on Kuroshima Island



This topographic map displays the Nishikawa area, highlighting the Nominated property (red outline) and the Buffer zone (blue outline). The map includes a scale bar (0 to 1.0 km), a north arrow, and a legend. The map is overlaid with a grid showing coordinates (129°06' to 129°09' and 33°09' to 33°13').

Legend:

- Nominated property (Red outline)
- Buffer zone (Blue outline)

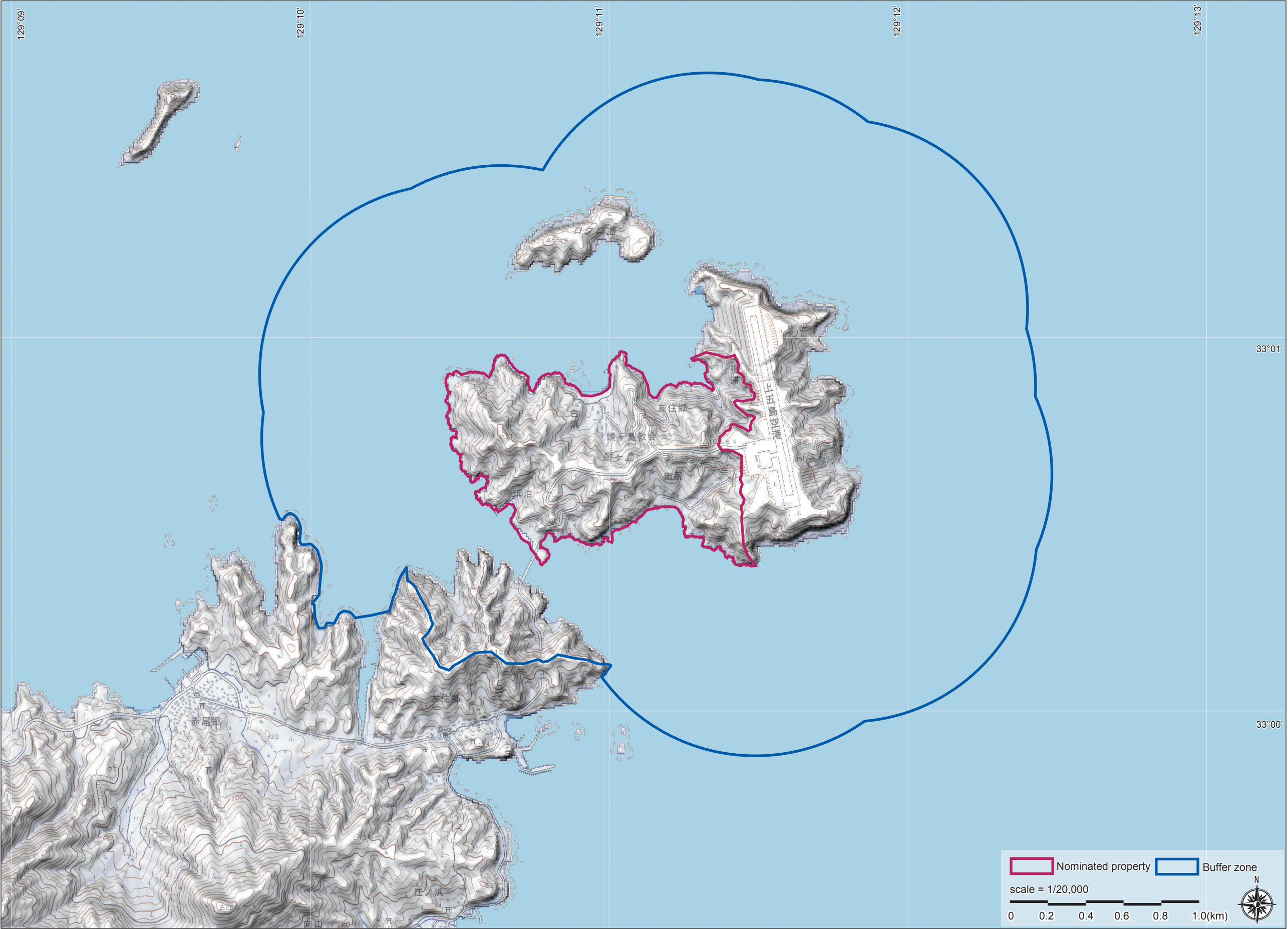
Scale: 1/25,000

Coordinates: 129°06' to 129°09' and 33°09' to 33°13'

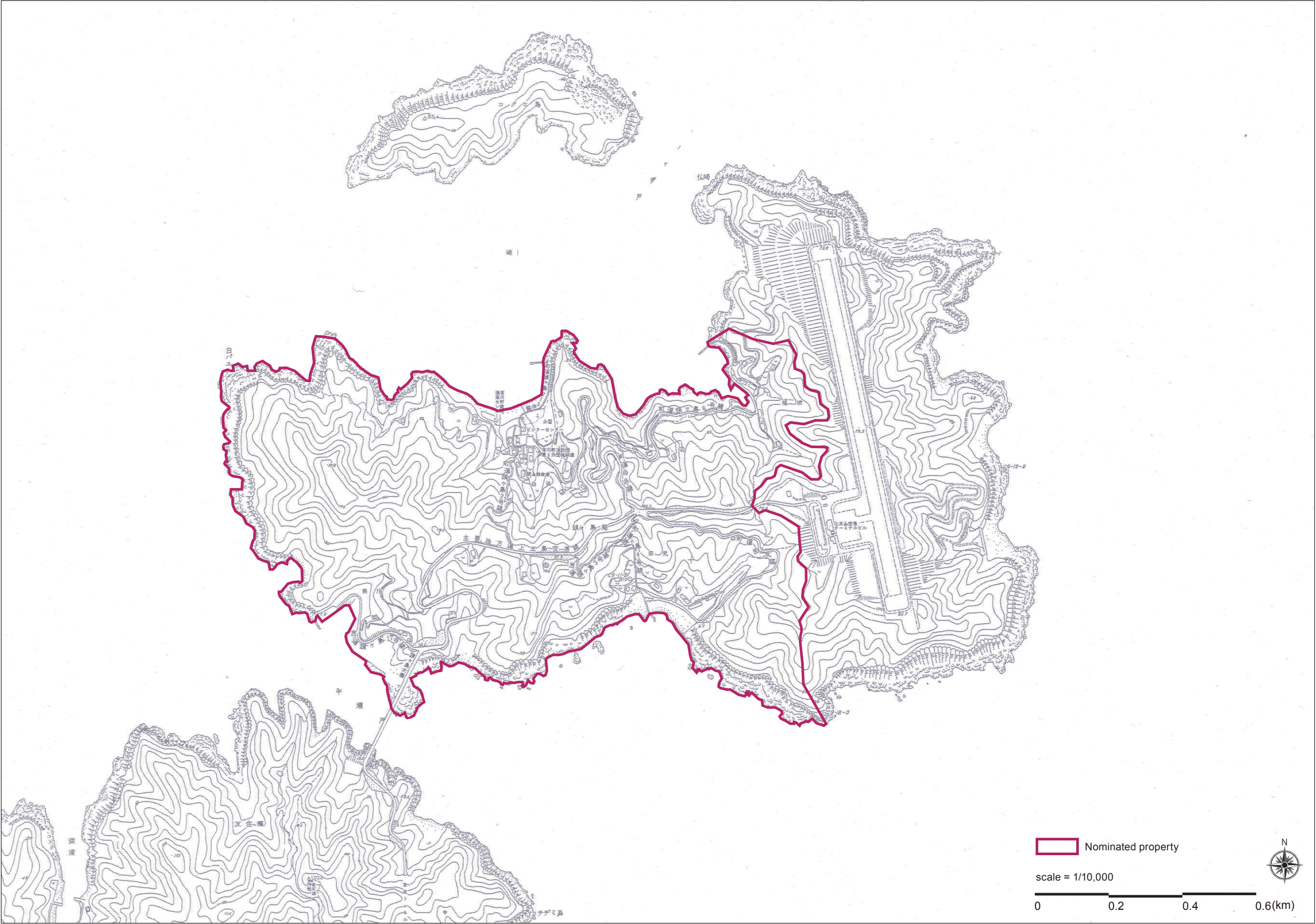
008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island



009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island



009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island



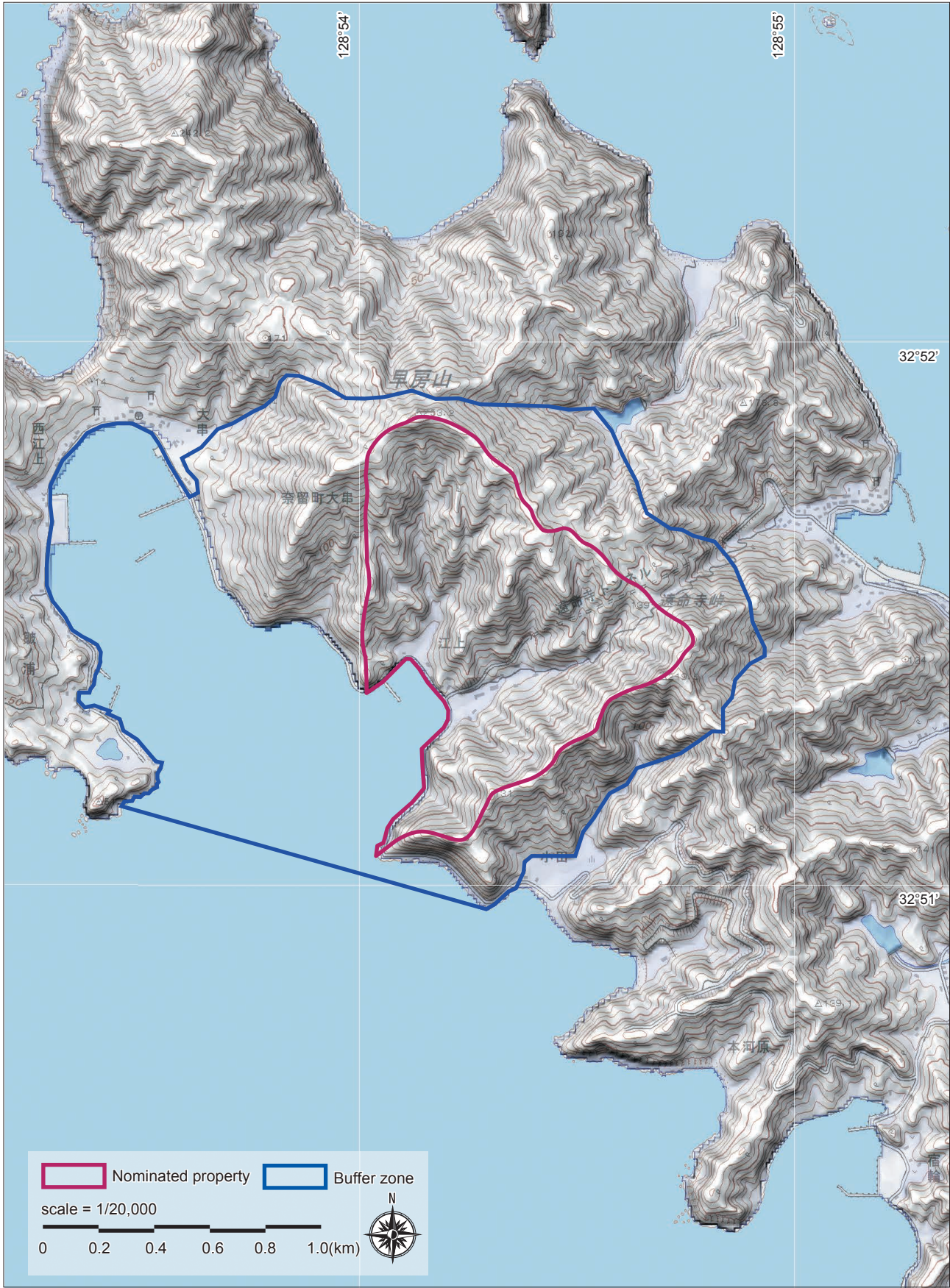
010 Villages on Hisaka Island



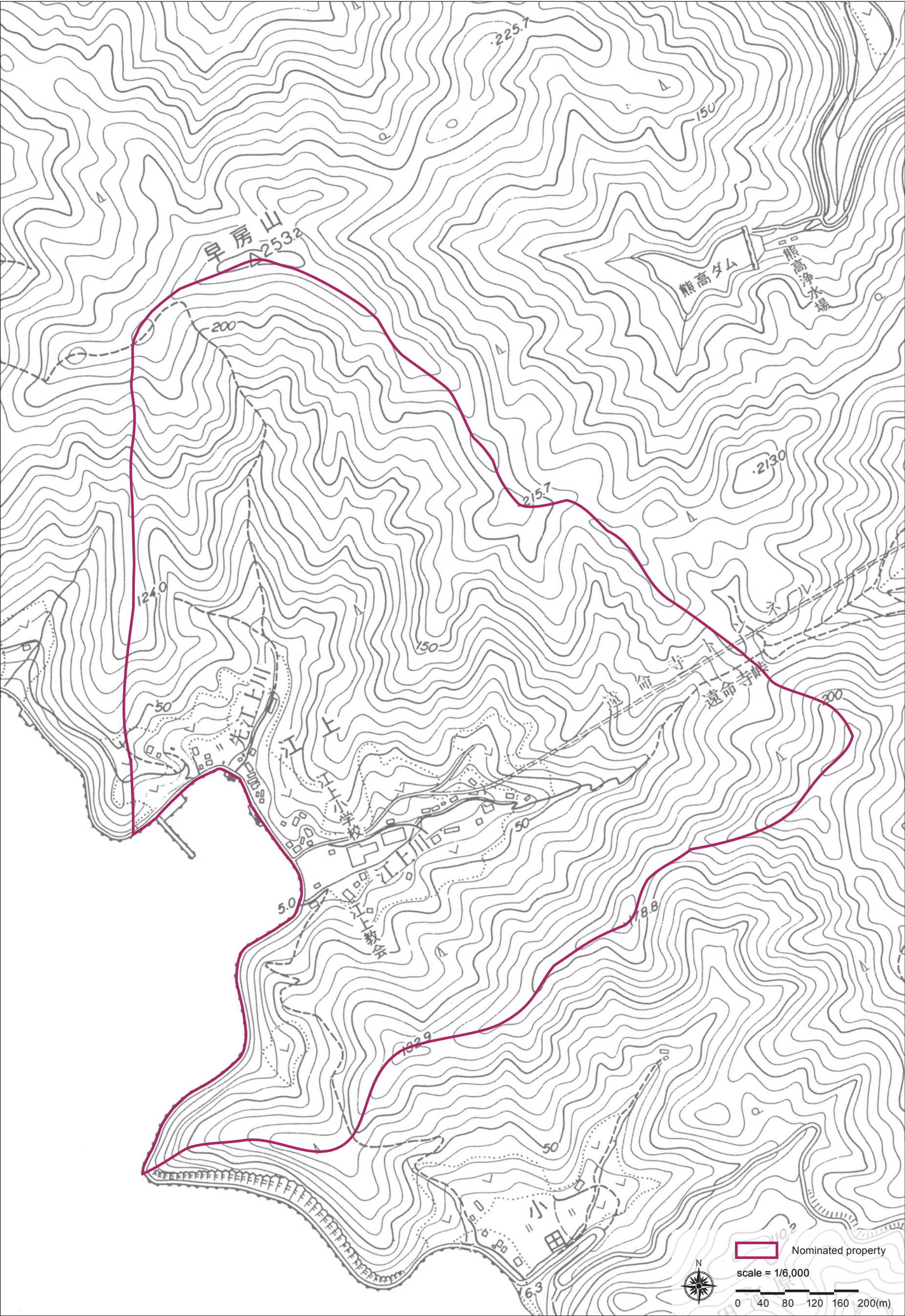
010 Villages on Hisaka Island



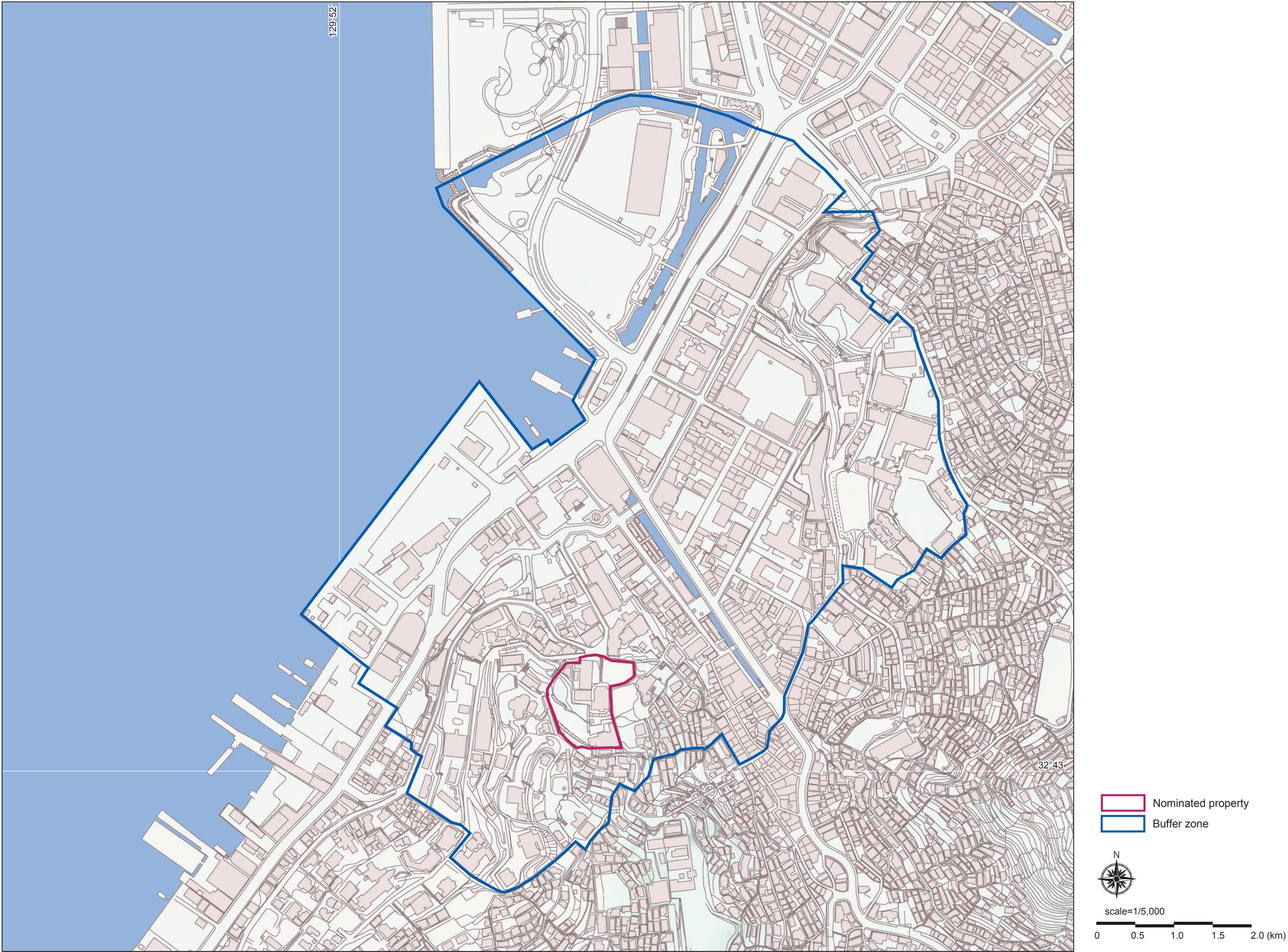
011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)



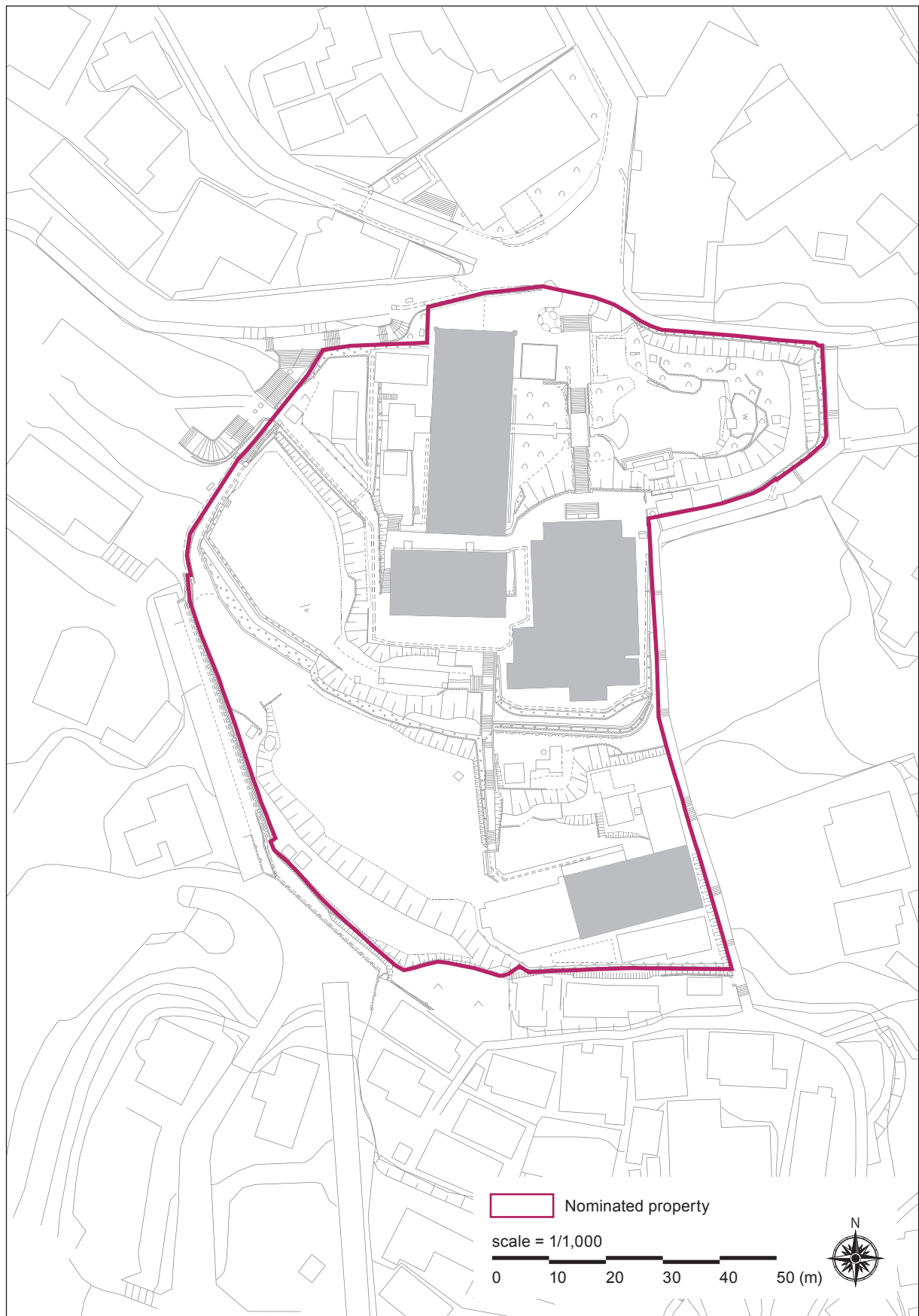
011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroudings)



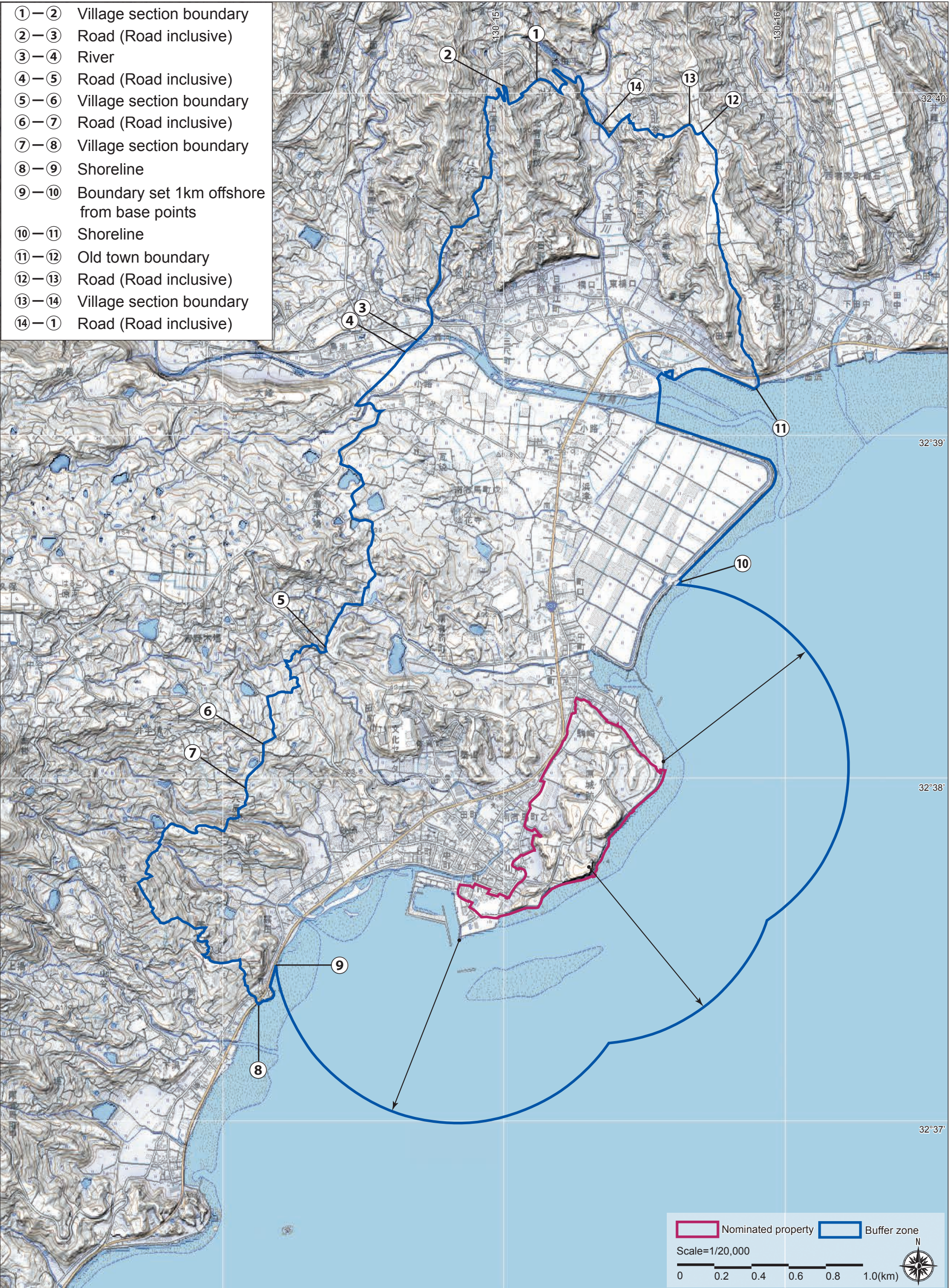
012 Oura Cathedral



012 Oura Cathedral

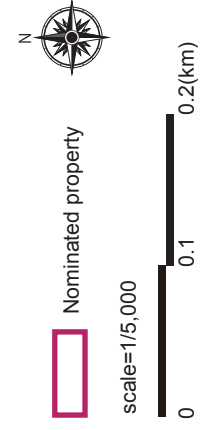
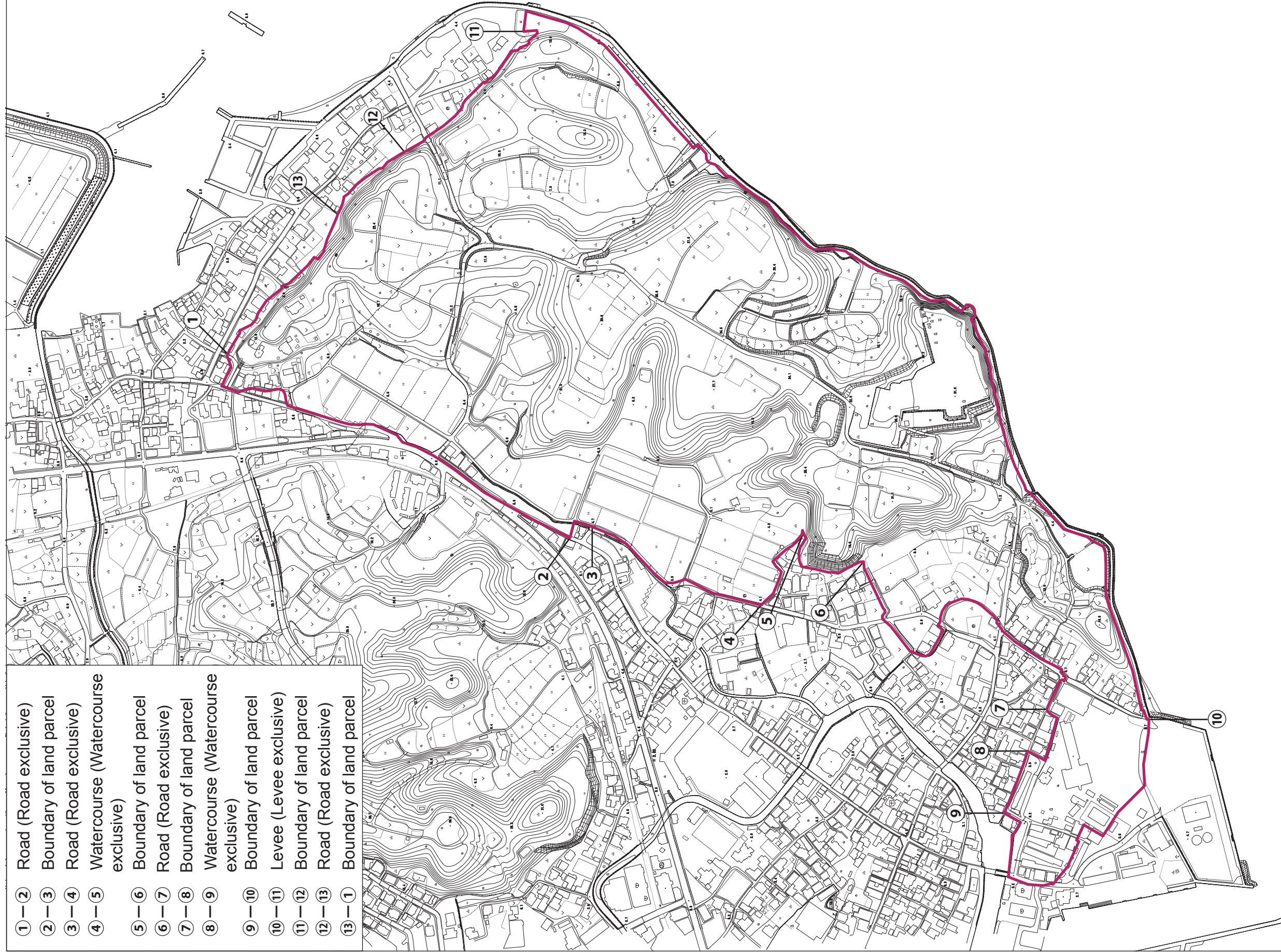


001 Remains of Hara castle



001 Remains of Hara Castle

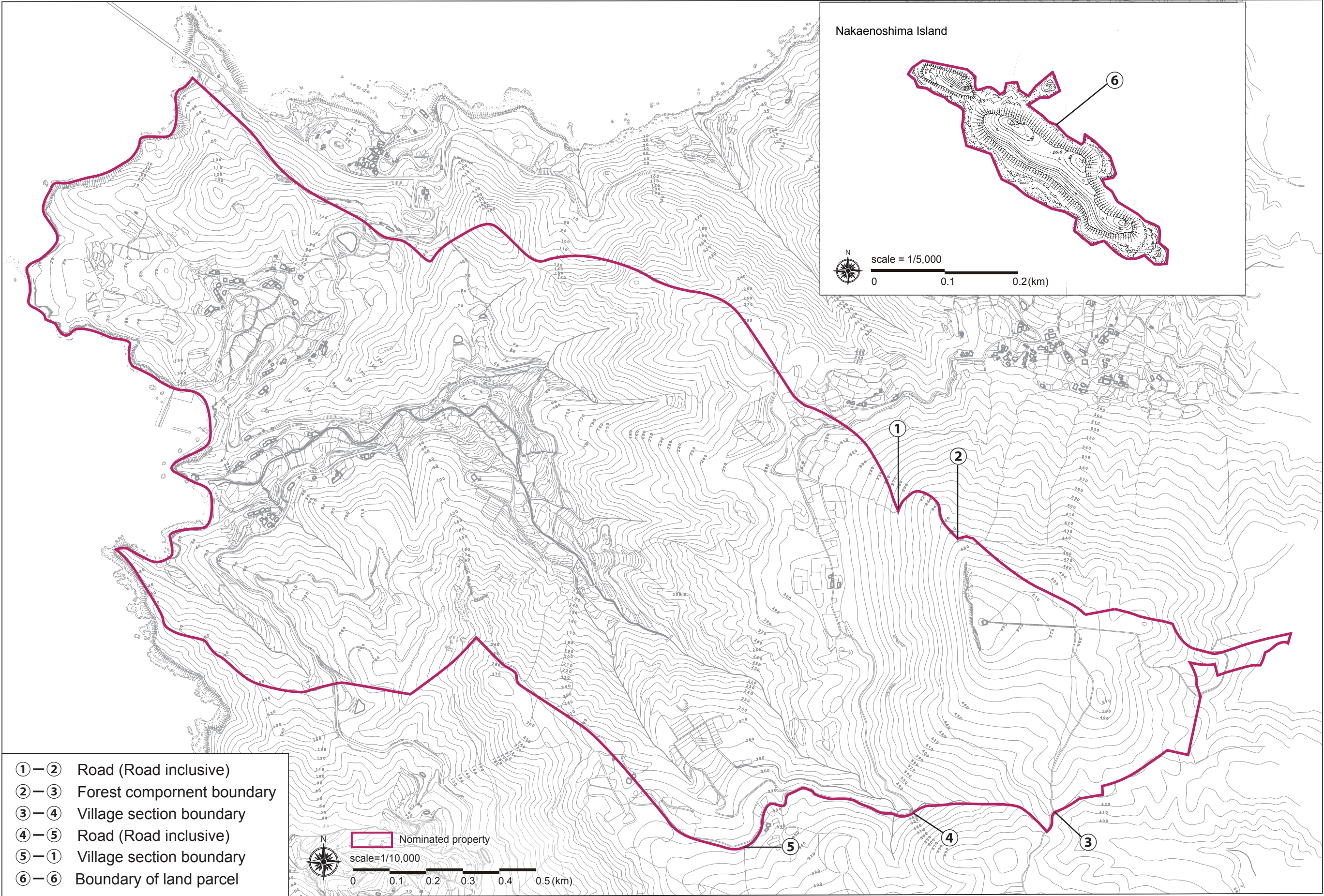
- ①—② Road (Road exclusive)
- ②—③ Boundary of land parcel
- ③—④ Road (Road exclusive)
- ④—⑤ Watercourse (Watercourse exclusive)
- ⑤—⑥ Boundary of land parcel
- ⑥—⑦ Road (Road exclusive)
- ⑦—⑧ Boundary of land parcel
- ⑧—⑨ Watercourse (Watercourse exclusive)
- ⑨—⑩ Boundary of land parcel
- ⑩—⑪ Levee (Levee exclusive)
- ⑪—⑫ Boundary of land parcel
- ⑫—⑬ Road (Road exclusive)
- ⑬—① Boundary of land parcel



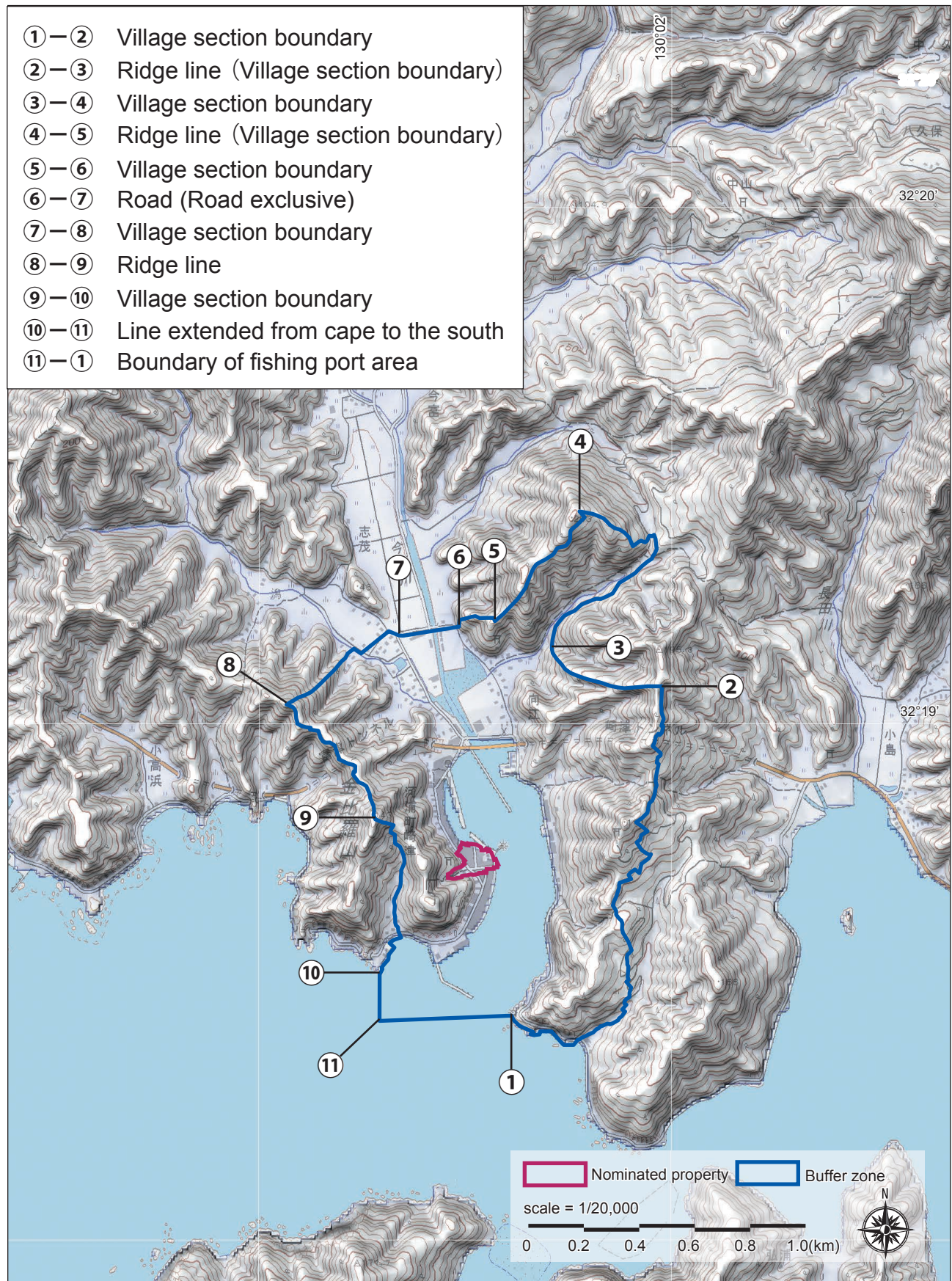
002,003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado



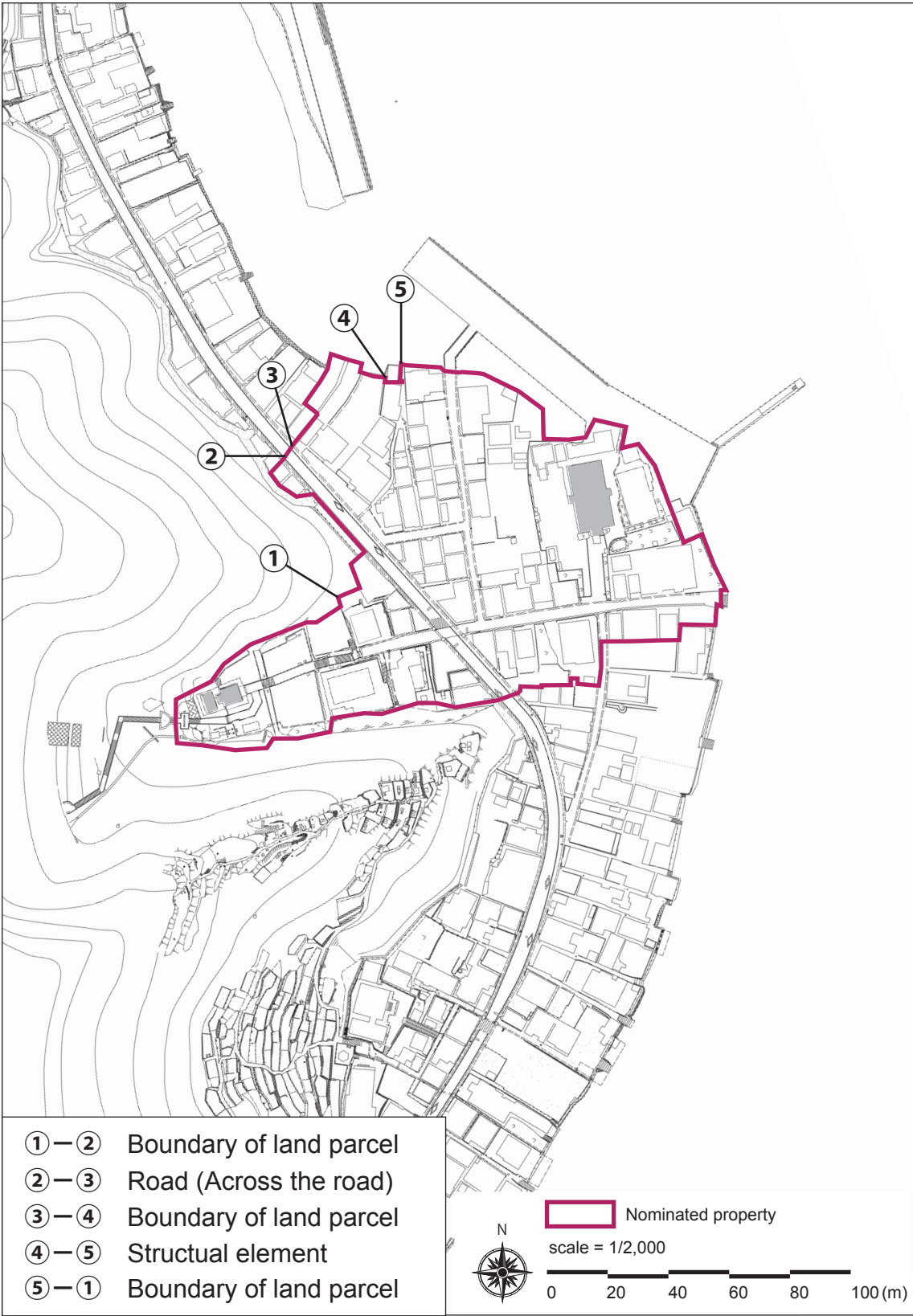
002,003 Kasuga village and Sacred Places in Hirado



004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa



004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

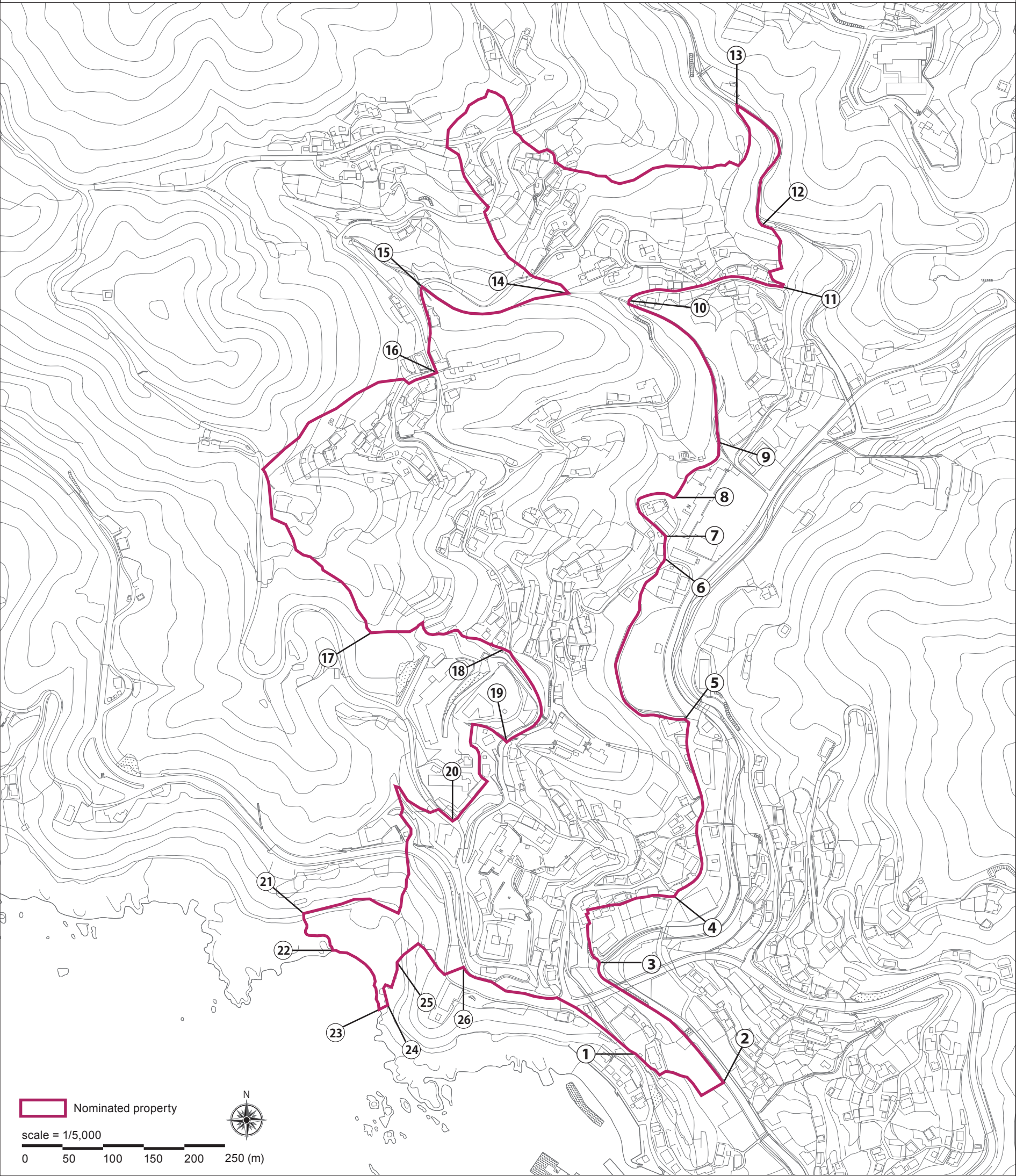


005 Shitsu Village in Sotome



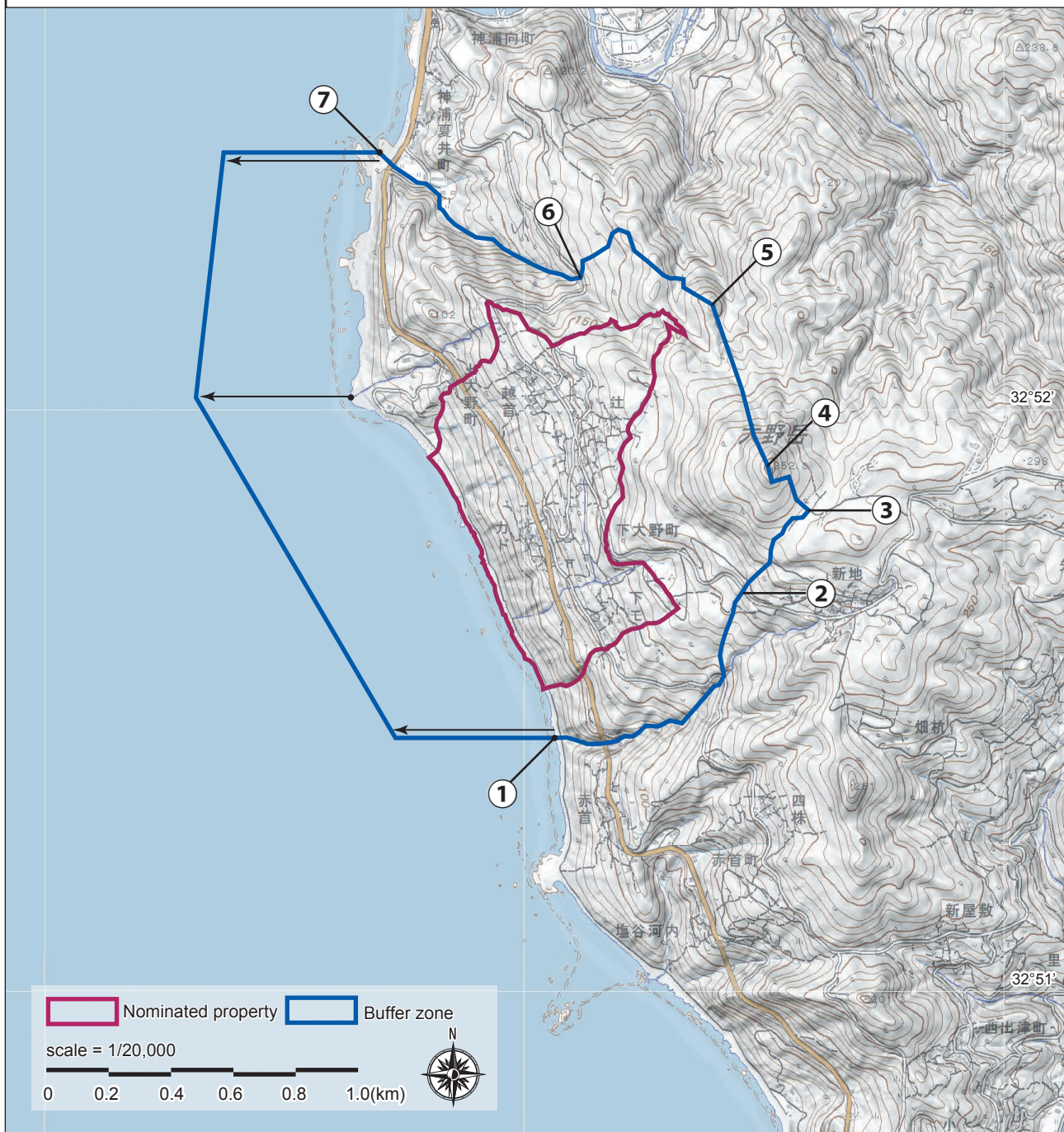
005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

①—②	Boundary of land parcel	⑪—⑫	Village section boundary	⑳—㉑	A line connecting the end of village section boundary and the shoreline
②—③	Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)	⑫—⑬	Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)	㉑—㉒	Shoreline
③—④	Boundary of land parcel	⑬—⑭	Village section boundary	㉒—㉓	A line connecting the end of village section boundary and the shoreline
④—⑤	Road (Road exclusive)	⑭—⑮	Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)	㉓—㉔	Village section boundary
⑤—⑥	Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)	⑮—⑯	Road (Road exclusive)	㉔—㉕	Boundary of land parcel
⑥—⑦	Road (Road exclusive)	⑯—⑰	Village section boundary	㉕—㉖	Road (Road exclusive)
⑦—⑧	Boundary of land parcel	⑰—⑱	Boundary of land parcel		
⑧—⑨	The bottom of the hill	⑱—⑲	Road (Road exclusive)		
⑨—⑩	Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)	⑲—⑳	Boundary of land parcel		
⑩—⑪	Road (Road exclusive)	㉑—㉒	Village section boundary		

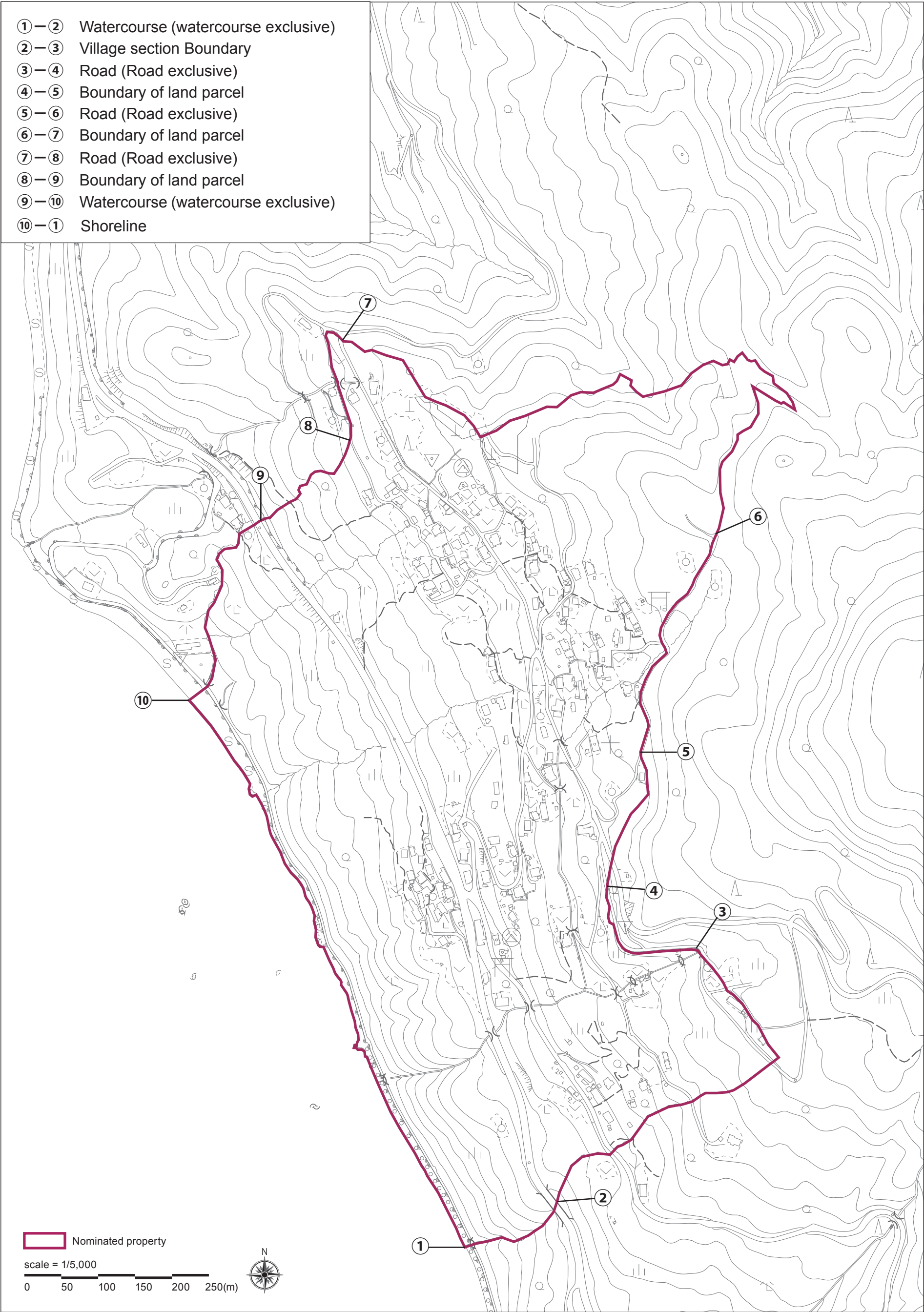


006 Ono Village in Sotome

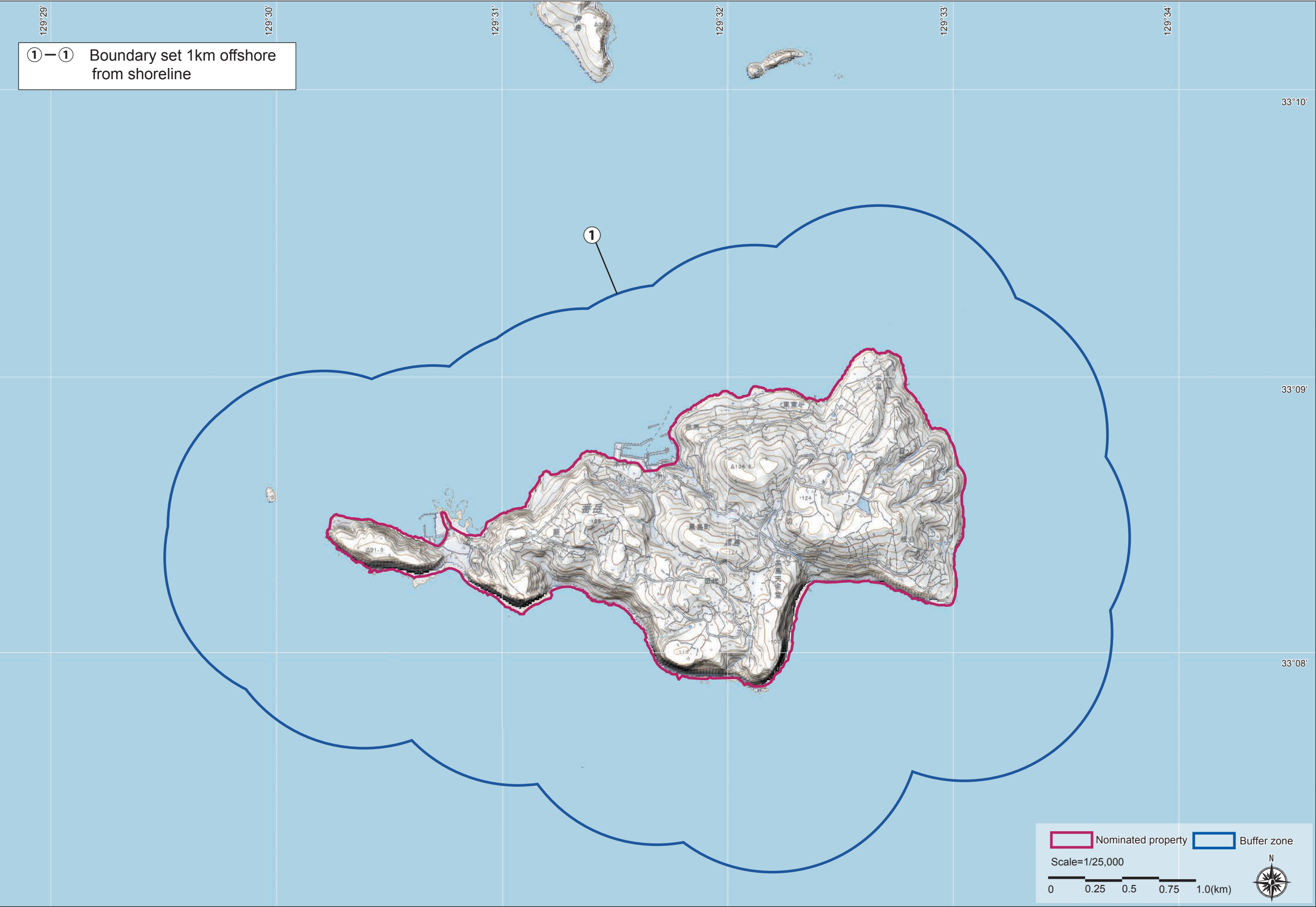
- ①—② Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)
- ②—③ Boundary of land parcel
- ③—④ Road (Road exclusive)
- ④—⑤ A line connecting the two mountain peaks
- ⑤—⑥ Boundary of land parcel
- ⑥—⑦ Watercourse (watercourse exclusive)
- ⑦—① A line connecting the three points 500m offshore from the three base points, and the southernmost and northernmost base points



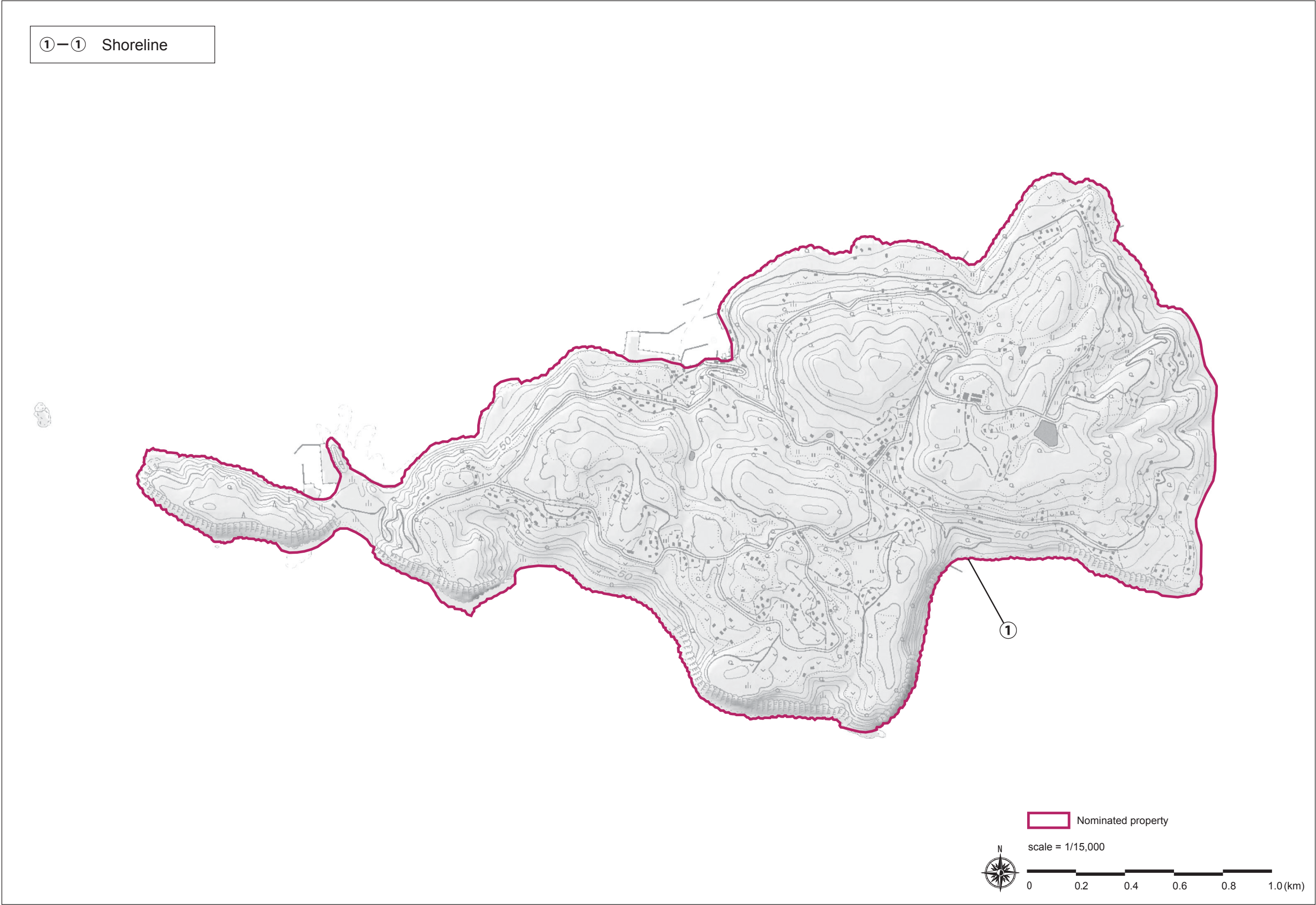
006 Ono Village in Sotome



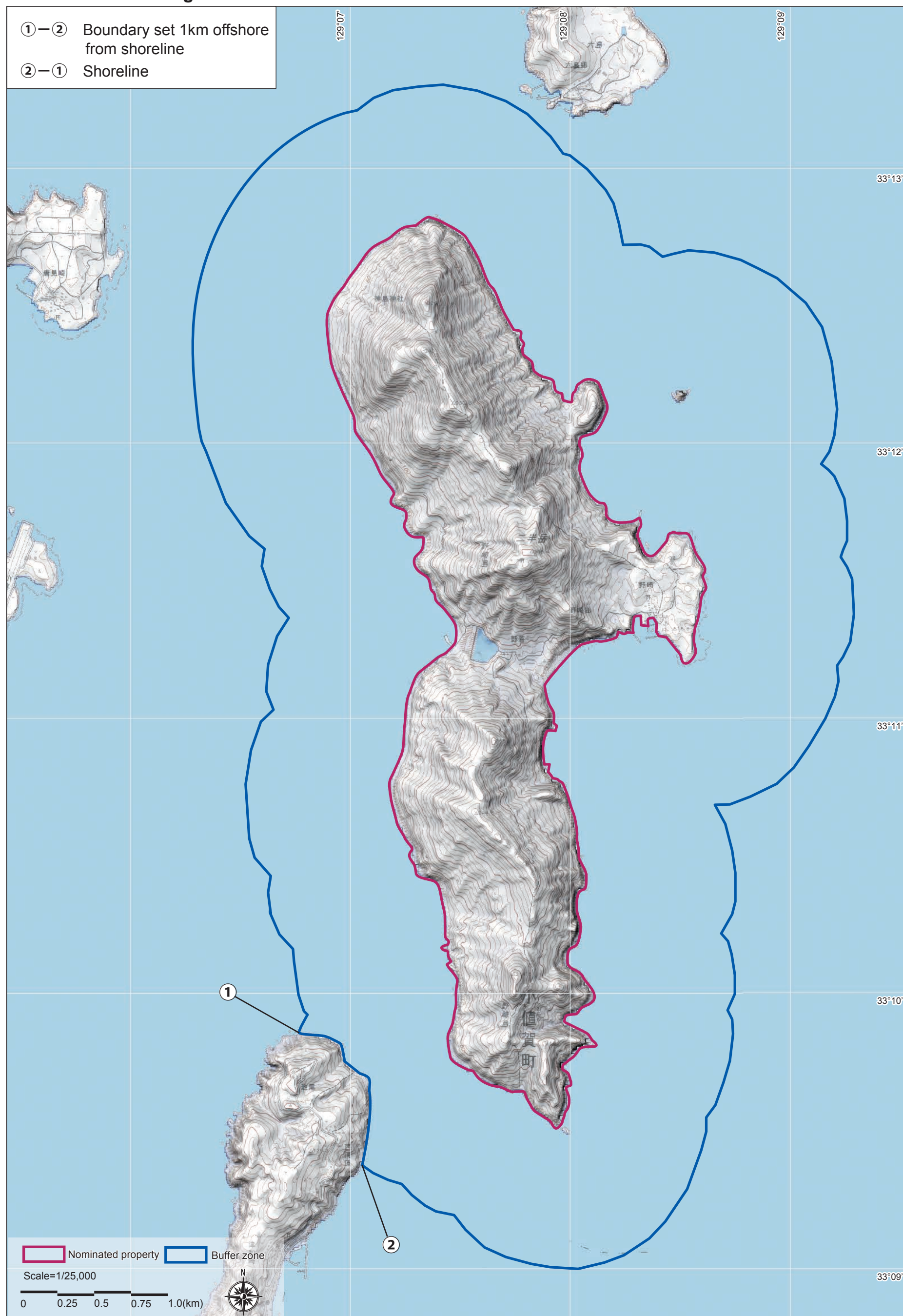
007 Villages on Kuroshima Island



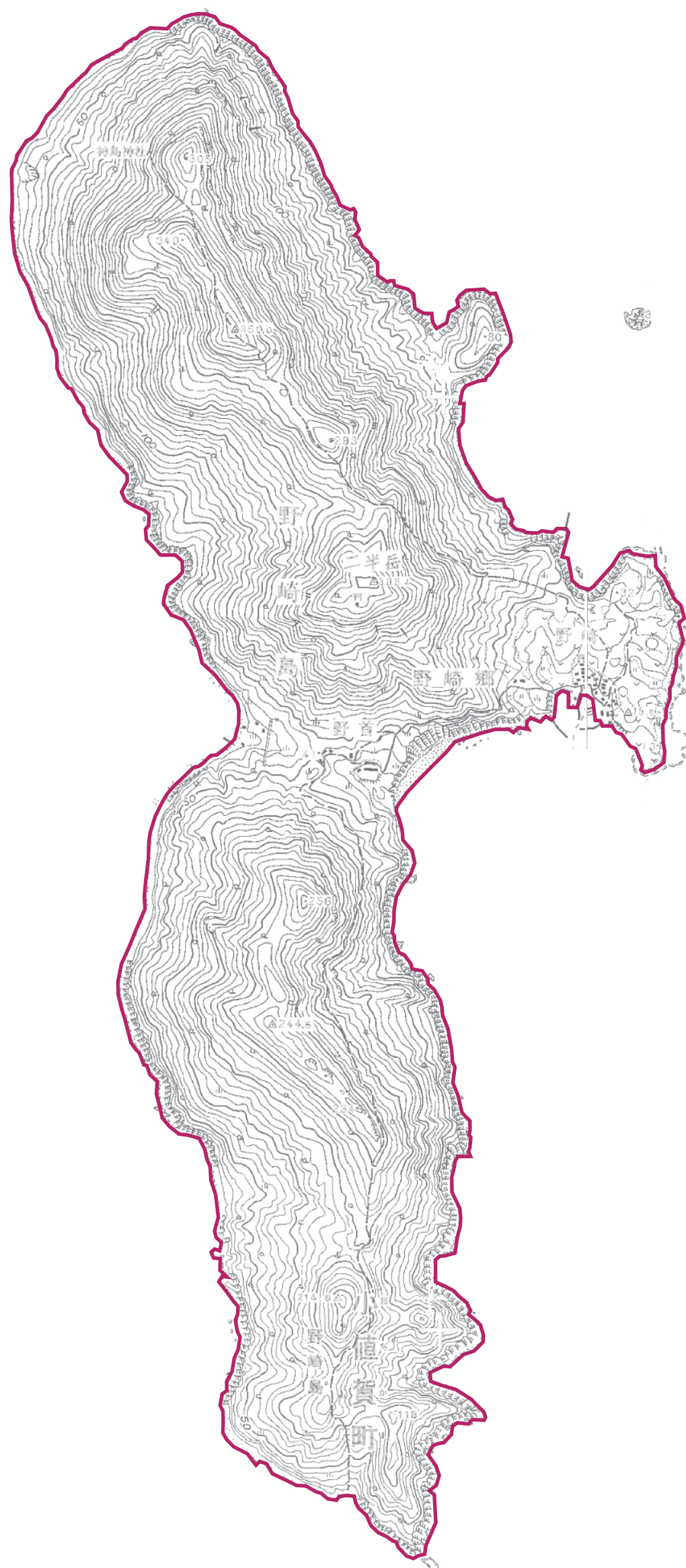
007 Villages on Kuroshima Island



008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island



008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

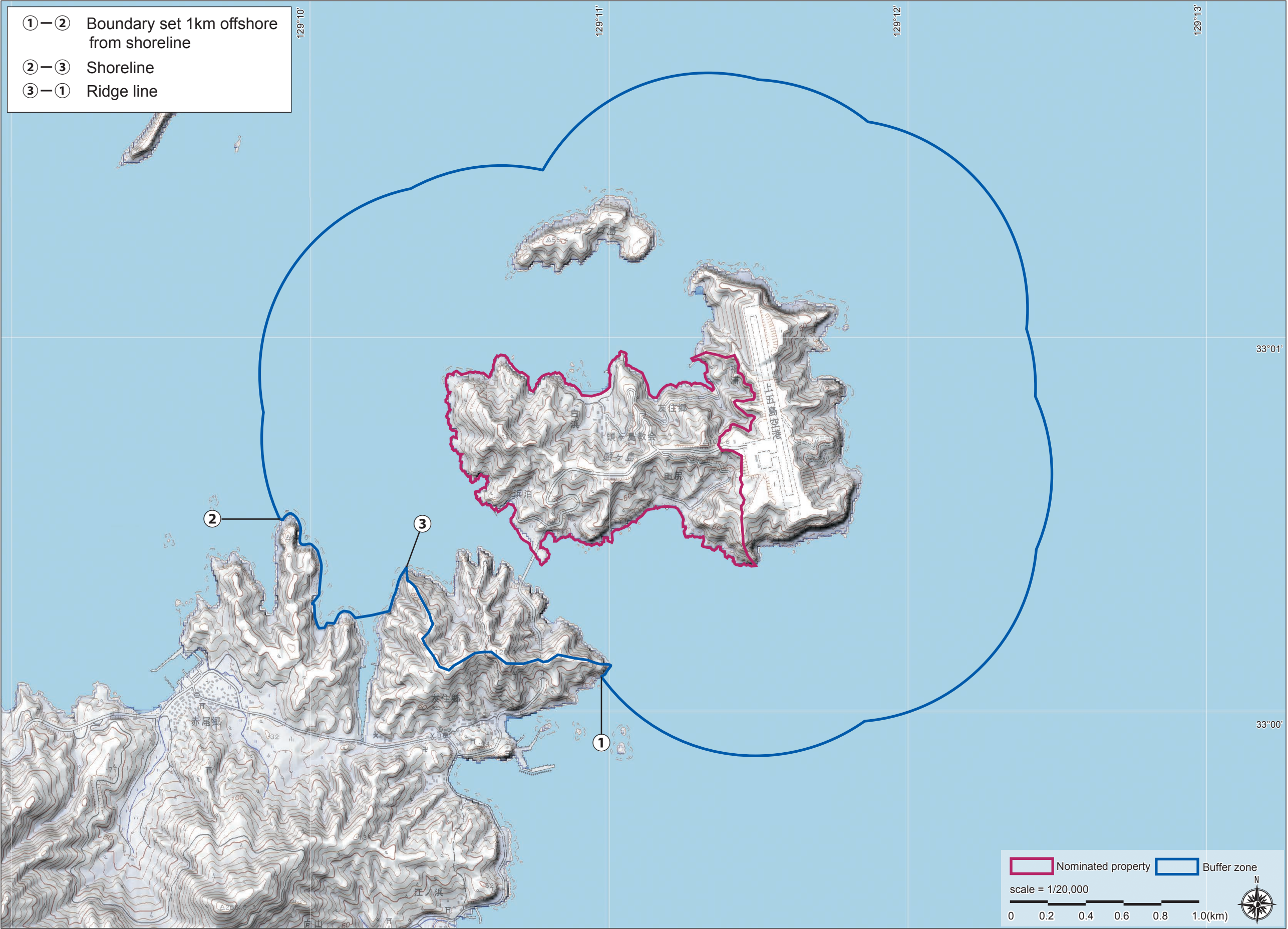


☐ Nominated property

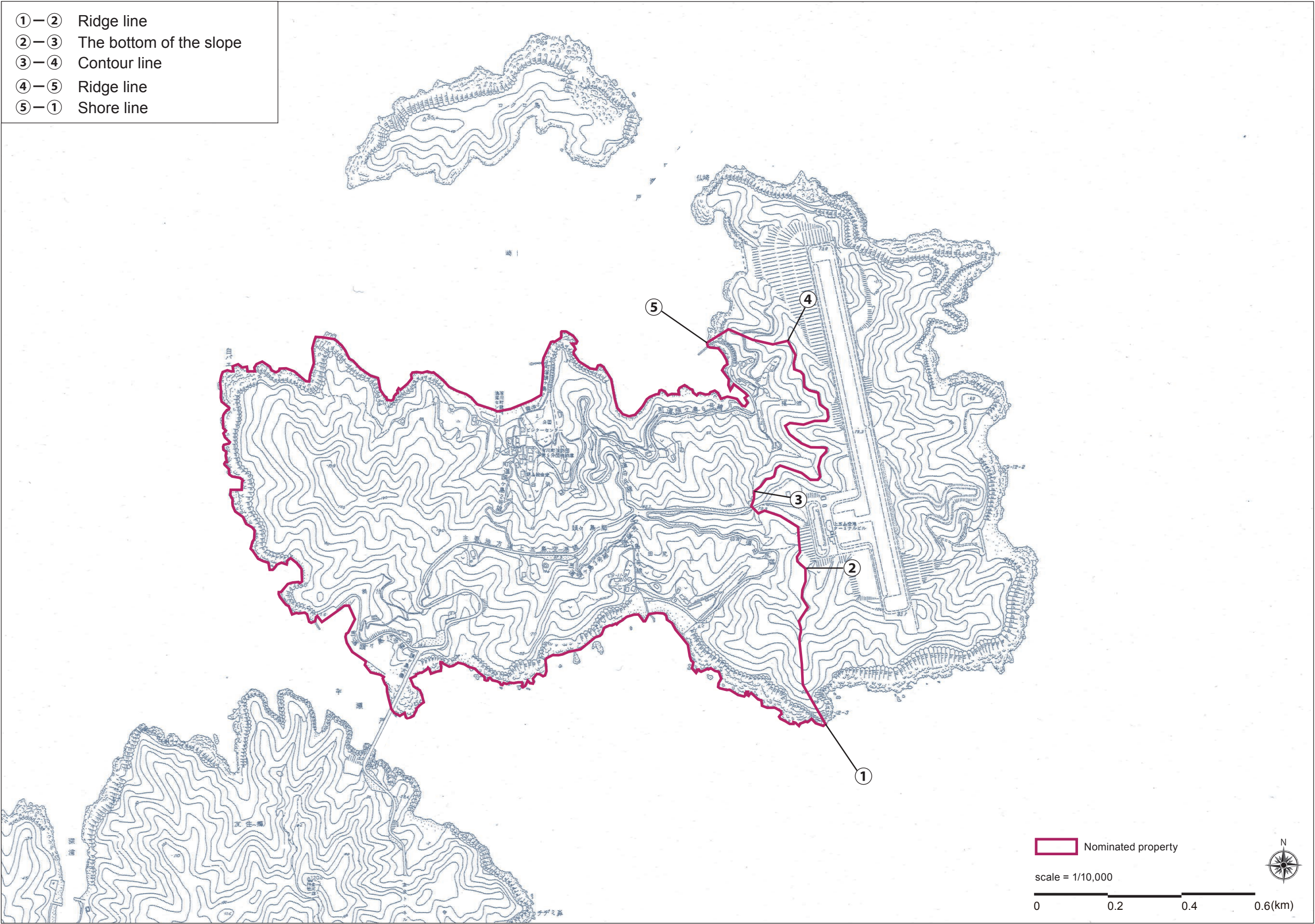
scale=1/20,000



009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island



009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island



010 Villages on Hisaka Island



010 Villages on Hisaka Island



①—② Shoreline
 ②—③ The foot of the hill
 ③—④ The bottom of the valley
 ④—⑤ The foot of the hill
 ⑤—⑥ Shoreline (including fishing port facilities)
 ⑥—① A line connecting the two capes

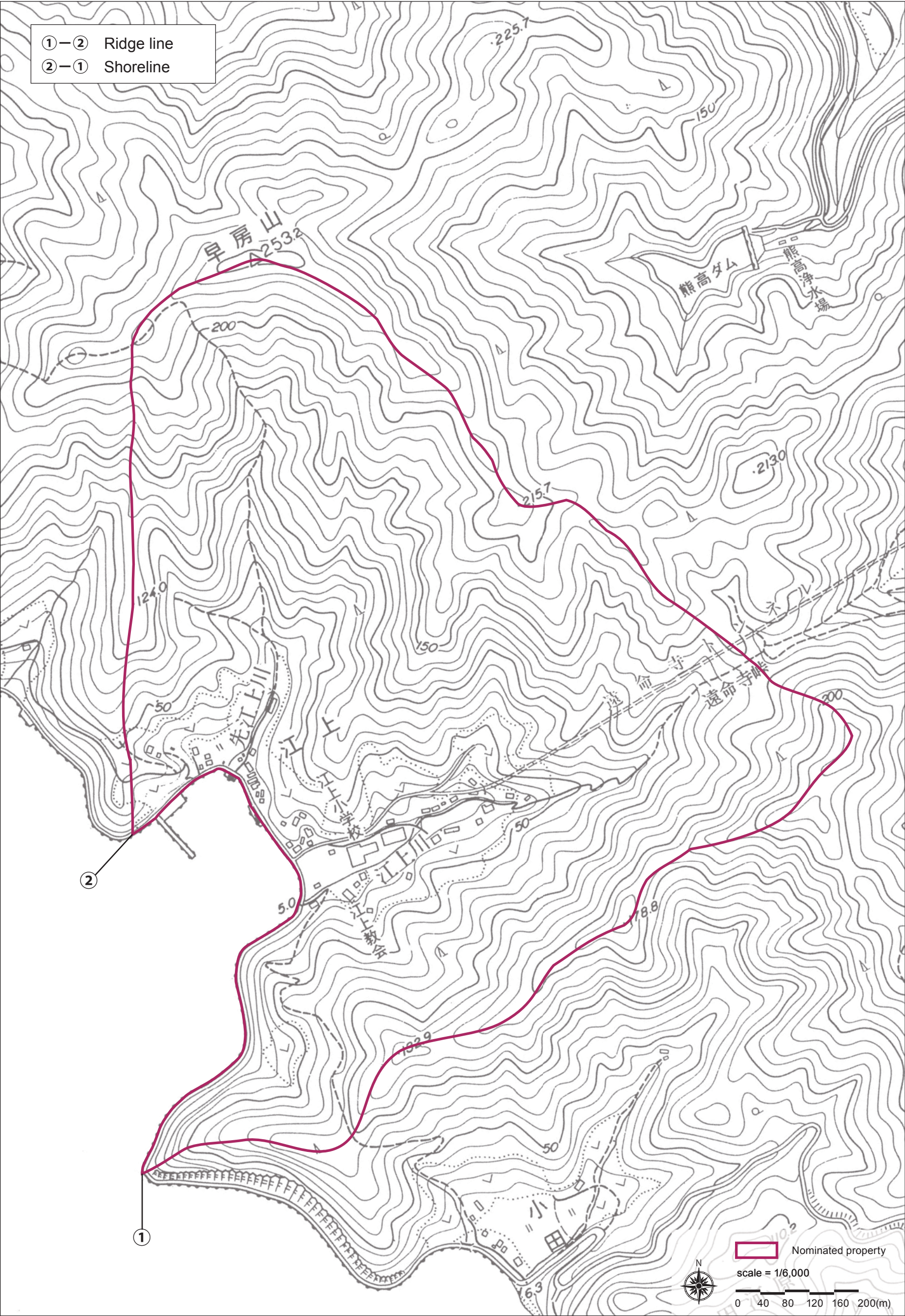
Component
 Buffer zone

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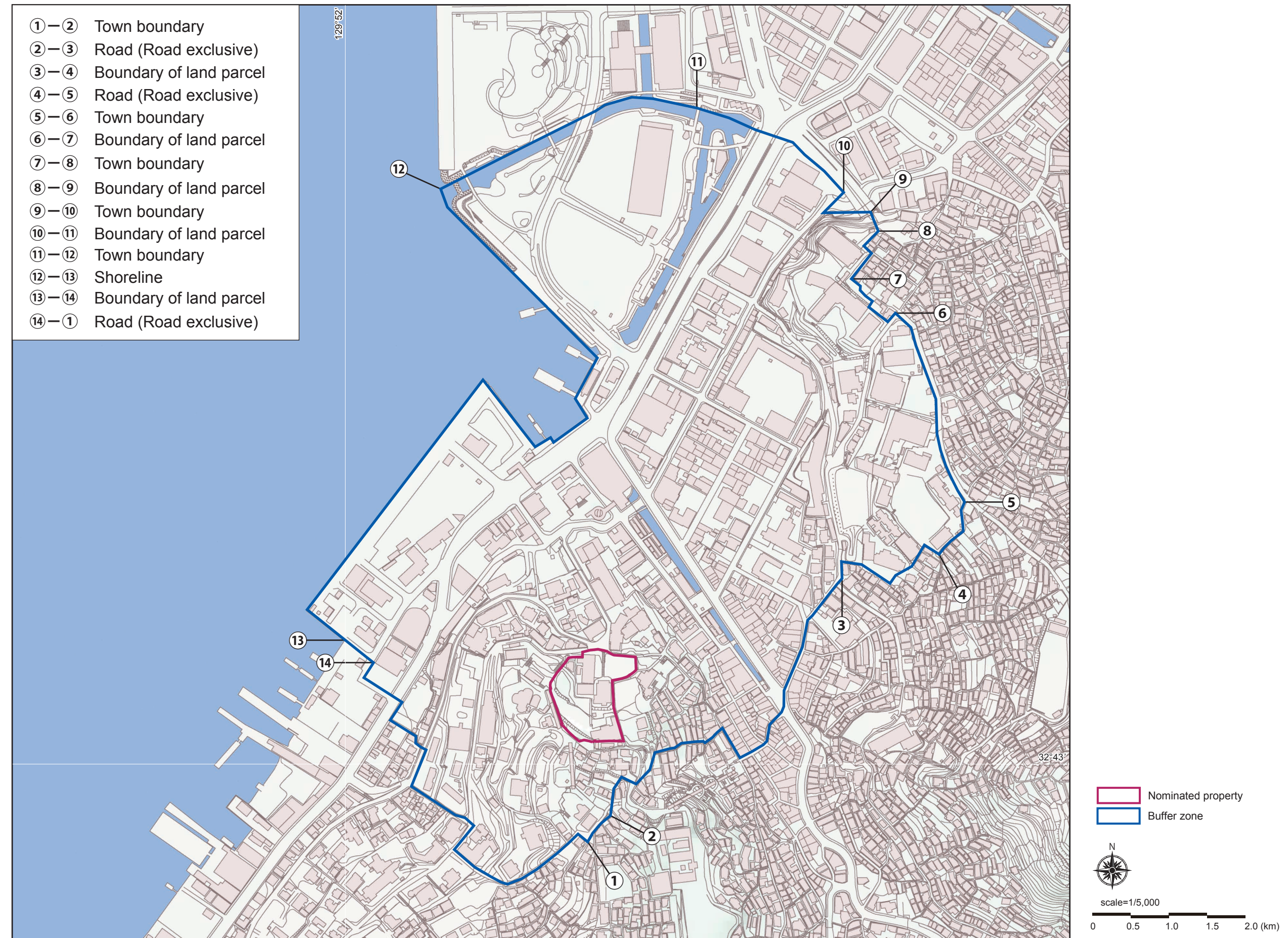
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0(km)

N

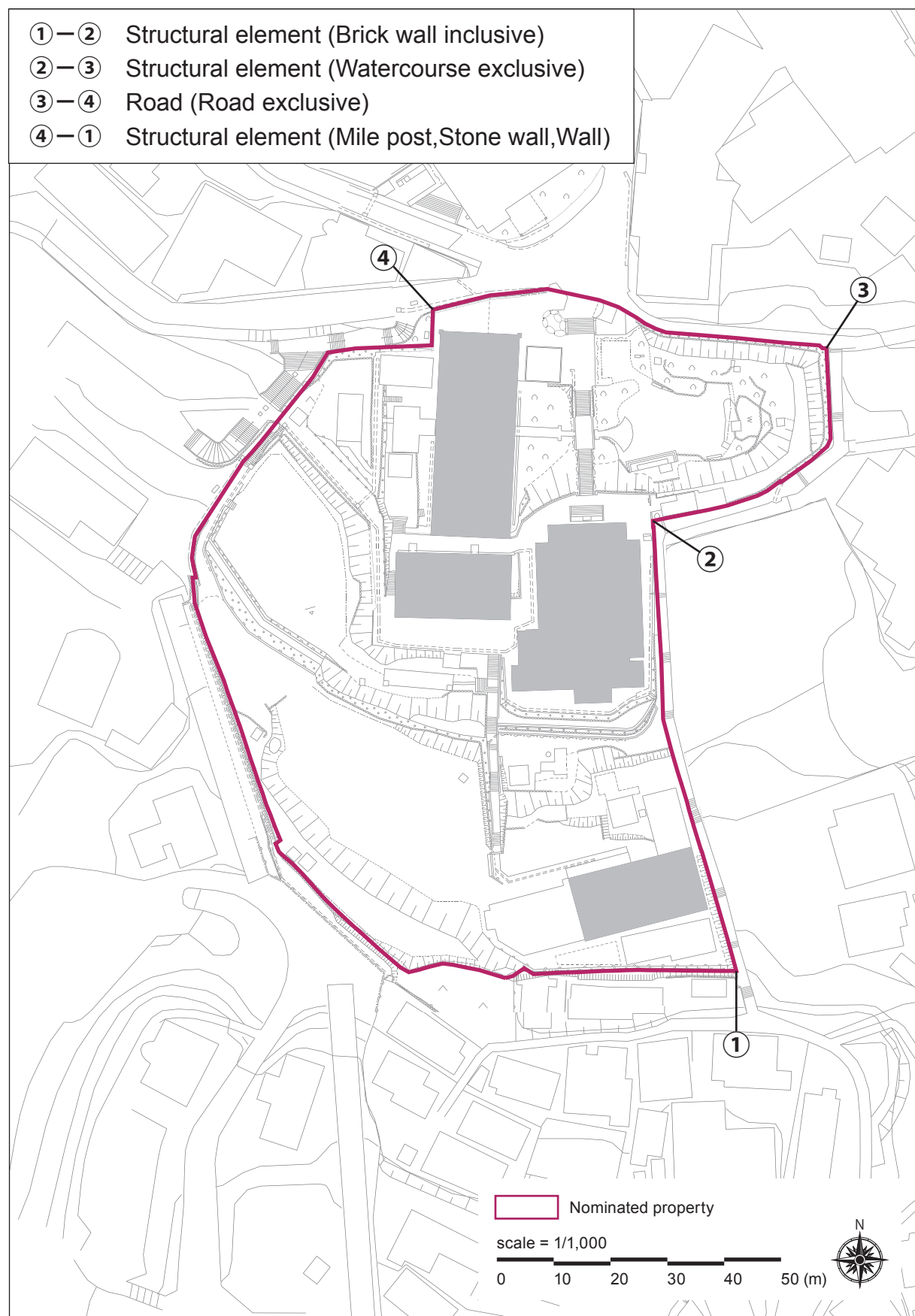
011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroudings)



012 Oura Cathedral



012 Oura Cathedral



Appendix 3

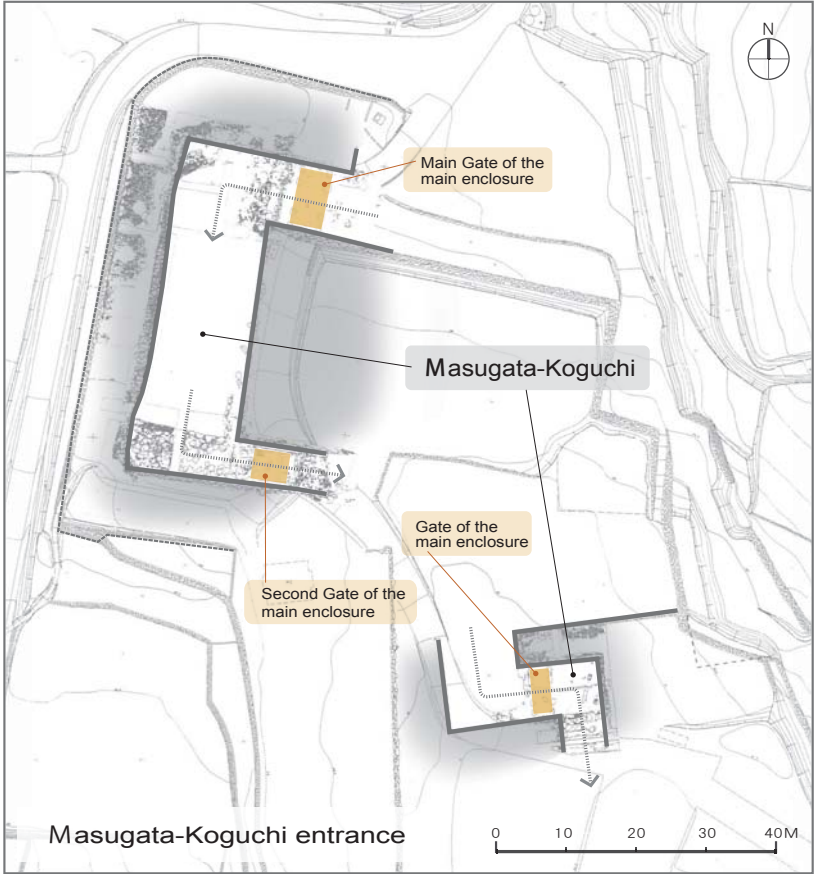
Supplementary information about the nominated property

a. Supplementary information about Remains of Hara Castle	1
b. List of Hidden Christian villages used for comparative analysis and supplementary information about Hidden Christian villages included in the components of the nominated property	
b-1. List of Hidden Christian villages used for comparative analysis	8
b-2. Supplementary information about Hidden Christian villages included in the components of the nominated property	14
c. List of church buildings used for comparative analysis and associated supplementary drawings	
c-1. List of church buildings used for comparative analysis	69
c-2. Supplementary drawings of associated church buildings (element of the components)	73

Appendix 3a. Supplementary information about Remains of Hara Castle



Layout of remains in Hara Castle



Artefacts excavated from Hara Castle (Golden cross and medals with the image of Francis Xavier)

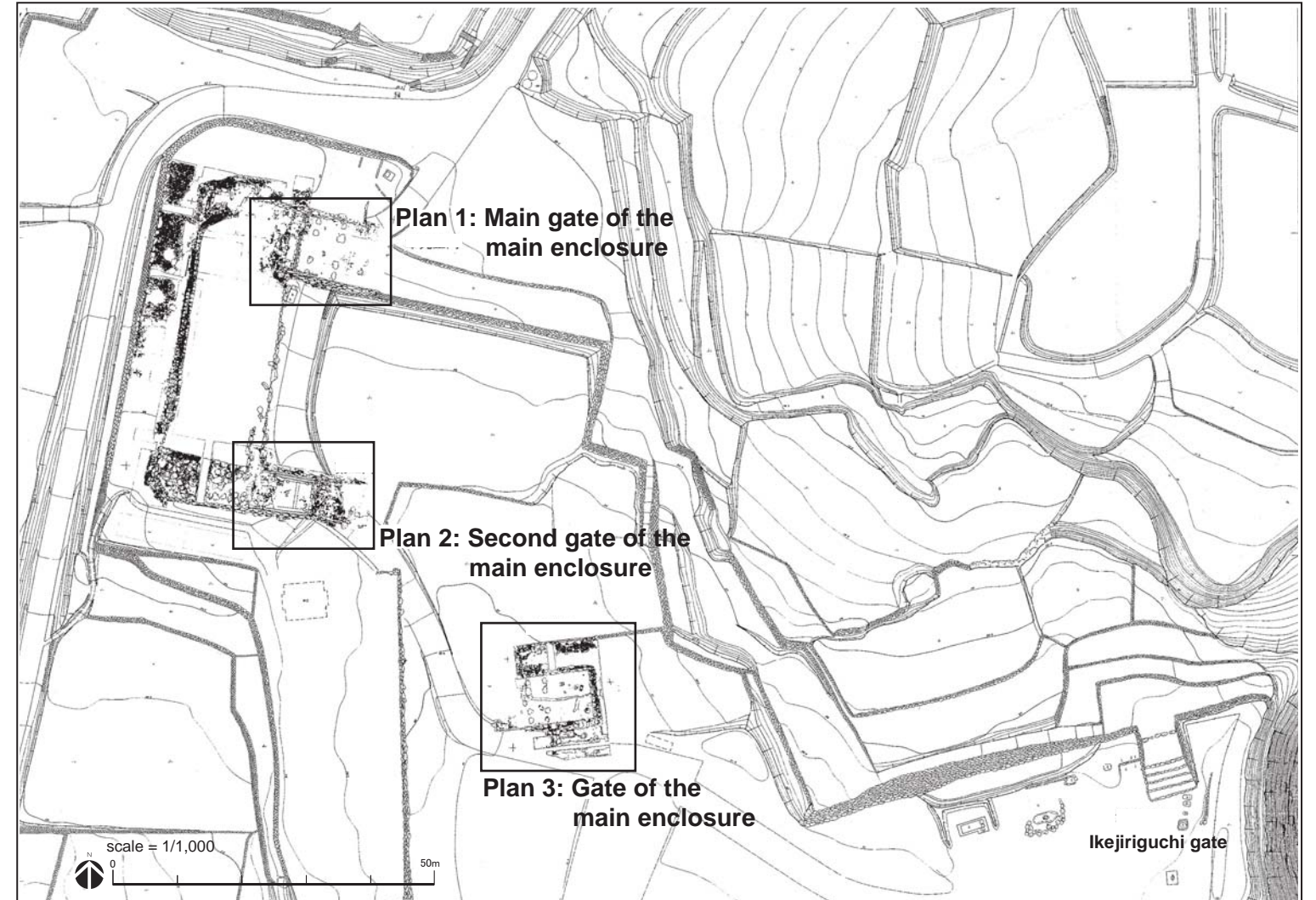
Hara Castle is a group of enclosures, whose altitude is around 30m, centred on the main enclosure that is built on a cliff facing the Ariake Sea, the second and third enclosures are to its north, Hatoyamademaru enclosure to its west and Amakusamaru enclosure to its south.

Hara Castle was basically a Japanese medieval style castle which utilised natural topography, so pre-modern stone walls are used only in Main enclosure. One of their defensive facilities is a masugata entrance which has enclosed space to intercept the enemy, built with highly developed masonry technology in Japan by the end of the 16th century. Conversely, the other enclosures are earthen, using natural topographical features.

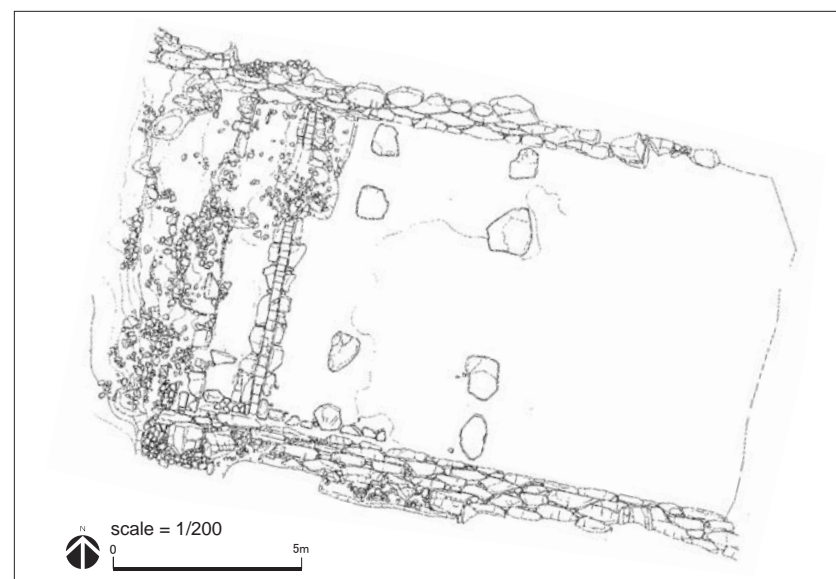
The construction of the stone walls of the main enclosure was begun in 1599 and finished by 1604, according to letters and reports of missionaries of the Society of Jesus. This period coincides with the period of the unearthed artefacts.

Minamishimabara City (formerly Minami Arima Town) has carried out excavation surveys at Hara Castle continuously since 1992. The excavation survey on the main enclosure brought to light the koguchi (castle entrances), foundation

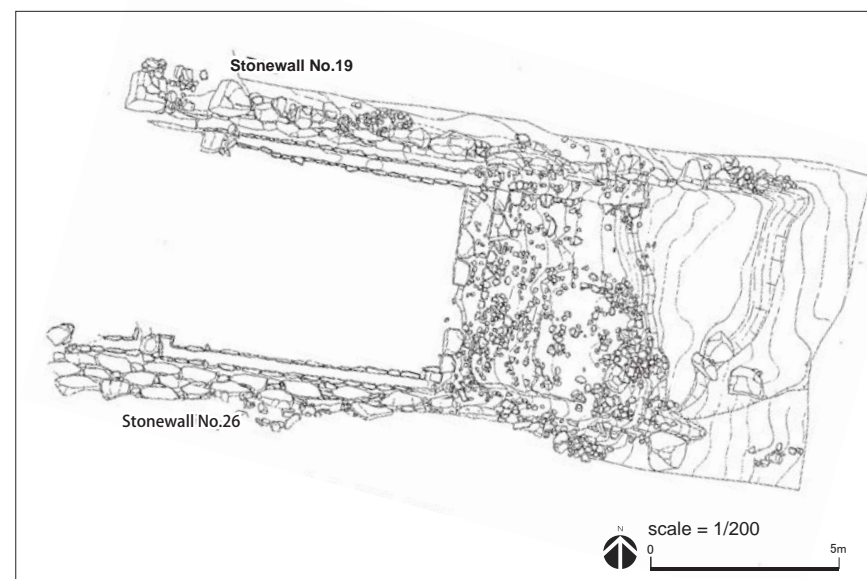
stones, and yagura-dai (elevated) stone walls, which were buried when the castle was destroyed after the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion. A large number of tiles were unearthed in the main enclosure, showing that it was the site of a building built on foundation stones with a tiled roof. Tens of thousands of fragments of artefacts have been excavated in surveys conducted up to the present. The majority of such fragments are limited to types of pottery from the end of the 16th century to the first half of the 17th century, including trade goods. In addition, related to the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion, Christian-related artefacts such as crucifixes, religious medals, rosary beads and tiles with a pattern of flowers in the shape of a cross, as well as a large number of human bones with cut marks, have been excavated.



Map 1: Main enclosure



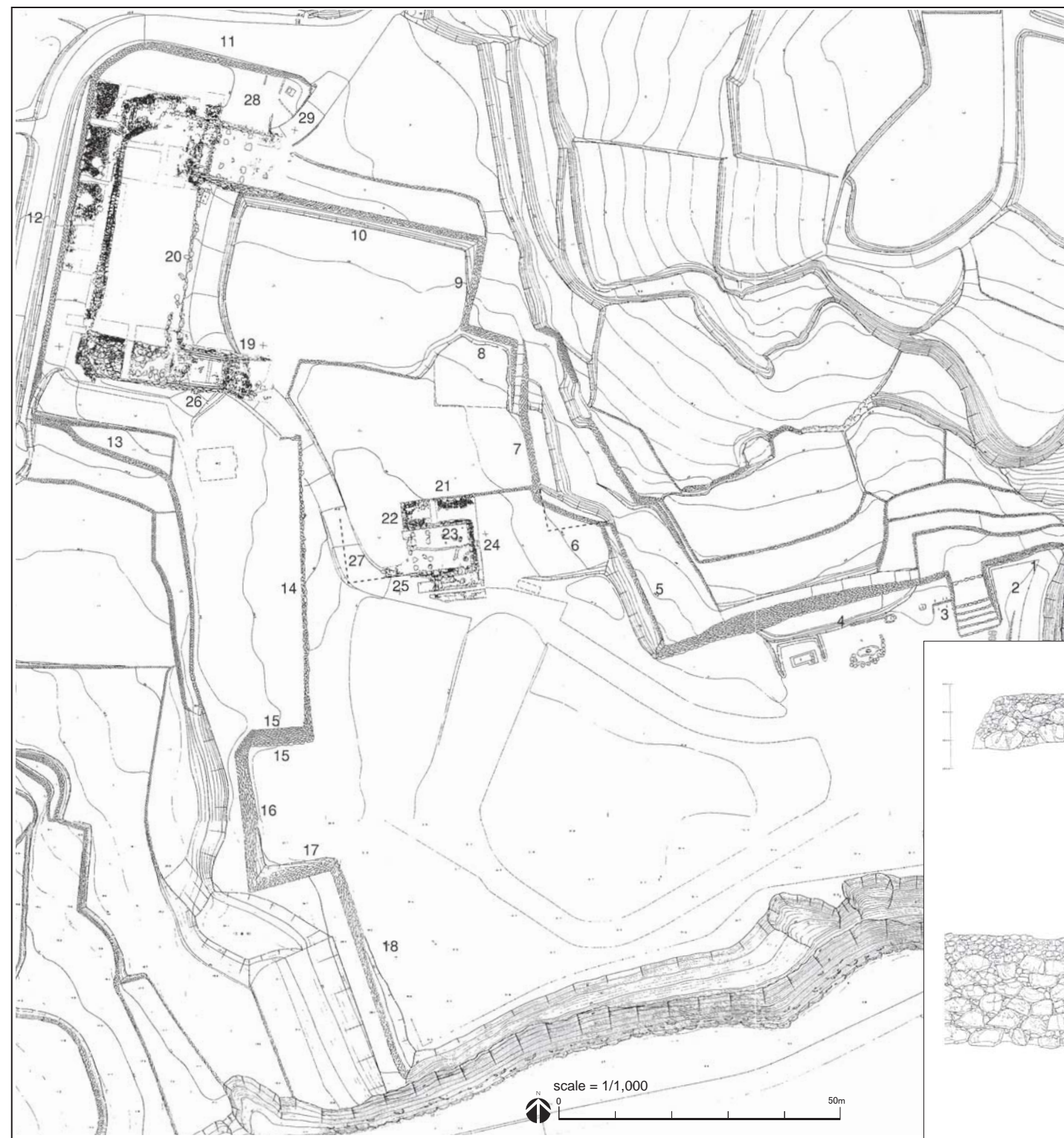
Survey plan 1: Main gate of the main enclosure



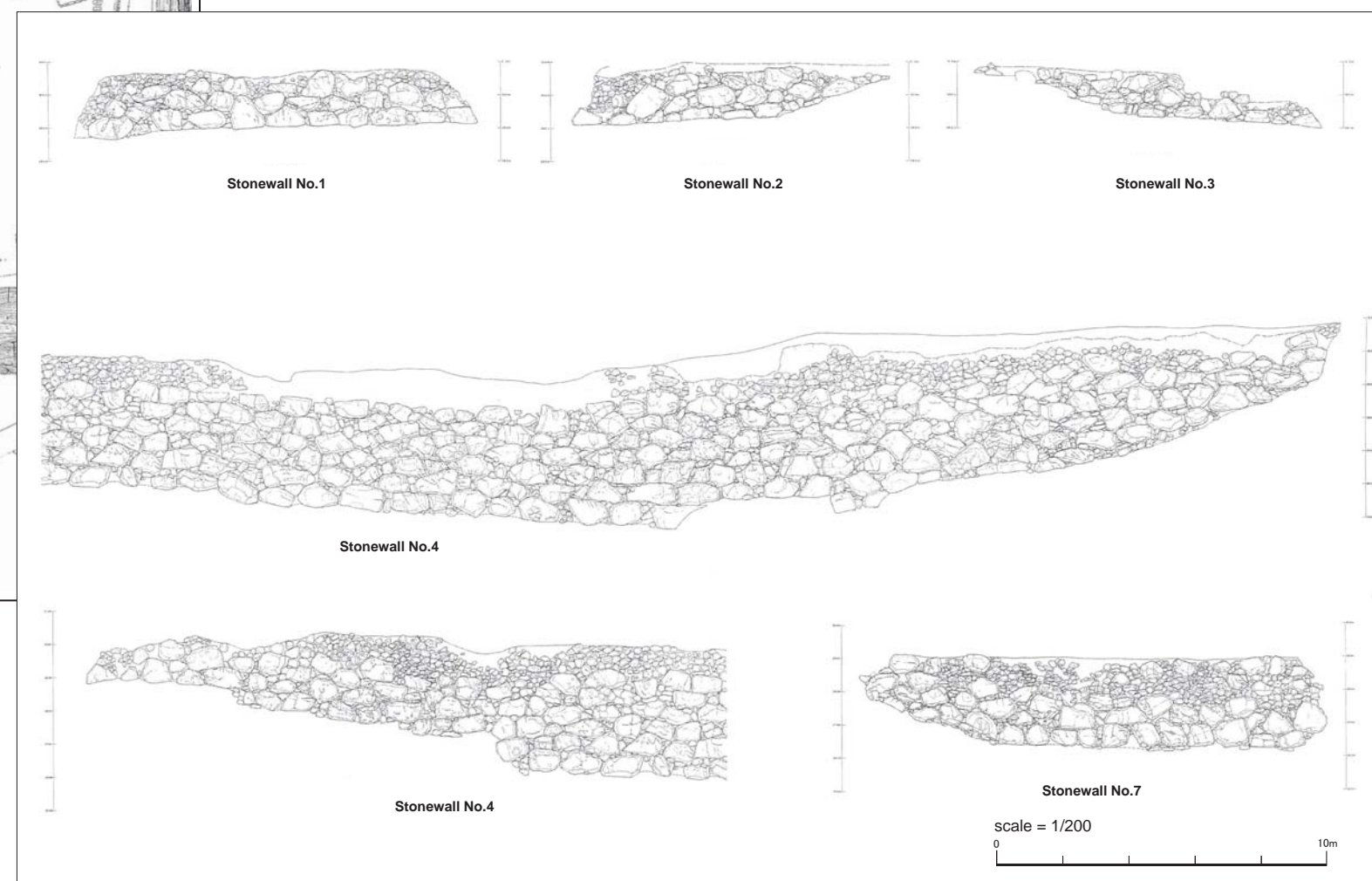
Survey plan 2: Second gate of the main enclosure



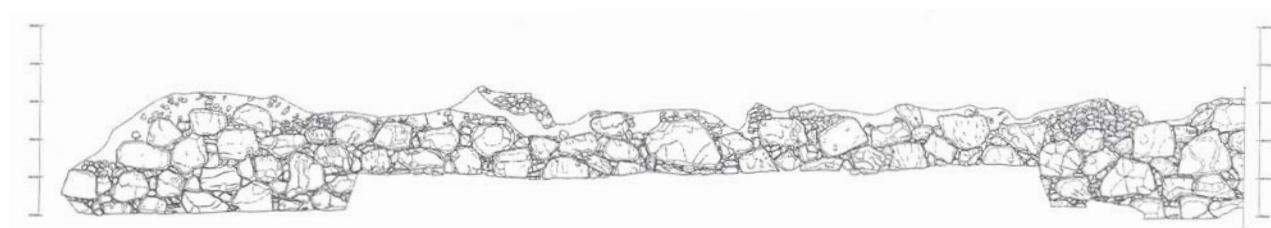
Survey plan 3: Gate of the main enclosure



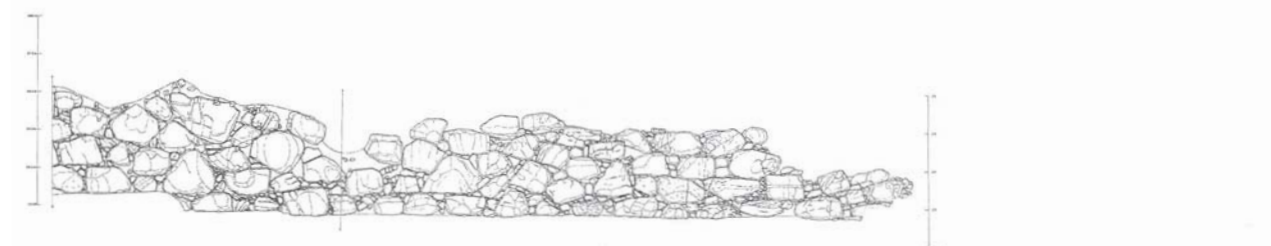
Layout plan- Stonewalls No. 1-29 of the Hara Castle



Elevations; Stonewalls No.1-4,7,



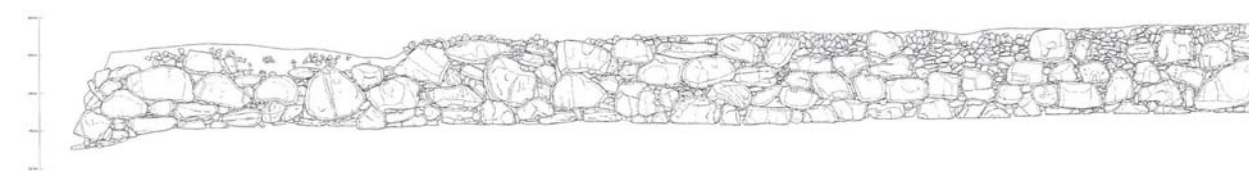
Stonewall No.10



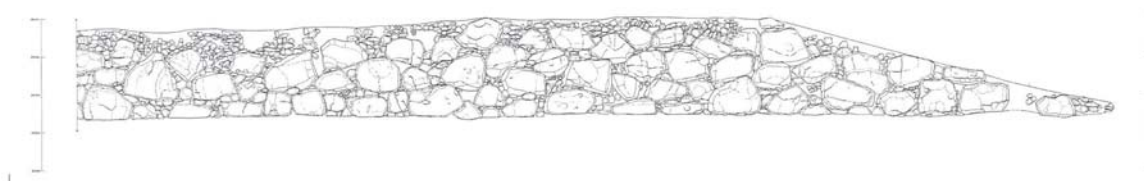
Stonewall No.10



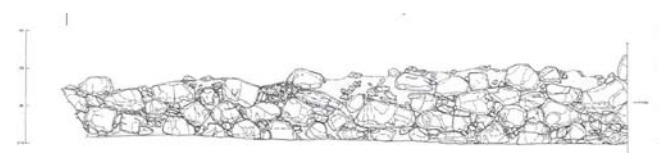
Stonewall No.11



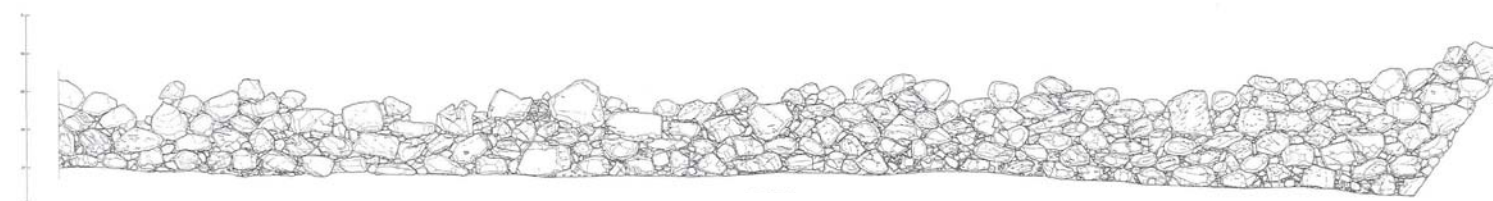
Stonewall No.12



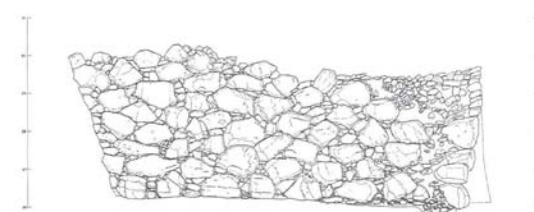
Stonewall No.12



Stonewall No.14

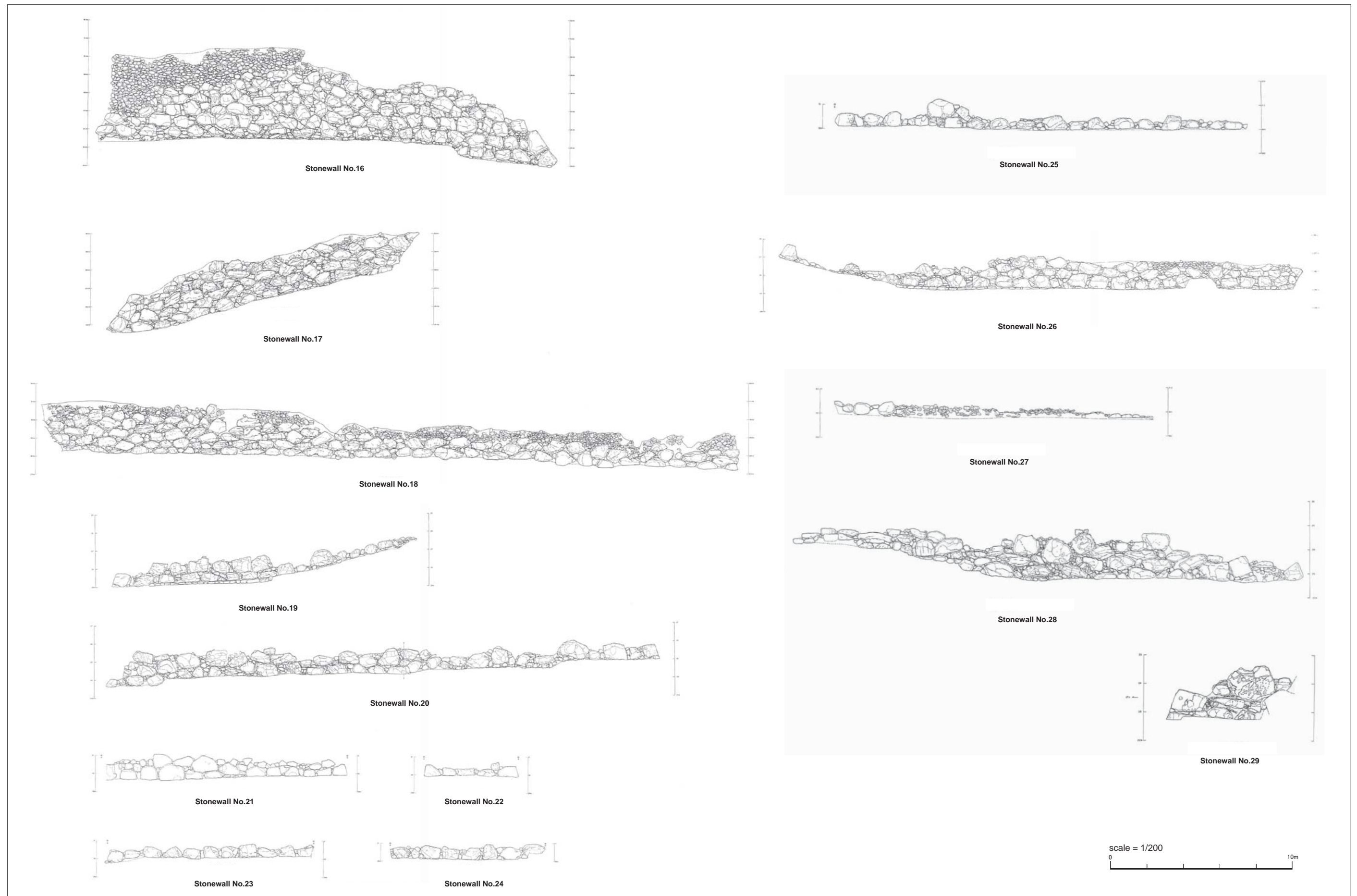


Stonewall No.14



Stonewall No.15

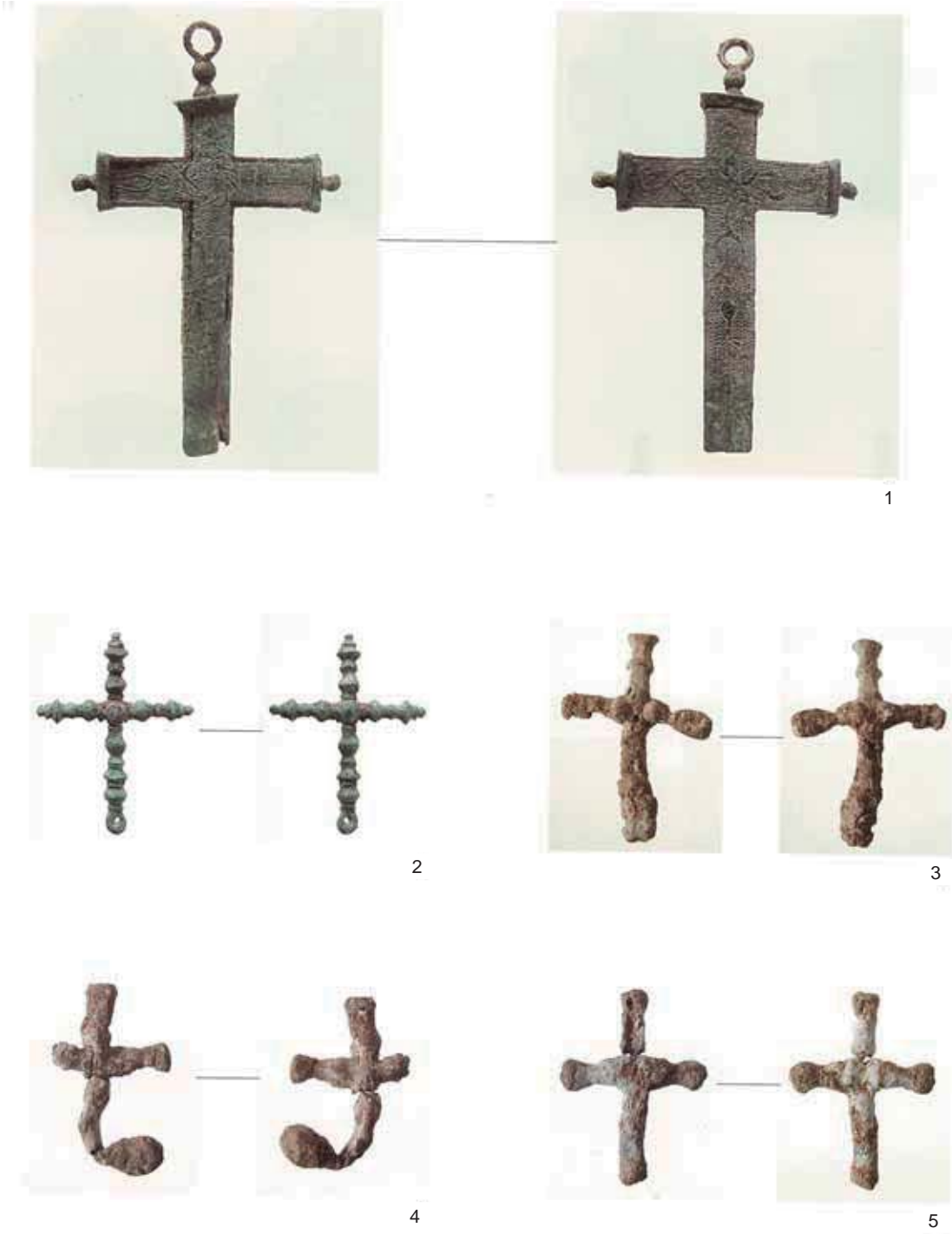
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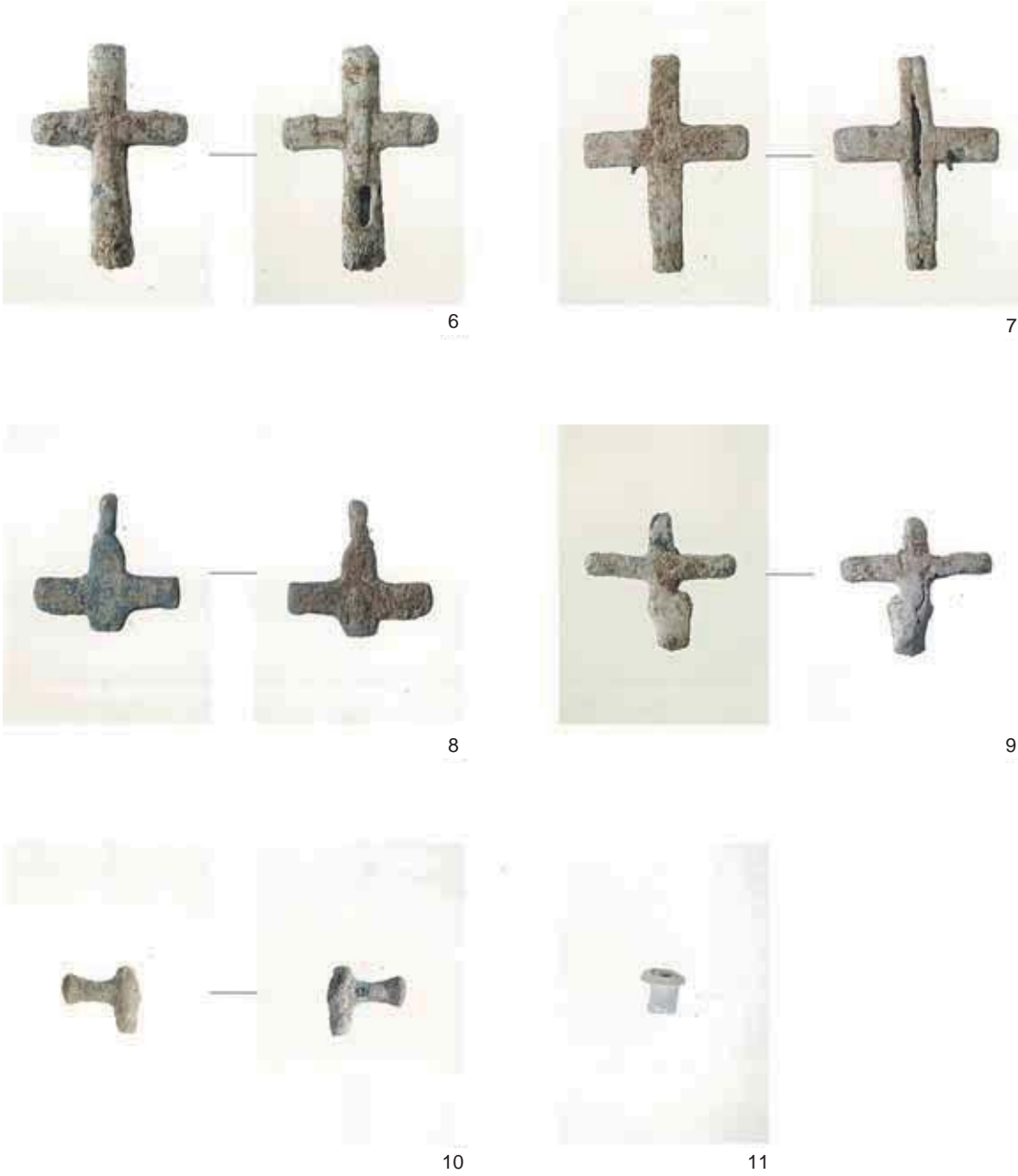
Elevations- Stonewalls No. 16-29

Devotional items unearthed during the archaeological excavation

Crucifixes



Size Crucifixes (1-5)				
No.	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thichness(cm)	Material
1	7.35	4.70	0.75	bronze
2	4.59	3.52	0.60	bronze
3	3.91	2.90	4.50	lead
4	-	-	0.35	lead
5	-	2.39	0.40	lead



Size Crucifixes (6-11)				
No.	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thichness(cm)	Material
6	2.93	2.09	0.52	lead
7	2.90	2.20	0.31	lead
8	-	1.95	0.18	lead
9	1.88	2.00	3.50	lead
10	-	-	0.49	lead
11	0.80	0.75	0.80	glass

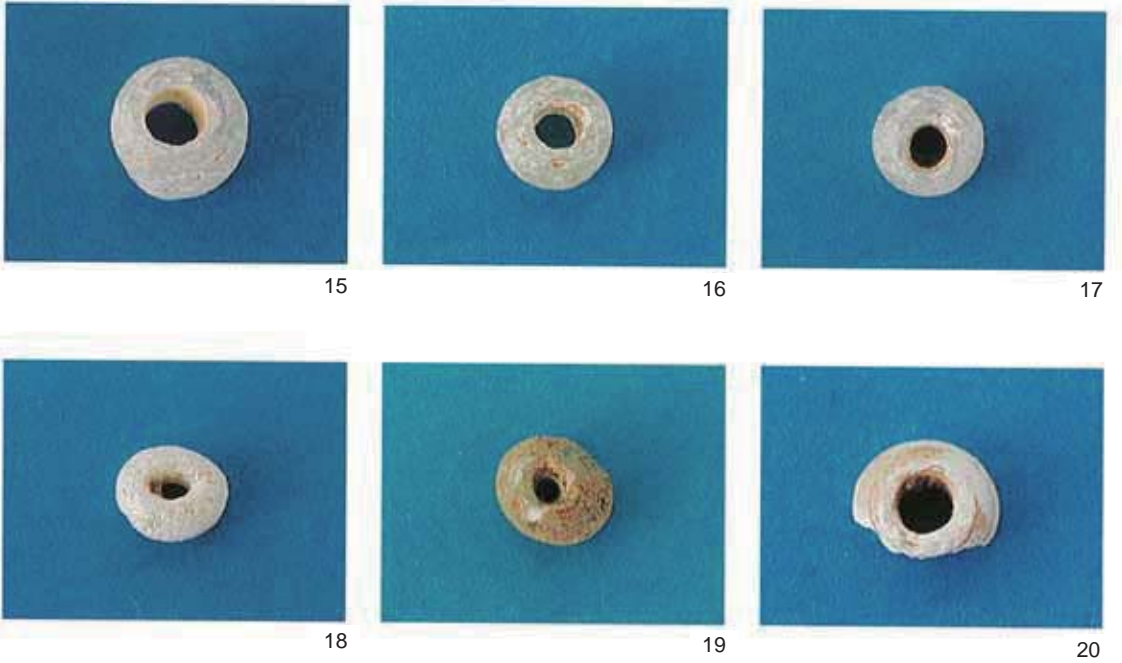
Medals



Size Medals (12-14)				
No.	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thichness(cm)	Material
12	2.03	1.40	0.20	bronze
13	1.80	1.20	0.15	bronze
14	1.40	1.20	0.20	bronze

Size Rosary besds (15-20)			
No.	Diameter (cm)	Thichness (cm)	Material
15	0.65	0.55	glass
16	0.55	0.40	glass
17	0.60	0.40	glass
18	0.60	0.35	glass
19	0.65	0.50	glass
20	0.60	0.35	glass

Rosary beads



Appendix 3b-1. List of Hidden Christian villages used for comparative analysis



No.	Name	Location (Municipality)	Significant component in terms of the OUV of the nominated property									Satisfactory degree of authenticity	Satisfactory state of conservation	Protected under the national law
			Migrant village or not?	Way to conceal the Hidden Christian faith (Focus of the veneration)				Sort of location of migration						
				I . Sacred sites including natural sacred locations	II . Shinto shrines	III. Catholic devotional items	IV. Substitute items	I . Location considered by Buddhist or Shinto communi- ties to be sacred ground	II . Location used to isolate smallpox patients	III. Undevel- oped land	IV. Land in need of redevelop- ment			
1	Ieno	Nagasaki	no		○	○	○					no	no	no
2	Motohara	Nagasaki	no			○	○					no	no	no
3	Nakano	Nagasaki	no	○		○	○					no	no	no
4	Sato	Nagasaki	no			○	○					no	no	no
5	Mitsuyama	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
6	Oyama	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
7	Zenchodani	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
8	Fukahori	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
9	Kaminoshima	Nagasaki	no		○							no	no	no
10	Daimyoji	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
11	Magome	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
12	Kagenoo	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
13	Kayaki	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
14	Takero	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
15	Takashima	Nagasaki	yes							○		no	no	no
16	Higashikashiyama	Nagasaki	no	○								no	no	no
17	Nishikashiyama	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
18	Mie	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
19	Kakiuchi	Nagasaki	no				○					no	no	no
20	Mieta	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
21	Azekari	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
22	Konoura	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
23	Makino	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	yes	yes
24	Ono	Nagasaki	no		○							yes	yes	yes
25	Akakubi	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
26	Kamishitsu	Nagasaki	no			○						yes	yes	yes
27	Nakashitsu	Nagasaki	no			○						yes	yes	yes
28	Shimoshitsu	Nagasaki	no			○						yes	yes	yes
29	Kamikurosaki	Nagasaki	no		○	○	○					no	no	no
30	Shimokurosaki	Nagasaki	no		○	○	○					no	no	no
31	Matsumoto	Nagasaki	no		○		○					no	no	no
32	Tsuji	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
33	Nagata	Nagasaki	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no
34	Otao	Saikai	yes							○		no	no	no
35	Nokubi	Ojika	yes					○				yes	yes	yes
36	Funamori	Ojika	yes					○				yes	yes	yes
37	Tsuwazaki	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
38	Komeyama	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
39	Takeya	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
40	Chuchi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
41	Shimanokubi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
42	Taimatsu	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
43	Akabae	Shinkamigoto	yes						○			no	yes	yes
44	Ebukuro	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
45	Omizu	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
46	Ozera	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
47	Kozera	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes

No.	Name	Location (Municipality)	Significant component in terms of the OUV of the nominated property								Satisfactory degree of authenticity	Satisfactory state of conservation	Protected under the national law	
			Migrant village or not?	Way to conceal the Hidden Christian faith (Focus of the veneration)				Sort of location of migration						
				I . Sacred sites including natural sacred locations	II . Shinto shrines	III. Catholic devotional items	IV. Substitute items	I . Location considered by Buddhist or Shinto communi- ties to be sacred ground	II . Location used to isolate smallpox patients	III . Undevel- oped land				IV. Land in need of redevel- opment
48	Tatekushi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	yes	yes
49	Kogushi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
50	Sone	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
51	Aosagaura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
52	Hiyamizu	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
53	Kumadaka	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
54	Tarumi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
55	Maruo	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
56	Oso	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
57	Kashiragashima	Shinkamigoto	yes						○			yes	yes	yes
58	Konoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
59	Enohama	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
60	Tainoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
61	Yakiyama	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
62	Matenoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
63	Oreshima	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
64	Atotsugi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
65	Yakezaki	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
66	Gonokubi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
67	Funakakushi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
68	Nakanoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
69	Oura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
70	Hamakushi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
71	Syukunoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
72	Fukumi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
73	Furusato	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
74	Kirinoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
75	Obama	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
76	Fukusaki	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
77	Kobutu	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
78	Arakawa	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
79	Fuefuki	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
80	Fukaura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
81	Chiji	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
82	Yokose	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
83	Takaitabi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
84	Hinoshima	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
85	Obira	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
86	Konoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
87	Harazuka	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
88	Tsukinoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
89	Sakakinoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
90	Doinoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
91	Unose	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
92	Tsutsunoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
93	Tsutsumi	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
94	Arifuku	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no

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95	Ishizuka	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
96	Takigoura	Shinkamigoto	yes							○		no	no	no
97	Fukurobe	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
98	Shioike	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
99	Nagabae	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
100	Ainoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
101	Tsubakihara	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
102	Yagami	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
103	Nankoshi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
104	Kashinokiyama	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
105	Okushi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
106	Natsui	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
107	Oda	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
108	Shirobae	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
109	Syukuwa	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
110	Furusu	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
111	Suzunoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
112	Tagishi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
113	Obayashi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
114	Maeshima	Goto	yes						○			no	no	no
115	Egami	Goto	yes							○		yes	no	no
116	Uramukae	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
117	Nishime	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
118	Nagi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
119	Funamawari	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
120	Kakiura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
121	Akogi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
122	Tajiri	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
123	Matsuyama	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
124	Kazurashima	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
125	Kodomari	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
126	Gorin	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
127	Sotowa	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
128	Origami	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
129	Obiraki	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
130	Eiri	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
131	Takeyama	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
132	Zazare	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
133	Uchikamihira	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
134	Sotokamihira	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
135	Kojima	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
136	Hamadomari	Goto	yes							○		yes	yes	yes
137	Ifuki	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
138	Takenoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
139	Ashinoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
140	Tasaki	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
141	Motogama	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no







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				I . Sacred sites including natural sacred locations	II . Shinto shrines	III. Catholic devotional items	IV. Substitute items	I . Location considered by Buddhist or Shinto communi- ties to be sacred ground	II . Location used to isolate smallpox patients	III. Undevel- oped land				IV. Land in need of redevel- opment
142	Mabushi	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
143	Saganose	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
144	Hantomari	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
145	Miyabara	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
146	Kannonbira	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
147	Otomari	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
148	Dozaki	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
149	Hamadomari	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
150	Uragashira	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
151	Nangoura	Goto	yes						○			no	no	no
152	Hirazo	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
153	Mukata	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
154	Kurozo	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
155	Yamanta	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
156	Mizunoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
157	Kusuhara	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
158	Uchiori	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
159	Himeshima	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
160	Takasaki	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
161	Atoami	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
162	Hamanokuri	Goto	yes									no	no	no
163	Take	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
164	Fuchinomoto	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
165	Shiomizu	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
166	Kirinoki	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
167	Kaitsu	Goto	yes									no	no	no
168	Saganoshima	Goto	yes									no	no	no
169	Tontomari	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
170	Imochiura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
171	Tachiya	Goto	yes									no	no	no
172	Nunoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
173	Mukaikoura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
174	Koura	Goto	yes							○		no	no	no
175	Nakiri	Sasebo	yes								○	yes	yes	yes
176	Warabe	Sasebo	yes								○	yes	yes	yes
177	Hikazu	Sasebo	yes								○	yes	yes	yes
178	Todobira	Sasebo	yes								○	yes	yes	yes
179	Tashiro	Sasebo	yes								○	yes	yes	yes
180	Neya	Sasebo	yes								○	yes	yes	yes
181	Kozaki	Hirado	yes								○	no	no	no
182	Yamano	Hirado	yes							○		no	yes	yes
183	Shimonakano	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	no	no
184	Shiraishi	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	yes
185	Kasuga	Hirado	no	○		○	○					yes	yes	yes
186	Takagoe	Hirado	no	-	-	-	-					no	yes	yes
187	Shishi	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	yes
188	Neshiko	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	yes

No.	Name	Location (Municipality)	Significant component in terms of the OUV of the nominated property								Satisfactory degree of authenticity	Satisfactory state of conservation	Protected under the national law	
			Migrant village or not?	Way to conceal the Hidden Christian faith (Focus of the veneration)				Sort of location of migration						
				I . Sacred sites including natural sacred locations	II . Shinto shrines	III . Catholic devotional items	IV . Substitute items	I . Location considered by Buddhist or Shinto communi- ties to be sacred ground	II . Location used to isolate smallpox patients	III . Undevel- oped land				IV . Land in need of redevelop- ment
189	lira	Hirado	no			○	○					no	yes	yes
190	Hoki	Hirado	yes							○		no	yes	yes
191	Uso	Hirado	yes							○		no	yes	yes
192	Kyozaki	Hirado	yes							○		no	yes	yes
193	Tasaki	Hirado	yes							○		no	yes	yes
194	Koba	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
195	Himosashi	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
196	Bozubatake	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
197	Ozasi	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
198	Fukagawa	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
199	Tsutsumi	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
200	Kusazumi	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
201	Kigatsu	Hirado	yes							○		no	no	no
202	Misaki	Hirado	no	○								no	no	no
203	Ichibuzai	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	no
204	Ichibuura	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	no
205	Sakaime	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	no
206	Motofure	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	no
207	Yamada	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	no
208	Tachiura	Hirado	no	○		○	○					no	yes	no
209	Shitonezaki	Sasebo	yes							○		no	no	no
210	Shimokozaki	Sasebo	yes							○		no	no	no
211	Oe	Amakusa	no	○		○	○					no	no	no
212	Sakitsu	Amakusa	no		○		○					yes	yes	yes
213	Imadomi	Amakusa	no	○		○	○					no	yes	yes
214	Takahama	Amakusa	no	-	-	-	-					no	no	no




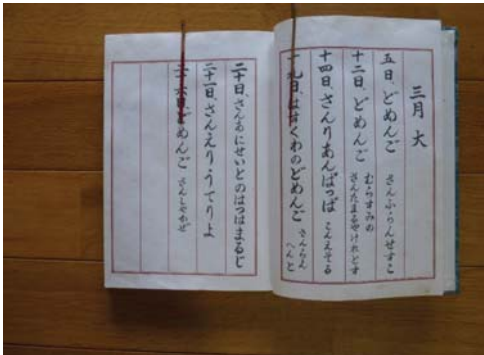

Appendix 3b-2.

**Supplementary information about Hidden Christian villages included
in the components of the nominated property**

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties				
II-9	Ono	Important Cultural Property (church)				
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain					
Map						
History & physical evidence of transmission	· 1622: Christian organisations exist Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies		Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village	
	· Graveyard		· Ono Shrine · Tsuji Shrine · Kado Shrine			
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system				Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership Places of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto			
		· Located on the slope of a valley · The original church still stands			1893	






<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Ono graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ono Shrine</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Tsuji Shrine</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>Kado Shrine</p> </div>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>  <p>Ono Church</p>
<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px;">Additional remarks</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Historical events during the period of the ban on Christianity and after the ban was lifted are recorded in historical documents, which state that people migrated from here to the Goto Islands after the Kansei era (1789-1801). • The following remains indicate the existence of faith organisations in the period of the ban on Christianity: the sacred places of Ono Shrine, Tsuji Shrine, and Kado Shrine. • Of the constituent elements of the village, Ono Church is designated as an Important Cultural Property. In addition, the village itself is scheduled to be selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 20%;">References</div> <div> <p>• Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki-ken no Kakure Kirishitan', in <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report</i>, vol. 153, 1999.</p> </div> </div>	

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
II-11	Kamishitsu	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
Map					
History & physical evidence of transmission	· 1622: Christian organisations exist Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity				
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	· Christian village of Shitsu (village structure including the site of the Hidden Christian leader's house and graveyards)				· Icons · Japanese language catechisms · Catholic liturgical calendars
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
			· Place where there was a conflict over the ownership of the hidden icons	As of 1870: 120 of 150 families, and 560 out of 800 people rejoined the Catholic Church. (including Nakashitsu and Shimoshitsu)	

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Hatakui graveyard</p>  <p>Nonaka graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Catholic liturgical calendar</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p> 



Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Historical events during the period of the ban on Christianity and after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials. • Remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations in the period of the ban on Christianity include: graveyards (Hatakui graveyard and Nonaka graveyard) and the site of the Hidden Christian leader's house. • The following devotional items have been passed down: icons, Catholic liturgical calendars, and catechisms. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Tagita, <i>Showa-jidai-no Sempuku Kirishitan, Nihon-gakujutsushinkokai, 1954.</i> • Y. Kataoka, <i>Urakami Yonban Kuzure: Meiji Seifu-no Kirishitan Danatsu</i>, Chikumashobo, 1963. • F. Marnas, <i>Nihon Kirisutokyo Fukkatsushi</i>, Misuzu Shobo, 1985. • Nagasaki City, <i>Preservation Survey Report on the Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki</i>, 2013. • Nagasaki Prefecture, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties</i>, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
II-12	Nakashitsu	Important Cultural Landscape (village) Important Cultural Property (church)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1622: Christian organisations exist 			
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies		Sacred places and objects	
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian village of Shitsu (village structure including graveyards, and the sites of the Hidden Christian leader's house, Shitsu Magistrate's Office, and former village headmen's house) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Icons Japanese language catechisms Catholic liturgical calendars
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of a temporary church built next to the Hidden Christian leader's house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on a hill overlooking the village The original church still stands. 		As of 1870: 120 of 150 families, and 560 out of 800 people rejoined the Catholic Church. (including Kamishitsu and Shimoshitsu)	1876: Temporary church 1882: Current church 1891: Expanded 1909: Expanded

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Full view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Shoubuda graveyard</p>  <p>Kodabira graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p><i>The Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary</i> <i>Saint Michael</i></p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>  <p>Shitsu Church</p>





Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Historical events during the period of the ban on Christianity and after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials. • Remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations in the period of the ban on Christianity include: graveyards (Kodabira graveyard and Shoubuda graveyard) and sites of the Hidden Christian leader's and former village headmen's houses. • The following devotional items have been passed down: icons, Catholic liturgical calendars, and catechisms. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Tagita, <i>Showa-jidai-no Sempuku Kirishitan, Nihon-gakujutsushinkokai, 1954.</i> • Y. Kataoka, <i>Urakami Yonban Kuzure: Meiji Seifu-no Kirishitan Danatsu, Chikumashobo, 1963.</i> • F. Marnas, <i>Nihon Kirisutokyo Fukkatsushi, Misuzu Shobo, 1985.</i> • Nagasaki City, <i>Preservation Survey Report on the Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki, 2013.</i> • Nagasaki Prefecture, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties</i>, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties				
II-13	Shimoshitsu	Important Cultural Landscape (village)				
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain					
<p>Map</p>						
History & physical evidence of transmission	· 1622: Christian organisations exist Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects			
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village	
	· Christian village of Shitsu (village structure including the site of the Hidden Christian leader's house and graveyards)	· Hidden Christians and non-Christian fishermen assisted each other			· Icons · Japanese language catechisms · Catholic liturgical calendars	
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system				Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under church leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto				
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)				
· Beach where missionaries came ashore				As of 1870: 120 of 150 families, and 560 out of 800 people rejoined the Catholic Church. (including Kamishitsu and Nakashitsu)		





<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Full view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Site of Omura clan official's residence</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>


Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village stretches from the slope of a valley to the coast. • Historical events during the period of the ban on Christianity and after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials. • Remains that indicate the existence of the faith organisations in the period of the ban on Christianity include: the site of the Hidden Christian leader's house. • The following devotional items have been passed down: icons, Catholic liturgical calendars, and catechisms. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Tagita, <i>Showa-jidai-no Sempuku Kirishitan, Nihon-gakujutsushinkokai</i>, 1954. • Y. Kataoka, <i>Urakami Yonban Kuzure: Meiji Seifu-no Kirishitan Danatsu</i>, Chikumashobo, 1963. • F. Marnas, <i>Nihon Kirisutokyo Fukkatsushi</i>, Misuzu Shobo, 1985. • Nagasaki City, <i>Preservation Survey Report on the Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki</i>, 2013. • Nagasaki Prefecture, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties</i>, vol. 210, 2013.




Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-1	Nokubi	Important Cultural Landscape (village)	Nagasaki Prefecture Tangible Cultural Property (church)		
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 1800: Hidden Christians migrated here from Sotome, after going to Fukue, Hisaka, and Amakusa. 			
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies		Sacred places and objects	
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian village of Nokubi (village includes sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses and graveyard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from other religious communities in Nozaki Village (which includes site of the Shinto priest's residence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Okinokojima Shrine (Christians became shrine parishioners, outwardly practicing Shinto) 		
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Nokubi Church built next to the Chokata's house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the slope of a valley Located at a high elevation in the village Original wooden church no longer stands. Church built in the same place as the original church 		As of 1872: 30 families rejoined the Catholic Church (includes Setowaki Village)	1882 (wooden) 1908 (brick) Currently not in use

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Nokubi cemetery</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Okinokojima Shrine</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>  <p>Church next to site of the <i>Cho kata</i>'s house</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Fragments of the migration trends and historical events after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials. • The following remains indicate the existence of faith organisations in the period of the ban on Christianity: the site of the <i>Choka ta</i>'s house and the Catholic cemetery. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape and the church is designated as a Nagasaki Prefecture Tangible Cultural Property. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chuchi Parish, <i>Chuchi shoukyoukushi—shinto jiuu 200 nen kinen 1797-1998</i>, 1999. • Nagasaki Bunkensha, <i>Tabi suru Nagasaki-gaku 4: Kirishitan Bunka IV</i>, Nagasaki: Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2006. • Nagasaki Prefecture, et al., <i>Survey Report on the Candidate Buildings for 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki'</i>, 2011. • Ojika Town Board of Education, 'Preservation Survey Report on the Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands—the cultural landscape of the islands cultivated by a history of transportation and migration' in <i>Ojika Town Cultural Property Survey Report 23</i>, 2012. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties</i>, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-2	Funamori	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission	Around 1845: Hidden Christians migrated from Makino				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	Christian village of Funamori (village structure including graveyard s)	Lived separately from other religious communities in Nozaki Village (includes site of the Shinto priest's residence)	• Okinokojima Shrine (Christians became shrine parishioners, outwardly practicing Shinto)		
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under church leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
		• Located on the slope of a valley • Located at a mid-range elevation in the village • Original wooden church no longer stands.		As of 1872: 30 families rejoined the Catholic Church (includes Nokubi Village)	1881 (wooden) *Original wooden church no longer stands.

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Setowaki graveyard</p>  <p>Site of <i>Mizukata's</i> house (surmised)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Okinokojima Shrine</p>	
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • The background of the migration and historical events after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials. • The following remains indicate the existence of faith organisations in the period of the ban on Christianity: the site of the <i>Mizukata's</i> house and graveyards. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chuchi Parish, <i>Chuchi shoukyoukushi—shinto jiuu 200 nen kinen 1797-1998</i>, 1999. • Nagasaki Bunkensha, <i>Tabi suru Nagasaki-gaku 4: Kirishitan Bunka IV</i>, Nagasaki: Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2006. • Ojika Town Board of Education, 'Preservation Survey Report on the Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands—the cultural landscape of the islands cultivated by a history of transportation and migration' in <i>Ojika Town Cultural Property Survey Report 23</i>, 2012. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties</i>, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village		Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties		
III-23	Kashiragashima		Important Cultural Landscape (village)	Important Cultural Property (church)	
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley				
	D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
Map					
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1858: Maeda Gidayu settled here1859: Hidden Christians migrated from Tainoura				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Christian villages on Kashiragashima Island (village structure including sites of the Hidden Christian leader's house and graveyards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Migrants moved to and developed this uninhabited island under guidance of a Buddhist man (indicated by the grave of Maeda Gidayu)Hidden Christians migrated to quarantined area for			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maria Kannon (used by Hidden Christians)Rosaries*These items no longer exist.
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under church leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Church built on the site of the Hidden Christian leader's house which was used as a temporary church	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Located in the lowlands of a valleyOriginal church no longer stands.Current church is located in almost the same place as the original church		1867: Father Jules-Alphonse Cousin visits Kashiragashima Island. As of 1869: 25 families, 144 people rejoined the Catholic Church.	1887 (unknown) 1919 (stone)




<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Distant (aerial) view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Catholic graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Kashiragashima Church (current church)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Fragments of historical events from migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials. In addition, there remains an old graveyard which indicates what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity. • No devotional items remain, but historical documents mention that there were <i>Maria Kannon</i> figurines and rosaries. • The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and Kashiragashima Church is designated as an Important Cultural Property. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F. Marnas, <i>Nihon Kirisutokyo Fukkatsushi</i>. 1985. • Nagasaki Bunkensha, Tabi suru Nagasaki-gaku 4: Kirishitan Bunka IV, Nagasaki: Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2006. • Nagasaki Prefecture, et al., Survey Report on the Candidate Buildings for 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki', 2011. • Shinkamigoto Town, Preservation Survey Report on the Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto, 2012. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties				
III-91	Kodomari	Important Cultural Landscape (village)				
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">D. Lowlands of valley</div> E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain					
<p style="text-align: center;">Map</p>						
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village 					
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity						
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects			
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graveyard 					
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under church leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto				
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity Location of church (topography)			As of 1871: 13 families, 75 people rejoined the Catholic Church		

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>

Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Only fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of a graveyard can still be seen. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Bunkensha, <i>Tabi suru Nagasaki-gaku 4: Kirishitan Bunka IV</i>, Nagasaki: Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2006. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013. • K. Nakajima, <i>Goto hennenshi</i>, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973.

Zone No.	Name of village		Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties		
III-92	Gorin		Important Cultural Landscape (village)	Important Cultural Property (church)	
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission	· Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	· Graveyard				
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
		· Located in the lowlands facing the coast · Original wooden church still stands.		Villagers rejoined the Catholic Church.	1931 (wooden) (Hamawaki Church, built in 1881, was relocated to Gorin Church.)

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Church graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Former Gorin Church</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>




Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands facing the sea. • Historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted are unclear. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of a graveyard (Gorin graveyard) can still be seen. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape and Former Gorin Church is designated as an Important Cultural Property. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Nakajima, Goto hennenshi, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Bunkensha, Tabi suru Nagasaki-gaku 4: Kirishitan Bunka IV, Nagasaki: Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2006. • Nagasaki Prefecture, et al., Survey Report on the Candidate Buildings for 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki', 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-93	Sotowa	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission	Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)		Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			



<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>

Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, there are no remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Tagita, Showa-jidai-no Sempuku Kirishitan, Nihon-gakujutsushinkokai, 1954. • K. Nakajima, Goto hennenshi, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Bunkensha, Tabi suru Nagasaki-gaku 4: Kirishitan Bunka IV, Nagasaki: Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2006.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-95	Obiraki	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission	• Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village • 1806: According to a survey of newly developed rice paddies, Obiraki migrants had a crop yield of 10 koku 9 to 9 sho 1 go (about 1982.8 litre)				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	• Graveyard				
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system			Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership Place of memory during the ban on Christianity Location of church (topography)	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto			
	• Royanosako martyrdom site (Prayer events are still held there.)		As of 1871 5 families, 29 people rejoined the Catholic Church. (Akanita area)	1926: Akanita Church (wooden, rebuilt from a house) Currently not in use	

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Obiraki graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>  <p>Royanosako martyrdom site</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Only fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of graveyards can still be seen. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Nakajima, Goto hennenshi, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Imochiura Catholic Church, <i>Rurudo sousetsu 100 shuunen kinenshi 1899-1999</i>, 2000. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-94	Origami	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission					
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies			
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Sacred places and objects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graveyard 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic liturgical calendars Catechisms
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system				Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto			
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)		In 1920s-1940s Rejoined: 7 families Continued: 4 families	

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>



Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted are unclear. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of a graveyard (Origami graveyard) can still be seen. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The following devotional items have been passed down: Catholic liturgical calendars and catechisms. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Tagita, Showa-jidai-no Sempuku Kirishitan, Nihon-gakujutsushinkokai, 1954. • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki-ken no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki-ken Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report</i>, vol. 153, 1999.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties				
III-96	Eiri	Important Cultural Landscape (village)				
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain					
Map						
History & physical evidence of transmission	Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects			
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village	
	Graveyard					
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system				Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto				
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)				
				As of 1871 5 families, 28 people rejoined the Catholic Church	1918: wooden (rebuilt from an old inn) Currently not in use	




<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Eiri graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p><i>Maria Kannon</i></p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>

Additional remarks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Only fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of a graveyard can still be seen. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • In terms of devotional items, <i>Maria Kannon</i> figurines have been passed down. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Nakajima, Goto hennenshi, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki-ken no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki-ken Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Imochiura Catholic Church, Rurudo sousetsu 100 shuunen kinenshi 1899-1999, 2000. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties				
III-97	Takeyama	Important Cultural Landscape (village)				
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain					
Map						
History & physical evidence of transmission						
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity						
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies		Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village	
			・ Takeyama Shrine (remains)			
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system						
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)				



<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Takeyama Shrine</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted are unclear. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, Takeyama Shrine still remains. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki-ken no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki-ken Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties				
III-98	Zazare	Important Cultural Landscape (village)				
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain					
Map						
History & physical evidence of transmission	Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village					
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity						
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects			
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village	
	Graveyard					
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system						
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)				
	Hidden Christians secretly gathered and studied doctrine in the early Meiji period	Located on flat land on the top of a hill Located at a high elevation in the village Original wooden church no longer remains (collapsed after use was discontinued)		1865: Chokata visited Oura As of 1871: 10 families, 47 people rejoined the Catholic Church	1921 (wooden) Currently not in use	

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>


Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. • Only fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of a graveyard can still be seen. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Nakajima, Goto hennenshi, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Katorikku Kyokai' in <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report</i>, vol. 29, 1976. • F. Mamas, <i>Nihon Kirisutokyo fukkatsushi</i>, Misuzu Shobo, 1985. • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in <i>Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report</i>, vol. 153, 1999. • Hisakajima Kindai Kirisutokyo Bohi Chousadan, <i>Fukkatsu no shima—Goto Hisakajima kirisutokyo bohi chousa houkokusho</i>, Nagasaki Bunkensha, 2007. • Shinkamigoto Town, Conservation Plan for the Cultural Landscape of Kitauonome in Shinkamigoto, 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-99	Uchikamihira	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
Map					
History & physical evidence of transmission	· Around 1797: Hidden Christians migrated from Kurosaki Village and Mie Village Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity				
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
				As of 1871 35 families, 164 people rejoined the Catholic Church (includes Sotokamihira)	1881 (wooden) → Relocated to Gorin in 1931 1931 (RC) Hamawaki Church

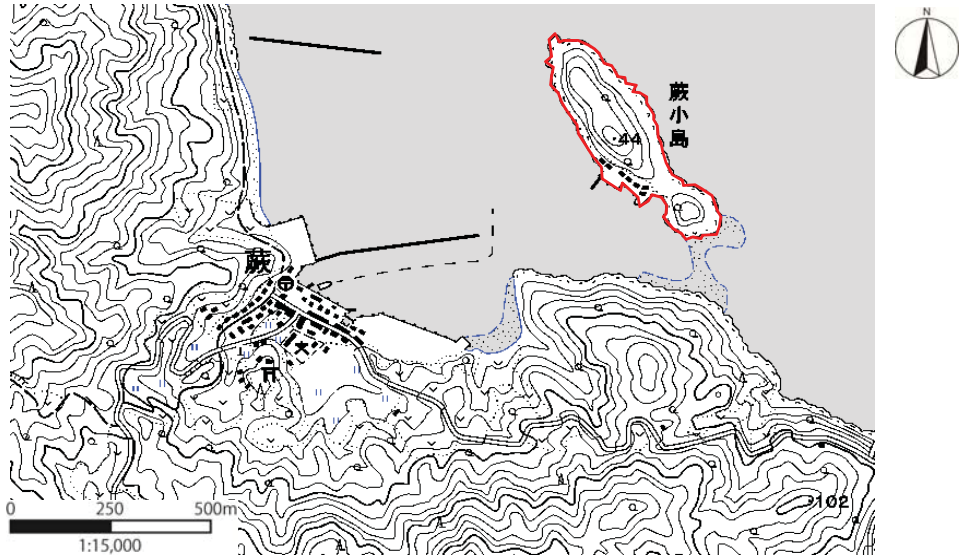
<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Hamawaki Church</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>


Additional remarks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, there are no remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Furuno, <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i>, Nihon rekishi shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966. • K. Nakajima, <i>Goto hennenshi</i>, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-100	Sotokamihira	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
Map					
History & physical evidence of transmission	Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity				
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians migrated to a penal colony Hidden Christians and fishermen assisted each other 			
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system			Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction	
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership Place of memory during the ban on Christianity Location of church (topography)	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto			
			As of 1871 35 families, 164 people rejoined the Catholic Church (includes Uchikamihira)		

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>

Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on the slope of a valley. • Fragments of historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials. However, there are no remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Furuno, Kakure Kirishitan, Nihon rekishi shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966. • K. Nakajima, Goto hennenshi, Kokushokankokai Inc., 1973. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-101	Kojima	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p style="text-align: center;">Map</p> 					
History & physical evidence of transmission					
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			




<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on a slope facing the sea. • Historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted are unclear. In addition, there are no remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity. • Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Furuno, Kakure Kirishitan, Nihon rekishi shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-102	Hamadomari	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission					
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	Graveyard				
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system				Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto			
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			

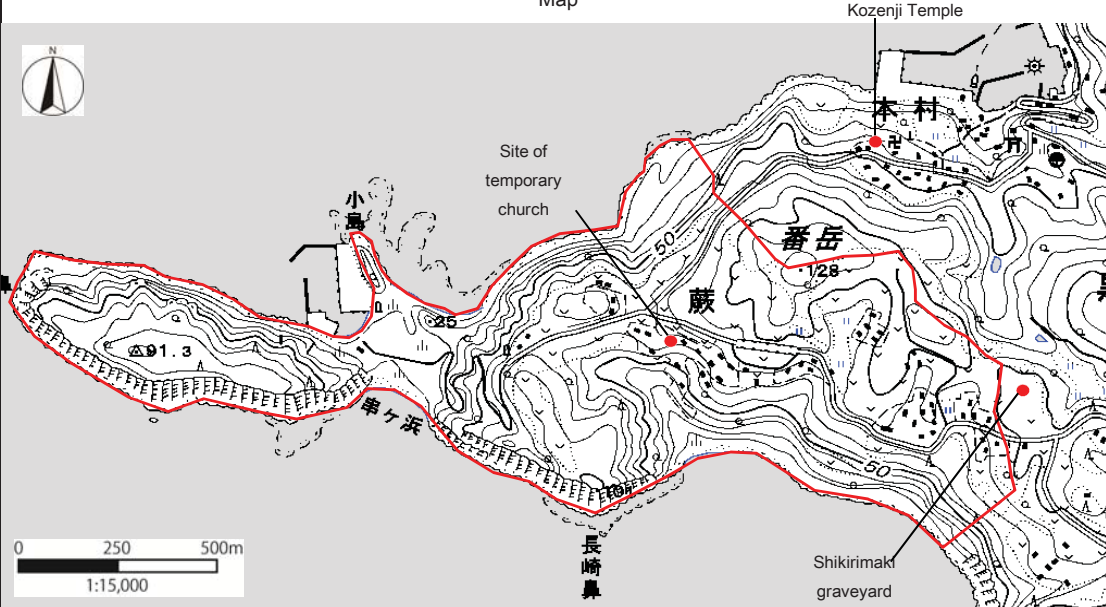
<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>




Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The village is located on the slope of a valley. · Historical events regarding migration and the period after the ban was lifted are unclear. However, in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of a graveyard can still be seen. · Historical documents indicate that it was a penal colony in the early modern period. · The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · K. Furuno, <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i>, Nihon rekishi shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966.

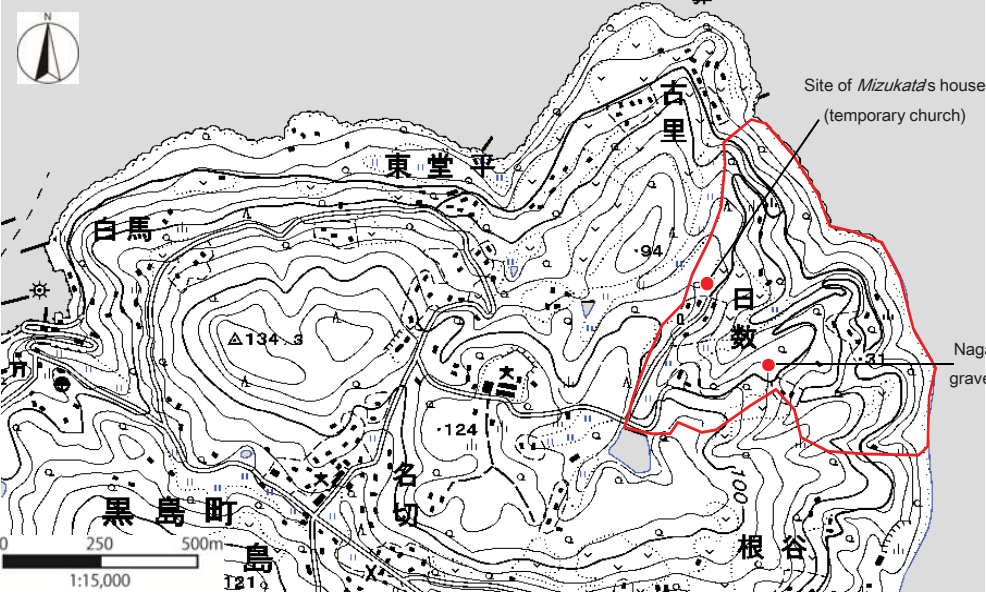
Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-141	Nakiri	Important Cultural Landscape (village)	Important Cultural Property (church)		
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1779: 6 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from Hario Village 1829: 137 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from the Omura domain 			
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian village of Nakiri (village structure including graveyards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from and were tacitly tolerated by Buddhist communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kozenji Temple Kuroshima Shrine 		(Maria Kannon)
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/ maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christian baptisms were deemed invalid by Catholic missionaries at first, but Hidden Christians got baptised afresh and rejoined the Catholic Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special mass to atone for the Efumi ceremony is still held at Kuroshima Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on a plateau in the centre of the village Current church was built in the same place as the original church. 		As of 1873: All of the Hidden Christians on Kuroshima Island, 1,266 people among 192 families, rejoined the Catholic Church.	1880: Wooden church 1902: Brick church




<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Koda graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>  <p>Kuroshima Church</p>

Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on an open plateau. • Historical events from migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials; and in terms of land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of Koda graveyard and Take graveyard can still be seen. • The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and Koda graveyard and Take graveyard are its important constituent elements. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Sasebo City Board of Education, <i>Sasebo City Cultural Property Survey Report No. 5, Preservation Survey Report on Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo</i>, 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-142	Warabe	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p> 					
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1779: 6 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from Hario Village 1829: 137 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from the Omura domain 				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	Christian village of Warabe (village structure including graveyard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from and were tacitly tolerated by Buddhist communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kozenji Temple Kuroshima Shrine 		(Maria Kannon)
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christian baptisms were deemed invalid by Catholic missionaries at first, but Hidden Christians got baptised afresh and rejoined the Catholic Church. 				As of 1873: All of the Hidden Christians on Kuroshima Island, 1,266 people among 192 families, rejoined the Catholic Church.	



<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Shikirimaki graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Kozenji Temple</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on an open plateau. • Historical events from the migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials; and in terms of land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of Shikirimaki graveyard can still be seen. • The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and Shikirimaki graveyard is its important constituent element. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Sasebo City Board of Education, <i>Sasebo City Cultural Property Survey Report No. 5, Preservation Survey Report on Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo</i>, 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-143	Hikazu	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain				
Map 					
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1779: 6 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from Hario Village 1829: 137 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from the Omura domain 				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian village in Hikazu (village structure including site of the Hidden Christian leader's house and graveyard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from and were tacitly tolerated by Buddhist communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kozenji Temple Kuroshima Shrine 		(Maria Kannon)
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christian baptisms were deemed invalid by Catholic missionaries at first, but Hidden Christians got baptised afresh and rejoined the Catholic Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of Hidden Christian leader's house that was used as a temporary church 			As of 1873: All of the Hidden Christians on Kuroshima Island, 1,266 people among 192 families, rejoined the Catholic Church.	



<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Nagatani graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>  <p>Site of <i>Mizukata</i>'s house (later used as a temporary church)</p>

Additional remarks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on an open plateau. • Historical events from the migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in historical documents and other materials; and in terms of land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity, the site of the <i>Mizukata</i>'s house (later used as a temporary church) and the remains of Nagatani graveyard can still be seen. • The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and the site of the <i>Chokata</i>'s house (later used as a temporary church) and Nagatani graveyard are its important constituent elements.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasakiken no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasakiken Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Sasebo City Board of Education, <i>Sasebo City Cultural Property Survey Report No. 5, Preservation Survey Report on Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo</i>, 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

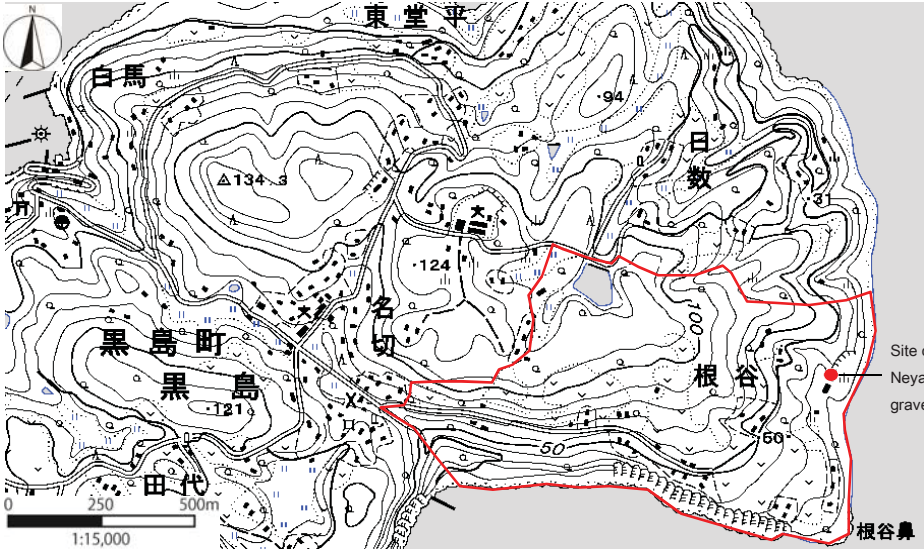
Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-144	Todobira	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain				
Map					
History & physical evidence of transmission		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1779: 6 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from Hario Village 1829: 137 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from the Omura domain 			
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies		Sacred places and objects	
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	Christian village of Todobira (village structure including graveyard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from and were tacitly tolerated by Buddhist communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kozenji Temple Kuroshima Shrine 		(Maria Kannon)
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christian baptisms were deemed invalid by Catholic missionaries at first, but Hidden Christians got baptised afresh and rejoined the Catholic Church. 				As of 1873: All of the Hidden Christians on Kuroshima Island, 1,266 people among 192 families, rejoined the Catholic Church.	


<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Todobira old graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on an open plateau. • Historical events from the migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in documents and other materials; and in terms of land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of Todobira old graveyard can still be seen. • The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and the graveyard is its important constituent element. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Sasebo City Board of Education, <i>Sasebo City Cultural Property Survey Report No. 5, Preservation Survey Report on Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo</i>, 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-145	Tashiro	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1779: 6 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from Hario Village 1829: 137 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from the Omura domain 			
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian village of Tashiro (village structure including graveyard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from and were tacitly tolerated by Buddhist communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kozenji Temple Kuroshima Shrine 		(Maria Kannon)
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system				Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto			
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christian baptisms were deemed invalid by Catholic missionaries at first, but Hidden Christians got baptised afresh and rejoined the Catholic Church. 				As of 1873: All of the Hidden Christians on Kuroshima Island, 1,266 people among 192 families, rejoined the Catholic Church.	



<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>  <p>Tashiro graveyard</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>

Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The village is located on an open plateau. · Historical events from the migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in documents and other materials; and in terms of land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity, the remains of Tashiro graveyard can still be seen. · The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and the graveyard is its important constituent element. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. · Sasebo City Board of Education, <i>Sasebo City Cultural Property Survey Report No. 5, Preservation Survey Report on Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo</i>, 2011. · Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
III-146	Neya	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Open plateau <input type="checkbox"/> B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace <input type="checkbox"/> C. Slope of valley <input type="checkbox"/> D. Lowlands of valley <input type="checkbox"/> E. Lowlands facing the sea <input type="checkbox"/> F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p> 					
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1779: 6 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from Hario Village 1829: 137 people migrated to Kuroshima Island from the Omura domain 				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies	Sacred places and objects		
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	Christian village of Neya (village structure including graveyard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christians lived separately from and were tacitly tolerated by Buddhist communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kozenji Temple Kuroshima Shrine 		(Maria Kannon)
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hidden Christian baptisms were deemed invalid by Catholic missionaries at first, but Hidden Christians got baptised afresh and rejoined the Catholic Church. 				As of 1873: All of the Hidden Christians on Kuroshima Island, 1,266 people among 192 families, rejoined the Catholic Church.	





<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>
<p>Additional remarks</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located on an open plateau. • Historical events from the migration through the period after the ban was lifted can be confirmed in documents and other materials; and in terms of land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like during the period of the ban on Christianity, the site of Neya graveyard still remains. • The entire village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, and the graveyard is its important constituent element. 	
<p>References</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. • Sasebo City Board of Education, <i>Sasebo City Cultural Property Survey Report No. 5, Preservation Survey Report on Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo</i>, 2011. • Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division, 'Report on Conservation of the Cultural Landscapes Formed by Various Villages and Settlements in Nagasaki Prefecture', Nagasaki Prefecture Research Report on Cultural Properties, vol. 210, 2013.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties			
IV-5	Kasuga	Important Cultural Landscape (village)			
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain				
<p>Map</p>					
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1558: All the people within the territory of the Koteda clan converts to Christianity 1565: All the people within the territory of the Ichibu clan also converts to Christianity 				
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity					
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies		Sacred places and objects	
		Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions	Secret places of worship	Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kasuga Village (village structure including houses with Nandogami icons and graveyard remains) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt. Yasumandake (nature worship) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nakaenoshima Island Maruyama hill remains Doyama remains Church (remains) Sannin Kakure (place where 3 Christians are said to have hid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nandogami icons Otenpensa (penitencia), medals, Ofuda, figurines of the Virgin Mary
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system					
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under church leadership		Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)	Year of church construction
	Place of memory during the ban on Christianity	Location of church (topography)			
			Kakure Kirishitans, Buddhists, and Shinto practitioners coexisted	Continued	

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p>  <p>Maruoyama hill remains</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Places of memory</p>

Additional remarks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The village is located in the lowlands of a valley. · Historical events during the period of the ban on Christianity and after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials; and in terms of remains that indicate the existence of faith organisations during the period of the ban on Christianity, the following places of worship still remain: Mt. Yasumandake, Nakaenoshima Island, Maruoyama hill remains, Doyama remains, church remains, and <i>Sannin Kakure</i>. · The following devotional items have been passed down: <i>Nandogami</i> icons, <i>Otenpensha</i>, medals, <i>Ofuda</i>, and figurines of the Virgin Mary. · The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education, 'Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan—Nagasaki no Kakure Kirishitan shuuzoku chousa jigyou houkokusho', in Nagasaki Prefecture Cultural Property Survey Report, vol. 153, 1999. · Hirado City Board of Education. <i>Hirado City Cultural Property Report 64, Preservation Survey Report on the Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island and Ikitsuki Island</i>, 2009.

Zone No.	Name of village	Attribute C: Protective measures for cultural properties
V-2	Sakitsu	Important Cultural Landscape (village)
Location of village	A. Open plateau B. Inland basin or fluvial terrace C. Slope of valley D. Lowlands of valley E. Lowlands facing the sea F. Wide plain	
Map		
History & physical evidence of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1569: Luis de Almeida proselytises 1607: Residencia 1617: Existence of Christians 1805: 1,710 of the total population of 2,368 are Hidden Christians (Amakusa Kuzure) 	
Attribute A: The unique form of religious practice that developed among Hidden Christians who continued to practice their faith during the ban on Christianity		
National seclusion policy and impetus to continue practicing the faith themselves	Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like	Concealment strategies
	Relationship with pre-existent villages	Sacred places shared with conventional religions
		Secret places of worship
		Altars and devotional items passed down in the village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sakitsu Village (village structure including the sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses and the site of the house of the village headmen from the Yoshida family) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sakitsu Suwa Shrine
Attribute B: New phase for the faith and the end of the unique religious system		
Where the new phase for the faith started	Village under Catholic leadership	Village that became <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i> , Buddhist, and Shinto
	Places of memory during the ban on Christianity	
	Location of church (topography)	Status after the ban was lifted (rejoined/maintained)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of the former church built next to a Shinto shrine Church built where Efumi ceremony took place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the coast facing the sea Located on the site of the former village headmen's house Location of church differs from location of the original church
		Rejoined the Catholic Church and continued
		1888 (wooden) 1934 (RC)

<p>Photograph 1: Distant view of the village</p>  <p>Sakitsu village</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Land use patterns that indicate what the faith organisations were like (e.g. sites of Hidden Christian leaders' houses, graveyards)</p>		
<p>Photograph 3: Sacred places and objects (e.g. places shared with conventional religions, secret places of worship, devotional items)</p> <div> <p>Sakitsu Suwa Shrine</p>  </div> <div> <p>Devotional items</p>  </div>	 <p>Sakitsu Church</p>		
<div> <p>Additional remarks</p> </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is located in the lowlands facing the sea. • Historical events from the period of concealment to after the ban was lifted can be found in historical documents and other materials; and in terms of the land use patterns that indicate what the faith organizations were like during the period of concealment, a place of prayer (Sakitsu Suwa Shrine) still remains. • The following devotional items have been passed down: abalone and silver-lipped pearl oyster medals. • The village has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape. </div> <div> <table> <tr> <td>References</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Furuno, <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i>, Nihon Rekishi Shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966. • Amakusa City Board of Education, <i>Survey Report and Preservation Plan of the Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa</i>, 2010. </td></tr> </table> </div>		References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Furuno, <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i>, Nihon Rekishi Shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966. • Amakusa City Board of Education, <i>Survey Report and Preservation Plan of the Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa</i>, 2010.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K. Furuno, <i>Kakure Kirishitan</i>, Nihon Rekishi Shinsho, Shibundo Publishing, 1966. • Amakusa City Board of Education, <i>Survey Report and Preservation Plan of the Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa</i>, 2010. 		

Appendix 3c-1. List of church buildings used for comparative analysis

No.	Name	Location (Municipality)	Year of completion of the first church	Duration of transitional phase / year	Year of completion of the existing church	Type of location of the church	Type of construction method used for the church	Satisfactory state of conservation	Protected under the national law
1	Oura Cathedral	Nagasaki	1864	-		Central location	Brick	yes	yes
2	Aosagaura Church	Shinkamigoto	1878	13	1910	Central location	Brick	no	yes
3	Oso church	Shinkamigoto	1879	14	1916	Central location	Brick	no	no
4	Daimyouji Church	Nagasaki	1879	14	1973	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
5	Kuroshima Church	Sasebo	1880	15	1902	Central location	Brick	yes	yes
6	Dozaki Church	Goto	1880	15	1908	Central location	Brick	yes	no
7	Mizunoura Church	Goto	1880	15	1938	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
8	Miiraku Church	Goto	1880	15	1971	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
9	Former Tainoura Church	Shinkamigoto	1881	16	1903	Central location	Wood-frame brick	yes	no
10	Hamawaki Church	Goto	1881	16	1931	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
11	Sone Church	Shinkamigoto	1881	16	1966	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
12	Chuchi Church	Shinkamigoto	1881	16	1978	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
13	Shitsu Church	Nagasaki	1882	17	1882	Central location	Brick	yes	yes
14	Ebukuro Church	Shinkamigoto	1882	17	1882	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
15	Fukumi Church	Shinkamigoto	1882	17	1913	Central location	Brick	no	no
16	Former Nokubi Church	Ojika	1882	17	1908	Place of memory	Brick	yes	yes
17	Mitsuyama Church	Nagasaki	1883	18	1962	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
18	Akabae Church	Shinkamigoto	1884	19	1972	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
19	Ichibu Church	Hirado	1884	19	1964	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
20	Miyahara Church	Goto	1885	20	1971	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
21	Himosashi Church	Hirado	1885	20	1929	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
22	Kashiragashima Church	Shinkamigoto	1887	22	1919	Place of memory	Stone	yes	yes
23	Sakitsu Church	Amakusa	1888	23	1934	Place of memory	Reinforced concrete	no	no
24	Komeyama Church	Shinkamigoto	1889	24	1977	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
25	Magome Church	Nagasaki	1890	25	1931	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
26	Takashima Church	Nagasaki	1891	26	1954	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
27	Kamikozaki Church	Hirado	1891	26	2014	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
28	Obira Church	Shinkamigoto	1892	27	1958	Climatic conditions	Reinforced concrete	no	no

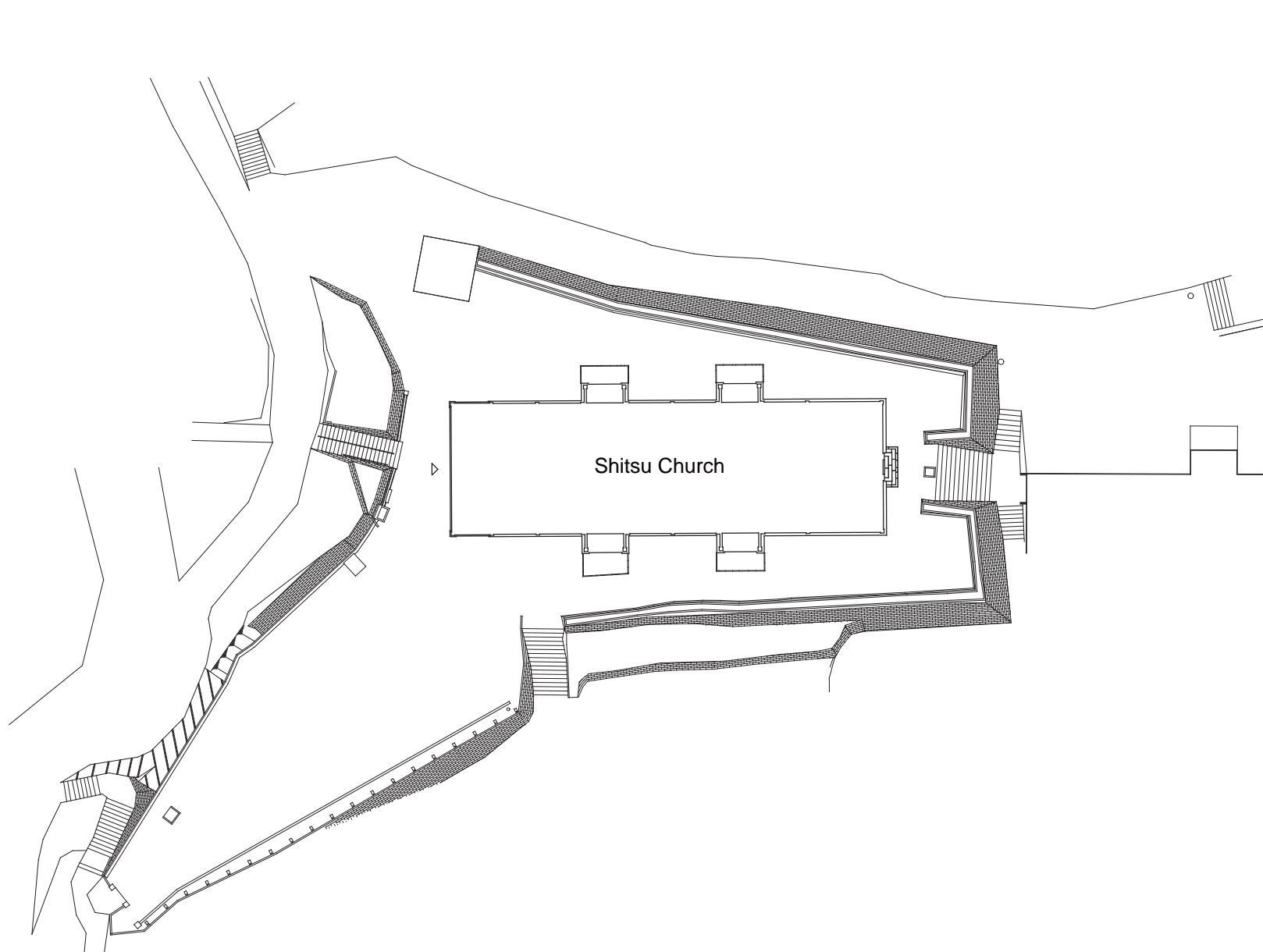
No.	Name	Location (Municipality)	Year of completion of the first church	Duration of transitional phase / year	Year of completion of the existing church	Type of location of the church	Type of construction method used for the church	Satisfactory state of conservation	Protected under the national law
29	Ono Church	Nagasaki	1893	28	1893	Central location	Stone	yes	yes
30	Zenchodani Church	Nagasaki	1895	30	1952	Climatic conditions	Wood-frame	yes	no
31	Imochiura Church	Goto	1895	30	1988	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
32	Oyama Church	Nagasaki	1895	30	1994	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
33	Kiri Church	Shinkamigoto	1897	32	1958	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
34	Kaminoshima Church	Nagasaki	1897	32	1897	Central location	Brick	yes	no
35	Hoki Church	Hirado	1898	33	1898	Central location	Wood-frame brick	yes	no
36	Hamagushi Church	Shinkamigoto	1899	34	1966	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
37	Egami Church	Goto	1906	41	1917	Climatic conditions	Wood-frame	yes	yes
38	Hiyamizu Church	Shinkamigoto	1907	42	1907	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
39	Osashi Church	Hirado	1911	46	1994	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
40	Yamada Church	Hirado	1912	47	1912	Central location	Brick	yes	no
41	Kusuhara Church	Goto	1912	47	1912	Central location	Brick	yes	no
42	Atotsugi Church	Shinkamigoto	1914	49	1984	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
43	Urakami Church	Nagasaki	1914	49	1959	Place of memory	Reinforced concrete	no	no
44	Doinoura Church	Shinkamigoto	1915	50	1915	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
45	Omizu Church	Shinkamigoto	1917	52	1985	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
46	Saganoshima Church	Goto	1918	53	1918	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
47	Shigejiki Church	Goto	1919	54	1974	Central location	Wood-frame	no	no
48	Kurosaki Church	Nagasaki	1920	55	1920	Central location	Brick	yes	no
49	Makino Church	Nagasaki	1921	56	1970	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
50	Uragashira Church	Goto	1921	56	1968	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
51	Handomari Church	Goto	1922	57	1922	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
52	Yamano Church	Hirado	1924	59	1924	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
53	Kashiyama Church	Nagasaki	1924	59	1924	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
54	Kaitsu Church	Goto	1924	59	1924	Climatic conditions	Wood-frame	no	no
55	Nakanoura Church	Shinkamigoto	1925	60	1925	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
56	Oura Church	Shinkamigoto	1926	61	1949	Central location	Wood-frame	no	no

No.	Name	Location (Municipality)	Year of completion of the first church	Duration of transitional phase / year	Year of completion of the existing church	Type of location of the church	Type of construction method used for the church	Satisfactory state of conservation	Protected under the national law
57	Arifuku Church	Shinkamigoto	1927	62	1927	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
58	Funakakushi Church	Shinkamigoto	1927	62	1965	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
59	Maruo Church	Shinkamigoto	1928	63	1972	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
60	Odao Church	Saikai	1929	64	1929	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
61	Naru Church	Goto	1926	61	1961	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
62	Kouzaki Church	Sasebo	1930	65	2004	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
63	Former Gorin Church	Goto	1931	66	1931	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	yes
64	Uchiori Church	Goto	1935	70	1973	Central location	Wood-frame	no	no
65	Yakezaki Church	Shinkamigoto	1950	85	1969	Climatic conditions	Reinforced concrete	no	no
66	Kozera Church	Shinkamigoto	1951	86	1951	Central location	Wood-frame	no	no
67	Nakano Church	Hirado	1952	87	1952	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
68	Matenoura Church	Shinkamigoto	1956	91	2010	Central location	Reinforced concrete	no	no
69	Fukahori Church	Nagasaki	1960	95	2014	Place of memory	Reinforced concrete	no	no
70	Takaitabi Church	Shinkamigoto	1961	96	1961	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
71	Sanohara Church	Shinkamigoto	1963	98	1963	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
72	Shitonezaki Church	Sasebo	1967	102	1967	Central location	Wood-frame	yes	no
73	Royanosako Martyrdom Memorial Church	Goto	1969	104	1984	Place of memory	Reinforced concrete	no	no

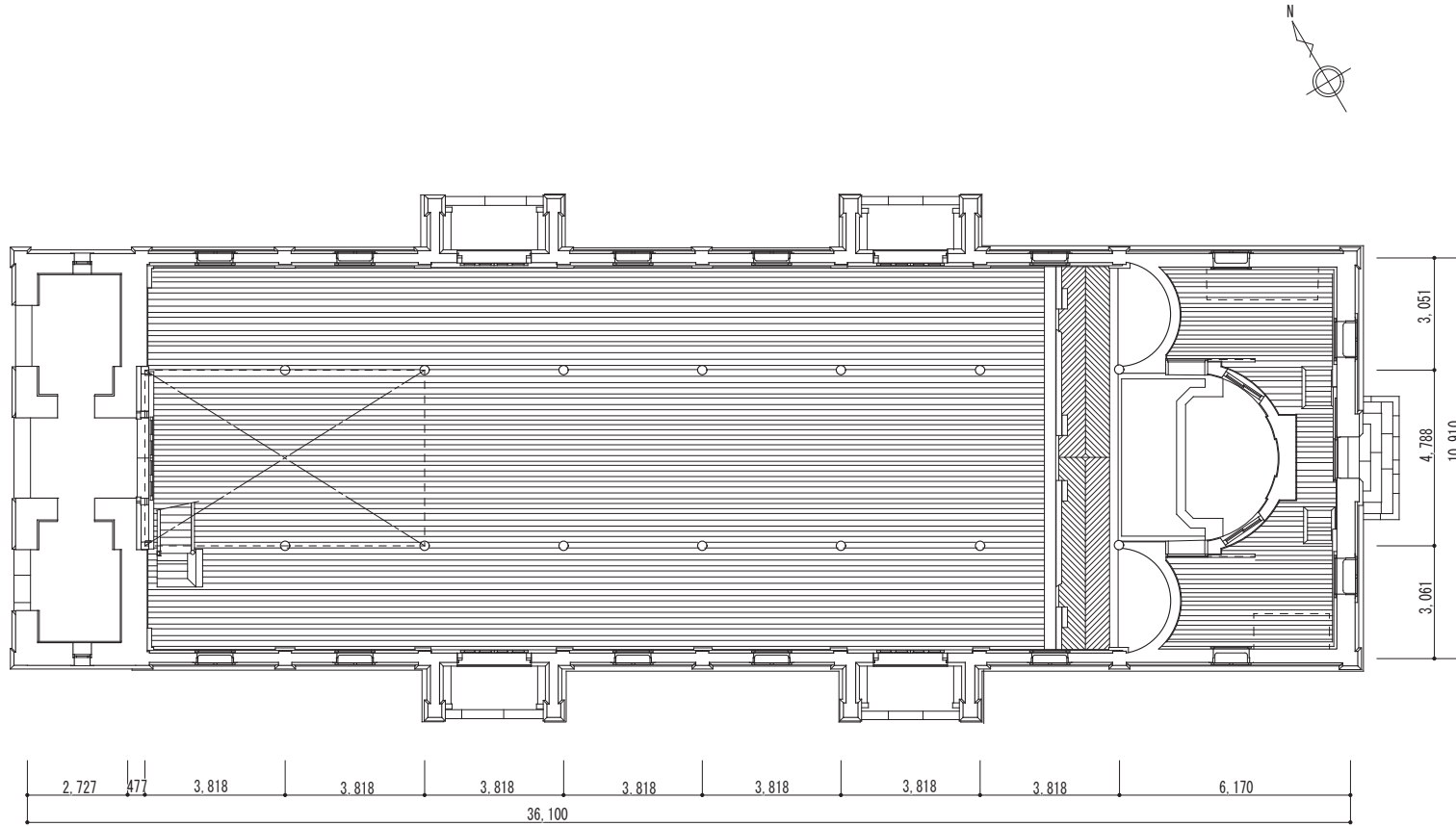
Appendix 3c-2. Supplementary drawings of associated church buildings (element of the components)

No.	Name of component parts & elements	Drawing Title	Scale
005 Shitsu Village in Sotome			
1	Shitsu Church	Layout Plan	1:500
2	Shitsu Church	Ground Floor Plan	1:200
3	Shitsu Church	East Elevation	1:200
4	Shitsu Church	West Elevation	1:200
5	Shitsu Church	North & South Elevations	1:200
6	Shitsu Church	Transversal Section	1:200
7	Shitsu Church	Longitudinal Section	1:200
006 Ono Village in Sotome			
8	Ono Church	Ground Floor Plan	1:100
9	Ono Church	East Elevation	1:100
10	Ono Church	West Elevation	1:100
11	Ono Church	North & South Elevations	1:100
12	Ono Church	Transversal Section	1:100
13	Ono Church	Longitudinal Section	1:100
010 Villages on Hisaka Island			
14	Former Gorin Church	Ground Floor Plan	1:100
15	Former Gorin Church	East & West Elevations	1:100
16	Former Gorin Church	South Elevation	1:100
17	Former Gorin Church	North Elevation	1:100
18	Former Gorin Church	Transversal Section	1:100
19	Former Gorin Church	Longitudinal Section	1:100
011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)			
20	Egami Church	Ground Floor Plan	1:100
21	Egami Church	East & West Elevations	1:100
22	Egami Church	South Elevation	1:100
23	Egami Church	North Elevation	1:100
24	Egami Church	Transversal Section	1:100
25	Egami Church	Longitudinal Section	1:100
012 Oura Cathedral			
26	Oura Cathedral	Ground Floor Plan	1:200
27	Oura Cathedral	East Elevation	1:200

No.	Name of component parts & elements	Drawing Title	Scale
012 Oura Cathedral			
28	Oura Cathedral	West Elevation	1:200
29	Oura Cathedral	South Elevation	1:200
30	Oura Cathedral	North Elevation	1:200
31	Oura Cathedral	Transversal Section	1:200
32	Oura Cathedral	Longitudinal Section	1:200
33	Former Latin Seminary	Basement Plan	1:200
34	Former Latin Seminary	Ground Floor Plan	1:200
35	Former Latin Seminary	First Floor Plan	1:200
36	Former Latin Seminary	Second Floor Plan	1:200
37	Former Latin Seminary	South & East Elevations	1:200
38	Former Latin Seminary	North & West Elevations	1:200
39	Former Latin Seminary	Transversal & Longitudinal Sections	1:200
40	Former House of Archbishop	Ground Floor Plan	1:200
41	Former House of Archbishop	First Floor Plan	1:200
42	Former House of Archbishop	Second Floor Plan	1:200
43	Former House of Archbishop	East Elevation	1:200
44	Former House of Archbishop	West Elevation	1:200
45	Former House of Archbishop	North & South Elevations	1:200
46	Former House of Archbishop	Transversal Section	1:200
47	Former House of Archbishop	Longitudinal Section	1:200
48	Former Catechist School	Ground Floor Plan	1:200



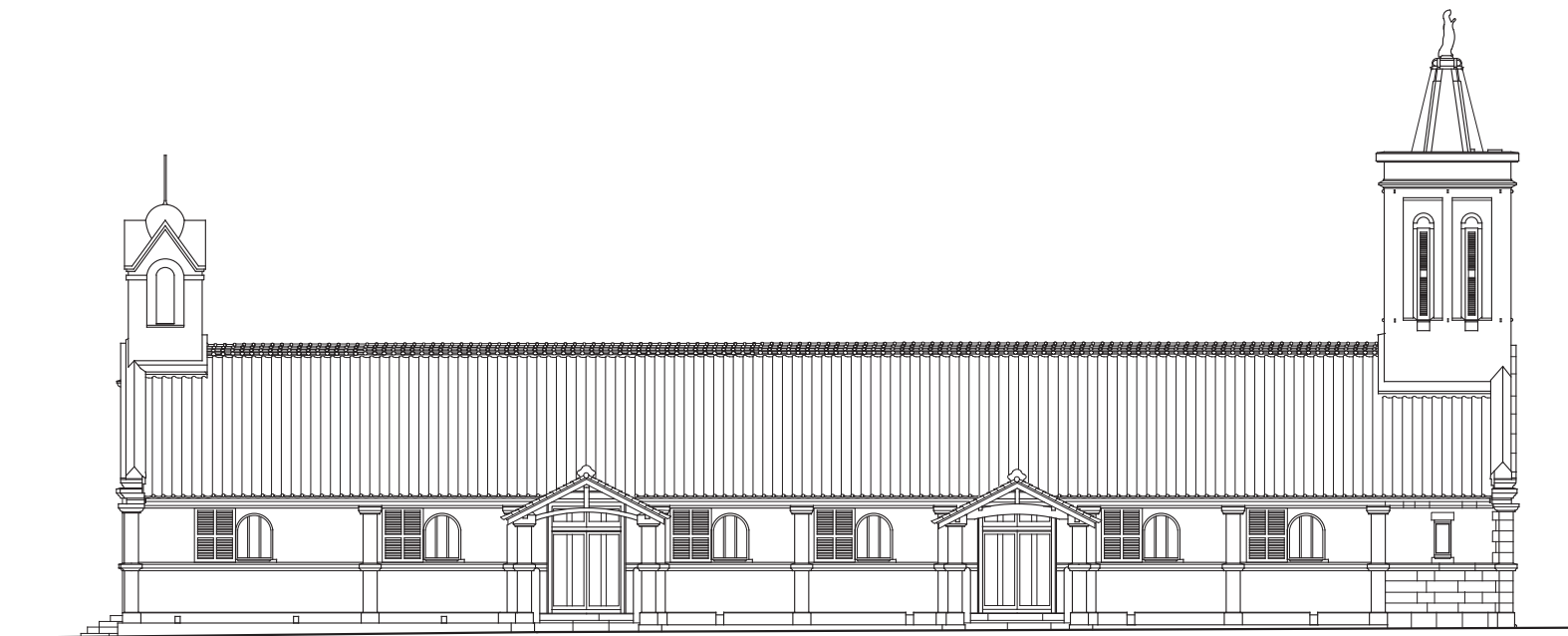
Layout Plan



Ground Floor Plan

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome : Shitsu Church



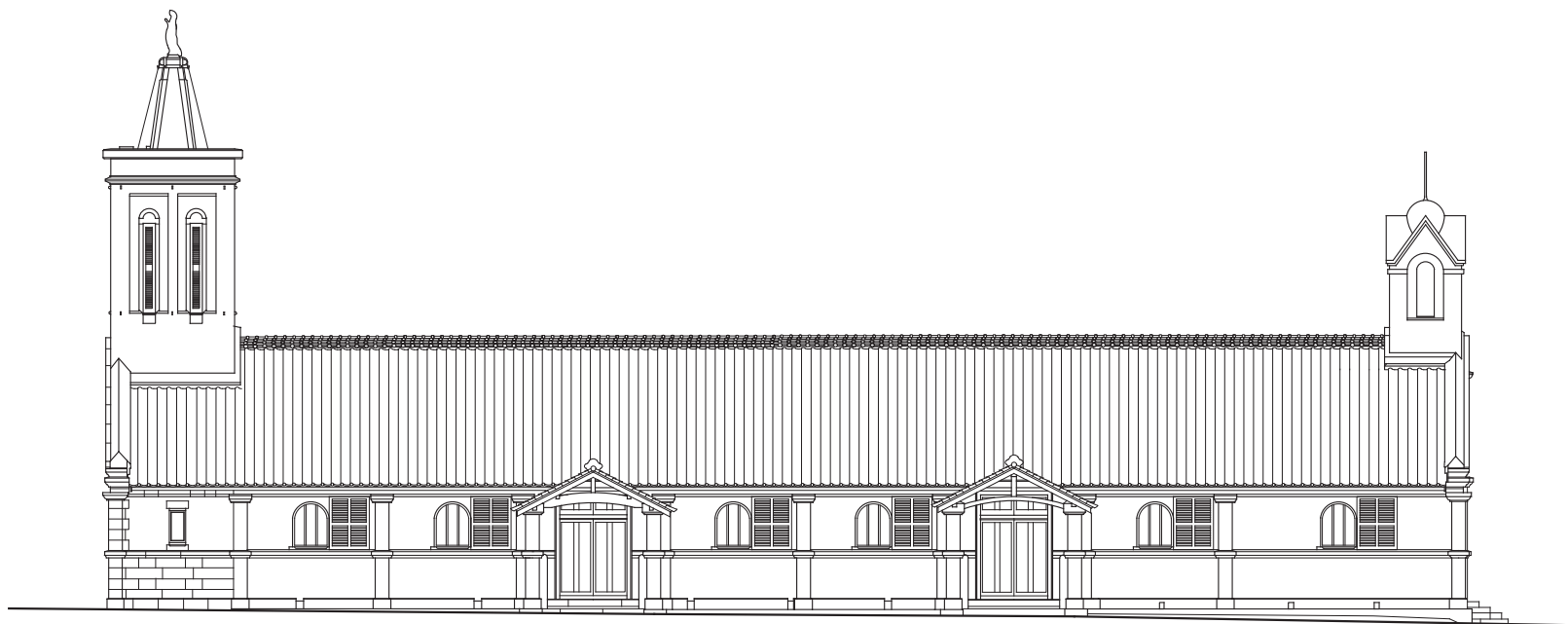


East Elevation

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome : Shitsu Church



SCALE 1:200



West Elevation

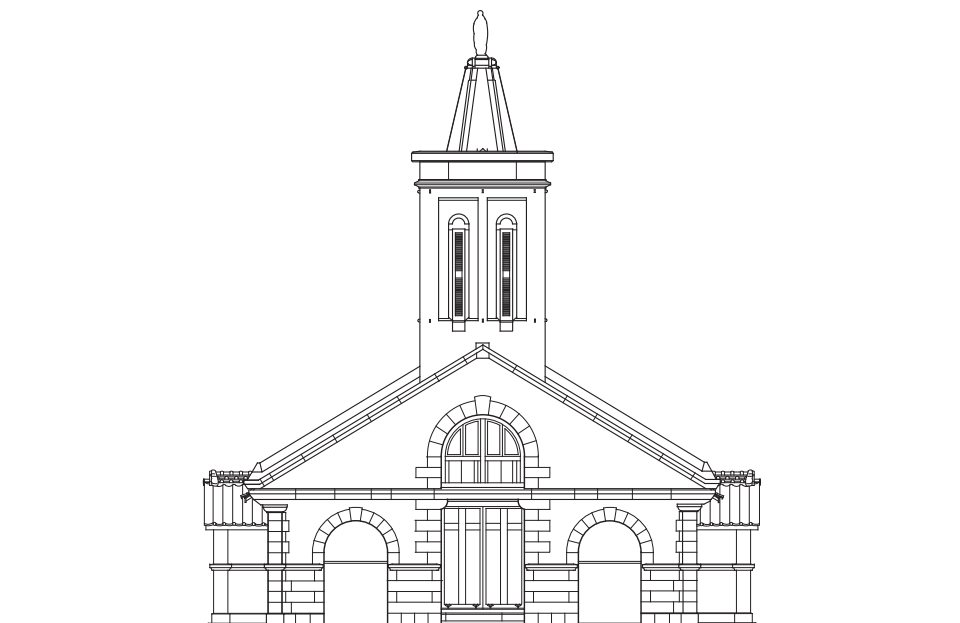
005 Shitsu Village in Sotome : Shitsu Church



SCALE 1:200

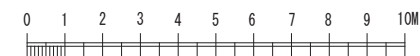


South Elevation

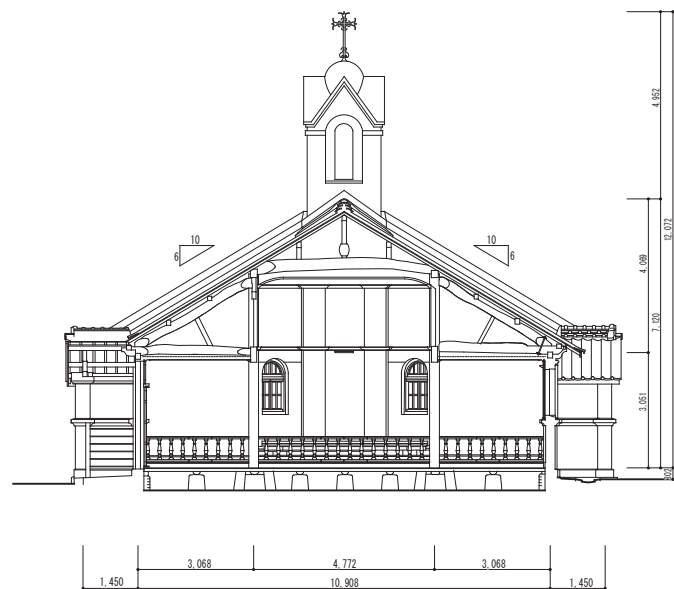


North Elevation

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome : Shitsu Church

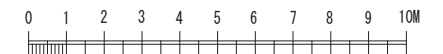


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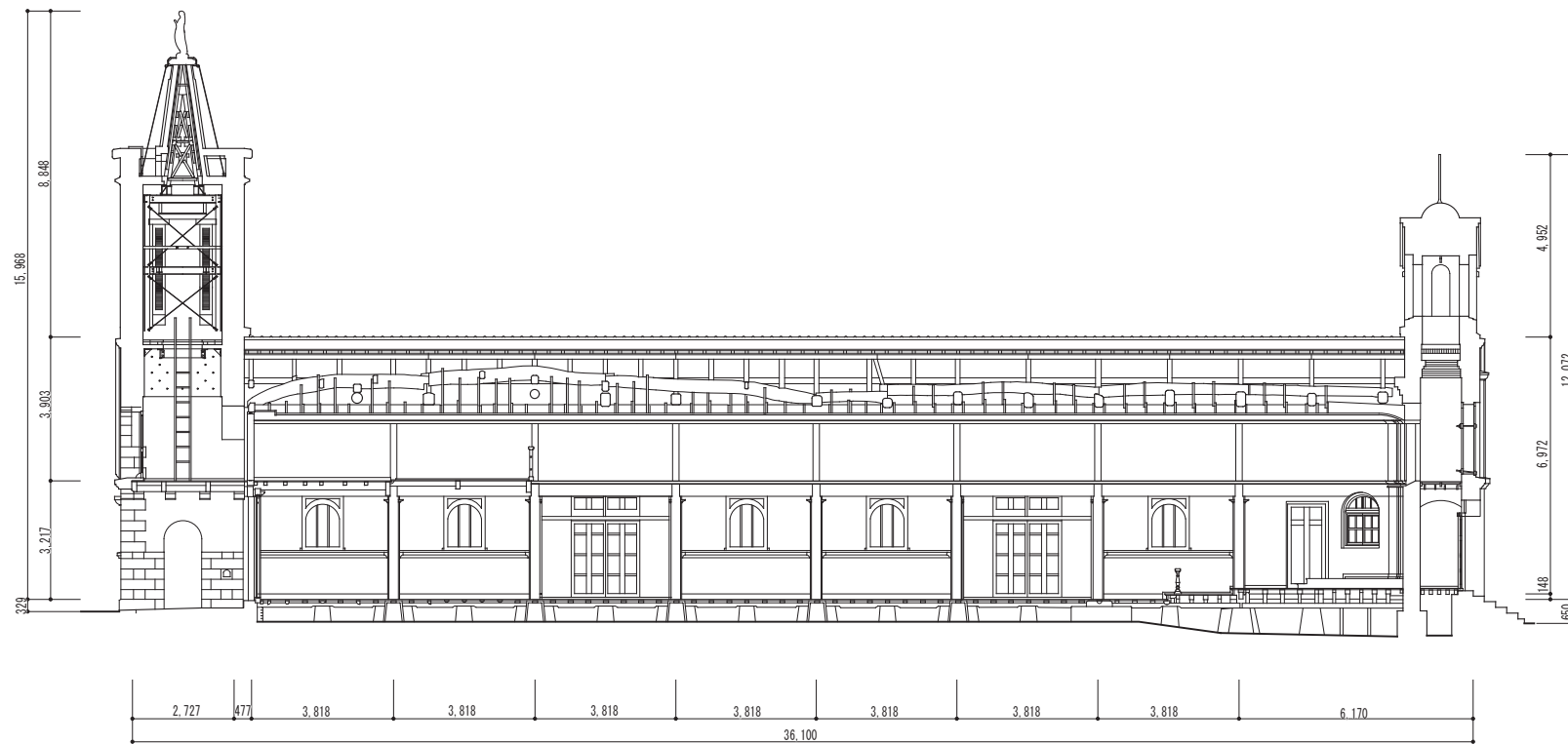


Transversal Section

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome : Shitsu Church



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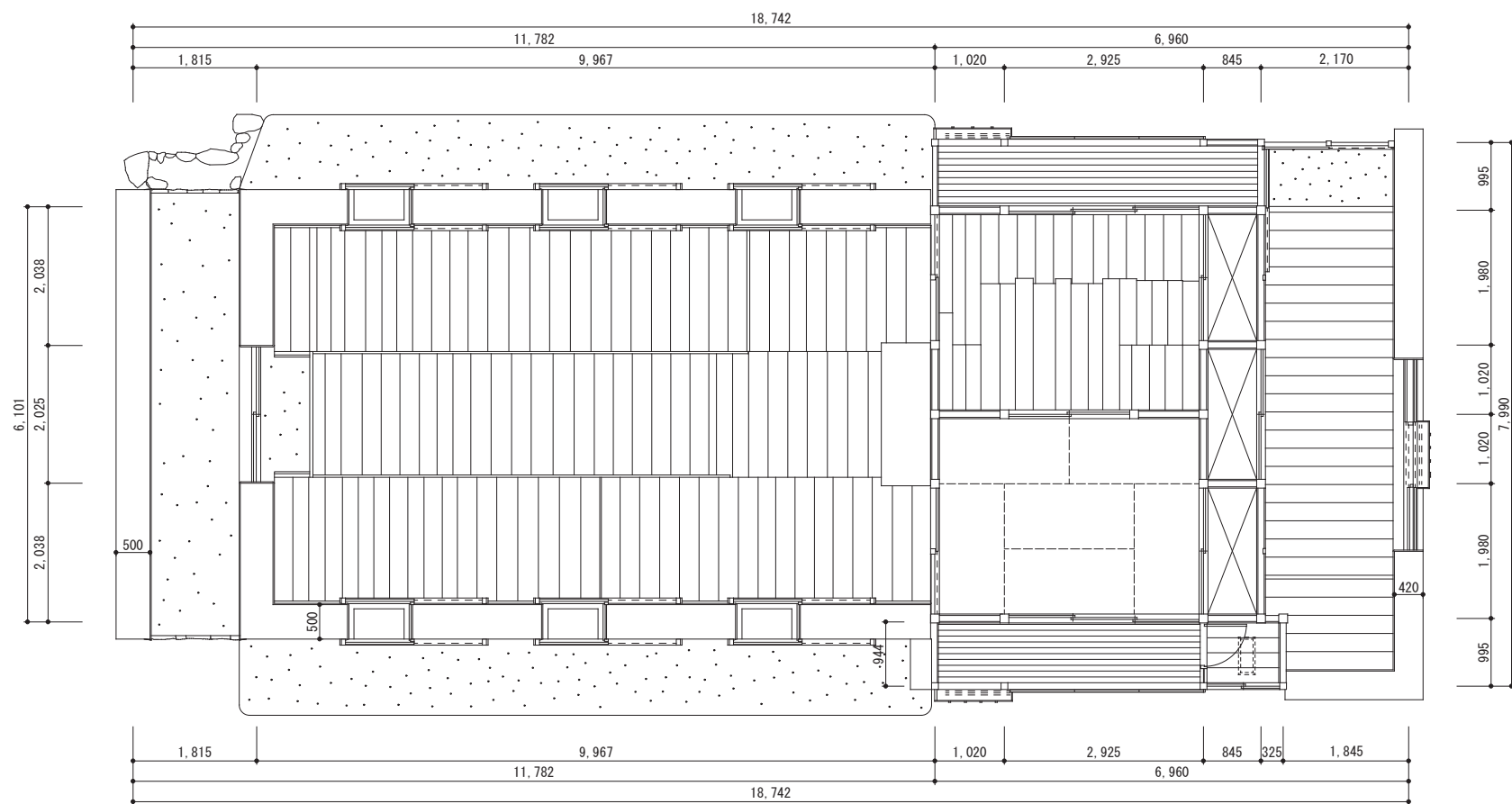


Longitudinal Section

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome : Shitsu Church

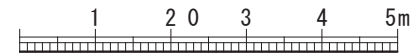


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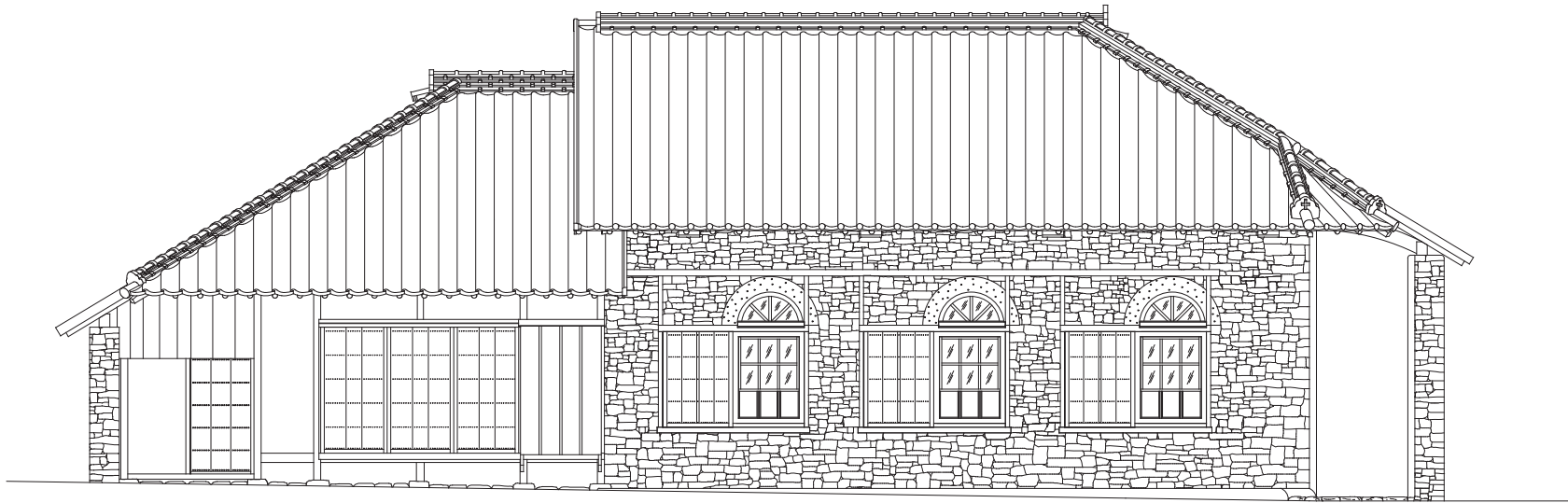


Ground Floor Plan

006 Ono village in Sotome : Ono Church



SCALE 1:100

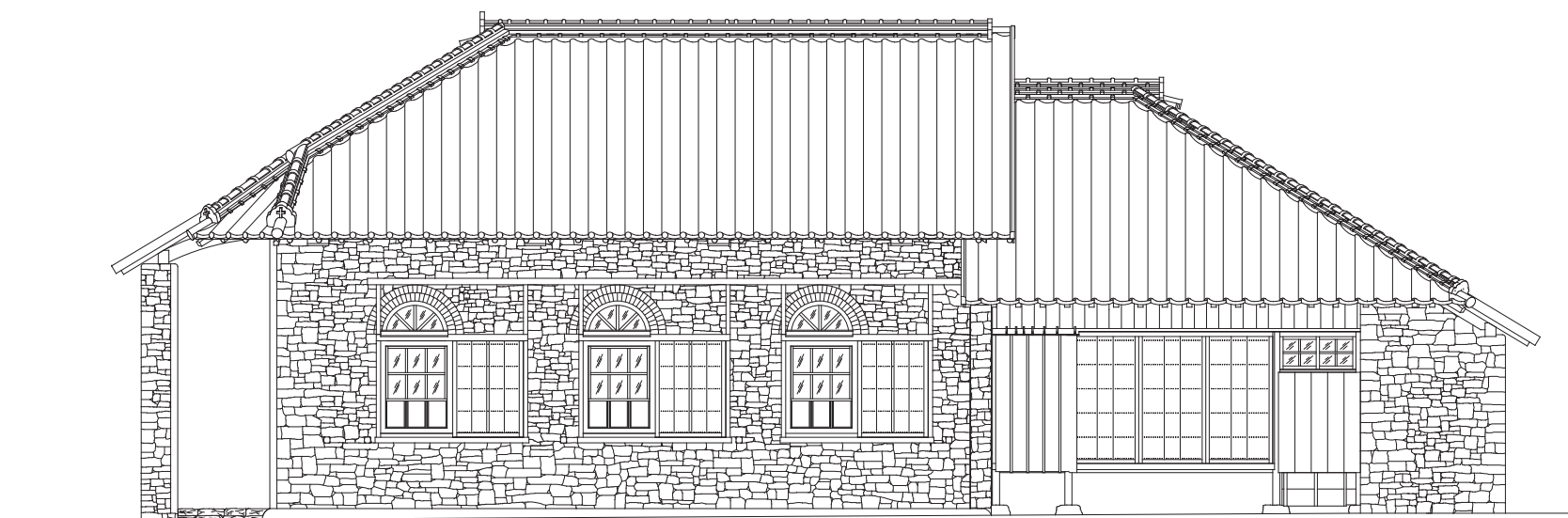


East Elevation

006 Ono village in Sotome : Ono Church

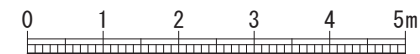


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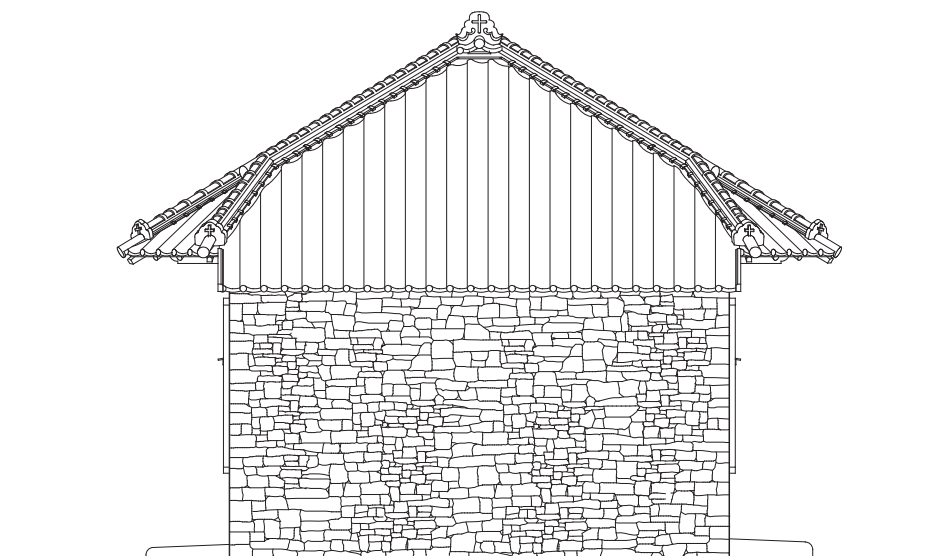


West Elevation

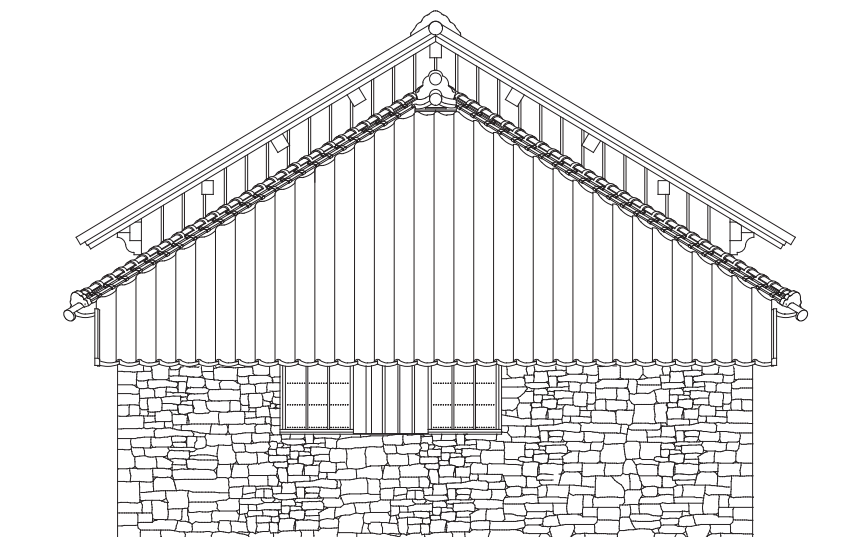
006 Ono village in Sotome : Ono Church



SCALE 1:100



North Elevation

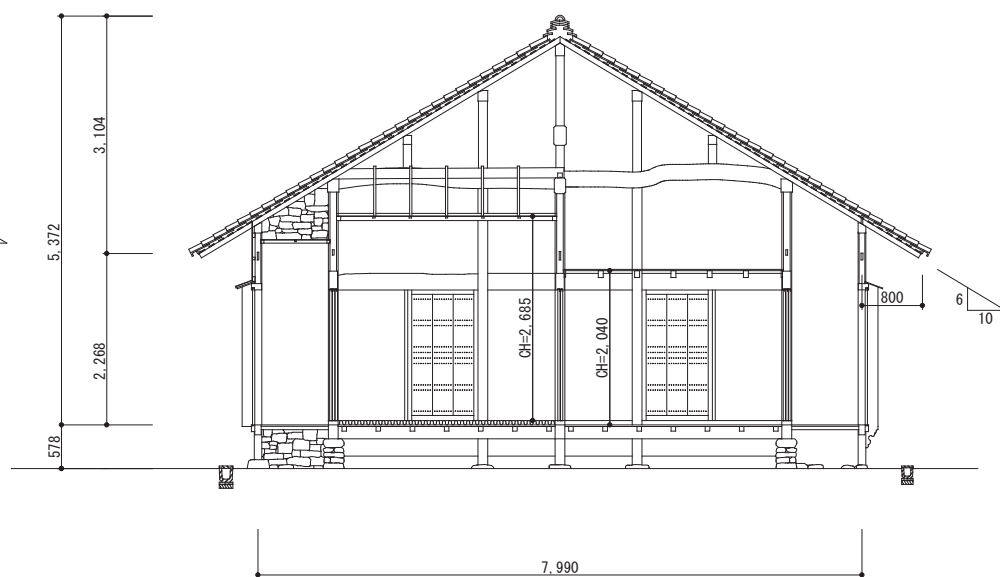
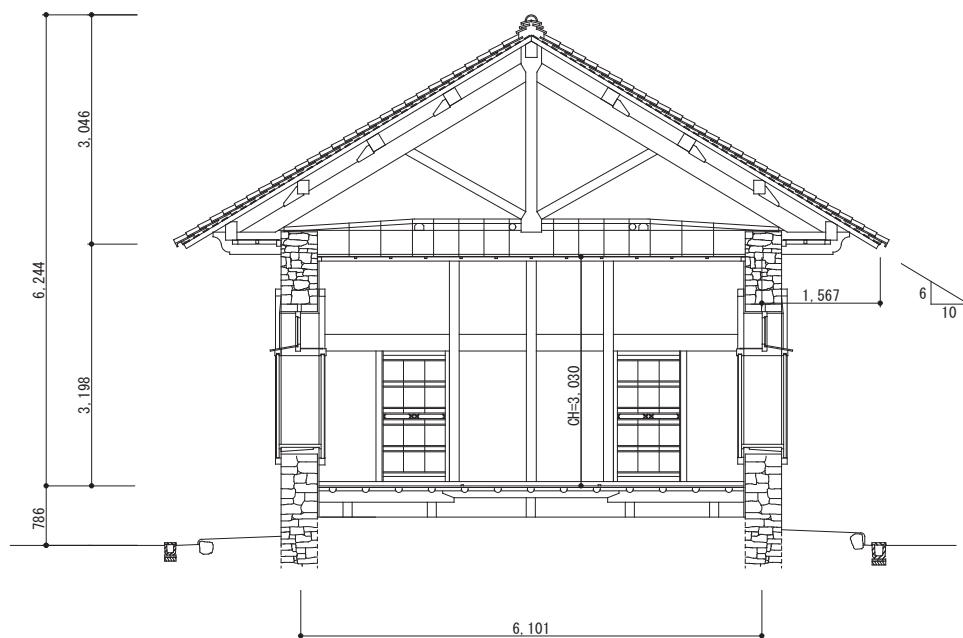


South Elevation

006 Ono village in Sotome : Ono Church

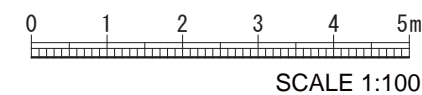


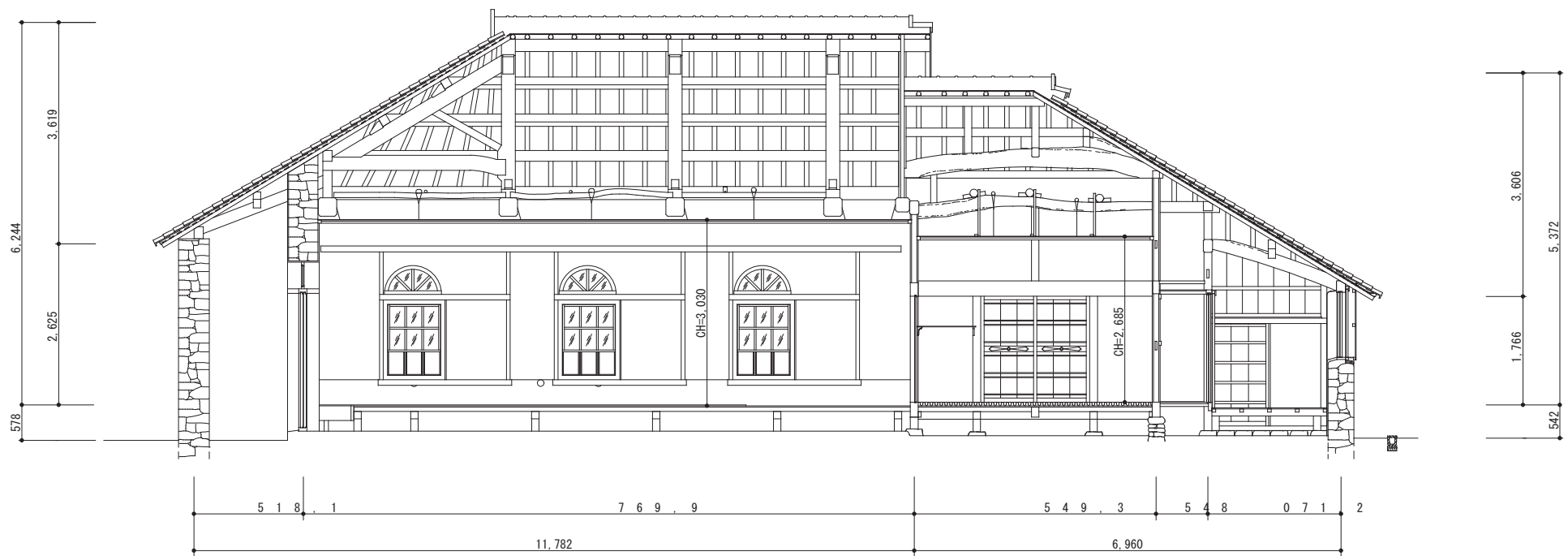
SCALE 1:100



Transversal Section

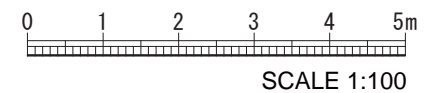
006 Ono village in Sotome : Ono Church

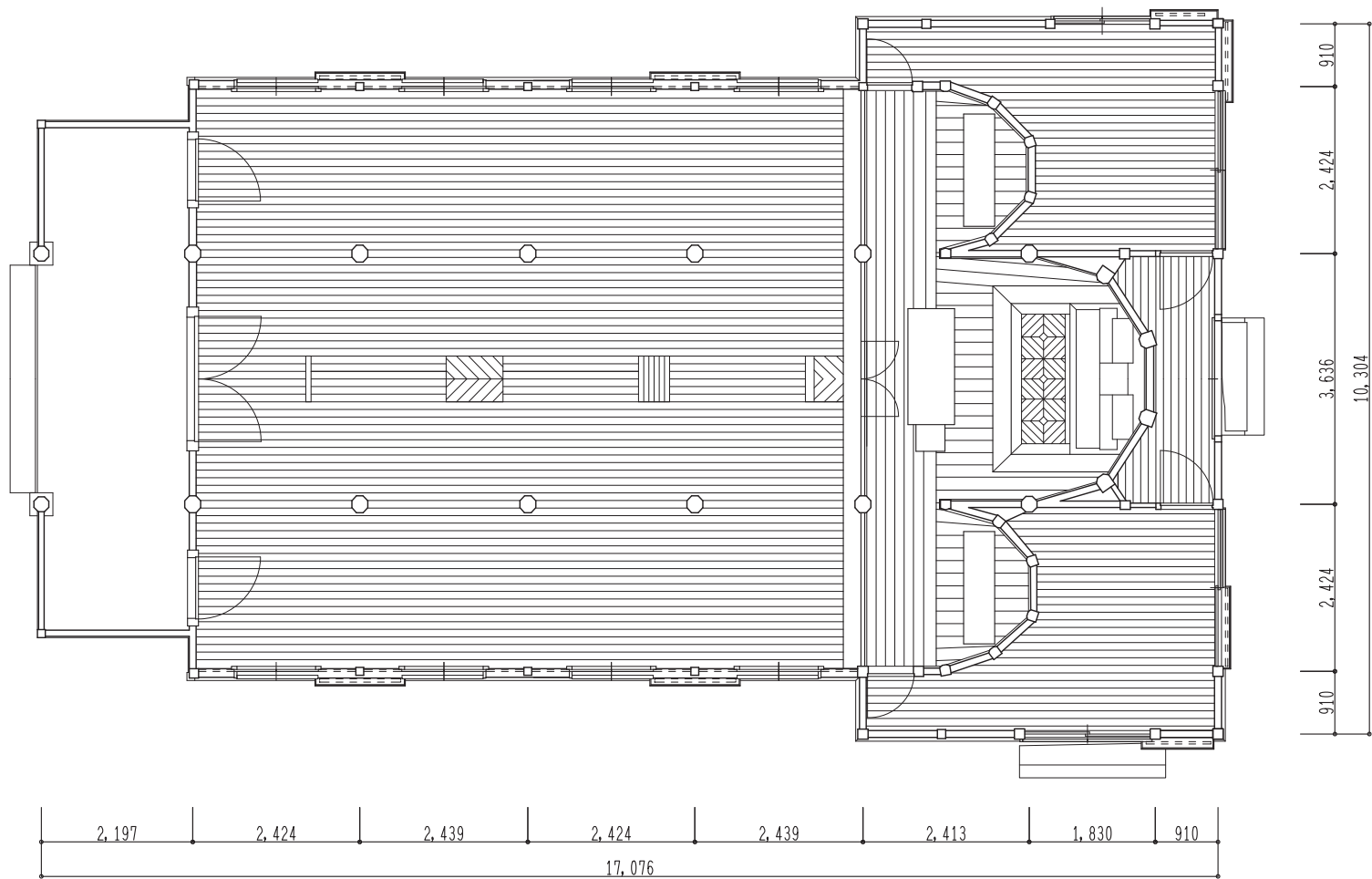


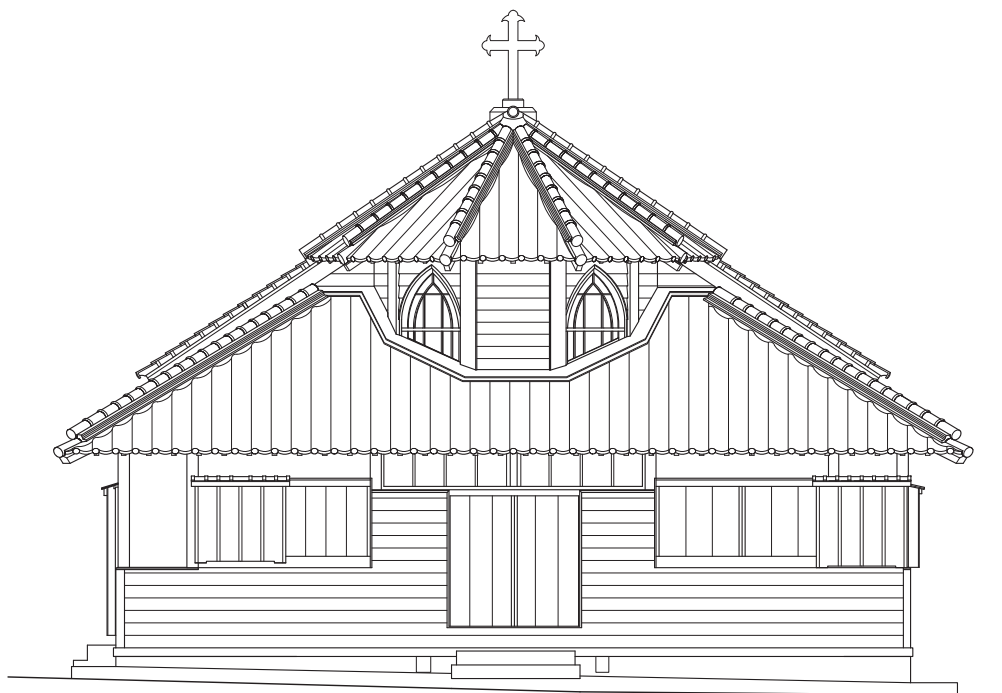


Longitudinal Section

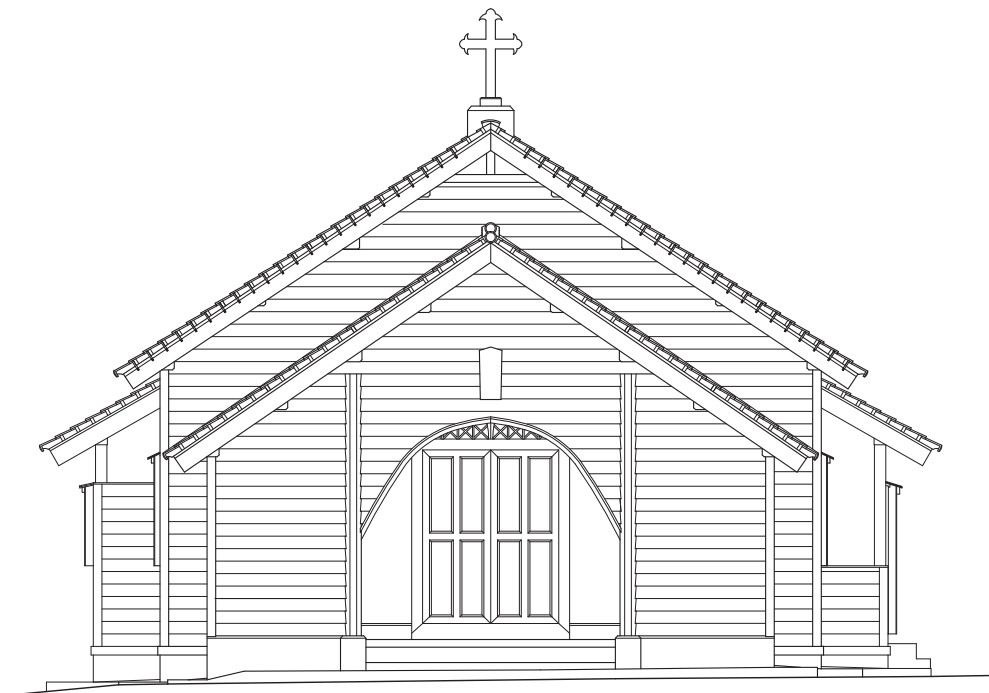
006 Ono village in Sotome : Ono Church





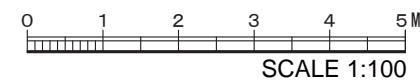


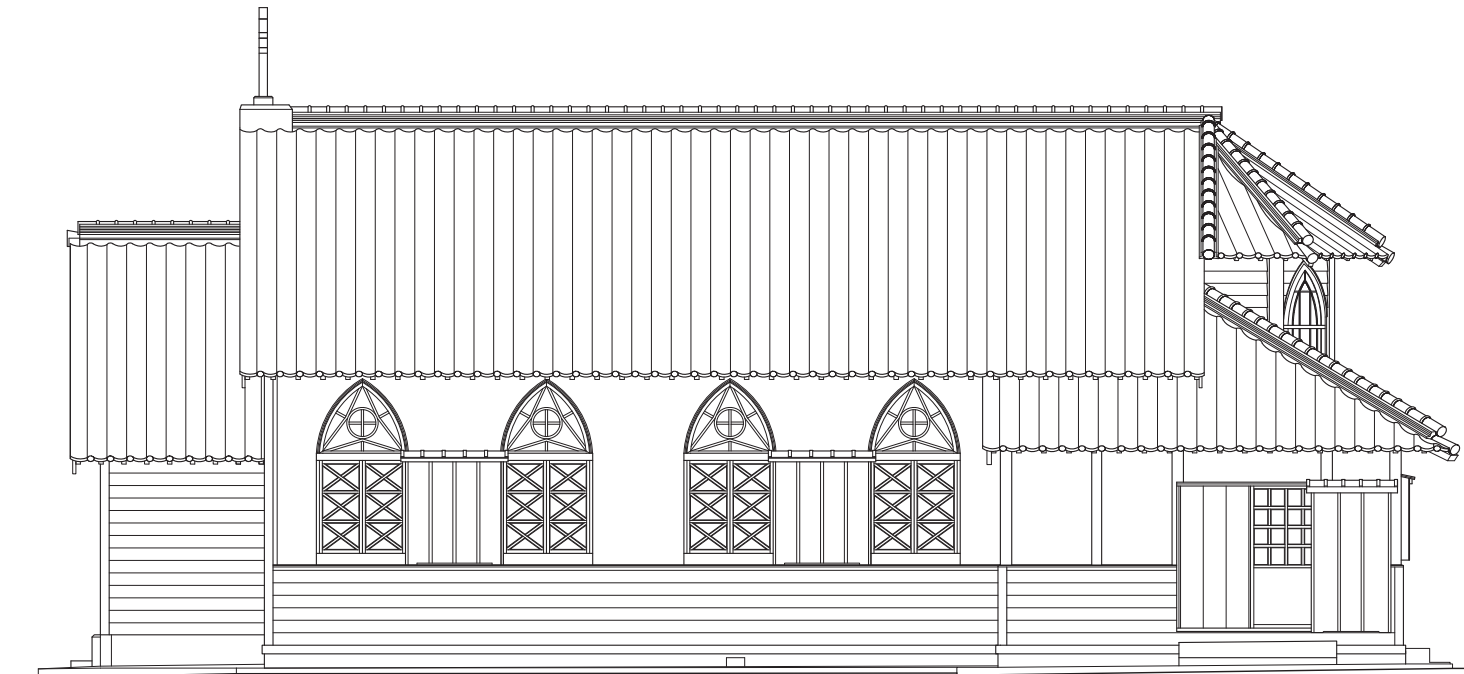
East Elevation



West Elevation

010 Villages on Hisaka Island : Former Gorin Church

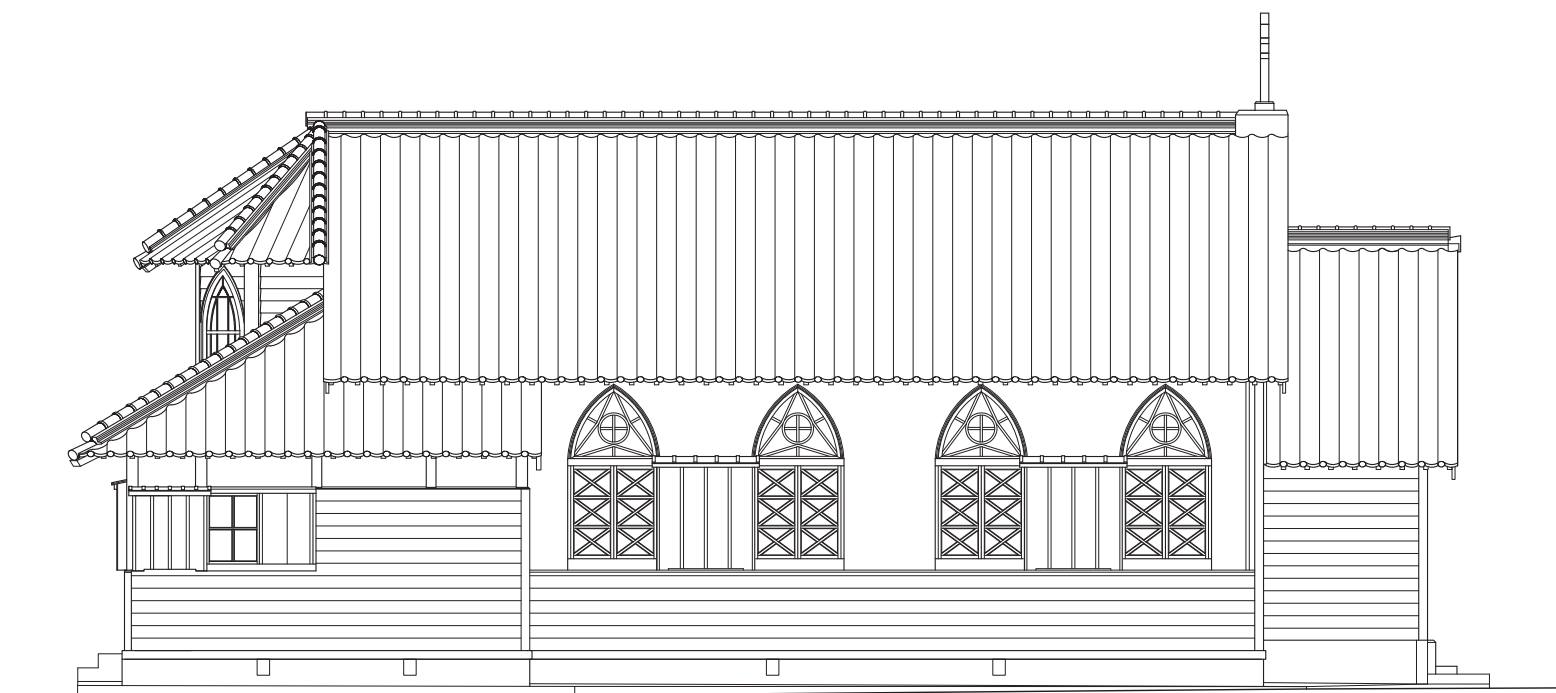




South Elevation

010 Villages on Hisaka Island : Former Gorin Church



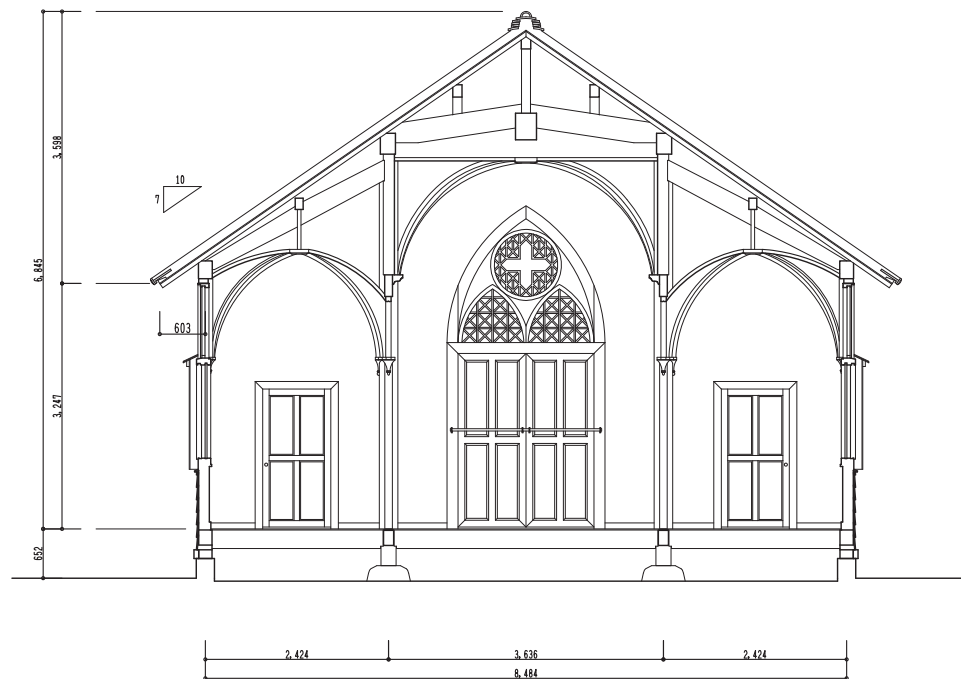


North Elevation

010 Villages on Hisaka Island : Former Gorin Church



SCALE 1:100



Transversal Section

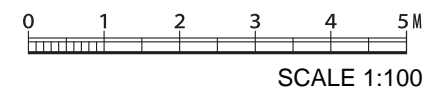
010 Villages on Hisaka Island : Former Gorin Church

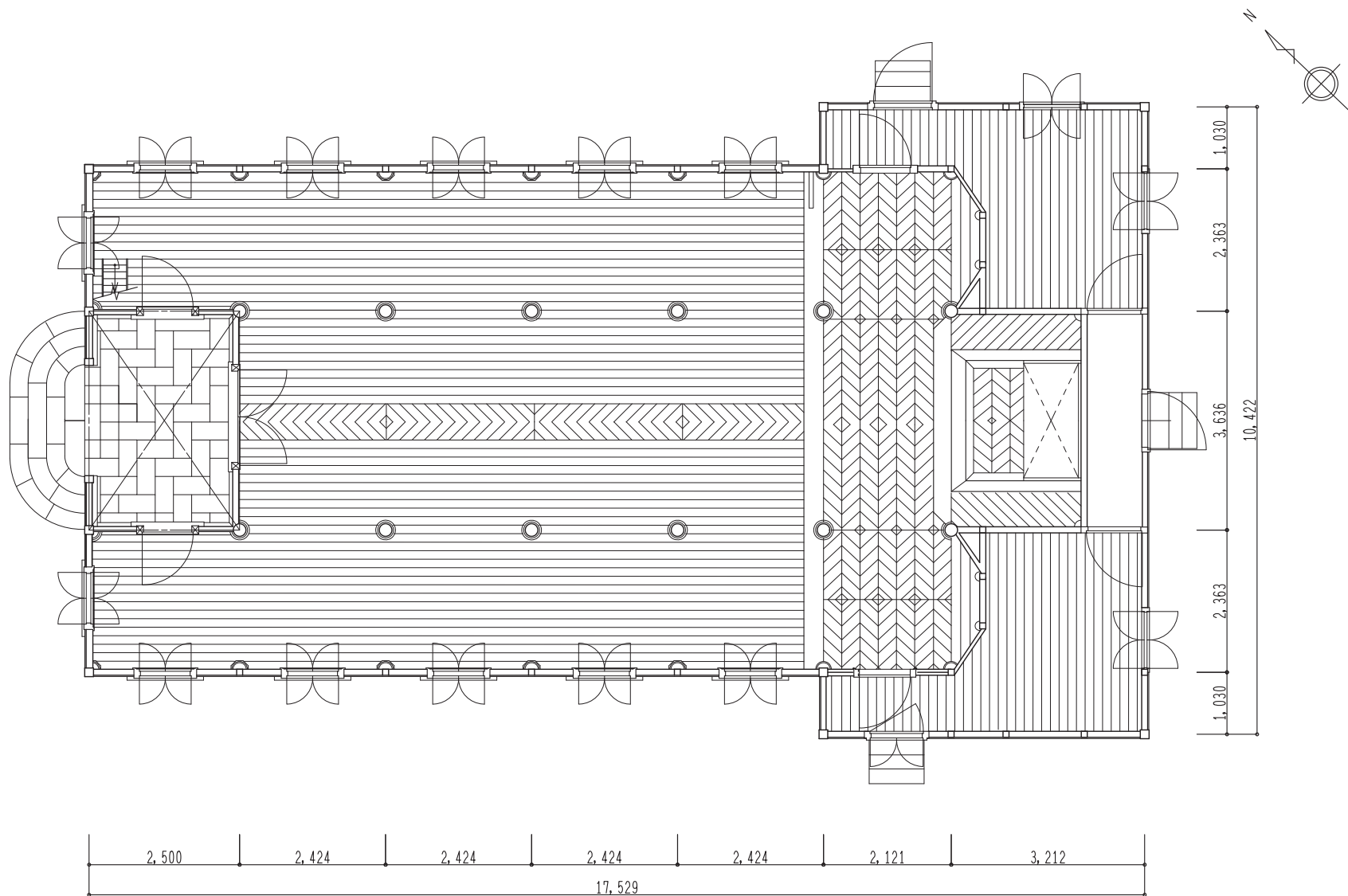


SCALE 1:100

Longitudinal Section

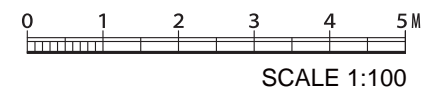
010 Villages on Hisaka Island : Former Gorin Church

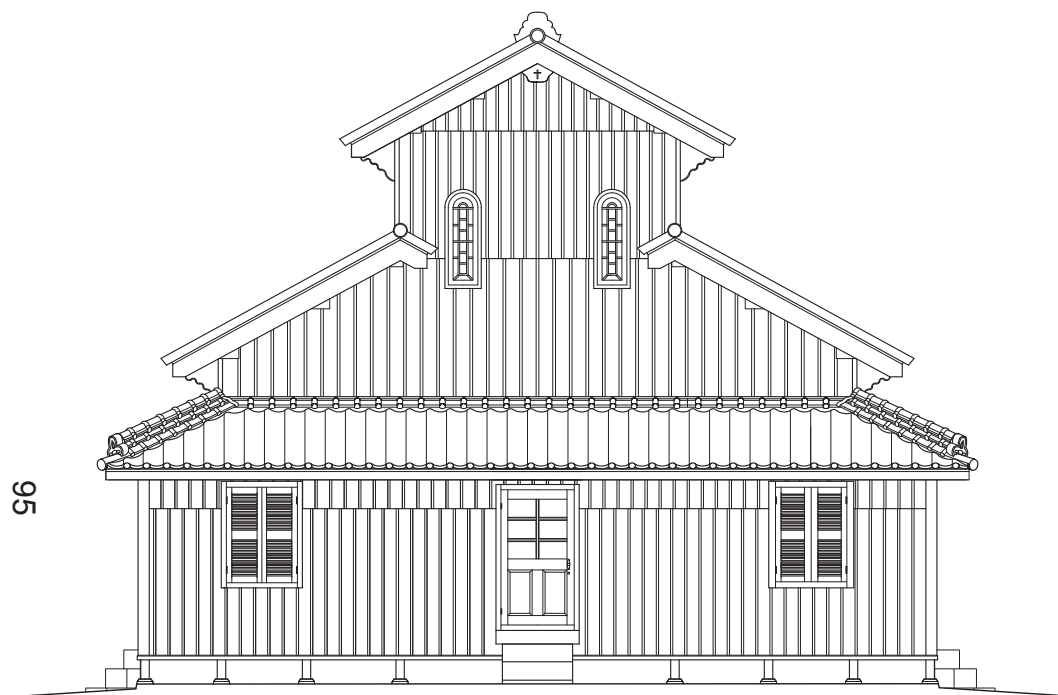




Ground Floor Plan

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) : Egami Church





East Elevation

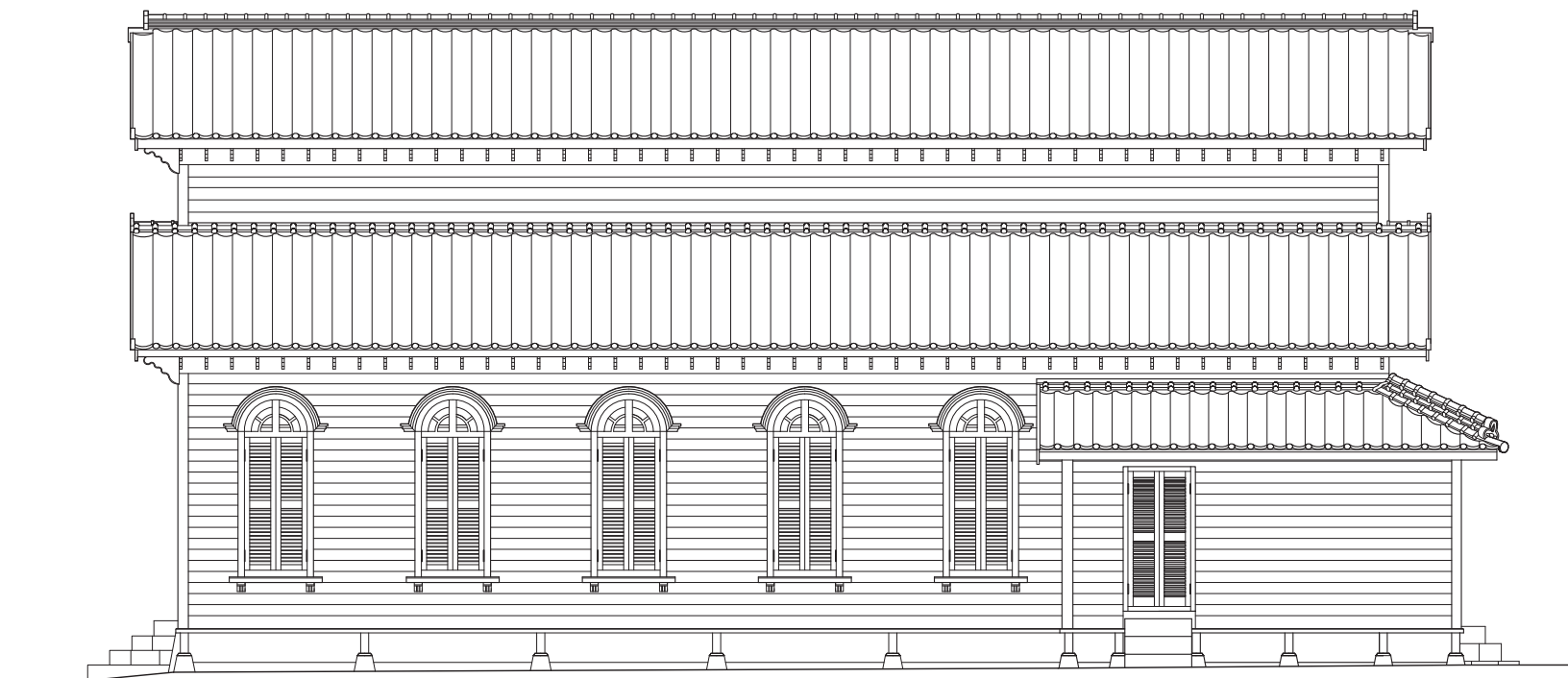


West Elevation

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) : Egami Church

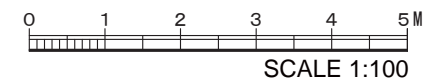


SCALE 1:100



South Elevation

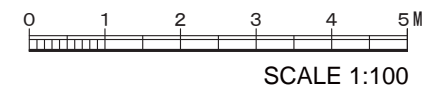
011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) : Egami Church

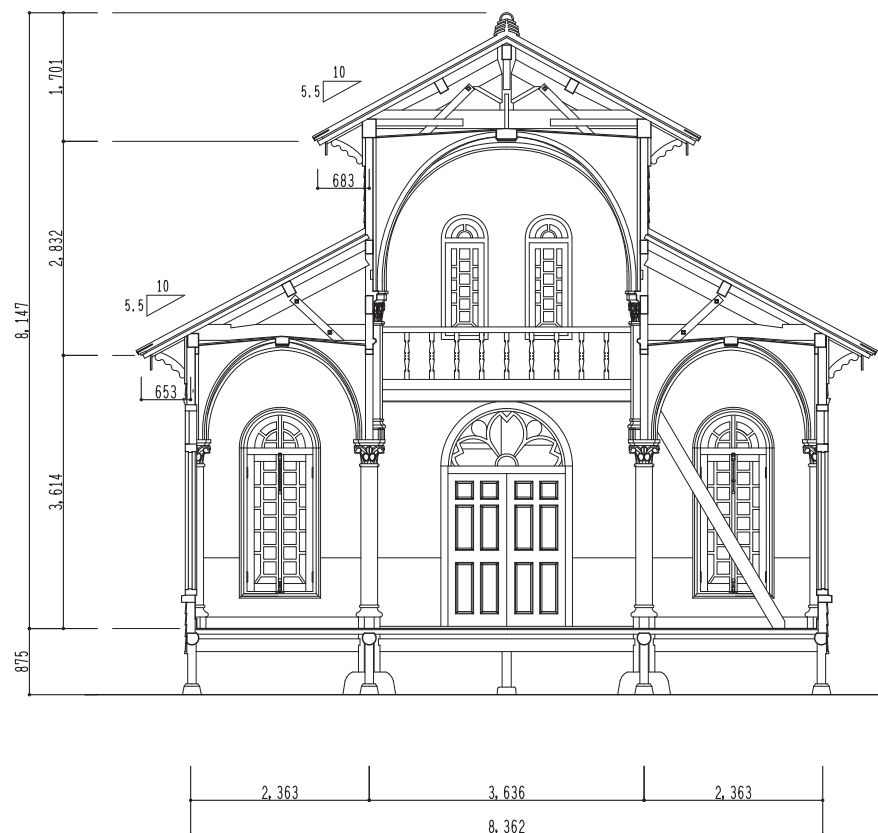




North Elevation

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) : Egami Church

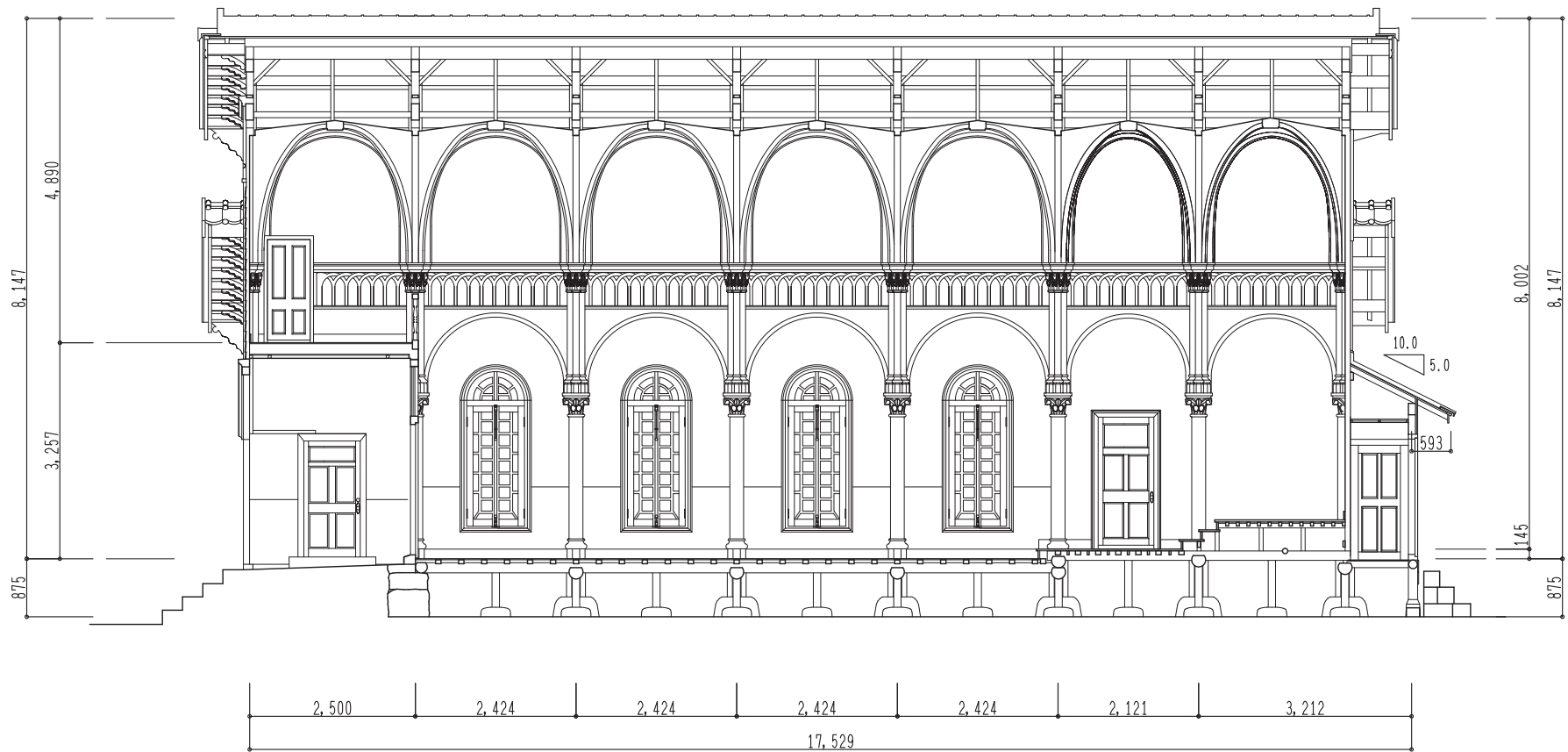




Transversal Section

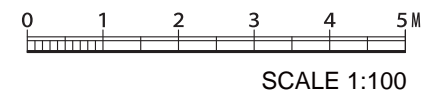
011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) : Egami Church

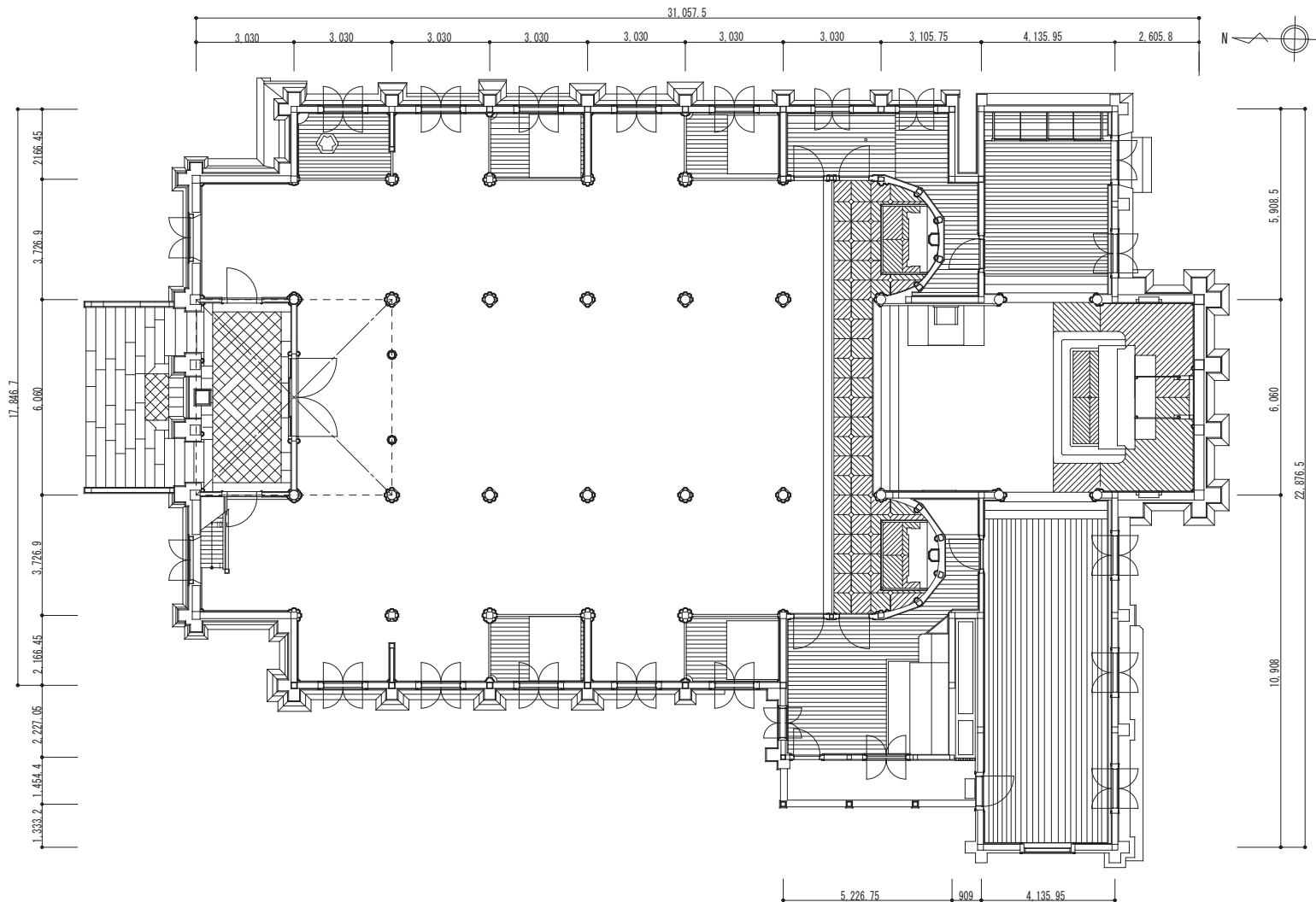




Longitudinal Section

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) : Egami Church



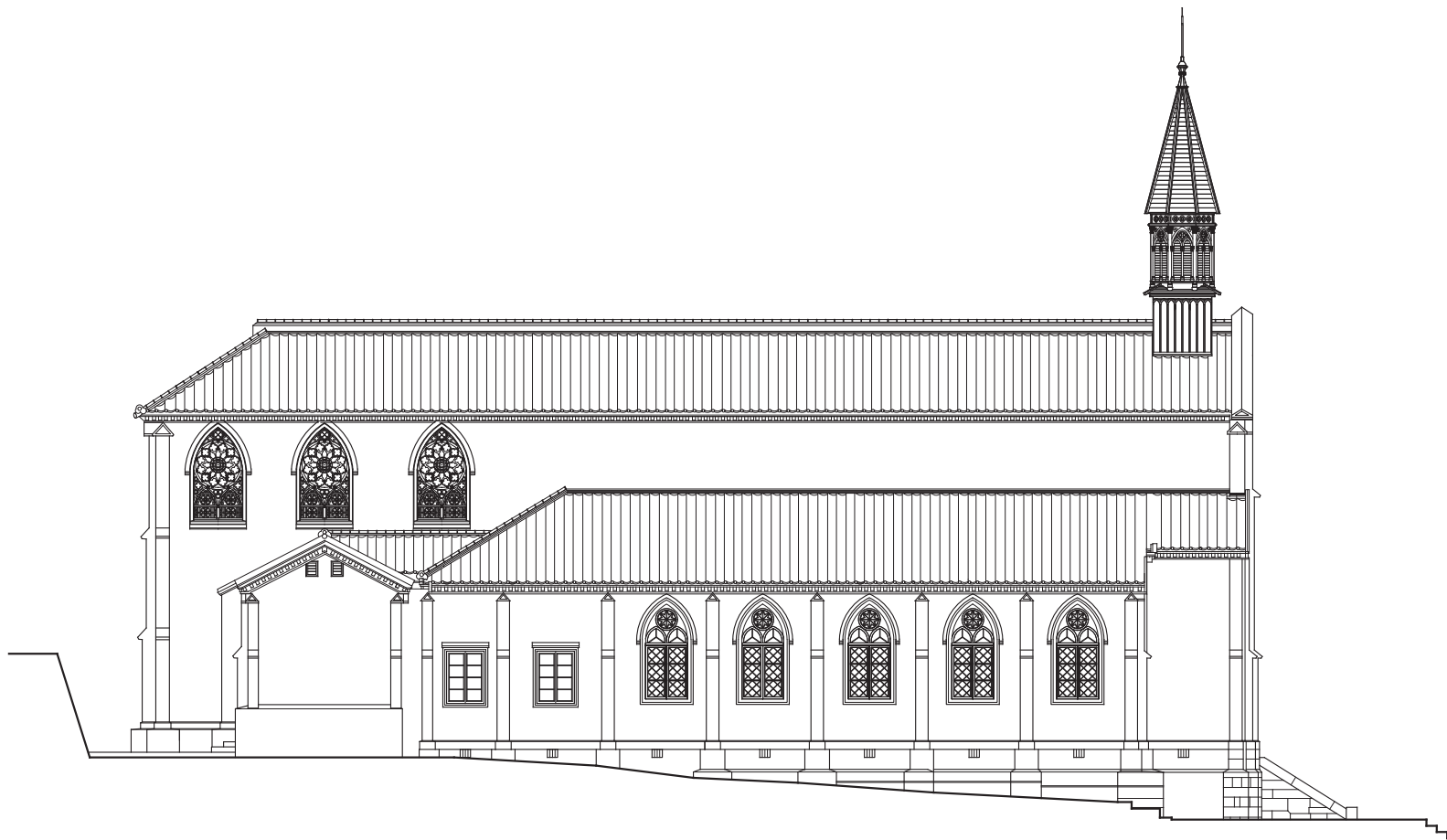


Ground Floor Plan

012 Oura Cathedral : Oura Cathedral

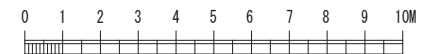


SCALE 1:200

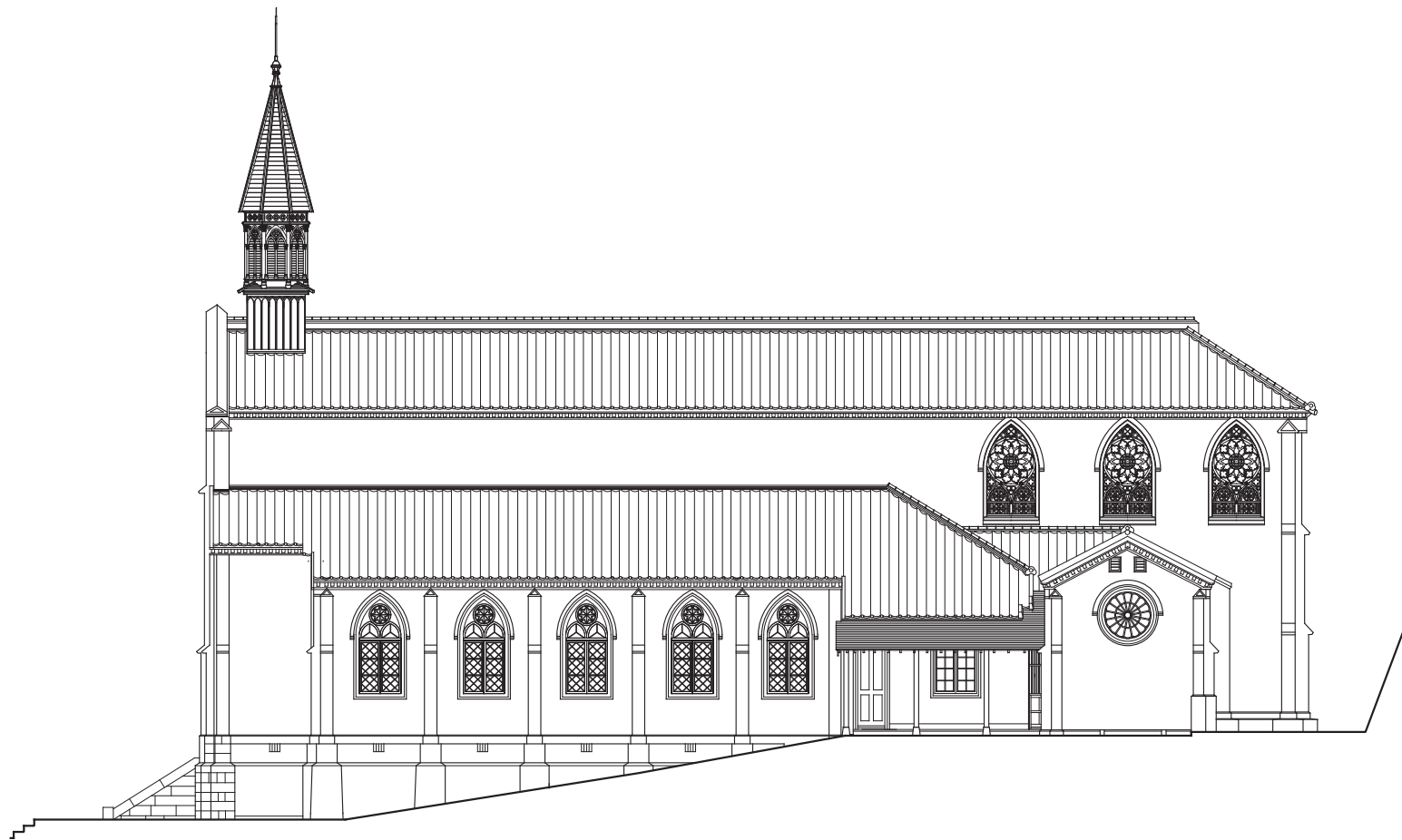


East Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Oura Cathedral



SCALE 1:200



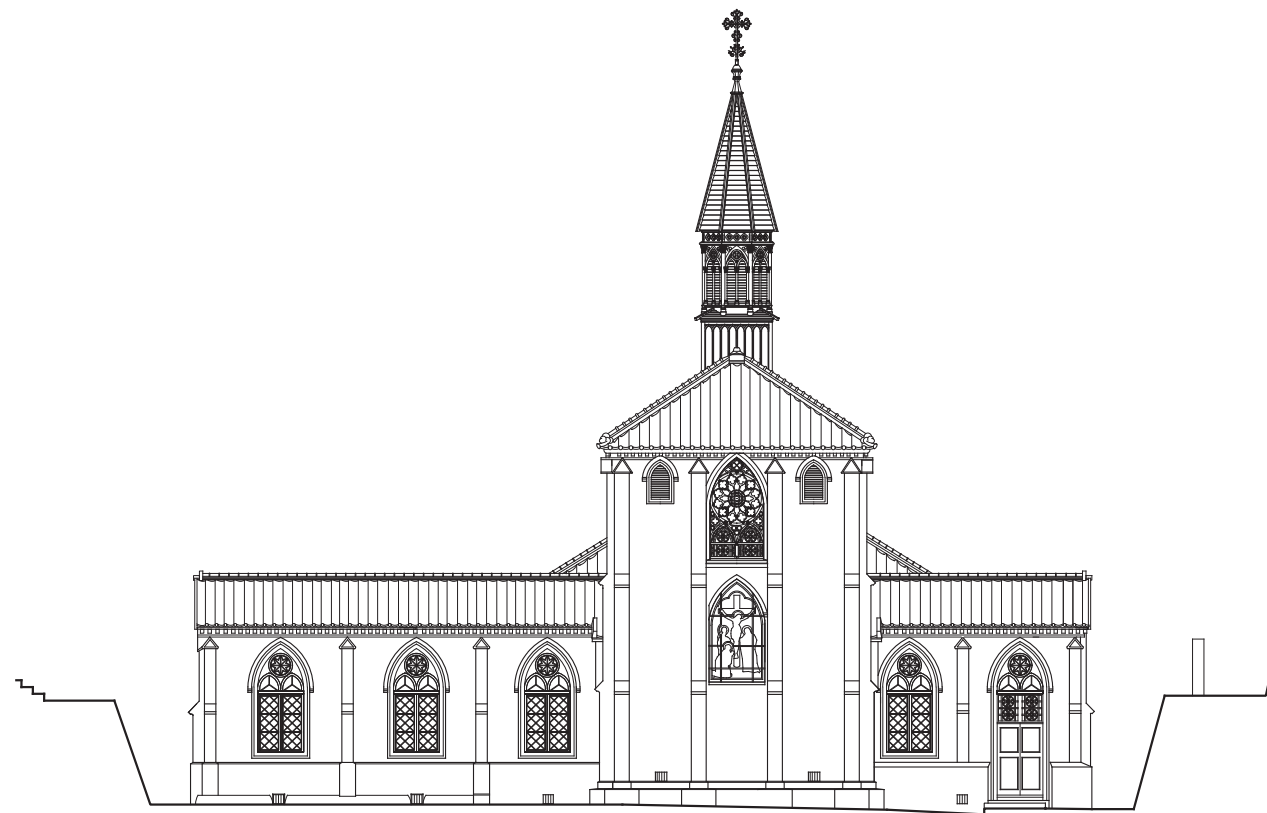
102

West Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Oura Cathedral

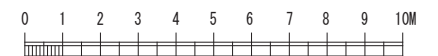


SCALE 1:200



South Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Oura Cathedral



SCALE 1:200

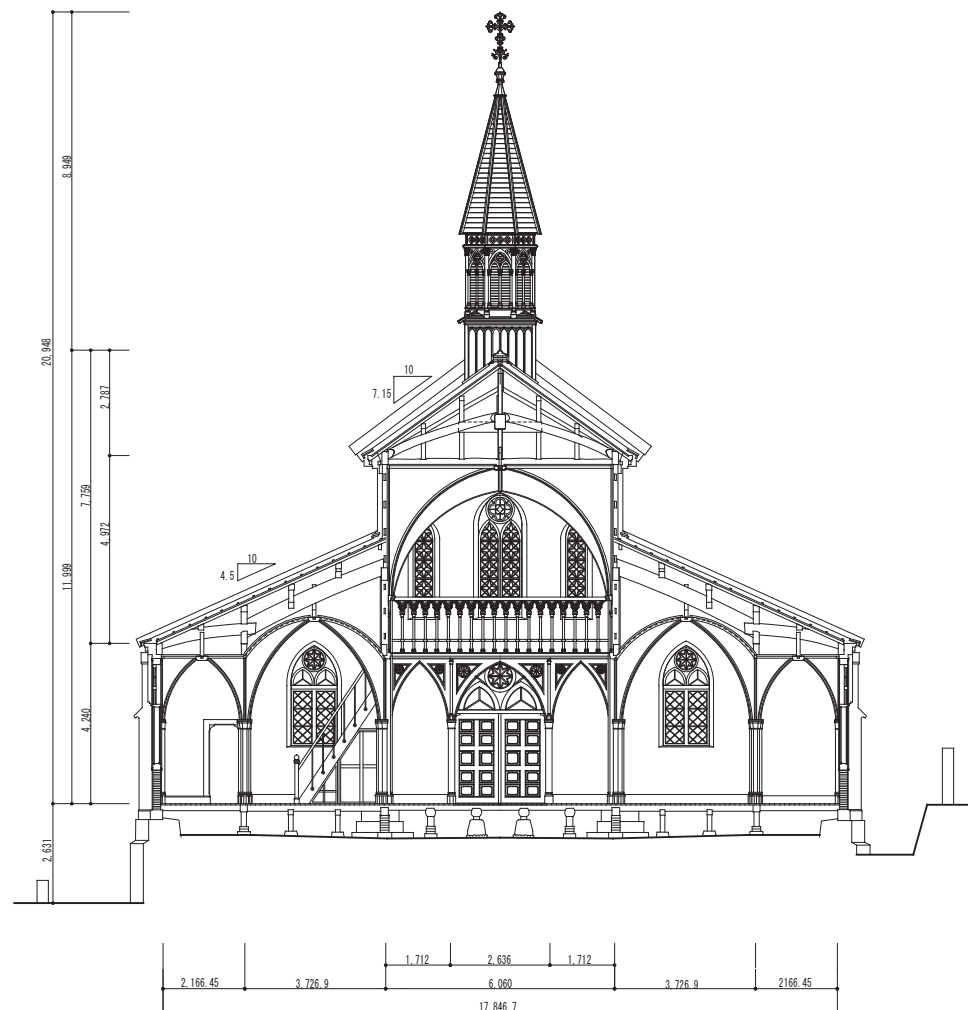


North Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Oura Cathedral

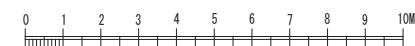


SCALE 1:200

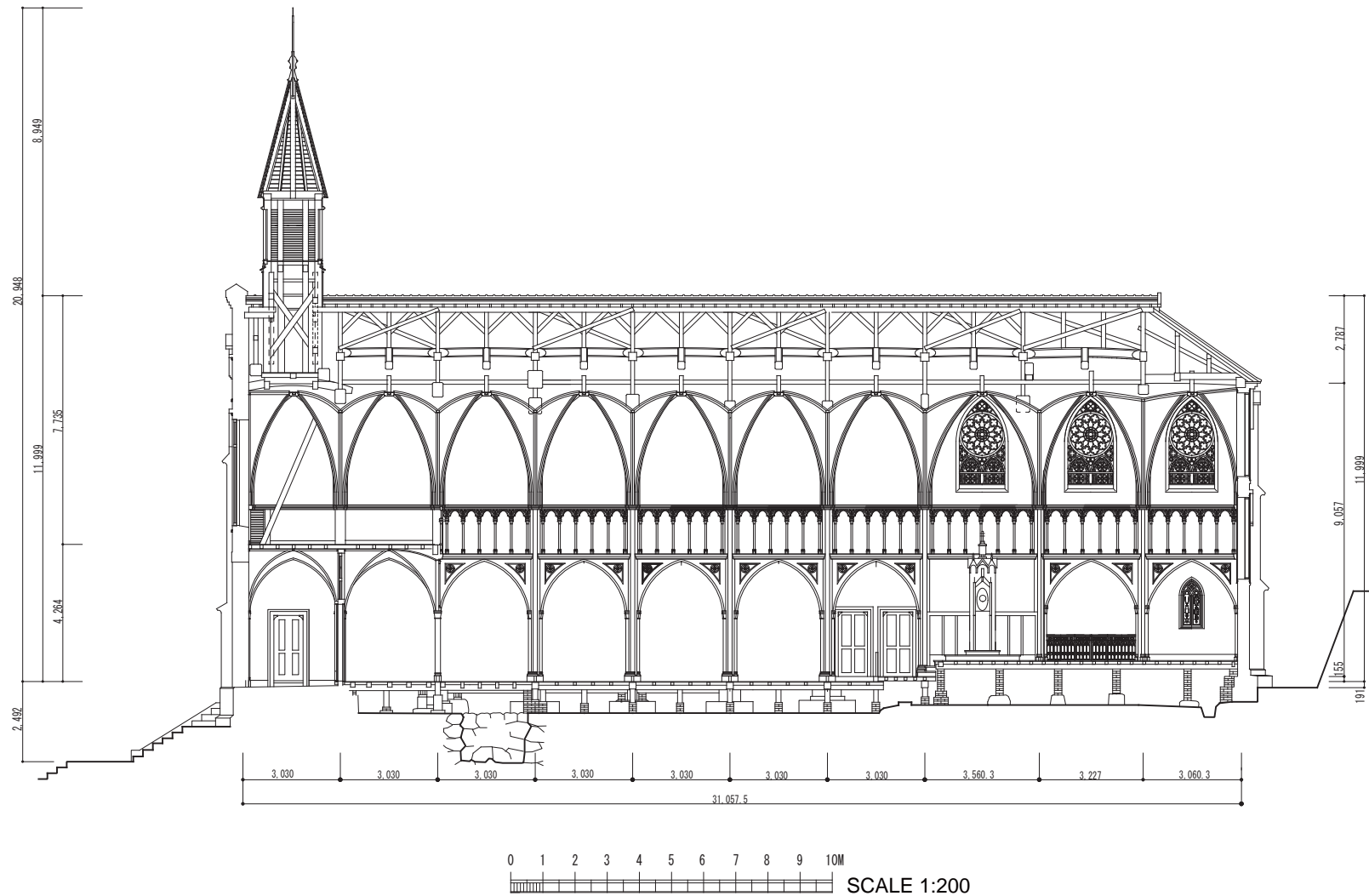


Transversal Section

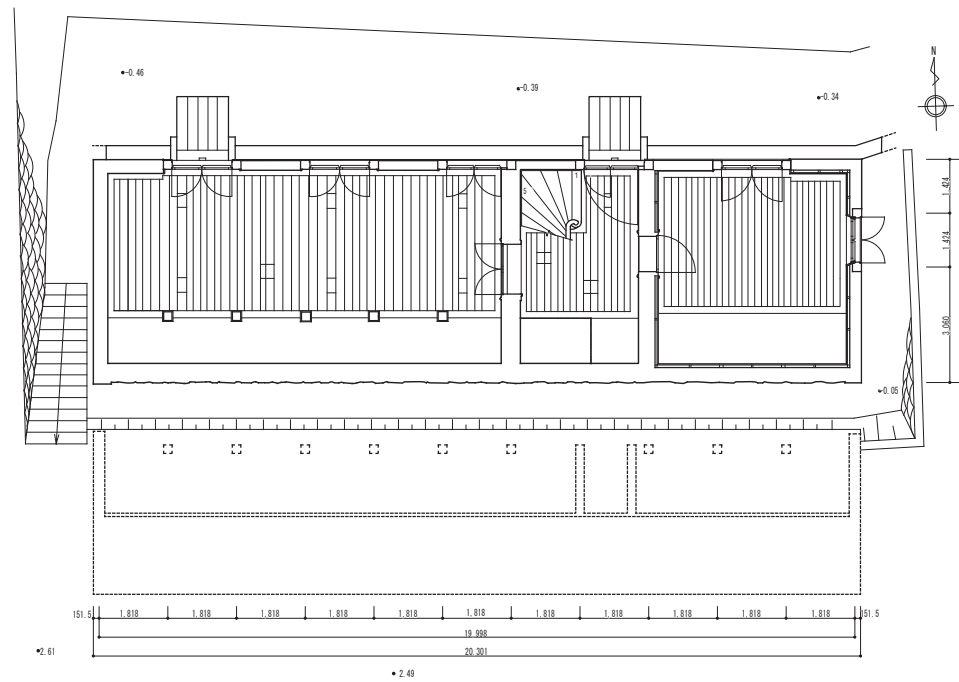
012 Oura Cathedral : Oura Cathedral



SCALE 1:200



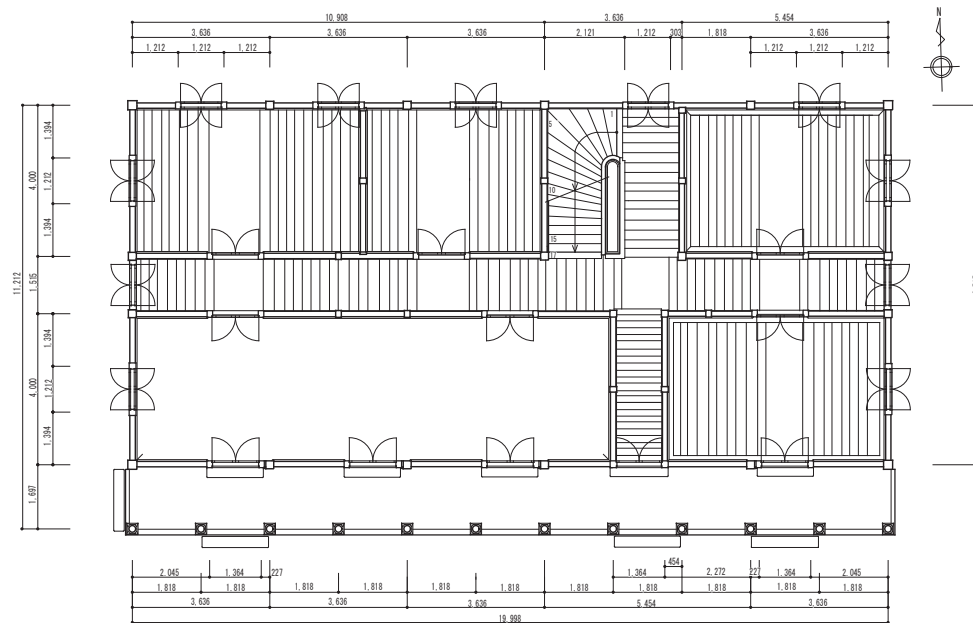
Longitudinal Section



Basement Plan

012 Oura Cathedral : Former Latin Seminary



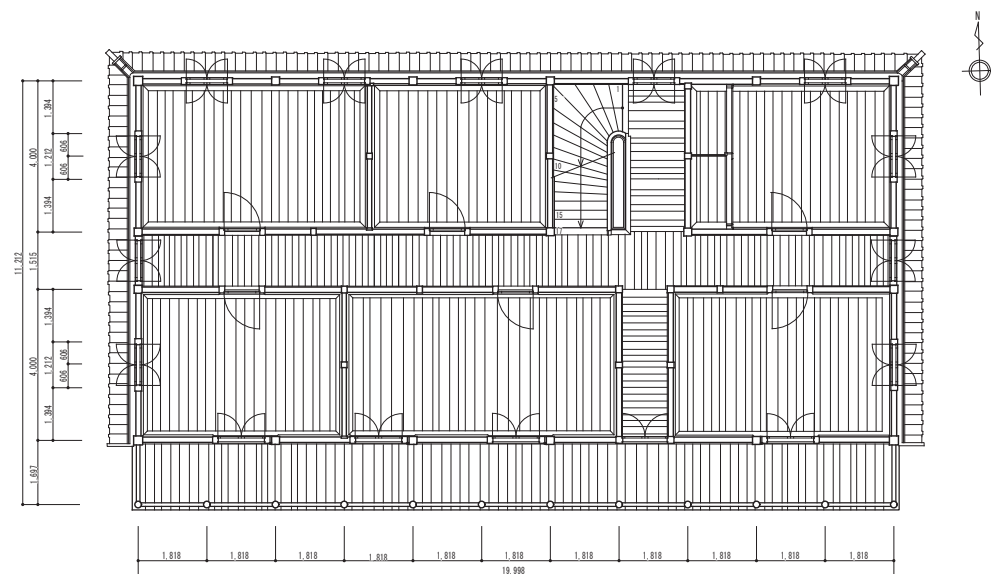


Ground Floor Plan

012 Oura Cathedral : Former Latin Seminary



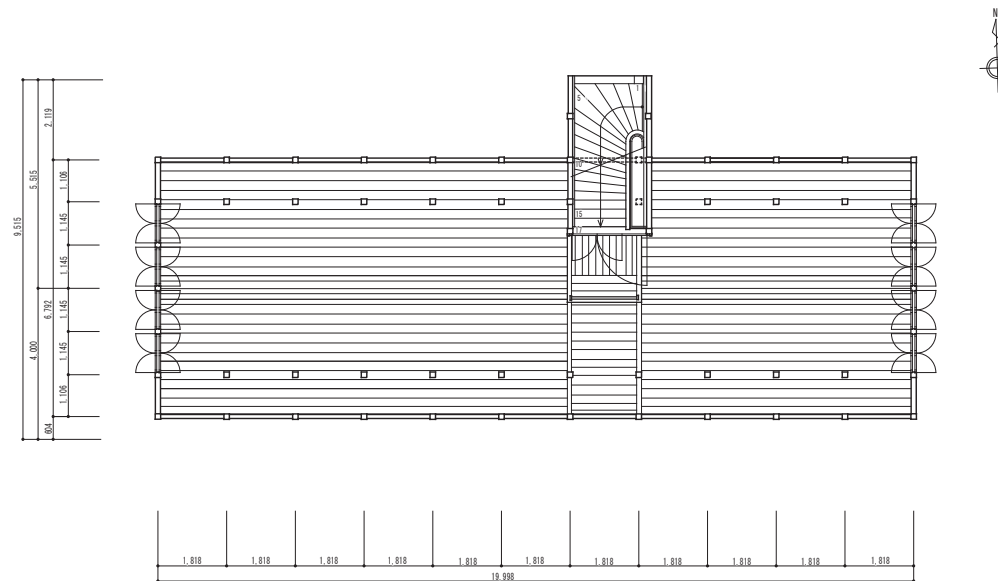
SCALE 1:200



First Floor Plan

012 Oura Cathedral : Former Latin Seminary



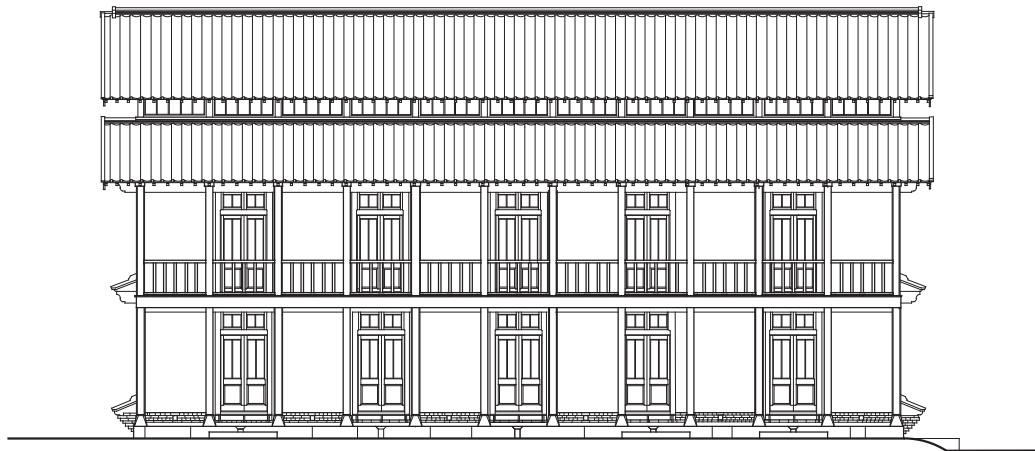


Second Floor Plan

012 Oura Cathedral : Former Latin Seminary



111



South Elevation



East Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Former Latin Seminary



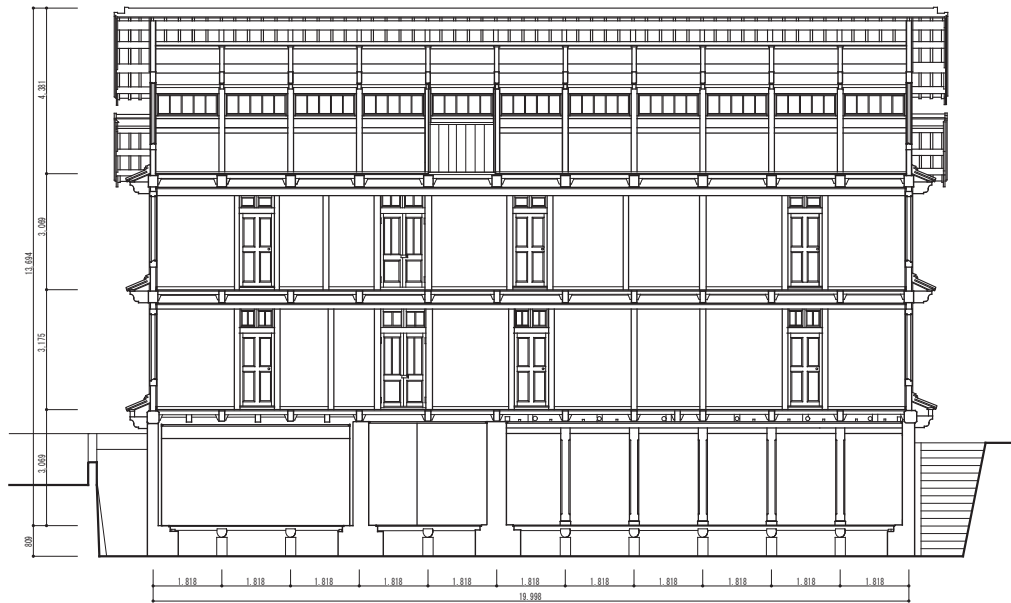


North Elevation

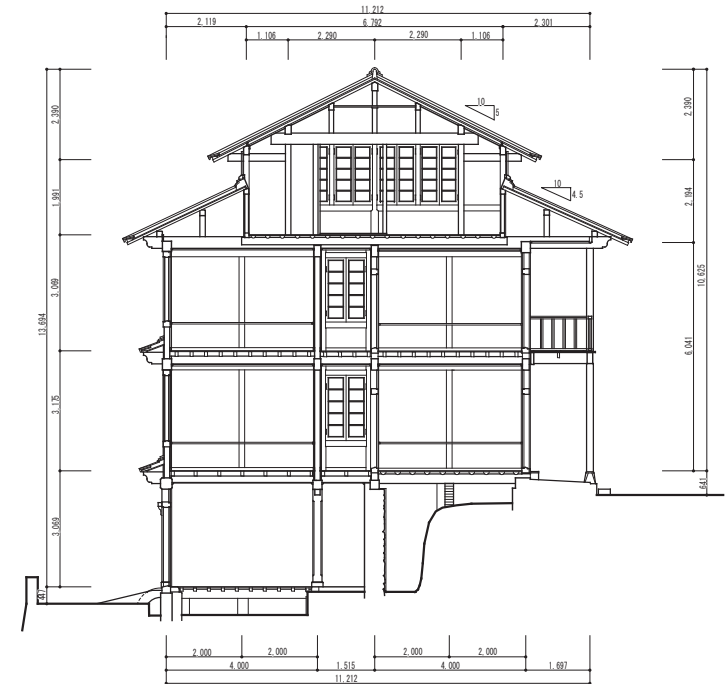


West Elevation

112



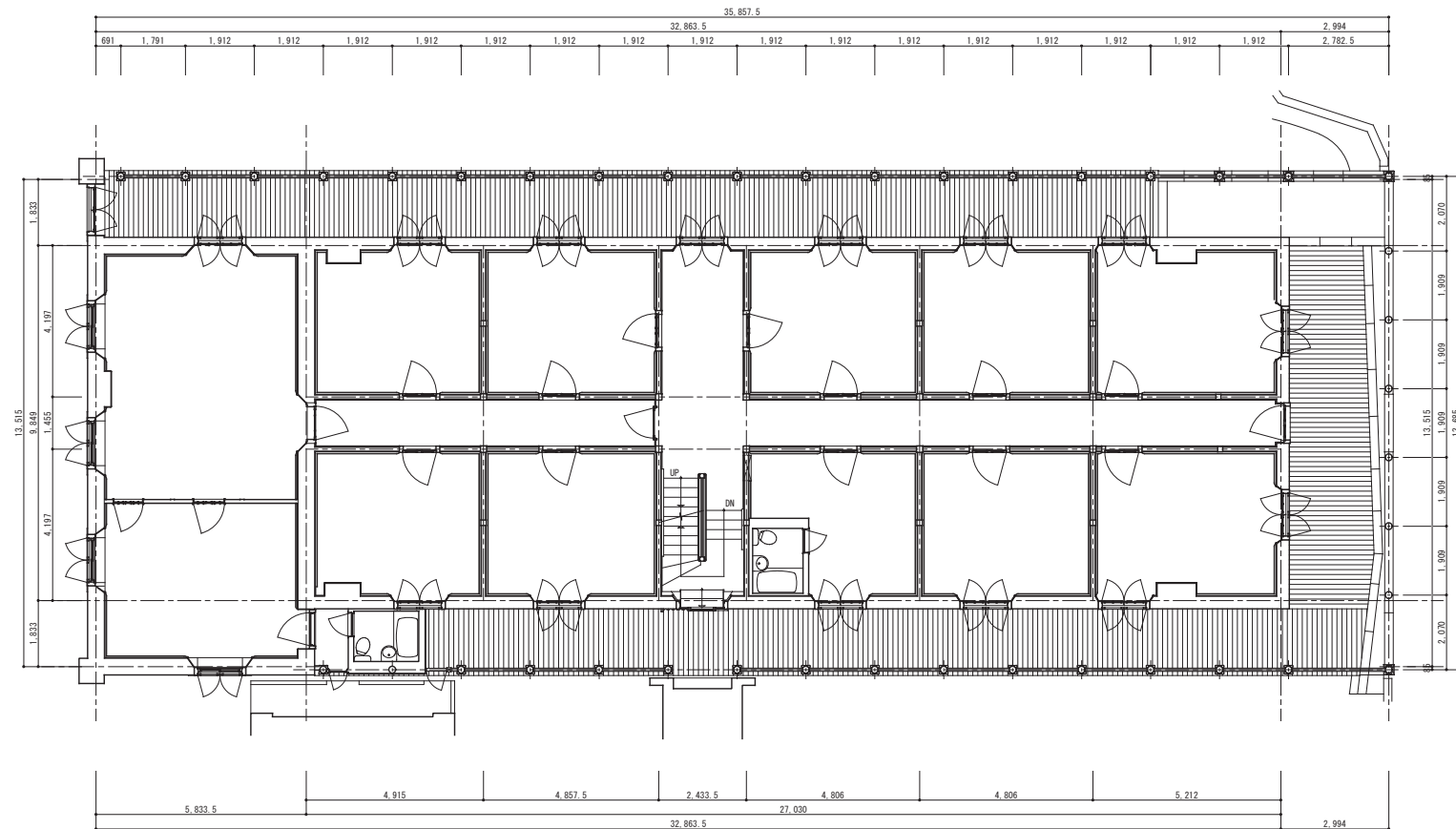
Longitudinal Section



Transversal Section

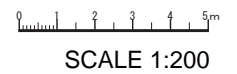
012 Oura Cathedral : Former Latin Seminary

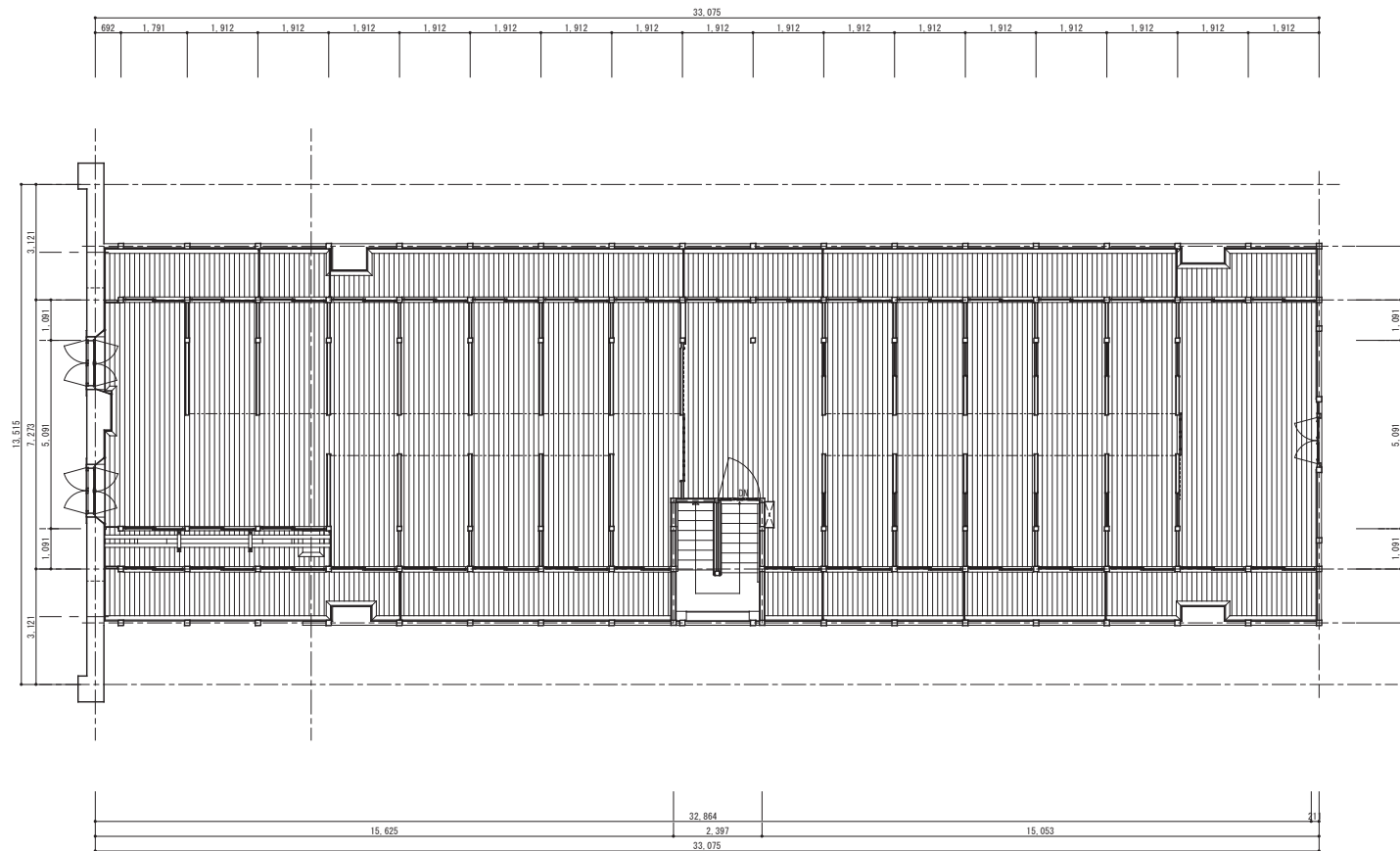




First Floor Plan

012 Oura Cathedral : Former House of Archbishop

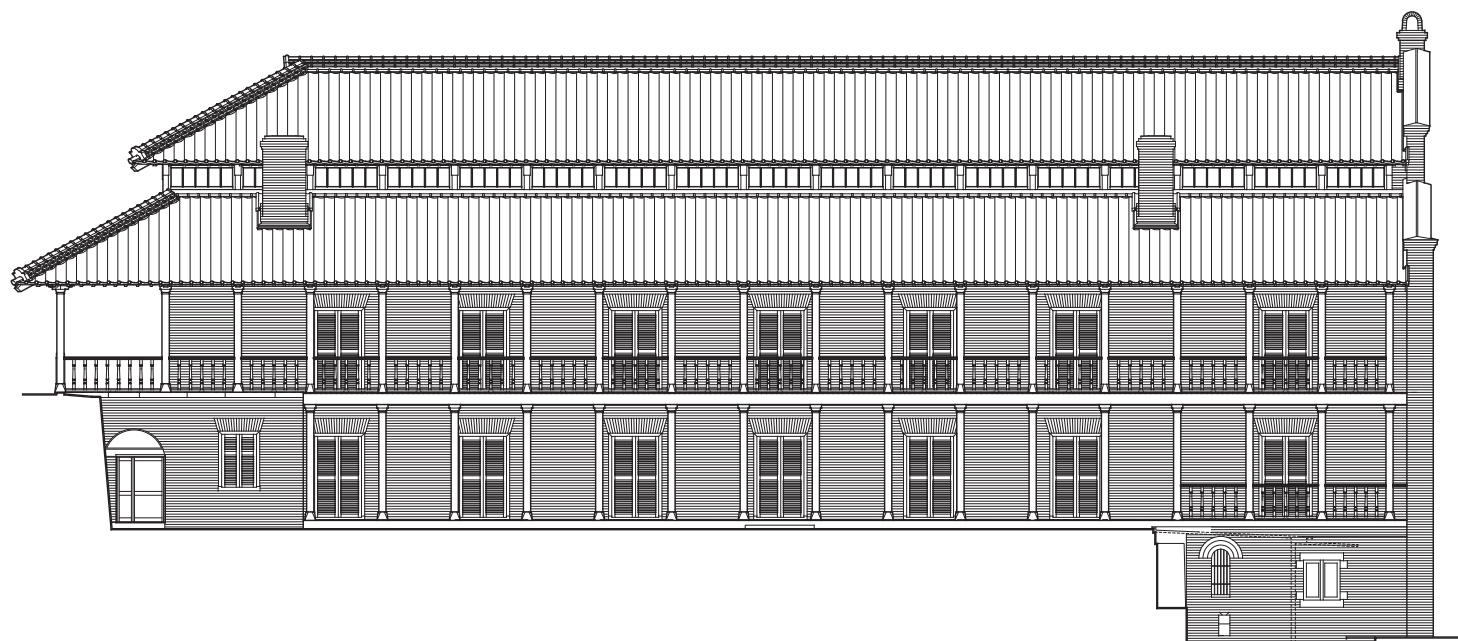




Second Floor Plan

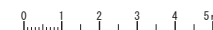
012 Oura Cathedral : Former House of Archbishop

0 1 2 3 4 5m
SCALE 1:200

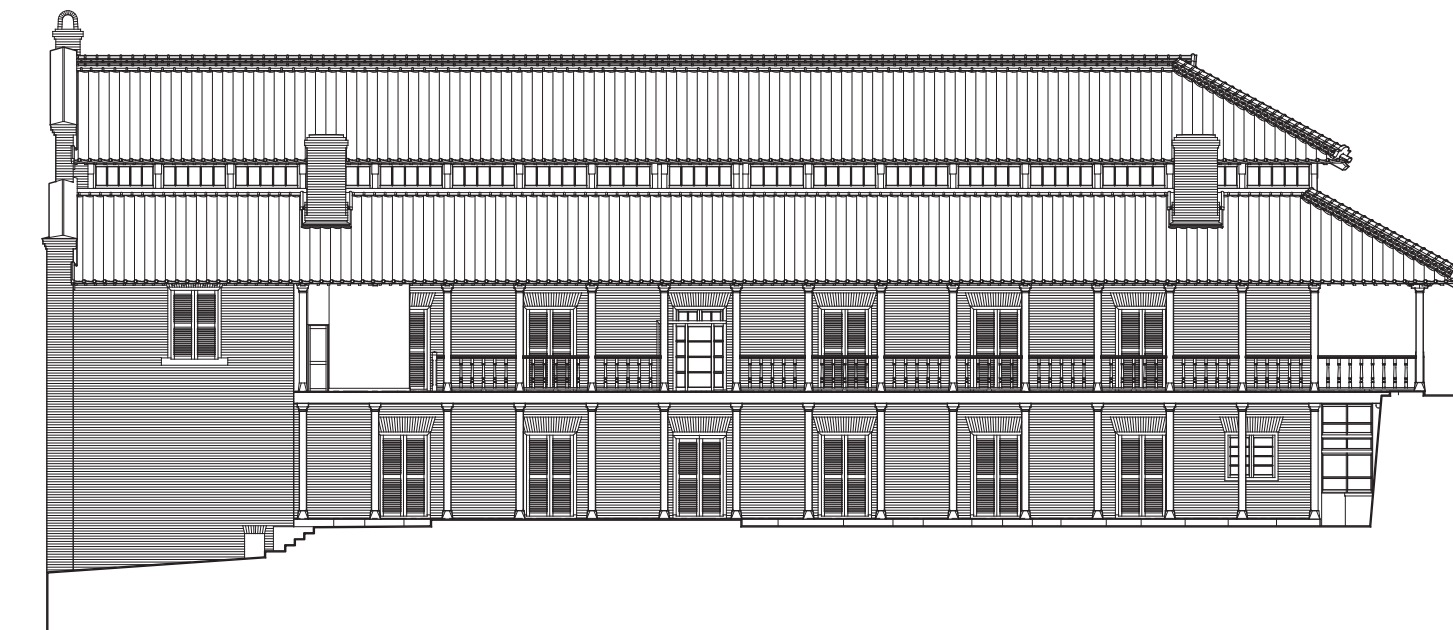


East Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Former House of Archbishop



SCALE 1:200



West Elevation

012 Oura Cathedral : Former House of Archbishop

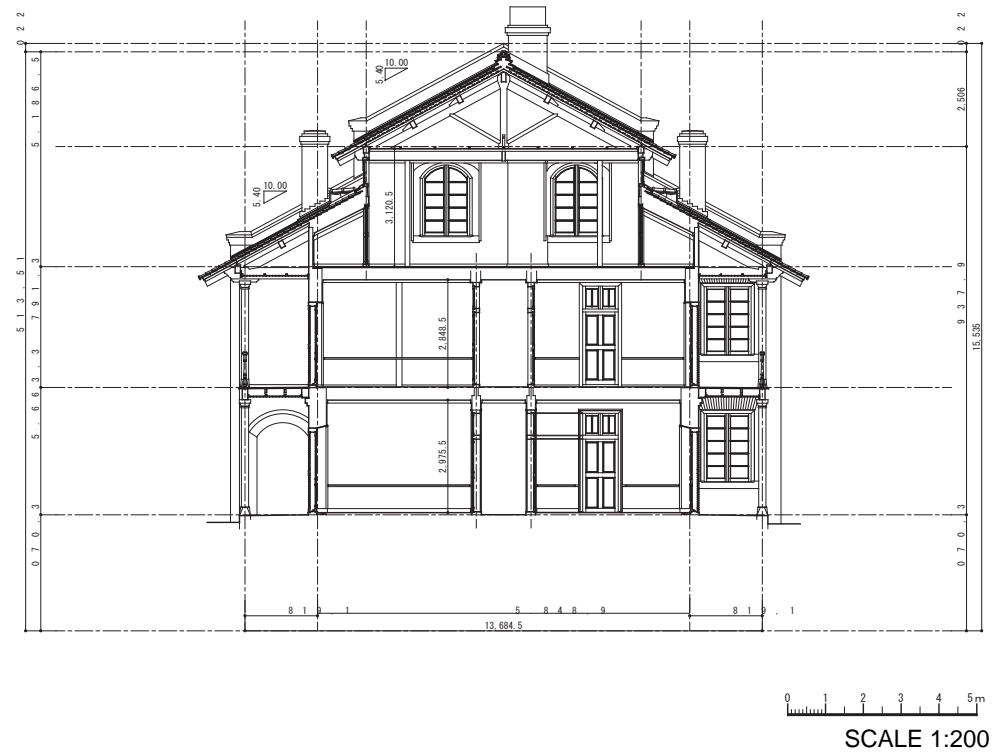
0 1 2 3 4 5m
SCALE 1:200



North Elevation

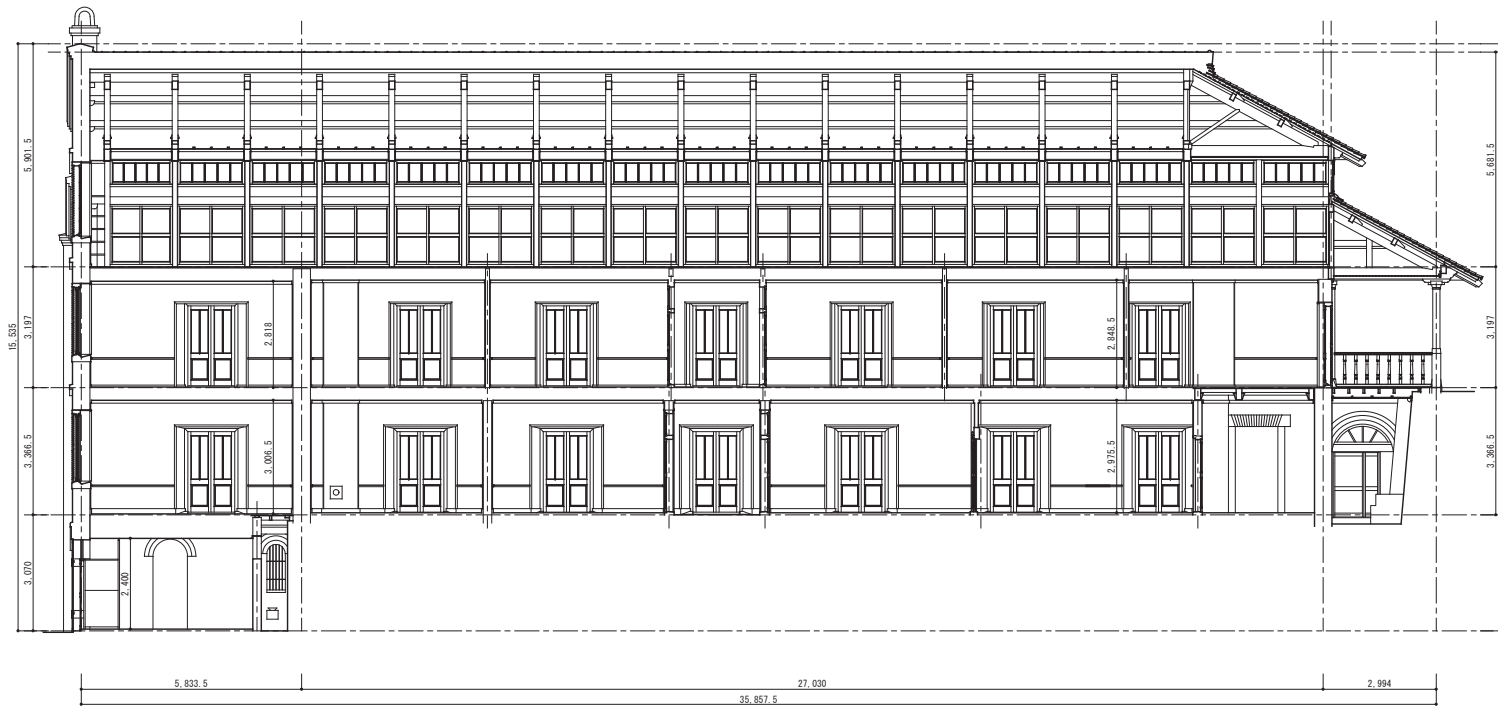


South Elevation



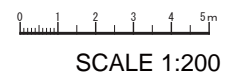
Transversal Section

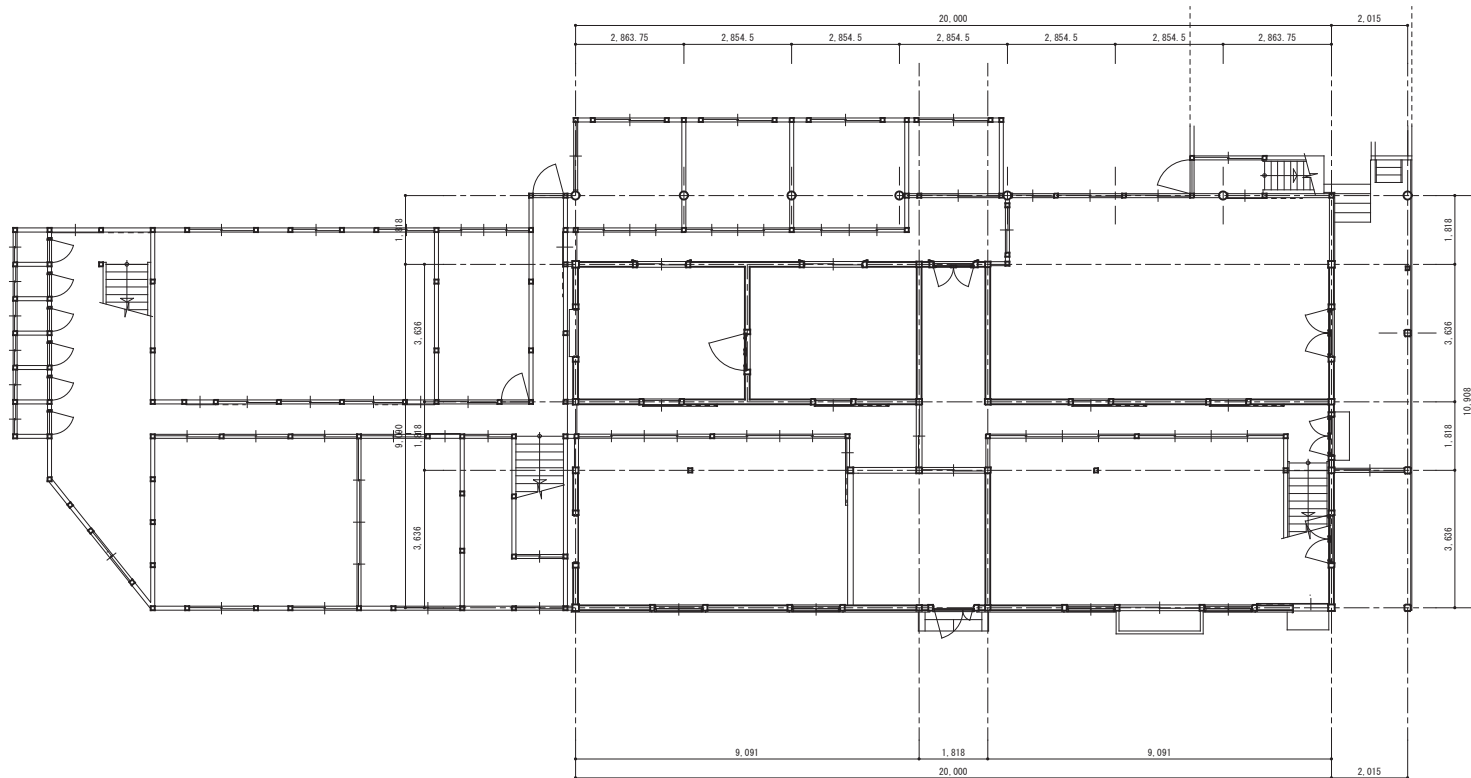
012 Oura Cathedral : Former House of Archbishop



Longitudinal Section

012 Oura Cathedral : Former House of Archbishop





Ground Floor Plan



012 Oura Cathedral : Former Catechist School



SCALE 1:200

Appendix 4

Inventory of the components of the nominated property

a. Inventory of the components	1
b. Copies of the protective designation notices from the official gazette	3

Appendix4a. Inventory of the components

No.	Component	Owners	Managers	World Heritage Convention Category
001	Remains of Hara Castle	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Minamishimabara City, incorporated educational institution, religious organisations, residents' associations, individuals	Minamishimabara City	Site
002	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)	National Government, Hirado City, individuals	National Government, Hirado City, individuals	Site
003	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)	Forest owners' cooperative association	Forest owners' cooperative association	Site
004	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	Amakusa City, religious organisations, individuals	Amakusa City, religious organisations, individuals	Site
005	Shitsu Village in Sotome	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, religious organisations, individuals	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, religious organisations, individuals	Site
006	Ono Village in Sotome	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, religious organisations, individuals	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, religious organisations, individuals	Site
007	Villages on Kuroshima Island	National Government, Sasebo City, religious organisations, individuals	Sasebo City, religious organisations, individuals	Site
008	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	Ojika Town, individuals	Ojika Town	Site

No.	Component	Owners	Managers	World Heritage Convention Category
009	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	Nagasaki Prefecture, Shinkamigoto Town, religious organisations, individuals	Nagasaki Prefecture, Shinkamigoto Town, religious organisations, individuals	Site
010	Villages on Hisaka Island	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Goto City, religious organisations, individuals	National Government, Nagasaki Prefecture, Goto City, religious organisations, individuals	Site
011	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	Nagasaki Prefecture, Goto City, religious organisations, individuals	Nagasaki Prefecture, Goto City, religious organisations, individuals	Site
012	Oura Cathedral	Religious organisation	Religious organisation	Site

Appendix4b. Copies of the protective designation notices from the official gazette

No.	Component	Designated title	Designation /Selection under the domestic laws of Japan	Date of Designation/Selection
001	Remains of Hara Castle	Remains of Hara Castle	Historic Site	30 May 1938
002 003	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado	Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island	Important Cultural Landscape	22 February 2010
			Additional selection	5 August 2010
004	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa	Important Cultural Landscape	7 February 2011
			Additional selection, Modification of designated title	19 September 2012
005	Shitsu Village in Sotome	Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki	Important Cultural Landscape	19 September 2012
		Shitsu Church	Important Cultural Property	29 November 2011
		Former Shitsu Aid Centre	Important Cultural Property	25 December 2003
006	Ono Village in Sotome	Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki	Important Cultural Landscape	In 2018 (planned)
		Ono Church	Important Cultural Property	9 June 2008
007	Villages on Kuroshima Island	Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo	Important Cultural Landscape	21 September 2011
008	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands	Important Cultural Landscape	7 February 2011
			Additional selection	21 September 2011

No.	Component	Designated title	Designation /Selection under the domestic laws of Japan	Date of Designation/Selection
009	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto	Important Cultural Landscape	19 September 2012
010	Villages on Hisaka Island	Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto	Important Cultural Landscape	21 September 2011
		Former Gorin Church	Important Cultural Property	13 May 1999
011	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	Egami Church	Important Cultural Property	9 June 2008
			Additional designation	28 December 2012
012	Oura Cathedral	Precincts of the cathedral	Historic Site	19 September 2012
		Oura Cathedral	National Treasure	23 January 1933
		Former Latin Seminary	Important Cultural Property	15 May 1972
		Minamiyamate Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings	Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings	30 April 1991

001 Remains of Hara castle

Remains of Hara Castle Designation as Historic Site

第一類	史蹟	地名	地	域
原城址	長崎縣南高來郡南有馬町浦田名	同字北三ノ丸	宇南三ノ丸全部	一番ノ第一、一番ノ二番、自三番ノ一至三番ノ四、四番ノ一、四番ノ二、五番、五番ノ一、淺間神社境内自六番至八番、九番ノ一、九番ノ二、一〇番ノイ、一〇番ノロ、一〇番ノ一、一〇番ノ二、自一二番至一二番、又ノ一三番、一四番ノ第一、二番ノ一、二番ノ二、自二三番至二六番、二七番ノ第一、二七番ノ第二、自二八番至三四番、二九番ノ一、三五番ノ第一、三五番ノ第二、自三六番至四四番、四五番ノ一、四五番ノ二、四六番、自四五番至一六一番、一六三番
同字駒崎	同大江名	同字三崎	同字出丸	字三ノ丸ノ二ノ丸、桐ノ木谷、東ノ丸、鹿ノ丸、西ノ丸、鹿平、鳩山出丸、打越、蓮池、本丸、明神及天草丸全部
同字釜蓋	同字釜蓋	同字釜蓋	同字釜蓋	一番第一、二番第一、自三番至八番、九番ノ一、九番ノ二、一〇番ノ一、一〇番ノ二、自一二番至一二番、一三番ノ第一、一三番ノ第二、一四番ノ第一、一四番ノ第二、自一五番至一五番、一六番ノ第一、一六番ノ第二、自一七番至一七番、一八番ノ第一、一八番ノ第二、自一九番至一九番、二〇番ノ第一、二〇番ノ第二、自二一番至二一番、二二番ノ第一、二二番ノ第二、自二三番至二三番、二四番ノ第一、二四番ノ第二、自二五番至二五番、二六番ノ第一、二六番ノ第二、自二七番至二七番、二八番ノ第一、二八番ノ第二、自二九番至二九番、三〇番ノ第一、三〇番ノ第二、自三一番至三一番、三二番ノ第一、三二番ノ第二、自三三番至三三番、三三番ノ第一、三三番ノ第二、自三四番至三四番、三五番ノ第一、三五番ノ第二、自三六番至三六番、三七番ノ第一、三七番ノ第二、自三八番至三八番、三九番ノ第一、三九番ノ第二、自四〇番至四〇番、四一番ノ第一、四一番ノ第二、自四二番至四二番、四三番ノ第一、四三番ノ第二、自四四番至四四番、四五番ノ第一、四五番ノ第二、自四六番至四六番、四七番ノ第一、四七番ノ第二、自四八番至四八番、四九番ノ第一、四九番ノ第二、自五〇番至五〇番、五一番ノ第一、五一番ノ第二、自五二番至五二番、五三番ノ第一、五三番ノ第二、自五四番至五四番、五五番ノ第一、五五番ノ第二、自五六番至五六番、五七番ノ第一、五七番ノ第二、自五八番至五八番、五九番ノ第一、五九番ノ第二、自六〇番至六〇番、六一番ノ第一、六一番ノ第二、自六二番至六二番、六三番ノ第一、六三番ノ第二、自六四番至六四番、六五番ノ第一、六五番ノ第二、自六六番至六六番、六七番ノ第一、六七番ノ第二、自六八番至六八番、六九番ノ第一、六九番ノ第二、自七〇番至七〇番、七一番ノ第一、七一番ノ第二、自七二番至七二番、七三番ノ第一、七三番ノ第二、自七四番至七四番、七五番ノ第一、七五番ノ第二、自七六番至七六番、七七番ノ第一、七七番ノ第二、自七八番至七八番、七九番ノ第一、七九番ノ第二、自八〇番至八〇番、八一番ノ第一、八一番ノ第二、自八二番至八二番、八三番ノ第一、八三番ノ第二、自八四番至八四番、八五番ノ第一、八五番ノ第二、自八六番至八六番、八七番ノ第一、八七番ノ第二、自八八番至八八番、八九番ノ第一、八九番ノ第二、自九〇番至九〇番、九一番ノ第一、九一番ノ第二、自九二番至九二番、九三番ノ第一、九三番ノ第二、自九四番至九四番、九五番ノ第一、九五番ノ第二、自九六番至九六番、九七番ノ第一、九七番ノ第二、自九八番至九八番、九九番ノ第一、九九番ノ第二、自一〇〇番至一〇〇番
同字茶臼山	同字茶臼山	同字茶臼山	同字茶臼山	自九七番至九九番、九七番ノ第一、一〇〇番イ、一〇〇番ロ、自一〇一番至一〇四番、一〇五番イ、一〇五番ロ、自一〇六番至一〇八番、一〇九番ノ第一、一一〇番ノ第一、一一一番ノ第一、一一一番ノ第二、自一一三番至一一九番、一二〇番イ、一二〇番ロ、一二一番イ、一二一番ロ、一二二番イ、一二二番ロ、一二三番イ、一二三番ロ、一二四番イ、一二四番ロ、一二五番イ、一二五番ロ、一二六番イ、一二六番ロ、一二七番イ、一二七番ロ、一二八番イ、一二八番ロ、一二九番イ、一二九番ロ、一三〇番イ、一三〇番ロ、一三一番イ、一三一番ロ、一三二番イ、一三二番ロ、一三三番イ、一三三番ロ、一三四番イ、一三四番ロ、一三五番イ、一三五番ロ、一三六番イ、一三六番ロ、一三七番イ、一三七番ロ、一三八番イ、一三八番ロ、一三九番イ、一三九番ロ、一四〇番イ、一四〇番ロ、一四一番イ、一四一番ロ、一四二番イ、一四二番ロ、一四三番イ、一四三番ロ、一四四番イ、一四四番ロ、一四五番イ、一四五番ロ、一四六番イ、一四六番ロ、一四七番イ、一四七番ロ、一四八番イ、一四八番ロ、一四九番イ、一四九番ロ、一五〇番イ、一五〇番ロ、一五一番イ、一五一番ロ、一五二番イ、一五二番ロ、一五三番イ、一五三番ロ、一五四番イ、一五四番ロ、一五五番イ、一五五番ロ、一五六番イ、一五六番ロ、一五七番イ、一五七番ロ、一五八番イ、一五八番ロ、一五九番イ、一五九番ロ、一六〇番イ、一六〇番ロ、一六一番イ、一六一番ロ、一六二番イ、一六二番ロ、一六三番イ、一六三番ロ、一六四番イ、一六四番ロ、一六五番イ、一六五番ロ、一六六番イ、一六六番ロ、一六七番イ、一六七番ロ、一六八番イ、一六八番ロ、一六九番イ、一六九番ロ、一七〇番イ、一七〇番ロ、一七一番イ、一七一番ロ、一七二番イ、一七二番ロ、一七三番イ、一七三番ロ、一七四番イ、一七四番ロ、一七五番イ、一七五番ロ、一七六番イ、一七六番ロ、一七七番イ、一七七番ロ、一七八番イ、一七八番ロ、一七九番イ、一七九番ロ、一八〇番イ、一八〇番ロ、一八一番イ、一八一番ロ、一八二番イ、一八二番ロ、一八三番イ、一八三番ロ、一八四番イ、一八四番ロ、一八五番イ、一八五番ロ、一八六番イ、一八六番ロ、一八七番イ、一八七番ロ、一八八番イ、一八八番ロ、一八九番イ、一八九番ロ、一九〇番イ、一九〇番ロ、一九一番イ、一九一番ロ、一九二番イ、一九二番ロ、一九三番イ、一九三番ロ、一九四番イ、一九四番ロ、一九五番イ、一九五番ロ、一九六番イ、一九六番ロ、一九七番イ、一九七番ロ、一九八番イ、一九八番ロ、一九九番イ、一九九番ロ、二〇〇番イ、二〇〇番ロ

◎文部省告示第二百二十六號
史蹟名勝天然紀念物保存法第一條ニ依リ左ノ通指定ス
昭和十三年五月三十日
文部大臣 男爵 荒木 貞夫

002 003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado
(Kasuga Village and Mt.Yasumandake)
(Nakaenoshima Island)

Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island
Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

Selection as Important Cultural Landscape
(Additional selection)

名称	所在地	区	域	面積
平戸島の文化 的景観	長崎県平戸市	平戸市春日町、獅子町、根獅子町、宝亀 町の全域	同 主師町、坊方町、下中野町、大石脇 町、木場町、迎紐差町の各一部	約一〇 五・六ヘ クタール
備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育 委員会及び平戸市教育委員会に備え置 いて縦覧に供する。				

○文部科学省告示第二十四号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第三百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げ
る文化的景観を重要文化的景観に選定する。
平成二十二年二月二十二日
文部科学大臣 川端 達夫

上		下		
名 称	関係告示	所在地	地 域	面 積
平戸島の文化 的景観	平成二十二年文 部科学省告示第 二十四号	長崎県平戸市	平戸市飯良町の全域 同 主師町の一部 備考 地域に関する実測 図を長崎県教育委員会 及び平戸市教育委員会 に備え置いて縦覧に供 する。	約三四九・六ヘ クタール

○文部科学省告示第三百三十四号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第三百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄
に掲げる重要文化的景観に同表下欄に掲げる地域を追加して選定する。
平成二十二年八月五日
文部科学大臣 川端 達夫

004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa

Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

天草市崎津の漁村景観	名称	所在地	区	域	面積
熊本県天草市			天草市河浦町大字崎津及び崎津漁港の各一部	備考 地域に関する実測図を熊本県教育委員会及び天草市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。	一五九・九ヘクタール

○文部科学省告示第二十二号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第三百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化的景観を重要な文化的景観に選定したので、同条第三項の規定により告示する。

平成二十三年二月七日

文部科学大臣 高木 義明

Selection as Important Cultural Landscape
(Additional selection and Modification of designated title)

天草市崎津の漁村景観	名称	関係告示	所在地	地域	面積	名称
平成二十三年文部科学省告示第二十二号		熊本県天草市	熊本県天草市河浦町崎津及び今富の各一部	備考 地域に関する実測図を熊本県教育委員会及び天草市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。	八五七・七ヘクタール	天草市崎津・今富の文化的景観

○文部科学省告示第百五十八号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第三百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲げる重要な文化的景観に同表中欄に掲げる地域を追加して選定するとともに、その名称を改めて同表下欄に掲げるとおりとしたので、同条第二項の規定により告示する。

平成二十四年九月十九日

文部科学大臣 平野 博文

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki
Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

○文部科学省告示第百五十七号

文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百四十四号）第百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化的景観を重要な文化的景観に選定したので、同条第二項の規定により告示する。

平成二十四年九月十九日

文部科学大臣 平野 博文

名 称	所 在 地	区 域	面 積
長崎市外海の 石積集落景観	長崎県長崎市	長崎県長崎市東出津町、西出津町の全域 同 新牧野町の一部 備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育 委員会及び長崎市教育委員会に備え置 いて縦覧に供する。	四五六・一 ヘクタール

Designation as Important Cultural Property

○文部科学省告示第百六十号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律
平成二十三年十一月二十九日

Former Shitsu Aid Centre
Designation as Important Cultural Property

○文部科学省告示第百六十九号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる有形文化財を重要文化財に指定する。
平成十五年十二月二十五日

文部科学大臣 河村 建夫

一二	旧出津救助院 授産工場 マカロニ工場	三棟	木造及び石造、建築面積二七三・六三平方メートル、二階建、北面及び東面下屋付、寄棟造、煉瓦葺、建築面積三九・三〇平方メートル、煉瓦葺、附・塀一棟、南方石塀、延長一〇・五メートル、煉瓦葺	外海町 お告げのマリア修道会	長崎県西彼杵郡外海町大字神浦夏井郷三番地 長崎県長崎市小江原町三二九番地二	長崎県西彼杵郡外海町大字黒崎西出津郷
鯛網工場	木骨煉瓦造、建築面積一七九・三四平方メートル、南面及び西面下屋付、寄棟造、煉瓦葺、宅地、畑及び雑種地、二四四七・三三平方メートル、字小田平二六二九番、同二六三三番、字三三ノ谷二六九一番、同二六九五番、同二六九六番、同二六九七番、同二六九八番、右の地域内の煉瓦塀、石垣、石段を含む					

006 Ono Village in Sotome

Ono Church

Designation as Important Cultural Property

大野教会堂	一棟	石造及び木造、建築面積一二七・四九平方メートル、一階建、棧瓦葺 宅地 五一八・八四平方メートル 二六一九番地	長崎県長崎市中野町一 番三四号	長崎県長崎市中野町 二六一九番地
カトリック 長崎大司教区				

○文部科学省告示第八十七号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる有形文化財を重要文化財に指定する。
平成二十年六月九日

文部科学大臣 渡海紀三朗

007 Villages on Kuroshima Island

Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

佐世保市黒島の文化的景観	長崎県佐世保市	長崎県佐世保市黒島町及び黒島漁港の全域 備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育委員会及び佐世保市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。	四七五・五ヘクタール
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○文部科学省告示第百四十九号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化的景観を重要文化的景観に選定したので、同条第二項の規定により告示する。

平成二十三年九月二十一日

文部科学大臣 中川 正春

008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands
Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

Selection as Important Cultural Landscape
(Additional selection)

○文部科学省告示第五百十号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第三百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲げる重要文化的景観に同表下欄に掲げる地域を追加して選定したので、同条第二項の規定により告示する。

平成二十三年九月二十一日

文部科学大臣 中川 正春

小値賀諸島の文化的景観	平成二十三年文部科学省告示第百二十二号	長崎県北松浦郡小値賀町	長崎県北松浦郡小値賀町野崎郷の全域及び野崎漁港の全域 同 柳郷、前方郷、及び笛吹郷地先海岸の各一部 備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育委員会及び小値賀町教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。	八一〇・四ヘクタール
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○文部科学省告示第二十二号

文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第三百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化的景観を重要文化的景観に選定したので、同条第三項の規定により告示する。

平成二十三年二月七日

文部科学大臣 高木 義明

小値賀諸島の文化的景観	長崎県北松浦郡小値賀町	北松浦郡小値賀町大島郷及び宇々島郷の全域 同 笛吹郷及び柳郷の各一部 備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育委員会及び小値賀町教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。	三一三・九ヘクタール
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009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island

Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto
Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

○文部科学省告示第百五十七号 文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百三十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化的景観を重要な文化的景観に選定したので、同条第二項の規定により告示する。 平成二十四年九月十九日 文部科学大臣 平野 博文		
新上五島町崎浦の五島石集落景観	長崎県南松浦郡新上五島町	九七六・九ヘクタール
長崎県南松浦郡新上五島町友住郷の全域 同 赤尾郷及び江ノ浜郷の一部 同 崎浦漁港（友住地区）、崎浦漁港（赤尾地区）、崎浦漁港（頭ヶ島地区）、江ノ浜漁港の全域 備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育委員会及び新上五島町教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。		

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto
Selection as Important Cultural Landscape

五島市久賀島の文化的景観	長崎県五島市
長崎県五島市久賀町、藤町、猪之木町、田ノ浦町、細石流漁港、藤漁港、五輪漁港、田ノ浦漁港及び野園漁港の全域 備考 地域に関する実測図を長崎県教育委員会及び五島市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。	
三八八一・一ヘクタール	

○文部科学省告示第百四十九号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第二百二十四条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化的景観を重要文化的景観に選定したので、同条第二項の規定により告示する。
平成二十三年九月二十一日
文部科学大臣 中川 正春

Former Gorin Church
Designation as Important Cultural Property

旧五輪教会堂	棟	木造三廊式教会堂、建築面積一五〇・三平方メートル、桧瓦葺	福江市	長崎県福江市福江町四七八番	長崎県福江市藤町九三番一
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○文部省告示第百九号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる有形文化財を重要文化財に指定する。
平成十一年五月十三日
文部大臣 有馬 朗人

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)

Egami Church

Designation as Important Cultural Property

江上天主堂・一棟		三廊式教会堂、木造、建築面積一六一・七六平方メートル、一階建、棧瓦葺		長崎大司教区	長崎県長崎市上野町一〇番三四号	長崎県五島市奈留町大串郷一三三番地
附・祭壇 一基						
江上天主堂		三廊式教会堂、木造、建築面積一六一・七六平方メートル、一階建、棧瓦葺		長崎大司教区	長崎県長崎市上野町一〇番三四号	長崎県五島市奈留町大串郷一三三番地

文部科学省告示第八十七号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる有形文化財を重要文化財に指定する。
平成二十年六月九日

文部科学大臣 渡海紀三朗

Designation as Important Cultural Property(Additional designation)

上		中		下		欄	
名称	関係告示	名称及び員数	名称	員数	構造及び形式	所有者	所在地
江上天主堂	平成二十年文部科学省告示第八十七号	宅地 一三三番二	江上天主堂	一棟	三廊式教会堂、木造、建築面積一六一・七六平方メートル、一階建、棧瓦葺 附・祭壇 一基 宅地 一、四〇四・八二平方メートル 一三三番二 右地域内の石垣、石段、水路を含む	長崎大司教区	長崎県五島市奈留町大串郷一三三番二

○文部科学省告示第八十九号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲げる重要文化財に同表の中欄に掲げる有形文化財を追加して、同表下欄のように改めて重要文化財に指定する。
平成二十四年十二月二十八日
文部科学大臣 下村 博文

012 Oura Cathedral

Precincts of the cathedral
Designation as Historic Site

大浦天主堂境内	長崎県長崎市南山手町	乙二番一、乙二八番、二八番二、二八番三
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○文部科学省告示第百四十五号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百九条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる記念物を史跡に指定したので、同条第三項の規定により告示する。
平成二十四年九月十九日
文部科学大臣 平野 博文

Oura Cathedral
Designation as National Treasure

●文部省告示第十四号 國寶保存法第一條ニ依リ左記ノ建造物ヲ國寶ニ指定ス 昭和八年一月二十三日 文部大臣 鳩山 一郎			
名	稱	構 造 形 式	所 有 者 所 在 地
大浦天主堂	ゴシック式五側教會堂、屋根棧瓦葺、屋根西端八角尖塔附	長崎縣長崎市南山手町	長崎縣長崎市南山手町 早坂久之助 大浦天主堂構内

Former Latin Seminary
Designation as Important
Cultural Property

旧 羅 興 神 学 校	
一棟木骨煉瓦造、建築面積二三二・八平方メートル、三階、地下一階、煉瓦葺	
カトリック長崎 大司教区	長崎県長崎市上野町一 番三四号
乙一番地	長崎県長崎市南山手町

Minamiyamate Preservation District for
Groups of Traditional Buildings

Selection as Important Preservation District
for Groups of Traditional Buildings

○文部省告示第五十二号
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第八十三条の四第一項の規定により、次に掲げる
伝統的建造物群保存地区を重要伝統的建造物群保存地区として選定する。
平成三年四月三十日
文部大臣 井上 裕

長崎市南山手伝統的建造物群保存地区 長崎県長崎市
南山手町、松が枝町、小曾根町 約一七・〇ヘクタール
の各一部

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Appendix5a. English summary of laws and regulations which control the nominated property

a-1. Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Full text)

Laws for the Protection of the Property

(Law No. 214, 1950)

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Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose of this Law)

Article 1

The purpose of this Law is to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.

(Definition of Cultural Properties)

Article 2

"Cultural properties" in this Law shall be the following:

- (1) Structures, pictures, sculptures, crafts, calligraphic works, classical books, ancient documents, and other tangible cultural products, which possess a high historical and/or artistic value for Japan (including land and other objects which, in combination with these items, form the value of the cultural property), archaeological artifacts and other historical materials of high scientific value (hereinafter referred to as "tangible cultural properties");
 - (2) Arts and skills employed in drama, music and craft techniques, and other intangible cultural products, which possess a high historical and/or artistic value for Japan (hereinafter referred to as "intangible cultural properties");
 - (3) Manners and customs related to food, clothing and housing, to occupations, religious faith, annual events, and other matters; folk performing arts, folk techniques, and apparel, tools and implements, houses and other objects used in connection with the foregoing, which are indispensable for the understanding of changes in the modes of life of the Japanese people (hereinafter referred to as "folk-cultural properties");
 - (4) Shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, former residences, and other sites, which possess a high historical and/or scientific value for Japan; gardens, bridges, gorges, sea-shores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, which possess a high scenic or artistic value for Japan; and animals (including their habitats, breeding places and summer and winter migration sites), plants (including their habitats), and geological features and minerals (including land where unique natural phenomena are found), which possess a high scientific value for Japan (hereinafter referred to as "monuments");
 - (5) Landscapes that have developed in association with the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people together with the local features, which are indispensable to the understanding of the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people of Japan (hereinafter known as "Cultural Landscapes".)
 - (6) Groups of historical buildings of high value which form historical scenery in combination with their environs (hereinafter referred to as "groups of historical buildings");
2. The term "Important Cultural Properties" used in the provisions of this Law (excepting the provisions of Article 27 to 29 inclusive, Article 37, Article 55 paragraph 1 item (4), Article 153 paragraph 1 item (1), Ar-

ticle 165, Article 171 and Supplementary Provisions Article 3) shall be construed as including National Treasures.

3. The term "Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments" used in the provisions of this Law (excepting the provisions of Article 109, Article 110, Article 112, Article 122, Article 131 paragraph 1 item (4), Article 153 paragraph 1 items (7) and (8), Article 165 and Article 171), shall be construed as including Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments.

(Duty of the Government and Local Public Bodies)

Article 3

The Government and the local public bodies shall, recognizing that the cultural properties of the country are indispensable to the correct understanding of its history, and culture, and that they form a foundation for its cultural development for the future, make efforts to ensure that the purport of this Law is thoroughly understood by the public, so that such properties may be duly preserved.

(Duties of the Public, Owners, and others)

Article 4

The public shall faithfully cooperate with the measures taken by the Government and the local public bodies for the attainment of the purpose of this Law.

2. The owners of cultural properties and other persons concerned shall preserve such properties with good care and utilize them for cultural purposes, by making them available for public display, or by other means, in full consciousness that cultural properties are valuable national possessions.
3. In the execution of this Law, the Government and the local public bodies shall respect the ownership and other property rights of the persons concerned.

Chapter II Deleted.

Articles from 5 to 26 inclusive. Deleted.

Chapter III Tangible Cultural Properties

Section 1. Important Cultural Properties

Subsection 1. Designation

(Designation)

Article 27

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of tangible

cultural properties as Important Cultural Properties.

- 2 From among the Important Cultural Properties, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate as National Treasures those properties which are of especially high value from the viewpoint of world culture and which are irreplaceable treasures of the nation.

(Announcement, Notice and Issuance of Certificate of Designation)

Article 28

Designation under the provisions of the preceding Article shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.

2. Designation under the provisions of the preceding Article shall come into effect as of the day of its announcement in the Official Gazette made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; however, it shall come into effect for the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned as of the time when the notice provided for in the same paragraph reached the said owner.
- 3 When the designation under the provision of the preceding Article has been made, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a certificate of designation to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.
- 4 The items to be entered in the certificate of designation and other necessary matters relative to such certificates shall be determined by ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT hereinafter).
- 5 When the owner has received the certificate of designation of the National Treasure in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3, he/she shall return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology within thirty (30) days the certificate of designation of the Important Cultural Property which has now been designated as a National Treasure.

(Annulment)

Article 29

In case a National Treasure or an Important Cultural Property has lost its value as such or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such National Treasure or Important Cultural Property.

2. The annulment of designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.
3. To the annulment of designation under the provisions of paragraph 1, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. When the owner has received the notice under paragraph 2, he/she shall return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology the certificate of designation within thirty (30) days.

5. In cases where the designation of a National Treasure has been annulled under paragraph 1, but where the designation of the same tangible property as an Important Cultural Property has not been annulled, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue to the owner without delay a certificate designating the same property as an Important Cultural Property.

Subsection 2. Custody

(Instruction regarding Method of Custody)

Article 30

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions to the owner of an Important Cultural Property with respect to the custody thereof.

(Custody Duties of Owner, or Custodian)

Article 31

The owner of an Important Cultural Property shall undertake the custody thereof, in accordance with this Law, as well as MEXT orders or instructions of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued there under.

2. The owner of an Important Cultural Property may, when there exist special reasons, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his/her behalf for the custody of the same property (hereinafter in this Section and in Chapter VI referred to as “custodian”).
3. When the owner of an Important Cultural Property has appointed a custodian in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, such owner shall report in writing within twenty (20) days the appointment to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, under joint signature with the custodian so appointed. These provisions shall also apply to the cases where the custodian has been released of the responsibility.
4. The provisions of the preceding Article and paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the custodian.

(Changes of Owner or Custodian)

Article 32

When the owner of an Important Cultural Property has been changed, the new owner shall report in writing within twenty (20) days the changes to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, attaching to the report the certificate of designation issued to the former owner.

2. The owner of an Important Cultural Property shall, when he/she has changed the custodian, report in writing within twenty (20) days the change to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, under joint signature with the newly appointed custodian. In this case the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall not apply.

3. The owner or the custodian of an Important Cultural Property shall, when he/she has changed his/her name, title or address, report in writing within twenty (20) days the change to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. When the change has occurred in the name, title or address of the owner, he/she shall attach the certificate of designation to the report to be submitted.

(Custody by Custodial Body)

Article 32-2

With regard to an Important Cultural Property, in cases where its owner is not traceable, or where it is obvious that the custody by the owner or the custodian is extremely difficult or inadequate, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person and charge it with the conduct of custody necessary for the preservation of such Important Cultural Property (including the custody of such facilities, equipment or any other objects as are needed for its preservation and are owned by or under the custody of the owner of the said Important Cultural Property).

2. In order to make an appointment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall in advance obtain the consent of the owner of the Important Cultural Property concerned (excluding the case where the owner is not traceable) and of its possessor/occupant by title, as well as that of the local public body or other juridical person to be appointed.
3. The appointment under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner, the possessor/occupant and the local public body or other juridical person, prescribed in the preceding paragraph.
4. To the appointment under the provision of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
5. The owner or the possessor/occupant of an Important Cultural Property shall not, without justifiable reasons, refuse, interfere with or evade the act of custody or the execution of measures necessary for the custody by the local public body or other juridical person appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 (hereinafter in this Section and Chapter VI referred to as the "custodial body").
6. The provisions of Article 30 and Article 31 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodial body.

Article 32-3

In cases where the reasons provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have ceased to exist or where there are any other special reasons, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may annul the appointment of the custodial body.

The provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and of Article 28 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annulment under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 32-4

The expenses required for the custody by the custodial body shall, unless otherwise provided for in this Law, be borne by the said body.

2. Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, part of the expenses required for the custody may be borne by the owner, in accordance with what may be agreed upon by the custodial body and the owner, within the limits of the material profit which the latter will enjoy as a result of the custody conducted by the former.

(Destruction, Damage, etc.)

Article 33

When whole or part of an Important Cultural Property has been destroyed, damaged, lost or stolen, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report it in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs within ten (10) days of the knowledge of the fact, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Change of Location)

Article 34

When the location of an Important Cultural Property is to be changed, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report it in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs at least twenty (20) days prior to the date on which the location is to be changed, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance and attaching to the report the certificate of designation. However, in cases provided for by MEXT ordinance, it may be unnecessary to report it at all or to attach the certificate of designation to the report, or it may suffice to file an ex post facto report in accordance with the provisions of MEXT ordinance.

Subsection 3. Protection

(Repair)

Article 34-2

The repair of an Important Cultural Property shall be conducted by its owner. It shall, however, be conducted by the custodial body, if such has been appointed.

(Repair by Custodial Body)

Article 34-3

In case the custodial body conducts the repair of the Important Cultural Property under its custody, the said body shall in advance hear the opinions of the owner of the said property (except for the cases where the owner is not traceable) and of its possessor/occupant by title regarding the method and the time of the repair.

2. The provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 and Article 32-4 shall apply mutatis mutandis in case the custo-

dial body conducts such repair.

(Subsidy for Custody or Repair)

Article 35

In cases where the owner of an Important Cultural Property or its custodial body is unable to bear the large expenses required for the custody or repair of such property, or where there exist any other special circumstances, the Government may grant a subsidy to the said owner or custodial body so as to cover part of such expenses.

2. In cases where a subsidy under the preceding paragraph is granted, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, as a condition thereof, give instructions regarding matters necessary to the custody or repair.
3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary, direct and supervise the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property for which a subsidy is granted under the provisions of paragraph 1.

(Order or Advice on Custody)

Article 36

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concludes that the Important Cultural Property is in danger of destruction, damage or theft due to the incompetence of the person who is in charge of its custody, or to an inappropriate method of custody, he/she may order or advise the owner, custodian or custodial body of such property with respect to the measures necessary for its custody, such as the appointment or change of the person in charge of its custody, the improvement of the method of custody, the provision of fire prevention and other facilities for its preservation.

2. The expenses required for such measures as may be taken based on orders or advice given under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be borne, in whole or in part, by the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.
3. The provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where whole or part of the expenses is borne by the National Treasury under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(Orders or Advice on Repair)

Article 37

When a National Treasure is damaged, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary to repair it in order to ensure its proper preservation, he/she may give necessary orders or advice on its repairs to the owner or the custodial body concerned.

2. In cases where an Important Cultural Property other than a National Treasure is damaged, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary to repair it in order to ensure its proper preservation, he/she may give necessary advice on its repair to the owner or the custodial body concerned.
3. The expenses required for repairs conducted following orders or advice given under the provisions of the

preceding two paragraphs may be borne in whole or in part by the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

4. The provision of Article 35 paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where whole or part of the expenses is borne by the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Execution of Repairs of National Treasures by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 38

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in either of the following cases, undertake the repair of National Treasures or take preventive measures against their destruction, damage or theft:

- (1) When the owner, the custodian or the custodial body does not comply with the order given in accordance with the provision of the preceding two Articles;
 - (2) When, in cases where the National Treasure has been damaged or where it is in danger of destruction, damage or theft, it is deemed inadvisable to have the repair undertaken or the preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft taken by the owner, the custodian or the custodial body.
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to undertake repairs or take measures under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance issue a writ to the owner, the custodian or the custodial body concerned stating the necessary items such as the name of the National Treasure in question, the substance of the repairs or measures, the date of commencement of the work and other details, and at the same time give notice thereof to its possessor/occupant by title.

Article 39

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, in carrying out repairs or measures according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, appoint from among the staff members of the Agency for Cultural Affairs a person or persons who are to be responsible for the execution of the said repairs or measures and for the custody of the National Treasure concerned.

2. The person or persons who have been assigned responsibility under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, when they execute the said repairs or measures, carry with them their identity cards, show them upon demand to the parties concerned, and duly respect the reasonable opinions of such parties.
3. The provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the execution of the repairs and measures under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

Article 40

The expenses required for the repairs or measures executed under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1 shall be defrayed from the National Treasury.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, charge the owner (or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) part of the ex-

penses required for the repairs or measures executed under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1; however, this shall apply exclusively to either of the cases, falling under paragraph 1 item (2) of the same Article, where the immediate causes which brought about the necessity of such repair or measures rest with the owner, the custodian or the custodial body, or where the owner or the custodial body is capable of bearing part of such expenses.

3. To the charging of expenses under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the Law for Administrative Execution by Proxy (Law No. 43 of 1948) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 41

The State shall indemnify the person or persons, who have suffered a loss in the repairs or measures executed under the provision of Article 38 paragraph 1, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

2. The amount of indemnity payable under the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
3. Any person who is not satisfied with the amount of the indemnity payable under the preceding paragraph may demand an increase in the amount by litigation; however, this shall not apply when three (3) months have passed after receiving the notice of determination of the indemnity mentioned in the same paragraph.
4. In case of litigation under the preceding paragraph, the State shall be the defendant.

(Reimbursement in the case of assignment of Important Cultural Property for which subsidies have been granted)

Article 42

In case the then owner of an Important Cultural Property for which the State has granted subsidies under Article 35 paragraph 1 or borne expenses under Article 36 paragraph 2, Article 37 paragraph 3 or Article 40 paragraph 1, for the repairs or preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "repairs, etc."), his/her heir, legatee or donee (including the second or subsequent heir, legatee or donee; hereinafter the same in this Article) (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "owner, etc.") has assigned the said Important Cultural Property for a consideration after performance of the repairs, etc. for which the State has granted subsidies or borne expenses, he/she shall reimburse the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance the total amount of the said subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State (as for the expenses borne by the National Treasury under the provision of Article 40 paragraph 1, the amount of such expenses less the amount of money charged to the owner in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of the same Article; the same holds for the remainder of this Article) minus the sum spent by himself/herself for repairs, etc., of the said cultural property since the performance of the said repairs, etc., (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "the amount of reimbursement").

2. "The amount of subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State" provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be the sum corresponding to that which is arrived at by dividing the amount of the subsidies or the expenses defrayed by the State by the number of durable years (number of years the property is expected to last without need for repair) fixed individually by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in re-

gard to the Important Cultural Property or its parts subjected to such repairs, etc. and then by multiplying the quotient by the number of years not counting fractional periods of less than a year deducting from such number of years that have passed since the time of the repairs, etc. until the time of assignment of the same property.

3. In case the value of such Important Cultural Property has deteriorated considerably through a cause not imputable to the owner, etc., or in case he/she has assigned the said Important Cultural Property to the State, after the performance of the repairs, etc. for which the State granted subsidies or bore expenses, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may exempt whole or part of the amount of reimbursement.
4. In case the person in question fails to pay within the time limit fixed by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs the amount of reimbursement due, the State may collect it following the procedure for enforced collection of national tax. In this case, the order of priority in collection shall be after national and local taxes.
5. In case the person who is to pay the amount of reimbursement is the heir, legatee or donee, the sum corresponding to the quotient obtained by dividing the sum equivalent to the difference between the amount of inheritance tax or donation tax provided for as follows in item (1) and the amount provided for in item (2), by the number of years provided for in item (3), multiplied by the number of years provided for in item (4), shall be deducted from the amount of reimbursement he/she is to be charged:
 - (1) The amount of inheritance tax or donation tax the person concerned has already paid or is obliged to pay in acquiring the Important Cultural Property concerned;
 - (2) The amount corresponding to the inheritance tax or donation tax which is supposed to be imposed upon the person concerned for the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question which is or are included in the value of assessment used as a basis of calculation of the tax under the preceding item, when worked out on the basis of the same value of assessment less the total amount of the subsidies or the expenses, mentioned in paragraph 1, defrayed by the State for the repairs, etc. which have been carried out prior to the time of such inheritance, bequest or donation in regard to the said Important Cultural Property or its parts in question;
 - (3) The number of residual years (not counting fractional periods of less than a year) obtained by deducting from the number of durable years fixed by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concerning the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the number of years that have passed since the time of performance of such repairs, etc. until the time of inheritance, bequest or donation of the property concerned;
 - (4) The number of durable years remaining for the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question, provided for in paragraph 2.
6. With respect to the amount of subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State as provided for in paragraph 1, which is referred to in item (2) of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* . In this case, "the time of assignment" in the same paragraph shall read "the time of inheritance,

bequest or donation."

7. In the assessment of the amount of capital gains under Article 33 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law (Law No.33 of 1965) relative to the assignment provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article by the person who pays the amount of reimbursement according to the provisions of the same paragraph, the amount of reimbursement there under shall be taken as an expense related to assignment as provided for in Article 33 paragraph 3 of the same Law.

(Restriction on Alteration of Existing State)

Article 43

Any person who intends to alter the existing state of an Important Cultural Property or to perform an act affecting its preservation shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the effects of the act on preservation are negligible.

2. The scope of the maintenance measures referred to in the proviso to the preceding paragraph is stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. In giving permission as referred to in paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may as a condition thereof give necessary instructions regarding the alteration of the existing state or acts affecting preservation referred to in the same paragraph.
4. In case a person who has received permission under paragraph 1 has failed to observe the conditions of permission provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension of the act of altering the existing state or act affecting preservation, for which the permission has been given, or cancel the permission.
5. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss from the fact that they failed to obtain permission under paragraph 1 or that the permission given was attached with conditions under paragraph 3, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
6. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Report on Repairs, etc.)

Article 43-2

In case any Important Cultural Property is to be repaired, its owner or its custodial body shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date on which such repair is to be started; however, this shall not apply to cases where permission must be applied for in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and to other cases as provided for by MEXT ordinance.

2. Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of the Important Cultural Property, he/she may provide technical guidance and advice in regard to the repair of the Important Cultural Property which has been reported under the preceding paragraph.

(Prohibition of Exportation)

Article 44

Important Cultural Properties shall not be exported; this shall not apply, however, in cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has given permission for exportation in recognition of special necessity from the viewpoint of international exchange of culture or from other considerations.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

Article 45

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary for the preservation of an Important Cultural Property, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of acts or order the provision of necessary facilities, within an area designated by him/her.

2. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss from the dispositions taken in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*

(Offer of Sale to the State)

Article 46

Any person who desires to assign an Important Cultural Property for a consideration shall beforehand file in writing with the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs an offer of sale of the said property to the State, stating therein the name of the assignee, the estimated value of the consideration (in cases where the stipulated consideration is not money, its value must be estimated based on its worth in current prices; hereinafter the same) and any other matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. The reasons for wishing to assign the property to the said assignee may be listed in the written offer of the preceding paragraph.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has determined that the reasons listed according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph are reasonable, then within thirty (30) days from the receipt of the said offer, notice shall be given that the said Important Cultural Property shall not be bought.
4. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has, within thirty (30) days from the offer of sale filed under the provisions of paragraph 1, given notice that the State will buy the said Important Cultural Property, the agreement to sell shall be deemed to have been concluded at a price corresponding to the estimated value of the consideration stated in the written offer referred to in paragraph 1.
5. The person stipulated in paragraph 1 shall not transfer the said Important Cultural Property within the pe-

riod specified in the preceding paragraph (or until the time within that period when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has given notification that the same Important Cultural Property will not be bought by the State).

(Subsidy for Purchase by Custodial Body)

Article 46-2

When the local public body or other juridical person which is a custodial body is to purchase an Important Cultural Property under its custody (limited to buildings, other fixtures on the land, or land in combination with such fixtures, which are covered by the designation as the said Important Cultural Property), the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the said purchase in cases where it is deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the property.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 and the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Entrustment of Custody or Repair, or Technical Guidance)

Article 47

The owner of the Important Cultural Property (or the custodial body if such has been appointed) may entrust the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs with the custody (excluding cases where a custodial body has been appointed) or repair thereof on the conditions determined by the same Commissioner.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in case he/she deems it necessary for the preservation of the Important Cultural Property, present the owner with conditions and advise him or her (or the custodial body if such has been appointed) to entrust the same Commissioner with the custody (excluding the cases where the custodial body has been appointed) or repair of such property.
3. The provisions of Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has been entrusted with the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs.
4. The owner, custodian, or custodial body of the Important Cultural Property may request the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, for technical guidance respecting the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property concerned.

Subsection 4. Public Display

(Public Display)

Article 47-2

Public display of an Important Cultural Property shall be undertaken by its owner; however, in cases where a custodial body has been appointed, it shall be undertaken by that body.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a person or persons other than the owner and

the custodial body may make available for public display under the provisions of this Law any Important Cultural Property which the owner or the custodial body concerned agrees to display.

3. The custodial body may collect admission fees for public display of an Important Cultural Property under its custody (Public Display by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 48

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner (the custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property to exhibit the property for a term not exceeding one year at a public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum (this refers to museums established by the National Museums (Independent Administrative Institutions) (the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article)) or other institution.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the owner (the custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property, for the custody or repair of which the National Treasury has defrayed whole or part of the expenses or granted subsidies, to exhibit the property for a term not exceeding one year at the public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum or other institution.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary in the cases under the preceding paragraph, he/she may renew the term of display for a limited period not exceeding one year; however, such renewal shall in no case exceed a period of five consecutive years.
4. When an order is issued under paragraph 2 or the period of display is renewed under the preceding paragraph, the owner or the custodial body of the Important Cultural Property concerned must display it.
5. Other than the cases provided for in the preceding four paragraphs, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it appropriate, accept a proposal made by the owner (or custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property to exhibit such property at a public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum or other institution.

Article 49

Excepting cases provided for in Article 185, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, when Important Cultural Properties are displayed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, appoint from among the staff members of the Agency for Cultural Affairs a person or persons who are to be responsible for the custody of such properties.

Article 50

Expenses required for display under the provisions of Article 48 shall be defrayed from the National Treasury in accordance with the standards prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. The Government shall, in accordance with the standards prescribed by MEXT ordinance, compensate the owner or the custodial body of a property which has been displayed under the provisions of Article 48.

(Public Display by the Owner, etc.)

Article 51

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property to make such property available for public display for a limited period not exceeding three (3) months.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the owner or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property, for the custody, repair or purchase of which the National Treasury has defrayed whole or part of the expenses or granted subsidies, to make such property available for public display for a limited period not exceeding three (3) months.
3. The provisions of Article 48 paragraph 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding paragraph.
4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions to the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property concerning the public display of such property to be made under the provisions of the preceding three (3) paragraphs and the custody thereof during such public display.
5. In cases where the owner, the custodian or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property fails to observe the instructions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension or discontinuance of such public display.
6. The expenses required for public display of such property under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 may, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, be defrayed in whole or in part from the National Treasury.
7. Other than cases provided for in the previous paragraph, expenses required by the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property for the public display of said property shall be wholly or partially defrayed from the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

Article 51-2

Except for occasions of public display referred to in the preceding Article, in cases where a report has been filed in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 concerning moving the Important Cultural Property from its location to some other place where it will be shown to the public, the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Indemnification for Loss)

Article 52

In case an Important Cultural Property has been destroyed or damaged as a result of its display or public viewing conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 or Article 51 paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, the State shall indemnify its owner for any resulting ordinary damage; however, this provision shall not apply in cases

where the destruction or damage has resulted from a cause imputable to the owner, to the custodian or to the custodial body.

2. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases under the preceding paragraph.

(Public Display by Persons other than Owner, etc.)

Article 53

When any person other than the owner or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property intends to show such property to the public at an exhibition or on any other public occasion to be held under his/her own auspices, such person shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply in cases where such exhibition or other event is to be held under the auspices of a government agency other than the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or of local public bodies at a museum or other similar institution which has previously been approved by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter referred to as " approved public institutions" for this paragraph), or when the person who has established an approved public institution holds such an event at the said approved public institution.

2. In the proviso of the preceding paragraph, a person holding an event stipulated in that paragraph (except for the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs) shall, within 20 days from the day following the conclusion of the public display of that Important Cultural Property, give written notice of the items stipulated by MEXT ordinance to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
3. In giving permission under paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give as a condition thereof necessary instructions regarding the public display for which permission is to be given or regarding custody of the Important Cultural Property to be on display.
4. When any person who obtained permission under paragraph 1 has failed to observe the conditions of the permission provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension of the public display for which he/she has given permission.

Subsection 5. Investigation

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation)

Article 54

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, ask the owner, custodian or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property to report on the existing state of such property, or on the conditions of its custody, of its repairs or of the preservation of the integrity of its surroundings.

Article 55

In any of the following cases, when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is unable to confirm the condition of a particular Important Cultural Property in spite of all the information given in the report filed

under the preceding Article and when there appears to be no alternative way to confirm its condition, he/she may appoint a person or persons to conduct an investigation, and have them enter the place where the said property is located, and conduct an on-site investigation in regard to the existing state of the property or the conditions of its custody, of its repairs or of the preservation of the integrity of its surroundings:

- (1) When application has been filed for permission to alter the existing state of an Important Cultural Property or for an act affecting its preservation;
 - (2) Where an Important Cultural Property has been damaged or where there has been a change in its existing state or its location;
 - (3) Where there is a fear of destruction, damage or theft of an Important Cultural Property;
 - (4) Where special circumstances make it necessary to reevaluate the qualifications of a cultural property classified as National Treasure or Important Cultural Property.
2. In the event that an on-site investigation is to be conducted according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the person or persons who are to conduct such an investigation shall carry with them their identity cards, show them upon demand to the parties concerned, and duly respect the reasonable opinions of such parties.
 3. The State shall indemnify the person or persons who have suffered a loss in connection with an investigation conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 for ordinary damage incurred.
 4. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases under the preceding paragraph.

Subsection 6. Miscellaneous Provisions

(Succession to Rights and Obligations on Change of Owner, etc.)

Article 56

In cases where the owner of an Important Cultural Property has changed, the new owner shall with reference to the said property succeed to the rights and obligations of the former owner established by the orders, advice, instructions and other dispositions of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued or made under this Law.

2. In cases falling under the preceding paragraph, the former owner shall deliver to the new owner the certificate of designation at the time of delivery of the Important Cultural Property.
3. To cases where a custodial body has been appointed or the appointment thereof has been annulled, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis ; in cases of where a custodial body has been appointed, however, this provision shall not apply to the rights and obligations which should belong chiefly to the owner.

Section 2. Registered Tangible Cultural Properties

(Registration of Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 57

Among tangible cultural properties other than Important Cultural Properties (excluding those designated by local public bodies under the provisions of Article 182) which are buildings, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can, in view of the value of said cultural properties, register in the Cultural Property Original Register those which are in particular need of preservation and utilization measures.

2. When making registrations under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall obtain in advance the opinions of local public bodies concerned.
3. Items to be registered in the Cultural Property Original Register and other necessary matters concerning the Cultural Property Original Register shall be determined by MEXT ordinance.

(Announcement, Notice and Issuance of Certificate of Designation)

Article 58

Registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the tangible cultural property concerned (hereinafter referred to as the "Registered Tangible Cultural Property").

2. Registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall come into effect as of the day of its announcement in the Official Gazette made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; however, it shall come into effect for the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned from the time when the notice provided for in the same paragraph reached the said owner.
3. When registration has been made under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a certificate of registration to the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned.
4. Items to be entered in the certificate of registration and other necessary matters relative to such certificate shall be determined by MEXT ordinance.

(Annulment of Registrations of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 59

When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has been designated an Important Cultural Property according to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall annul the registration.

2. In cases where Registered Tangible Cultural Properties have been designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182 paragraph 2, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology shall annul the registration. However, this shall not apply to cases where measures for the preservation and utilization of the relevant Registered Tangible Cultural Property are required and the owner is in agreement.
3. In cases where a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has lost its need of preservation and utilization

measures or where there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul that registration.

4. In cases where registration has been annulled under the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs, prompt announcement to that effect shall be made in the Official Gazette and also notification shall be issued to the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned.
5. To annulment of registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 through paragraph 3, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.
6. When the owner has received notice under paragraph 4, he shall return the certificate of registration to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology within thirty (30) days.

(Custody of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 60

The owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall undertake the custody thereof, in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances based hereupon.

2. The owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property may, when special reasons exist, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his behalf for the custody of the said property (hereinafter in this Section referred to as "the custodian").
3. With regard to Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, in cases where the owner is not traceable, or where it is obvious that the custody by the owner or the custodian is extremely difficult or inadequate, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person (hereinafter in this Section referred to as "the custodial body") and charge it with the conduct of custody necessary for the preservation of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property in question (including the safe-keeping of such facilities, equipment or any other items as are needed for its preservation and which are owned by or under the custody of the owner of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property).
4. To the custody of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, the provisions of Article 31-3, Article 32, Article 32-2 paragraphs 2 to 5 inclusive, Article 32-3 and Article 32-4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
5. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodian or the custodial body of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property.

(Destruction of or Damage to Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 61

When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, in whole or in part, has been destroyed, damaged, lost, or stolen, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report the matter in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs within ten (10) days of the knowledge of the fact, stating the details prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Changes in Location of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 62

When changing the location of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property (or, the custodian or custodial body, where such exists) must notify in writing the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, including all the details required by MEXT Ordinance, accompanied by the Registration Certificate, no later than twenty days before the planned date of relocation. However, in cases specified by MEXT Ordinance, the written notification, or the submission of the accompanying Registration Certificate, is not required; in addition, in cases where the relocation is carried out under regulations specified by MEXT Ordinance, the notification may be submitted after the fact.

(Repair of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 63

The repair of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall be done by its owner; however, it shall be done by the custodial body if such has been appointed.

2. In case the custodial body does the repair, the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5, Article 32-4 and Article 34-3 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Notifications regarding Alterations to the Existing State of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 64

In case any person intends to alter the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, he shall, no later than thirty (30) days prior to the intended date of effecting said alteration, submit notification thereof, as determined by MEXT ordinance, to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or an emergency measure to be taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the existing state must be altered in order to comply with orders under the provisions of other legal statutes.

2. The scope of maintenance measures in the proviso of the previous paragraph shall be determined by MEXT Ordinance.
3. When deemed to be necessary for the protection of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions, advice, or recommendations concerning the alterations to the existing state of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property contained in the notification referred to in paragraph 1.

(Notification of Export of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 65

Any person who intends to export a Registered Tangible Cultural Property must notify the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, according to the regulations of MEXT Ordinance, no later than thirty (30) days before the intended date of export.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions, advice, or recommendations concerning the export of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties for which notification has been received under the previous paragraph.

(Technical Guidance Concerning Custody or Repair of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 66

The owner, custodian or custodial body of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property can ask the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs for technical guidance respecting the maintenance or repair of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

(Public Display of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 67

Public display of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall be undertaken by its owner; however, in cases where a custodial body has been appointed, it shall be undertaken by that body.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a party other than the owner or custodial body may publicly display the Registered Tangible Cultural Property with the agreement of the owner (or custodial body).
3. To the public opening of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property by a custodial body, the provisions of Article 47-2, paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis .
4. When deemed necessary for the utilization of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary guidance or advice to the owner or custodial body of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerning its public display or concerning its custody in connection with public display.

(Reporting on the Existing State of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 68

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary, he may ask the owner, custodian or custodial body of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property to report on the existing state of such property, or on the state of its custody or repair.

(Transfer of Certificate of Registration Accompanying Change of Ownership)

Article 69

In cases where the owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has changed, the former owner shall deliver to the new owner the certificate of registration at the time of delivery of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property.

Section 3. Tangible Cultural Properties other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered Tangi-

ble Cultural Properties

(Technical Guidance)

Article 70

The owner of any tangible cultural property other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered Tangible Cultural Properties may, in accordance with what may be provided for by the MEXT, ask the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for technical guidance in regard to the custody or repair of such tangible cultural property.

Chapter IV Intangible Cultural Properties

(Designation, etc. of Important Intangible Cultural Property)

Article 71

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of intangible cultural properties as Important Intangible Cultural Properties.

2. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall, in making the designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, recognize as holder or holders those persons who represent the highest standards of skill with regard to Important Intangible Cultural Properties; and, as group holders, those groups composed mainly of holders of such intangible cultural properties, and which have representatives established by their own statutes (hereinafter the same).
3. Designation under the provision of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the person or the body to be recognized as the holder or the holding body, respectively, of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned (in case of a holding body, to its representative).
4. Even after making the designation under the provisions of paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, if in his/her opinion there still is a person or a body eligible for recognition as the holder or the holding body of a particular Important Intangible Cultural Property, make supplementary recognition as such.
5. To the supplementary recognition under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Annulment of Designation, etc. of Important Intangible Cultural Property)

Article 72

In cases where an Important Intangible Cultural Property has lost its value as such, or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such Important Intangible Cultural Property.

2. In cases where, for mental or physical reasons, a holder is deemed to be no longer appropriate to be recognized as such, or in cases where a holding body is deemed to be no longer appropriate for recognition due to a change in its constituent members, or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the recognition concerned.
3. The annulment of the designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 or of the recognition under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned.
4. When a holder has died or a holding body has been dissolved (including cases where it has ceased to exist; the same shall apply in this Article and the following one) the recognition itself shall be deemed to have been annulled; and when all the holders have died, or all the holding bodies have been dissolved, the designation of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned shall be deemed to have been annulled. In these cases the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall announce the fact in the Official Gazette.

(Change of Name of Holder, etc.)

Article 73

When a holder has changed his/her name or address, when he/she has died, or when there is any such reason as provided for by MEXT ordinance, the holder or his/her heir shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing within twenty (20) days of the day on which it took place (in case of a holder's death, the day on which his/her heir came to know the fact) stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. When a holding body has changed its name, the address of its office, or its representative, or when there is any change in its constituent members, or when the body has been dissolved, the same provision shall apply to its representative (in case of dissolution, it shall apply to the person who has been its representative).

(Preservation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 74

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the preservation of an Important Intangible Cultural Property, he/she may take any appropriate measures for its preservation, such as making records, or training successors in the arts. In addition, the State may grant a subsidy to the holder, holding body or a local public body, or any other person or persons deemed appropriate to be in charge of preservation of the said Important Intangible Cultural Property to cover part of the expenses required for its preservation.

2. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Public Display of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 75

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to display the said property publicly, or the owner of the records of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to open such records to the public.

2. In cases where the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property displays such property to the public, the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 7 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
3. In cases where the owner of the records of the Important Intangible Cultural Property opens such records to the public, the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the said opening.
4. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Suggestions or Advice on Preservation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 76

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give suggestions or advice necessary for the preservation of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to its holder or holding body, or a local public body or any other person who is deemed to be appropriate to be in charge of its preservation.

(Documentation, etc. of Intangible Cultural Properties other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 77

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, where particularly necessary, select intangible cultural properties, other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties, make records thereof, preserve such records or make them available to the public, and the State may subsidize an appropriate person to cover part of the expenses required for public display of such intangible cultural property, or recording it, preserving such records or making the same available to the public.

2. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provision of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

Chapter V Folk-cultural Properties

(Designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 78

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate especially Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties as Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, and especially important items of intangible folk-cultural properties as Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties.

2. To the designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 28 paragraphs 1 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
3. Designation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be

made by an announcement in the Official Gazette.

(Annulment of Designation of Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 79

In cases where any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property has lost its value as such, or where there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property.

2. To the annulment of designation of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 29 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. The annulment of designation of an Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette.

(Custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 80

To the custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties the provisions of Articles 30 to 34 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Protection of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 81

Any person who intends to alter the existing state of a particular Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or to perform an act affecting its preservation or to export it shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing in accordance with the provisions of MEXT ordinance at least twenty (20) days prior to the day on which such alteration, or act or exportation is to be effected; however, this shall not apply to cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

- 2 In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, he/she may give necessary instructions with regard to the alteration of the existing state of such Folk-Cultural Property or with regard to acts affecting the preservation of the said property or its exportation, for which a report has been filed under the preceding paragraph.

Article 82

Any person who intends to export an important Folk-Cultural Property shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Article 83

To the protection of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties the provisions of Articles 34-2 to 36 inclusive, Article 37 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive, and Articles 42, 46 and 47 shall apply mutatis mutandis .

(Public Display of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 84

In case any party other than the owner or the custodial body of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, local public body (referring to a local public body or any other juridical person appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 1, applying mutatis mutandis to Article 80 (hereinafter the same in this Chapter and in Chapter XII)), intends to display said Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property to the public at an exhibition or at any other public occasion to be held under his/her own auspices, such person shall report it to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of commencement of such public viewing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance; however, ex post facto notification within 20 days from the day after the final day of the public display shall suffice in cases where such an exhibition or other event is to be held under the auspices of a State agency other than the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or of a local public body at a museum or other similar institution which has previously been exempted from such notification requirements by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "institutions exempt from advance notification of public display"), or when the person who has established an institution exempt from advance notification of public display holds such an event at the said institution exempt from advance notification of public display.

2. The provisions of Article 51 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the public display for which a report has been filed in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 85

The provisions of Articles 47-2 to 52 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to the public display of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties.

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Succession to Rights and Obligations upon Change of Ownership, etc.)

Article 86

The provisions of Article 54 shall apply mutatis mutandis to investigations for the purpose of preservation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties. The provisions of Article 54 shall apply mutatis mutandis to changes in ownership of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, to the appointment of custodial bodies for such folk-cultural properties, or to the annulment of such appointment.

(Preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 87

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the preservation of the Im-

portant Intangible Folk-cultural Property, he/she may undertake recording and other appropriate measures for the preservation thereof, and the national government may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for such preservation to a local public body or any other person deemed appropriate to be in charge of its preservation.

2. The provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Opening to the Public of Records of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 88

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner of records of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties to open said records to the public.

2. To cases where the owner of the records of an Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property opens such records to the public, the provisions of Article 75 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Advice or Recommendations on the Preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 89

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give suggestions or advice necessary for the preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties to a local public body or any other person who is deemed to be appropriate to be in charge of their preservation.

(Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 90

The Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sport and Technology may register on the Original Register of Cultural Properties those Tangible Folk-cultural Properties other than Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties (excluding those designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182 Paragraph 2) for which, in consideration of their value as cultural properties, measures for preservation and utilization are particularly necessary.

2. To registration under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 57 Paragraph 2-Paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. To Tangible Folk-cultural Properties registered according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs (hereinafter referred to as “Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Properties”), the provisions of Chapter III Section 2 (excluding Article 57) apply *mutatis mutandis*. In these cases, Article 64 Paragraph 1 and Article 65 Paragraph 1, the phrase “thirty (30) days prior” shall read “twenty (20) days prior”; the phrase “cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or an emergency measure to be taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the existing state must be altered in order to comply with orders under the provisions of other legal statutes.” in the proviso of Article 64 Paragraph 1 shall read “in the cases stipulated by MEXT ordinance.”

(Documentation of Intangible Folk-cultural Properties Other Than Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 91

The provisions of Article 77 shall apply mutatis mutandis to intangible folk-cultural properties other than the Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties.

Chapter VI Buried Cultural Properties

(Reports, Instructions and Orders Concerning Excavation for the Purpose of Investigation)

Article 92

Any person who intends to excavate the land for the purpose of investigation of cultural properties which are buried underground (hereinafter referred to as "Buried Cultural Properties") shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the day on which the said excavation is to commence, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance; however, this shall not apply to the cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. When he/she deems it particularly necessary for the protection of Buried Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, with regard to excavations reported under the preceding paragraph, instruct that a report be submitted, or give other necessary instructions. In addition, the Commissioner may order that the excavation be prohibited, stopped or suspended.

(Reports and Instructions Concerning Excavation for Construction Works)

Article 93

In cases where any site generally known to contain Buried Cultural Property such as shell mounds, ancient tombs or others (hereinafter referred to as "the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil") is to be dug up in the course of construction works or for any other purposes than the investigation of the Buried Cultural Property the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis, (In this case, "thirty (30) days prior to" in the same paragraph shall read "sixty (60) days prior to."

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it particularly necessary for the protection of Buried Cultural Property, give necessary instructions with regard to the excavation reported under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article applying mutatis mutandis under the preceding paragraph.

(Special Provisions regarding Excavation Conducted by National Government Organs)

Article 94

In cases where national government organs, local public bodies, or juridical persons established by the national government or local public bodies and prescribed by Cabinet Order (hereinafter generically referred to as "na-

tional government organs," in this Article and in Article 97) intend to excavate the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil for purposes provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the provisions of the said Article shall not apply, but when the said national government organs formulate a plan of operation related to the said excavation, they shall inform in advance the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to that effect.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she has received information under the preceding paragraph and found it particularly necessary to do so for the protection of the Buried Cultural Property, give notice to the national government organ to the effect that the latter shall consult him/her regarding the formulation of the said plan of operation and its enforcement.

3. The national government organ, which has received the notice under the preceding paragraph shall consult the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs on the formulation of the said plan of operation and its enforcement.

4. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under paragraph 1, other than in the cases under the preceding two paragraphs, he/she may give such advice as necessary for the protection of the Buried Cultural Property regarding the enforcement of the plan of operation of which he/she has been informed.

5. In cases falling under the preceding paragraphs, if the said national government organs are heads of the Ministries or Agencies (to be taken as the heads of the Ministries or Agencies referred to in Article 4 paragraph 2 of the State Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1938); hereinafter the same) such notice, consultation or advice as provided for in these paragraphs shall go from the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Informing the Public regarding the Archaeological and/or Historical Subsoil)

Article 95

The State and local public bodies shall make every effort to ensure that complete documentation is kept, and other measures taken as needed to keep the public fully and correctly informed regarding the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil.

2. The State may give guidance, advice or other necessary assistance regarding the measures taken by local public bodies under the preceding paragraph.

(Report on Discovery of Remains, Order for Suspension, etc.)

Article 96

When the owner or the possessor/occupant of the land has discovered what is recognizable as a shell mound, dwelling site, ancient tomb and other remains through chance discoveries of unearthened articles, excepting the case of discovery on the occasion of investigation carried out under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 1, he/she shall, without altering the existing state of such remains, report the fact without delay to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. In cases

where it is necessary to take emergency measures for the prevention of disaster, however, he/she may alter the existing state of such remains within the normal limits of emergency measures.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs receives a report under the preceding paragraph and recognizes the reported remains as important, and deems it necessary to conduct an investigation for the purpose of their protection, he/she may order the owner or the possessor/occupant of the land to suspend or prohibit him/her to perform within a prescribed term and area, any act which may lead to the alteration of the existing state of the remains. The term, however, shall not exceed three (3) months.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to issue an order under the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance hear the opinions of the local public body concerned.
4. Orders under paragraph 2 shall be issued within one (1) month of the day a report was made under paragraph 1.
5. In cases under paragraph 2, when the investigation is not completed within the term prescribed in the same paragraph and needs to be carried on, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may extend only once the term of investigation in regard to all or part of the area set out in the said order. The term of the same order, however, shall not exceed six (6) consecutive months including the original term specified under the same paragraph.
6. The term under paragraph 2 and the preceding paragraph shall be so calculated as to cover the period of time starting from the day on which the report under paragraph 1 is received until and including the day on which the order under paragraph 2 is issued.
7. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, even when a report under paragraph 1 has not been received, take measures as provided for in paragraphs 2 and 5.
8. Upon receipt of a report under paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, excepting cases where he/she has taken measures under paragraph 2, give instructions necessary for the protection of the said remains. Except for cases where he/she has taken measures under paragraph 2 in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the same shall apply to cases where he/she has not received the report under paragraph 1.
9. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to orders issued under paragraph 2, for the ordinary damage incidental thereto.
10. To cases falling under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Special Provisions regarding Discovery of Remains by National Government and other Organs)

Article 97

When National Government and other organs have made a discovery as provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the provisions of the same Article shall not apply, but, excepting cases where they have made a discovery on the occasion of investigation conducted under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 1 or Article 99 paragraph 1, they shall, without altering the existing state of the remains, inform the Commissioner of the

Agency for Cultural Affairs to that effect without delay. In cases where necessary emergency measures are taken for preventing disasters, however, the existing state of the remains may be altered within the limits of such emergency measures.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under the preceding paragraph, if he/she recognizes the reported remains as important and if he/she deems it necessary to investigate them for the purpose of their protection, he/she may notify the said State organs, to the effect that they should apply to him/her for consultation regarding their investigation, preservation, and so on, of the remains.
3. The State organs, which have received a notice under the preceding paragraph shall consult with the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
4. In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under paragraph 1, excepting cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs, he/she may give necessary advice for the protection of the said remains.
5. To cases falling under the preceding four paragraphs, the provisions of Article 94 paragraph 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Excavations Conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 98

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may undertake the excavation of any land to investigate Buried Cultural Properties for which investigation by the State is deemed necessary due to the exceptionally high value of said properties from the point of view of history or science, and the technical difficulty involved in the excavation.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to undertake excavation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance issue to the owner and the possessor/occupant by title of the land a writ stating the purpose and the method of excavation, the starting date, and other necessary matters.
3. To cases falling under paragraph 1, the provisions of Article 39 (including the provision of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3 of the same Article) and Article 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Excavations Conducted by Local public bodies)

Article 99

When local public bodies deem it necessary to investigate Buried Cultural Properties, they may undertake to excavate the land considered to contain Buried Cultural Properties, excepting cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs undertakes to excavate in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.,2. In cases where local public bodies intend to undertake excavation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the land where it is to be undertaken belongs to the national govern-

ment or to a government organ, the Board of Education responsible shall consult in advance the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or any other government organ with respect to the purpose, method and date of commencement of the excavation, and any other matters deemed necessary.

3. The local public bodies may ask for the cooperation of those carrying out the excavation in accordance with paragraph 1.
4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give the local public bodies necessary guidance and advice concerning the excavation carried out under paragraph 1.
5. The State may grant the local public body a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the excavation carried out under paragraph 1.

(Return or Notification)

Article 100

When any cultural property has been discovered by an excavation carried out in accordance with Article 98 paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall return the said property to its owner if the owner is known, but in case the owner is not traceable it shall suffice for the Commissioner to notify the chief of the police station of the discovery, irrespective of the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Lost Property Law (Law No. 87 of 1899) applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 13 of the same Law.

2. When a Board of Education of a Prefecture, or of a designated city as defined in Article 252-19 paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) or of a core city as defined in Article 252-22 paragraph 1 of the same Law (designated cities and core cities are hereinafter referred to as “designated cities, etc.”) discovers a cultural property as a result of an excavation performed in accordance with paragraph 1 of the preceding article, the provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the said Board of Education.
3. The chief of the police station shall, upon receiving the notice referred to in paragraph 1 (including cases in the preceding paragraph to which it applies *mutatis mutandis*), issue promptly a public notice with regard to said cultural property in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Lost Property Law, which applies *mutatis mutandis* in Article 13 of the same Law.

(Submission)

Article 101

When an unearthen object is presented as such to the chief of the police station in accordance with the provision of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Lost Property Law applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 13 of the same Law is recognizable as a cultural property, the said object shall be submitted to the Board of Education of the prefecture with jurisdiction over the land where the said object was discovered (When the said land falls within the boundaries of a designated city, etc., the Board of Education of the said designated city, etc. (the same shall apply in the following article)) without delay by the chief of the police station. However, this shall not apply where the owner thereof has been traced.

(Assessment)

Article 102

When an object has been presented to the Board of Education of a prefecture in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the said Prefectural Board of Education shall judge whether the object is really a cultural property or not.

2. The Board of Education of the Prefecture shall, upon finding the said object to be a cultural property, notify the chief of the police station or, if the object is not recognized as a cultural property, the Board shall send it back to the chief of the police station.

(Delivery)

Article 103

When the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the same Article, or a cultural property as described in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has asked the chief of the police station to return the cultural property to himself/herself, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, or the Board of Education of the Prefecture or of the designated city, etc., shall deliver the object to the chief of the police station concerned.

(Reversion to National Treasury and Compensation)

Article 104

In cases where the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 1 or of a cultural property as described in Article 102 paragraph 2 (only objects discovered as a result of excavations carried out by State institutions, or National Museums (independent administrative institutions) or National Research Institutes for Cultural Properties (independent administrative institutions), for the study of Buried Cultural Property) is not traceable, the ownership thereof shall revert to the National Treasury. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall so inform the owner of the land where the said cultural property was found and shall pay the owner of the land compensation corresponding to one half of the value of the object.

2. To cases falling under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. To cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Reversion to a Prefecture and Compensation)

Article 105

In cases where the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 2 or of a cultural property as described in Article 102 paragraph 2 (excluding objects mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article) is not traceable, the ownership thereof shall revert to the Prefecture with jurisdiction over the land where the said

object was found. In such cases, the Board of Education of the said Prefecture shall so inform the finder of the said cultural property and the owner of the land where the said cultural property was found and shall pay them compensation corresponding to the value of the object.

2. When the finder and the landowner mentioned in the preceding paragraph differ, half of the compensation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to each.
3. The amount of the compensation mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Board of Education of the said Prefecture.
4. Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the amount of compensation called for by the preceding paragraph.
5. The prefecture shall be the defendant in any complaint based on the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3, which apply *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph.

(Transfer)

Article 106

The Government may, unless it is necessary for the State to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the National Treasury for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility in accordance with the provisions of Article 104 paragraph 1, transfer the said property to the owner of the land where it was found, within the limits of the value corresponding to the amount of the compensation to be received by the said person in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

2. In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the amount of money corresponding to the value of the transferred cultural property shall be deducted from the amount of the compensation provided for in Article 104.
3. The Government may, unless it is necessary for the State to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the National Treasury for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility in accordance with Article 104 paragraph 1, transfer the said property without consideration, or to assign it at a price lower than the current price, to a National Museum (independent administrative corporation) or National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (independent administrative corporation) or to the local authority which has jurisdiction over the land where the said cultural property was found, if an application is filed.

Article 107

The Board of Education of a Prefecture may, unless it is necessary for the said Prefecture to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the said Prefecture in accordance with the provisions of Article 105 paragraph 1 for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility, transfer the said property to the finder or the owner of the land where it was found, within the limits of the value corresponding to the amount of the compensation to be received by the said person in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

2. In the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, an amount of money corresponding to the value of the transferred cultural property shall be deducted from the amount of the compensation provided for in Article

105.

(Application of the Lost Property Law)

Article 108

Unless otherwise provided for by this Law, the provisions of Article 13 of the Lost Property Law shall apply to Buried Cultural Properties.

Chapter VII Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments

(Designation)

Article 109

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important monuments as historic sites, places of scenic beauty, or natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments").

2. Of the Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments designated as such in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate those which are particularly important as special historic sites, special places of scenic beauty, or special natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments").
3. Designation under the preceding two paragraphs shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner and the possessor or occupant by title of the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned.
4. In case there are too many persons to be given the notice individually in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, in place of the notice provided for in the same paragraph, put up a notice of the matters to be communicated to them on the notice board of the public office or of any similar establishment of the city (including special wards (the same shall apply hereinafter)), town, or village where the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned is located. In this case the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed as having reached the addressees thereof when two weeks have elapsed from the day on which the notice was first exhibited.
5. Designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 shall come into effect as of the day of announcement in the Official Gazette under the provisions of paragraph 3. However, for the owner or the possessor or occupant by title of the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned, it shall

come into effect as of the time when the notice under the provisions of paragraph 3 has reached him/her or when it is deemed to have reached him/her in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

6. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall, in designating a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, consult the Minister of the Environment, if the natural monument to be covered by the designation possesses a high value from the point of view of the protection of the natural environment.

(Provisional Designation)

Article 110

Prior to designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, if the Board of Education of the Prefecture deems it urgently necessary, it may make provisional designation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

2. When the Board of Education of a Prefecture has made provisional designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall report the fact to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay
3. To provisional designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Respect for Ownership, and Coordination with Other Public Interest)

Article 111

In making a designation under the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or in making a provisional designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Board of Education of Prefecture shall respect in particular the ownership, the mining rights and other property rights of the parties concerned, and at the same time take into account coordination with land development and other kinds of public interests.

2. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, if it is deemed necessary for the protection and improvement of the natural environment associated with the place of scenic beauty or natural monument, express his/her opinions to the Minister of the Environment. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs expresses his/her opinion in such cases, he/she shall do so through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
3. If the Minister of the Environment deems it necessary, from the perspective of protecting the natural environment, to express his/her opinion regarding the preservation or use of a place of scenic beauty or a natural monument, he/she may do so to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Annulment of Designation)

Article 112

When a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument has lost its value as such or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Board of Education of the Prefecture may annul the designation or the provisional designation thereof.

2. When such a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument as was provisionally designated under the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1, receives designation under Article 109 paragraph 1, or when no designation under the same provision has been made of the same property within two years from the day of provisional designation, the said provisional designation shall become null and void.
3. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul any provisional designation made under the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1, if he/she deems such designation inappropriate.
4. The provisions of Article 109 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annulment of the designation or the provisional designation to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 or of the preceding paragraph.

(Custody and Restoration by Custodial Body)

Article 113

In cases where the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument does not exist or is not traceable, or where the custody thereof by its owner or by the person appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 119 paragraph 2 to be responsible for its custody is clearly recognized to be inappropriate or difficult, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint a suitable local public body or any other suitable juridical person and charge it with the custody and restoration necessary for the preservation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned (including the custody and restoration of such facilities, equipment and other matters under the ownership or under the custody of the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned as are necessary for the preservation thereof).

2. In order to make an appointment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall obtain in advance the consent of the local public body or any other juridical person to be appointed as such.
3. Appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner and the possessor/occupant by title of the historic site, place of scenic beauty and/or natural monument concerned, as well as to the local public body or other juridical person to be appointed.
4. To appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 109 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 114

In cases where the reasons referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have become extinct or where there is any other special reason, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may annul the appointment of the custodial body.

2. To annulment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and Article 109 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

Article 115

The local public body or any other juridical person appointed under the provisions of Article 113 paragraph 1 (hereinafter in this Chapter and Chapter 12 referred to as the "custodial body") shall in accordance with the standards established by MEXT ordinance set up signs, explanation boards, border markers, fences and other facilities necessary for the custody of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned.

2. When, in regard to the land within the designated area of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, there has been any change in the name of the town, lot number, category or acreage, the custodial body concerned shall report it to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.
3. In cases where the custodial body undertakes restoration, it shall in advance hear the opinions of the owner (excluding cases where the owner is not traceable) and the possessor/occupant of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned with regard to the method and the time of the restoration.
4. The owner or the possessor/occupant of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument shall not, without justifiable reasons, refuse, interfere with or evade the acts of custody or restoration, or the measures necessary for the execution of such acts, undertaken by the custodial body.

Article 116

The expenses required for the custody and the restoration undertaken by the custodial body shall be borne by the same body, unless otherwise provided for by this Law.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, part of the expenses required for the custody or the restoration may be borne by the owner, in accordance with what may be agreed upon between the custodial body and the owner, within the limits of the material profit which the latter will enjoy as a result of the custody or the restoration conducted by the former.
3. The custodial body may collect admission-fees from the visitors to the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under its custody.

Article 117

As for the person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to the act of custody or restoration performed by the custodial body, the body concerned shall indemnify them for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

2. The amount of the indemnity under the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the custodial body (or, when the custodial body is a local public body, the Board of Education of the same body).
3. As regards the amount of the indemnity under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
4. In cases of litigation under the provision of Article 41 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph, the custodial body shall be the defendant.

Article 118

To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: to custody undertaken by the custodial body, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1 and Article 33; to custody and restoration undertaken by the custodial body, the provisions of Articles 35 and 47; and to cases where a custodial body has been appointed, or where such appointment has been annulled, the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 3.

(Custody and Restoration by Owner)

Article 119

Excepting cases where a custodial body has been appointed, the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument shall be responsible for the custody and the restoration thereof.

2. The owner who undertakes the custody of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may, if there is any special reason, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his/her behalf for the custody of the same property (hereinafter in this Chapter and Chapter 12 referred to as the "custodian"). In this case the provisions of Article 31 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

Article 120

To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* , respectively: to custody by the owner, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32, Article 33 and Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 2 (for Article 115 paragraph 2 does not apply to cases where a custodial body has been appointed); to custody and restoration by the owner, the provisions of Article 35 and 47; to succession to rights and obligations upon change of owner, the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 1; and to custody by the custodian, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32 paragraph 3, Article 33, Article 47 paragraph 4 and Article 115 paragraph 2.

(Order or Advice Regarding Custody)

Article 121

In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concludes that a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft because of its

inappropriate custody, he/she may order or advise the custodial body, the owner or the custodian thereof, with respect to the improvement of the method of custody, provision of facilities for preservation and any other measures necessary for its custody.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 36 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Order or Advice on Restoration)

Article 122

In cases where a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for its preservation, he/she may give any necessary order or advice about its restoration to the custodial body or the owner thereof.

2. In cases where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, other than the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, is damaged or deteriorating, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for its preservation, he/she may give any necessary advice about its restoration to the custodial body or to the owner thereof.
3. The provisions of Article 37 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs.

(Restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 123

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may execute the restoration of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or take preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where the custodial body, owner or custodian does not comply with the orders given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles;
 - (2) Where any Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating, or in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, and where it is deemed inappropriate to have the custodial body, the owner or the custodian thereof execute its restoration or take preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft.
2. The provisions of Article 38 paragraph 2 and Articles 39 to 41 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding paragraph.

(Reimbursement in the case of Assignment of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments for which Subsidies were granted)

Article 124

With respect to any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument for which a subsidy has

been granted by the State for its restoration or for the conduct of preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 paragraph 1 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 118 and Article 120, or for which whole or part of the expenses required for such action have been defrayed by the State in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 paragraph 2 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 121 paragraph 2, in accordance with Article 37 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 122 paragraph 3, or in accordance with Article 40 paragraph 1 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the provisions of Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Restrictions on Alteration of the Existing State and Orders for Return to Original State)

Article 125

In case any person intends to perform an act altering the existing state of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/ or Natural Monument or an act affecting the preservation thereof, he/she must obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the effects of the act on preservation are negligible.

2. The extent of measures for maintaining the existing state mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. The provisions of Article 43 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the issuance of permission provided for in paragraph 1, and that of Article 43 paragraph 4 to the person who has obtained such permission.
4. The provisions of Article 111 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to dispositions to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1.
5. The State shall indemnify any person who has suffered a loss owing to the fact that he/she failed to receive permission under paragraph 1 or that the permission was given with conditions attached under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
6. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.
7. In cases where any person has performed an act altering the existing state or affecting the preservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument without obtaining permission under the provision of paragraph 1 or without complying with the conditions of the permission given under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order him/her to return it to its original state. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions in connection with the return of the property to its original state.

(Notice by the Administrative Agency Concerned)

Article 126

In cases concerning acts for which permission should be obtained under the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, and the conduct of which is subjected to permission, authorization or other disposition prescribed by cabinet order under the provisions of other laws or orders, the administrative agency which has the competence for such dispositions under the said other laws or orders, or the person to whom the said competence has been delegated, shall in making the disposition give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (or to the Board of Education of the Prefecture or the city when Article 184 paragraph 1 provides that the Board of Education of the Prefecture or the city will exercise the competence for permission provided under the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article) in accordance with what may be provided by cabinet order.

(Report on Restoration)

Article 127

In cases where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is to be restored, the custodial body or the owner thereof shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of commencement of such work, in accordance with what may be prescribed by MEXT ordinance; this shall not apply, however, to the cases where the permission must be obtained in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 1 and to those other cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. In case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, he/she may give technical guidance and advice with regard to the restoration of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument reported in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

Article 128

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary for ensuring the preservation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of act within a prescribed area or may order the provision of necessary facilities in such area.

2. The State shall indemnify any persons, who have suffered a loss owing to the disposition mentioned in the preceding paragraph, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: to any person who has disobeyed the restrictions or prohibitions provided for in paragraph 1, the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 7; and to cases under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive.

(Subsidy for Purchase by Custodial body)

Article 129

In case a local public body or other juridical person that is a custodial body deems it particularly necessary to purchase the land or buildings or other fixtures to land connected to the designation as Historic Site, Place of

Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of such designated property under its custody, the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the purchase.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation)

Article 130

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, ask the custodial body, the owner or the custodian to file reports on the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, regarding its existing state, custody, restoration, or preservation of the integrity of its surroundings.

Article 131

In any of the following cases, when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is unable to confirm the condition of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument in spite of all the information given in the report filed under the preceding Article, and when there appears to be no alternative way for the confirmation thereof, he/she may appoint a person or persons to conduct an investigation, and have them enter the land where the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument to be investigated is located, or the adjoining area, and carry out an on-site investigation as to its existing state, custody, restoration or preservation of the integrity of its surroundings, as well as excavation, removal of obstacles or any other measures necessary for the purpose of such investigation; however, he/she shall not have the said person or persons to take such steps as may result in considerable damage to the owner or the possessor/occupant of such land or to any other interested parties:

- (1) Where application has been filed for approval of alteration of the existing state, or approval of actions affecting the preservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
 - (2) Where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating;
 - (3) Where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft;
 - (4) Where special circumstances necessitate the re-investigation of the value of a property considered as a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.
2. The State shall indemnify the person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to the investigation or measures carried out in accordance with the provisions of the preceding, paragraph, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
 3. The provisions of Article 55 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where investigation is conducted by entering the land in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1; and the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.

(Registered Monuments)

Article 132

The Minister of Education, Culture Science, Sports, and Technology may register on the Original Registry of Cultural Properties those monuments (excepting items designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182, paragraph 2) other than Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (including items provisionally designated by prefectural Boards of Education according to the provisions of Article 110, paragraph 1) for which, considering their value, measures for preservation and utilization are particularly necessary.

2. To registration made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 57, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, Article 109 paragraph 3 to paragraph 5, and Article 111, paragraph 1, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 133

To monuments registered according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter “Registered Monuments”), the provisions of Article 59, paragraph 1 to paragraph 5, Article 64, Article 68, Article 111 paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, and Article 113 to Article 120 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In these cases, the wording “when...designated as Important Cultural Properties according to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1” in Article 59, paragraph 1 shall read “when designated as Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monuments, according to the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 1 (including provisional designations by prefectural Boards of Education according to the provisions of Article 110, paragraph 1)”; in paragraph 4 of the same article, “notification shall be issued to the owner” shall read “notification shall be issued to the owner, or the possessor or occupant by title. However, in cases where there are numerous persons to be notified, and where circumstances are such that individual notification would be difficult, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology, may post the information contained in the notification in the offices of the city, town, or village in which the relevant Registered Monument is located, or on a notice board in a corresponding facility. In this case, the notification shall be considered to have reached the persons to be notified when two weeks have passed since the first day of posting.”; in paragraph 5 of the same article, “to annulment of registration ...The provisions of paragraph 2 of the previous article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*” shall read “Annulments shall take effect from the day of announcement in the Official Gazette as in the provisions of the previous paragraph. However, for the owner, or the possessor or occupant by title, it shall be valid as of the time when notification has been made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, or is considered to have been made according to the provisions of that paragraph”; in Article 113, paragraph 1, “cases...clearly recognized to be inappropriate” shall read “cases reported by regional public bodies to be inappropriate, the opinions of the regional public bodies involved shall be heard”; in Article 118 and Article 120, “Article 30, and Article 31, paragraph 1” shall read “Article 31, paragraph 1”; “shall apply *mutatis mutandis*” shall read “shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, in Article 31, paragraph 1, ‘in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances and instructions of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs issued there under’ shall read ‘in accordance with this Law

as well as MEXT ordinances issued there under”; in Article 118, “the provisions of Article 35 and Article 47, and to cases where a custodial body has been appointed, or where such an appointment has been annulled, ...Article 56 paragraph 3” shall read “Article 47, paragraph 4”; in Article 120, “the provisions of Article 35 and Article 47, to the succession to rights and obligations upon change of owner...Article 56, paragraph 1” shall read “Article 47, paragraph 4”.

Chapter VIII Important Cultural Landscapes

(Selection of Important Cultural Landscapes)

Article 134

Based on a request from a prefecture or municipality the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology may select as Important Cultural Landscapes especially important items from among cultural landscapes located within Landscape Planning Areas stipulated under Article 8, paragraph 2, item 1, of the Landscape Law (Law No. 110, 2004), or within Landscape Districts stipulated under Article 61, paragraph 1, of the same law, established by the relevant prefecture or municipality, for the preservation of which necessary measures are taken by the relevant prefecture or municipality, according to standards set by MEXT ordinance.

2. To selections made under the provisions of the previous paragraph, the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 3 to paragraph 5 apply *mutatis mutandis* . In this case, in paragraph 3 of the same article, “the possessor or occupant by title” shall read “the possessor or occupant by title, or the prefecture or municipality who made the request according to the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1.”

(Annulment of Selection of Important Cultural Landscapes)

Article 135

Where an Important Cultural Landscape has lost its value, or where there are other special circumstances, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology may annul the selection.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraphs, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding article apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Destruction or Damage)

Article 136

When an Important Cultural Landscape has been partially or completely destroyed or damaged, the owner, or occupant or possessor by title (hereinafter in this chapter “owner, etc.”) must report in writing all the details stipulated by MEXT ordinance no later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact. However, this shall not apply to cases stipulated by MEXT ordinance as clearly posing no obstacle to the preservation of the Important Cultural Landscape.

(Recommendations or Orders regarding Custody)

Article 137

In cases where an Important Cultural Landscape is deemed to be at risk of destruction or damage due to inappropriate custody, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may recommend that the owner, etc. make improvements in custody, or take other measures necessary for custody.

2. In the case that an owner, etc. who received advice under the provisions of the previous paragraph, neglected, without justification, to take the recommended measures, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may, where it is deemed especially necessary, order the owner etc. in question, to take the recommended measures.
3. When the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs makes a recommendation according to the provisions of paragraph 1, or issues an order according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he or she must first hear the opinion of the prefecture or municipality that made the request under the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1, concerning the Important Cultural Landscape in question.
4. To paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Reimbursement in the case of Assignment of Important Cultural Landscapes for which costs have been incurred)

Article 138

To those Important Cultural Landscapes for which the country has incurred costs related to measures to prevent destruction or damage under the provisions of the preceding Article, paragraph 4, to which the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2, apply *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of Article 42 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Notification, etc., of Alteration to Existing State, etc.)

Article 139

Any person who intends to take action such as to alter the existing state, or affect the preservation of an Important Cultural Landscape must notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, in accordance with the stipulations of MEXT ordinance, no later than 30 days prior to taking the action altering the existing state or affecting the preservation.

However, this does not apply to cases where the alteration is merely a maintenance measure, or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or in the case of measures taken based on orders under the provisions of other legal ordinances specifying an alteration of state, or where the effect of the action on preservation is negligible.

2. The extent of measures for maintaining the existing state mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. When recognized as necessary for the protection of Important Cultural Landscapes, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may give direction, advice, or recommendations as necessary concerning actions altering

the state of or affecting the preservation of Important Cultural Landscapes as reported under paragraph 1.

(Report on Existing State, etc.)

Article 140

When deemed necessary, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may demand from the owner, etc., a report on the existing state, custody, or state of restoration of an Important Cultural Landscape.

(Balance with Other Public Interests)

Article 141

When making selections according to the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology shall respect in particular the ownership rights, mining rights, and other property rights of those involved; in addition, the balance with other public interests, including land development, along with regional industries such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, must be taken into account.

2. When making recommendations according to the provisions of Article 137, paragraph 1, orders under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same article, or recommendations according to the provisions of Article 139, paragraph 3, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs shall first, taking into account the special features of the Important Cultural Landscape, and aiming at a balance with other public interests including land development as well as local industries, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, hold discussions with the heads of relevant ministries and agencies as stipulated by government ordinance.
3. The government may provide subsidies to cover part of the cost of measures taken by prefectures or municipalities for the custody, repair, landscaping or restoration of items deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of Important Cultural Landscapes.

Chapter IX Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings

(Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings)

Article 142

The term "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" in this Chapter shall mean the districts determined by cities, towns or villages in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of the following Article, for the purpose of preserving groups of historic buildings and the surroundings which, in combination with such buildings, form part of their value.

(Determination and Protection of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings)

Article 143

Municipalities may establish Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in their city plans within the city planning areas or quasi-city planning areas designated under the provisions of Article 5 or Article 5-2 of the City Planning Law (Law No. 100 of 1968). In such cases the municipalities may, for the purpose of ensuring the

preservation of the said districts, determine by their own regulations necessary restrictions on the alteration of the existing State in view of the standards prescribed by cabinet order, and determine any other necessary measures for the said preservation.

2. The municipalities may in the districts other than the city planning areas or quasi-city planning areas under the preceding paragraph, establish Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in accordance with their own regulations. In this case, the provisions of the latter part of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
3. In cases where the governor of a municipality assents to, or offers his/her opinion regarding, the city plan in regard to Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings under paragraph 1 in accordance with Article 19 paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 of the City Planning Law, he/she shall in advance hear the opinions of the Board of Education of the Prefecture concerned.
4. In cases where the municipalities have established or revoked the establishment of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, or have enacted, revised or abolished their own regulations, they shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
5. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or the Board of Education of the Prefecture may give municipalities guidance or advice necessary for the preservation of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings.

(Classification of Important Preservation Districts for Group of Historic Buildings)

Article 144

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, according to the application filed by municipalities, classify whole or part of the Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings which possess an especially high value for Japan as Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings.

2. Classification under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and by the issuance of a notice thereof to the municipalities which have filed the application.

(Annulment of Selection)

Article 145

When any Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings has lost its value as such, or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the classification thereof

2. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

(Subsidy for Custody)

Article 146

The State may, for the preservation of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for such measures as may be taken by municipalities for the custody, repair, landscape enhancement, or restoration of the buildings and objects which form part of the surroundings of the site and as such are deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the group of historic buildings within the said district.

Chapter X Protection of Conservation Techniques for Cultural Properties

(Selection of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 147

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may select as Selected Conservation Techniques traditional techniques or skills which are indispensable for the conservation of cultural properties and which require positive measures for their preservation.

2. In making selections under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall recognize the holder or holders of the Selected Conservation Techniques concerned, or their preservation bodies (bodies, including juridical persons, whose primary aim is the preservation of such techniques, and which have their representatives or directors established by their own statutes; hereinafter the same).
3. Recognition relative to particular Selected Conservation Techniques under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply jointly to holders and preservation bodies.
4. To selection under the provisions of paragraph I, and recognition under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the provisions of Article 71 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Annulment of Selections)

Article 148

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, when it is no longer necessary to take positive measures for the preservation of a Selected Conservation Technique or when there is any other special reason, annul the selection concerned.

2. In case a holder is deemed to have become inadequate to maintain such title for mental or physical reasons, or in case a preservation body is deemed to have become inadequate to maintain such title or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul his/her or its recognition as holder or preservation body.
3. The provisions of Article 72 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding two paragraphs.
4. In cases where recognition under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has been made only of holders and all of them have died, or in case the recognition under the same paragraph has been made only of holding

bodies, and all of them have been dissolved (including cases where they have ceased to exist; hereinafter the same in this paragraph), or in cases where the said recognition covered both the holders and the preservation bodies and all of the holders have died and all of the preservation bodies have also been dissolved, the selection as a Selected Conservation Technique shall be deemed to have been annulled. In such cases, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall announce the fact in the Official Gazette.

(Change of Name of Holder)

Article 149

The provisions of Article 73 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the holder and the preservation body. In this case, "the representative" in the latter part of the same Article shall read "the representative or the custodian."

(Preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 150

When it is deemed necessary to do so for the preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may have documentation produced of techniques, or take any appropriate measures for what is deemed necessary for the preservation thereof, including training of successors in the art.

(Public Display of or Access to Records of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 151

The provisions of Article 88 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to owners of records of Selected Conservation Techniques.

(Assistance for Preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 152

The State may give guidance, advice or other assistance which is deemed necessary to the holder or preservation body of a designated traditional conservation technique, or to those who are considered appropriate for undertaking its preservation, such as local public bodies.

Chapter XI Consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs

(Consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs)

Article 153

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall in advance consult the Council for Cultural Affairs with reference to the following matters:

- (1) Designation of National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties, and annulment of such designation;
 - (2) Registration of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such registrations (excluding annulment of registrations under the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2);
 - (3) Designation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such designations;
 - (4) Recognition of holders or holding bodies of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such recognition;
 - (5) Designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties and annulment of such designation;
 - (6) Registration or annulment of registration of registered Tangible Folk-Cultural Properties (excluding annulment of registration according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3.)
 - (7) Designation of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, or of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, and annulment of such designation;
 - (8) Annulment of the provisional designation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
 - (9) Registration or annulment of registration of Registered Monuments (excluding annulment of registration according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 as applied to Article 133.)
 - (10) Selection or annulment of selection of Important Cultural Landscapes.
 - (11) Classification of Important Preservation districts for groups of historic buildings, and annulment of such classification;
 - (12) Selection of Selected Conservation Techniques, and annulment of such selection;
 - (13) Recognition of holders or preservation bodies of Selected Conservation Techniques, and annulment of such recognition.
2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall in advance consult the Council for Cultural Affairs with reference to the following matters:
- (1) Orders concerning the custody of Important Cultural Properties or the repair of National Treasures;
 - (2) Execution by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the repair of National Treasures or of preventive measures against their destruction, damage or theft;
 - (3) Permission for alteration of the existing state or acts affecting the preservation of Important Cultural Properties;
 - (4) Restriction or prohibition of acts, or orders for the provision of necessary facilities, as may be required for the maintenance of the integrity of surroundings of Important Cultural Properties.
 - (5) Purchase of Important Cultural Properties by the State;
 - (6) Selection of intangible cultural properties other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties, of which the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should prepare documentation, or for the documentation of which subsidies should be granted;
 - (7) Orders concerning the custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties;

- (8) Purchase of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties;
- (9) Selection of intangible folk-cultural properties other than Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties, of which the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should prepare documentation or for the documentation of which subsidies should be granted;
- (10) Extension of the term of orders for suspension or for prohibition of acts altering the existing state of remains;
- (11) Excavation conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for the purpose of investigating Buried Cultural Properties;
- (12) Orders concerning the custody of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, or concerning the restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
- (13) Execution by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of restoration or of preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments
- (14) Permission for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments or for acts affecting the preservation thereof;
- (15) Restriction or prohibition of acts, or orders for provision of necessary facilities, as may be required for the maintenance of the integrity of surroundings of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
- (16) Orders to return to their original state Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, to be issued in the cases where any acts for alteration of the existing state or acts affecting the preservation thereof have been carried out without permission, or not in compliance with the conditions of such permission, or where the restriction or prohibition of acts for maintenance of the integrity of their surroundings has been disobeyed;
- (17) Orders concerning the custody of Important Cultural Landscapes
- (18) Proposal for the establishment, or revision or rescission of cabinet orders mentioned in Article 184 paragraph 1 (limited to matters related to the administrative tasks mentioned in item 2 of the same paragraph).

Chapter XII Additional Provisions

Section 1. Public Hearings and Statements of Disagreement

(Special Cases of Public Hearings)

Article 154

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (when, in accordance with Article 184 paragraph 1,

the Board of Education of a Prefecture or city will perform administrative tasks that fall under the purview of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Board of Education of the said Prefecture or city) (the same applies to the following paragraph and the following Article) intends to make dispositions or take measures mentioned in the following items, he/she shall hold a public hearing, regardless of the classification of the procedures for the voicing

of opinions stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Administrative Procedures Law (Law No. 88 of 1993).

- (1) Restrictions, prohibitions or orders to be issued to particular persons under the provisions of Article 45 paragraph 1 or Article 128 paragraph 1;
 - (2) Orders for discontinuance of public viewing under the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (including cases where Article 51-2 (including cases where Article 85 applies *mutatis mutandis*), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85 apply *mutatis mutandis*);
 - (3) Prohibition of or order for discontinuance of excavation under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 2;
 - (4) Orders for suspension or for prohibition under Article 96 paragraph 2 for the conduct of investigation mentioned in the same paragraph or extension of the term of such order under the provisions of paragraph 5 of the same Article;
 - (5) Orders for restoration to the original state according to the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 7 (including cases where Article 128 paragraph 3 applies *mutatis mutandis*).
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to hold a public hearing under the preceding paragraph or a public hearing related to the cancellation of permission under the provisions of Article 43 paragraph 4 (including cases where Article 125 paragraph 3 applies *mutatis mutandis*) or those of Article 53 paragraph 4, he/she shall give notice in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 1 of the Administrative Procedures Law, and at the same time shall make a public announcement concerning the substance of the disposition and the date and place of the public hearing, at least ten (10) days in advance.
3. Deliberations on the date for the public hearing under the preceding paragraph shall be held publicly.

(Hearing of Opinions)

Article 155

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to make dispositions or take measures mentioned in the following items, he/she shall hold a public hearing by requesting the attendance of the parties concerned or their proxies:

- (1) Execution of repairs, restoration or measures under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1 or Article 123 paragraph 1;
 - (2) Execution of an on-site inspection or measures necessary for inspection under the provisions of Article 55 paragraph 1 or Article 131 paragraph 1;
 - (3) Execution of excavation under the provisions of Article 98 paragraph 1.
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to hold a public hearing under the pre-

ceding paragraph, he/she shall notify the parties concerned of the reasons for the disposition or measure to be made or taken under the relevant items of the same paragraph, the substance of each disposition or measure, and the date and place of the public hearing, at least ten (10) days in advance, and at the same time shall make a public announcement of the substance of said disposition or measure and of the date and place of the said public hearing.

3. At the public hearing under paragraph 1, the parties concerned or their proxies may express opinions or give explanations, and produce evidence, on behalf of themselves or of the principals.
4. If the parties concerned or their proxies fail to attend the public hearing under paragraph 1 without a justifiable reason, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may effect the disposition or measure mentioned in each of the items of paragraph 1 without holding any public hearing.

(Public Hearing in Case of Procedures for Statements of Disagreement)

Article 156

Adjudication or decisions (excepting adjudication or decisions that are rejections) on requests for investigations, or protest, regarding the dispositions mentioned below, must follow a public hearing, requesting the attendance of the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s) and any participants, or any proxies thereof, held within thirty (30) days of receiving a request for investigation or a written disagreement.

- (1) Permission or rejection of demand for permission for the alteration of existing state or for an act affecting the preservation thereof under the provisions of Article 43 paragraph 1 or Article 125 paragraph 1.
 - (2) Appointment of a custodial body under the provisions of Article 113 paragraph 1 (including cases where applied to Article 133).
2. The person holding a public hearing shall notify the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s) and any participants, of the date and place of the public hearing at least ten (10) days in advance, while making at the same time a public announcement of the substance of the case and of the date and place of the said public hearing.

(Participation)

Article 157

In addition to the person(s) requesting the investigation or protestant(s), participant(s) and any proxies thereof, any interested party to the disposition in question who desires to participate and to express his/her opinion on the occasion of the public hearing under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall make written application for permission to the person holding the said public hearing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Presentation of Evidence, etc.)

Article 158

On the occasion of the public hearing held under the provisions of Article 156 paragraph 1, the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s), the participant(s) and the person(s) participating in the said public

hearing in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, or the proxies of thereof, must be given the opportunity to present evidence and to express opinions in regard to the case concerned.

(Consultation Prior to Final Decision)

Article 159

Adjudication or decisions (excepting adjudication or decisions that are rejections) on requests for investigation, or on protests, involving coordination with the mining or stone-quarrying industry, shall be handed down after consulting with the Environmental Disputes Coordination Commission.

2. Heads of respective administrative organs concerned may give their opinions in regard to the request for investigation, or the protest.

(Procedures)

Article 160

Other than those provided for in Article 156 to the preceding article and in the Administrative Appeal Law (Law No. 160 of 1962), procedures with respect to a request for investigation, or a protest, shall be prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Relation between Statement of Disagreement and Lawsuit)

Article 161

A lawsuit for cancellation of dispositions mentioned in each of the items of Article 156 paragraph 1 shall not be instituted unless an adjudication or decision is reached as to the request for investigation, or the protest, against the disposition in question.

Section 2. Special Provisions regarding the State

(Special Provisions regarding the State)

Article 162

In applying the provisions of the present Law to the State or State organs, special provisions contained in this Section shall have priority.

(Special Provisions regarding the State in Connection with Important Cultural Properties, etc.)

Article 163

When an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape is State property according to the State Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1948), it shall be subjected to the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; however, when any such property is administrative property as prescribed in Article 3 paragraph 2 of the same Law under the custody of a person other than the Minister of Education, Cul-

ture, Sports, Science and Technology, or when there is any special reason to place such a property under the custody of a person other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the question of whether the said property should be placed under the custody of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or under the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall be determined in consultation with the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned and the Minister of Finance.

Article 164

When the transfer of jurisdiction or administrative control is to be made between accounting units belonging to different jurisdictions respecting an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape, for the purpose of placing the said property under the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, it shall be so arranged without compensation notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 of the State Property Law.

Article 165

When any tangible cultural property or tangible folk-cultural property belonging to the State has been designated as a National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, the notice or the certificate of designation to be issued to its owner under the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 (including cases where the same provisions apply mutatis mutandis to Article 78 paragraph 2) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the tangible cultural property or the tangible folk-cultural property concerned. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency who has received the certificate of designation of National Treasure shall send back to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay the certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property previously issued for the same property that has now been designated as a National Treasure.

2. When the designation of a National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property belonging to the State has been annulled, the notice or the certificate of designation to be issued to its owner under the provisions of Article 29 paragraph 2 (including cases where the same applies mutatis mutandis under Article 79 paragraph 2) or paragraph 5 shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of such National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall send back the certificate of designation to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay.
3. When the property owned or possessed by the State has been designated or provisionally designated as a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or when such designation or provisional designation has been annulled, the notice to be issued to the owner or the possessor under the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3

(including cases where the same applies mutatis mutandis under Article 110 paragraph 3 and Article 112 paragraph 4) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of such property.

4. When a property owned or possessed by the State is selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, or where such selection is annulled, the notice to be issued to the owner or the possessor under the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 2, to which the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 apply mutatis mutandis (including cases where the same applies mutatis mutandis to Article 135 paragraph 2) shall be made to the head of the Ministry or Agency having custody of the relevant Important Cultural Landscape.

Article 166

The head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape, shall manage such property in accordance with this Law, and with MEXT Ordinance and the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, issued or given there under.

Article 167

The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument has been newly acquired;
- (2) Where there has been the transfer of jurisdiction or of administrative control respecting any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
- (3) Where any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned has been entirely or partially destroyed, damaged, has deteriorated in condition, or has been lost or stolen;
- (4) Where the location of any Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, is to be changed;
- (5) Where any Important Cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, is to be repaired or restored (excluding the case where consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs must be applied for in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 item (1) of the following Article, or any other cases provided for by MEXT ordinance);
- (6) Where the existing state of any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or any Important Cultural Landscape under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned is to be changed or an act affect-

ing the preservation thereof is to be taken, or where such property is to be exported;

- (7) Where in regard to the land within the designated area of any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, there has been a change in the name of town, lot number, category or acreage.
2. In cases where notices are to be filed under the respective items of the preceding paragraph, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* : the provisions of Article 32 paragraph 1 (including cases where Article 80 and Article 120 apply *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under items (1) and (2) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 33 (including cases where Article 80 and Article 120 apply *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under item (3) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 34 (including cases where Article 80 applies *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under item (4) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 43-2 paragraph 1 and Article 127 paragraph 1 when notices are to be filed under item (5) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 81 paragraph 1 and Article 139 paragraph 1, when notices are to be filed under item (6) of the preceding paragraph; and the provisions of Article 115 paragraph 2, when notices are to be filed under item (7) of the preceding paragraph.
3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary advice on matters regarding which notification has been made under paragraph 1 item (5) or (6).

Article 168

The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall obtain in advance the consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where he/she intends to alter the existing state of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to do any act affecting the preservation thereof;
- (2) Where he/she intends to export any Important Cultural Property, or any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under his/her jurisdiction;
- (3) Where he/she intends to loan, exchange, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under his/her jurisdiction.
2. When any of the State organs other than the head of the Ministry or Agency intend to alter the existing state of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to do any act affecting the preservation thereof it shall obtain in advance the consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
3. In cases coming under paragraph 1 item (1) and the preceding paragraph, the proviso to Article 43 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same Article, as well as the proviso to Article 125 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, in giving consent regarding the steps provided

for in paragraph 1 item (1) or paragraph 2, give necessary advice thereon as a condition to such consent.

5. The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or any other State organ shall duly respect the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs given under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 169

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, give appropriate advice to the head of the Ministry or Agency through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, respecting the following matters:

- (1) Method of custody of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, under his/her jurisdiction;
 - (2) Repair, restoration or preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape under his/her jurisdiction;
 - (3) Provision of facilities necessary for the preservation of the integrity of surroundings of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
 - (4) Display or opening to the public of the Important Cultural Property or the Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under his/her jurisdiction.
2. With respect to the advice under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 5 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
 3. The share of expenses required for the repairs, restoration or measures mentioned in paragraph 1 item (2), or for the provision of facilities mentioned in item (3) of the same paragraph to be undertaken or made on the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs given under the same paragraph, shall be decided by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in consultation with the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned.

Article 170

In any of the cases given in the following items, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may conduct repairs or restoration, or take preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, respecting National Treasures or the Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments belonging to the State. If, in this case, however, the cultural property in question is under the jurisdiction of the head of the Ministry or Agency, other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall consult in advance, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency responsible for the said property respecting the substance of the repairs, restoration or measures, the date of commencement of the work, and other necessary matters; and if the said property is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall secure his/her approval, unless otherwise regulated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

- (1) Where the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned fails to comply with the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, given in regard to the repairs, restoration or measures as provided for in paragraph 1 item (2) of the preceding Article;
- (2) Where it is not deemed appropriate to have the said repairs or restoration or measures undertaken by the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned, in cases where the National Treasure, or the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or has deteriorated, or where there is a fear that such property may be destroyed or damaged, deteriorate, or be stolen.

Article 171

Where the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology deems it necessary for the purpose of designating a State property as National Treasure, Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or selecting a property as Important Cultural Landscape, or for the purpose of determining the condition of the State property designated as such, he/she may demand of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a report necessary for the investigation, or may, except for cases regarding Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, or Important Cultural Landscapes, appoint a person or persons and have them carry out an on-site investigation.

Article 172

Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for the purpose of preservation of State property designated as an Important Cultural Property, as an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, he/she may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person and charge it with the custody necessary for the preservation of such cultural property (including the maintenance of such facilities, equipment or any other objects in the ownership or custody of the State as are needed for the preservation of the said cultural property).

2. In making appointments under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall obtain in advance the consent of the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the cultural property concerned, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, as well as that of the local public body or any other juridical person to be appointed as such.
3. To appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. Any profit raised from the exercise of custody under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall revert to the local public body or any other juridical person concerned.
5. In regard to custody undertaken by a local public body or any other juridical person in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as follows: the provisions

of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32-4 paragraph 1, Articles 33, 34, 35 and 36, Article 47-2 paragraph 3 and Article 54 to the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or of the Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties; and those of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Articles 33 and 35, Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 116 paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 121 and Article 130 to the custody of the Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments.

Article 173

To the annulment of appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article the provisions of Article 32-3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .

Article 174

Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for the purpose of protection of Important Cultural Properties, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, or Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, he/she may have the local public body or any other juridical person appointed to be responsible for custody under the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 1 undertake the repair or restoration of the cultural property concerned.

2. In cases where the local public body or any other juridical person is charged with undertaking the repair or restoration under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* .
3. In regard to the execution of repair or restoration by the local public body or any other juridical person under the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as specified below: the provisions of Article 32-4 paragraph 1 and Article 35 to the repair or restoration of Important Cultural Property or of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, and those of Article 35, Article 116 paragraph 1 and Article 117 to repair or restoration of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

Article 175

The local public body appointed under the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 1 may use without compensation the land or the building which is covered by the designation of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, belonging to the State ownership, within the limits of administrative necessity.

2. The provisions of Article 22 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the State property Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where the land or building may be used under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 176

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to carry out an excavation under the provisions of Article 98 paragraph 1, if the land where the said excavation is to take place is owned by the State or

occupied by any organ of the State, he/she shall consult in advance, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned with respect to the purpose, method and date of commencement of the excavation, and any other matters deemed necessary; however, if the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned is the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, his/her approval shall be secured.

Article 177

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be responsible for custody of any cultural property which has reverted to the National Treasury under the provisions of Article 104 paragraph 1; however, any object which would be better placed under the custody of any other organ for the purpose of preservation or in view of utility shall be transferred to the custody of such more appropriate organ.

(Special Provisions Regarding the State in Connection with Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 178

When tangible cultural properties or tangible folk-cultural properties belonging to the State have been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 57 paragraph 1 or Article 90 paragraph 1, the notice or the certificate of registration to be issued to the owner under the provisions of Article 58 paragraph 1 or 3 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned

2. When the registration of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property belonging to the State has been annulled under the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 to 3 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), the notification to be given to its owner under Article 59 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) shall be made to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property concerned. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall send back the certificate of designation to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay.
3. When a monument owned or possessed by the State is registered according to the provisions of Article 132 paragraph 1, or when such a registration is annulled according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 to paragraph 3 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133, the notification to be issued to the owner or possessor according to the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 132 paragraph 2, or Article 59 paragraph 4 applied *mutatis mutandis*, with changes in wording, to Article 133, shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the relevant Registered Monument.

Article 179

The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency of Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in the following cases:

- (1) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument has been acquired;
 - (2) Where there has been a transfer of jurisdiction or of administrative control with respect to any Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument;
 - (3) Where a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency has been entirely or partially destroyed or damaged, has deteriorated in condition, or been lost or stolen
 - (4) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency is to be relocated;
 - (5) Where the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property is to be altered;
 - (6) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency is to be exported;
 - (7) For Registered Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency, when there is to be any change in position of the land on which they are located, address, category of land or land acreage.
2. When any State organ other than the head of a Ministry or Agency intends to alter the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, it must notify the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
 3. The provisions of Article 32 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to notifications under paragraph 1 items (1) and (2), and likewise the provisions of Article 33 and Article 61 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item (3), and the provisions of Article 62 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item (4), the provisions of Article 64 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3 and Article 133) to notifications under paragraph 1 item 5 and the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 65 (including applications *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item 6, and the provisions of Article 115 paragraph 2 to notifications under paragraph 1 item 7.
 4. The proviso of Article 64 paragraph 1 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to alterations to the existing state under paragraph 1 item (5) and paragraph 2.
 5. When deemed necessary for the protection of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs can, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, state his opinion to the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned, or to State organs other than the heads of the Ministries and Agencies, concerning alterations to the existing state under paragraph 1 item (5) and paragraph 2.

Article 180

When it is deemed necessary to confirm the condition of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, registered Folk-Cultural Property, or Registered Monument belonging to the State, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can demand of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a report necessary

for that investigation.

Article 181

To Registered Tangible Cultural Properties or registered folk-cultural properties belonging to the State, the provisions of Article 60 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive, of Article 63 paragraph 2, and of Article 67 paragraph 3 shall not apply.

2. The provisions of Article 113 through Article 118 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133, do not apply to Registered Monuments belonging to the State.

Section 3. Local Public Bodies and Boards of Education

(Functions of Local Public Bodies)

Article 182

Local public bodies may grant subsidies for expenses required for preservation and utilization of cultural properties, including their custody, repair, restoration and public viewing.

2. Any local public body may, in accordance with its own regulations, designate important items of cultural properties which are located within its own administrative limits and which are not designated by the State as Important Cultural Properties, Important Intangible Cultural Properties, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties or Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, and take necessary measures for their preservation and utilization.
3. In case a local public body has enacted, revised or abolished its own regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or in case it has designated cultural properties or annulled such designation, its Board of Education shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in accordance with MEXT ordinance.

(Consideration with Respect to Local Bonds)

Article 183

With respect to local bonds to be issued by local public bodies as a means of raising necessary funds for carrying out projects aimed at the preservation and utilization of cultural properties, appropriate consideration shall be given, within the limits of laws and regulations, and as far as the financial situation and the financial conditions of the said local public bodies permit.

(Functions Performed by Prefectural or Municipal Boards of Education)

Article 184

The following functions belonging to the competencies of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, with the stipulation of a Cabinet Order, be exercised either in whole or in part by a Board of Education of a prefecture or city.

- (1) Direction and supervision under the provisions of Article 35 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 36 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83, Article 121 paragraph 2 (including cases where the latter paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5) and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 37 paragraph 4 (including the case where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83 and Article 122 paragraph 3). Article 46-2 paragraph 2, Article 74 paragraph 2, Article 77 Paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 91), Article 83, Article 87 paragraph 2, Article 118, Article 120, Article 129 paragraph 2, Article 172 paragraph 5 and Article 174 paragraph 3);
 - (2) Permission for alteration of the existing state or for acts affecting preservation, cancellation of such permission, and orders for suspension of such alteration or acts, under the provisions of Article 43 or Article 125 (excluding permission for major alteration of the existing state, or for acts seriously affecting preservation, and cancellation of such permission);
 - (3) Orders for suspension of public viewing under the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (Article 51-2 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85;
 - (4) Permission for public viewing, or cancellation, or orders for suspension thereof, under the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1, 3, and 4;
 - (5) Investigation or execution of measures necessary there for under the provisions of Article 54 (including cases where the same Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86 and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 55, Article 130 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5), or Article 131;
 - (6) Acceptance of reports submitted in accordance with Article 92 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 93 paragraph 1); instructions and orders in accordance with Article 92, paragraph 2; instructions in accordance with Article 93 paragraph 2; acceptance of notifications stipulated in Article 94 paragraph 1; notifications stipulated in paragraph 2 of the same article; discussions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; advice stipulated in paragraph 4 of the same Article; acceptance of reports stipulated in Article 96 paragraph 1; orders stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 7 of the same Article; hearing of opinions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; extensions of term stipulated in paragraphs 5 and 7 of the same Article; instructions stipulated in paragraph 8 of the same Article; acceptance of notifications stipulated in Article 97 paragraph 1; notifications stipulated in paragraph 2 of the same Article; discussions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; and advice stipulated in paragraph 4 of the same Article.
2. An appeal under the Administrative Appeal Law shall not be possible in response to investigations, or measures necessary for investigations, as stipulated in Article 55 or Article 131, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 5, and performed by a prefectural or municipal Board of Education by virtue of the competence delegated to them under the preceding paragraph.

3. When a prefectural or municipal Board of Education or city acts by virtue of the competence delegated under paragraph 1 to carry out, among the function given in item 6 of the same paragraph, any of the activities stipulated in Article 94 paragraph 1 to paragraph 4 inclusive, or in Article 97 paragraph 1 to paragraph 4 inclusive, neither the provisions of Article 94 paragraph 5, nor Article 97 paragraph 5, shall apply.
4. When a municipal or prefectural Board of Education, performing the functions named in the following list, under the competencies delegated under paragraph 1 (the said functions being limited to self-governance functions stipulated in Article 2 paragraph 8 of the Local Autonomy Law) causes damages, the prefecture or municipality shall indemnify the party suffering the damages, regardless of the stipulations of the said items, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
 - (1) Granting of permission to alter an existing state or carry out an act affecting preservation, as stipulated in Article 43 or in Article 125, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 2 of this Article; Article 43 paragraph 5, or Article 125 paragraph 5.
 - (2) Performance of an investigation or measures necessary for an investigation, as stipulated in Article 55 or in Article 131, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 5 of this Article; Article 55 paragraph 3 or Article 131 paragraph 2.
 - (3) Orders as stipulated in Article 96 paragraph 2, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 6 of this Article, Article 96 paragraph 9.
5. The indemnity amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the municipal or prefectural Board of Education
6. Regarding the indemnity amount stipulated in the previous paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
7. A municipality or prefecture shall be the defendant in a complaint based on the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3, which applies *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph.
8. Requests for investigations regarding dispositions made by a municipal or prefectural Board of Education, by virtue of the competencies delegated under paragraph 1, or other exercises of public competencies related to item 1 statutorily delegated competencies stipulated under Article 2 paragraph 9 item 1 of the Local Autonomy Law shall be directed to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

(Custody of Important Cultural Properties on Display)

Article 185

When stipulated by a Cabinet Order, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may decide to have the Board of Education of a prefecture or designated municipality perform all or a portion of the duties relating to the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties displayed under the provisions of Article 48 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* to Article 85)

2. A Board of Education of a prefecture or designated city performing the duties referred to in the preceding paragraph by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall appoint from among their personnel persons who are to undertake the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties

in question.

(Trust of Execution of Repairs, etc.)

Article 186

With respect to repairs of National Treasures or preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft provided for in Article 38 paragraph 1 or in Article 170, excavation of Buried Cultural Property provided for in Article 98 paragraph 1, restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments or preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft provided for in Article 123 paragraph 1 or in Article 170, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, entrust the municipal or prefectural Boards of Education with the execution of the whole or a part of such matters.

2. In cases where the municipal or prefectural Boards of Education act by virtue of the trust provided for in the preceding paragraph, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: the provisions of Article 39, when all or part of the repairs or measures mentioned in Article 38 paragraph 1 are to be executed; the provisions of Article 39 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 98 paragraph 1, when all or part of the excavation mentioned in Article 98 paragraph 1 is to be executed; the provisions of Article 39 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 128 paragraph 1, when all or part of the restoration or measures mentioned in Article 78 paragraph 1 are to be executed.

(Acceptance of Trust of Custody of Important Cultural Property or Technical Guidance Thereon)

Article 187

Upon request of the owner (the managing body, if such has been appointed) or of the custodian, the prefectural or municipal Board of Education may accept the trust of custody (excluding cases where a custodial body has been appointed), repair or restoration of the Important Cultural Property, of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or give technical guidance thereon.

2. The provisions of Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* , when the municipal or prefectural Board of Education accepts the trust of custody, repair or restoration under the preceding paragraph 1.

(Channel for Presentation of Papers, etc.)

Article 188

Reports and other papers, as well as objects, to be submitted to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the provisions of this Law with regard to the cultural property, shall go through the municipal or prefectural Board of Education concerned.

2. The municipal or prefectural Board of Education, upon receiving the papers and objects mentioned in the

preceding paragraph, shall forward them to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs together with the statement of its own opinions thereon.

3. Notification of orders, advice, instructions and any other kinds of disposition to be issued by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the provisions of this Law with regard to cultural property, shall go through the municipal or prefectural Board of Education; this shall not apply, however, in cases of extreme urgency.

(Presentation of Opinions to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 189

The Boards of Education of Prefectures, or of municipalities, may present their opinions to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concerning the preservation and utilization of the cultural properties which are located within their administrative districts.

(Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council)

Article 190

Any municipal or prefectural Board of Education may, in accordance with its own regulations, have a Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council.

2. The Regional Cultural Properties Council shall, upon inquiry of the prefectural or municipal Board of Education concerned, investigate and deliberate important matters concerning the preservation and utilization of cultural properties as well as make proposals to the said Board of Education with respect to such matters.
3. Particulars concerning the organization and custody of the Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council shall be determined by the regulations of the prefecture or municipality concerned.

(Specialist-Members for Cultural Property Protection)

Article 191

The municipal or prefectural Board of Education may have specialist-members for cultural property protection.

2. The specialist-members for cultural property protection shall from time to time make inspection tours of cultural properties, give guidance and advice to their owners and other related persons in regard to the protection of cultural properties and also undertake educational activities for community people on the spirit of the protection of cultural properties.
3. The specialist-members for cultural property protection shall serve on a part-time basis.

(Classification of Duties)

Article 192

The functions that are to be performed by municipalities or prefectures, by virtue of Article 109 paragraph 3 and 4, which apply mutatis mutandis in Article 110 paragraph 1 and 2, Article 112 paragraph 1, Article 110 paragraph 3, and Article 112 paragraph 4, shall be item 1 statutorily delegated functions stipulated under Article 2 paragraph 9 item 1 of the Local Autonomy Law.

Chapter XIII Penal Provisions

(Criminal Penalties)

Article 193

Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 44, exported any Important Cultural Property without obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding one million (1,000,000) yen.

Article 194

Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 82 exported any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property without obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three (3) years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand (500,000) yen.

Article 195

Any person who has damaged, discarded or concealed any Important Cultural Property shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

2. If the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens to be the owner of the Important Cultural Property in question, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine or minor fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

Article 196

Any person who has altered the existing state of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or by committing any act affecting its preservation destroyed it, damaged it or caused it to deteriorate, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

2. If the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens to be the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument in question, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine or minor fine not exceeding two hundred

thousand (200,000) yen.

Article 197

The person who comes under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

- (1) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 43 or Article 125, altered the existing state of or committed an act affecting the preservation of any Important Cultural Property or any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument without obtaining permission, or without complying with the conditions of such permission, or failed to obey an order issued to the violator to suspend an act of altering the existing state or affecting preservation;
- (2) Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 96 paragraph 2, failed to obey the order of suspension or prohibition of an act which may lead to alteration of the existing state.

Article 198

Persons coming under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) yen;

- (1) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of repair or of any measure for the prevention of destruction, damage or theft of a National Treasure, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2);
- (2) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of excavation, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 98 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2);
- (3) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of restoration or of any measure for the prevention of destruction, damage, deterioration, or theft of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 123 paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2).

Article 199

In case the representative of a juridical person, or the proxy, servant or any other employee of a juridical person or of a natural person has committed any of the offenses mentioned in Articles 193 through the preceding article, in regard to the performance of duties or custody of property, the person who committed the action will be punished, in addition to which, the juridical or natural person will be fined.

Article 200

If a person appointed as responsible for the execution of custody, repairs or restoration of any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, in accordance with the provisions of Article 39 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 47 paragraph 3 (including cases where the latter applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83, Article 123 paragraph 2, Article 186 paragraph 2 or Article 187 paragraph 2), Article 49 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), or Article 185 paragraph 2, has destroyed, damaged or led to the deterioration of the same property or allows it to be stolen, through negligence or serious fault in duty, he/she shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

Article 201

Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has failed to obey without justifiable reasons such orders of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs as may be issued under Article 36 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83 and Article 192 paragraph 5) or Article 37 paragraph 1 pertaining to the custody of an Important Cultural Property or an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or to the repair of a National Treasure;
- (2) Any person who has failed to obey without justifiable reasons such orders of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs as may be issued under the provisions of Article 121 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5) or Article 122 paragraph 1 pertaining to the custody of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to the restoration of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

Article 202

Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has, without justifiable reasons, disobeyed the restrictions, prohibitions or orders for provision of facilities issued under Article 45 paragraph 1;
- (2) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of Article 46 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83), has failed to make the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs an offer of sale to the State or after making the said offer to him/her has transferred the Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property in question to any other party than the State within the period prescribed in paragraph 3 of Article 46 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83), or has given false statements in making an offer of sale under paragraph 1 of Article 46 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis*

under Article 83) or in making an application for approval referred to in the proviso to the same paragraph (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83);

- (3) Any person who has failed to display or open the property concerned to the public, in contravention of the provisions of Article 48 paragraph 4 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 51 paragraph 3 (including cases where the latter paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85)), and Article 85, or who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 51-2 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85), failed to obey the order for suspension or discontinuance of such public viewing;
- (4) Any person who has in violation of the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1, 3, or 4, opened any Important Cultural Property to the public without obtaining permission, or without complying with the conditions of such permission, or failed to obey an order for the suspension of such public viewing;
- (5) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 54 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86 and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 55, Article 68, (including cases where the latter Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 90 paragraph 3 and Article 133), or Article 130 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 131 and Article 140, failed to submit a report or submitted a false report, or has refused, interfered with or evaded the responsible officials' on-site investigation or the execution of measures necessary for such investigation;
- (6) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 2, failed to obey the prohibition or the order for suspension or discontinuance of an act of excavation;
- (7) Any person who has, without justifiable reasons, disobeyed restrictions, prohibitions or orders for provision of facilities issued under the provisions of Article 128 paragraph 1.

Article 203

Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding fifty thousand (50,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has failed to return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology the certificate of designation of an Important Cultural Property or of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or to hand it over to the new owner of the property concerned in violation of the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 5, Article 29 paragraph 4 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 79 paragraph 2), Article 56 paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86), Article 59 paragraph 6 or Article 69 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3);
- (2) Any person who has failed to report or who has submitted a false report in violation of the provisions of Article 31 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 60 paragraph 4, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 80, Article 119 paragraph 2 ((including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 133), Article 32

(including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 60 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 80, Article 120 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133)), Article 33 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 80 and Article 118, and Article 120 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133) Article 172 paragraph 5) Article 34, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 80, Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 43-2 paragraph 1, Article 61 and Article 62 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 64 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90, paragraph 3 and Article 133), Article 65 paragraph 1, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 73, Article 81 paragraph 1, the main text of Article 84 paragraph 1, Article 92 paragraph 1, Article 96 paragraph 1, Article 115 paragraph 2, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 120, Article 133, and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 127 paragraph 1, Article 136, Article 139 paragraph 1).

- (3) Any person who has refused, interfered with or evaded the execution of custody, repair or restoration, or measures necessary for such action, in violation of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 34-3 paragraph 2 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 83), Article 60 paragraph 4, Article 63 paragraph 2, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), and Article 115 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133).

Supplementary Provisions

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1

The date of the enforcement of this Law shall be provided for by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding three (3) months from the day of its promulgation.

(Abolition of Relevant Laws and Orders)

Article 2

The following Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Cabinet Orders are hereby abolished:

National Treasures Preservation Law (Law No. 17 of 1929);

Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc. (Law No. 43 of 1933);

Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Law No. 44 of 1919) ;

Ordinance for the Enforcement of the National Treasures Preservation Law (Imperial Ordinance No. 210 of 1929); Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Imperial Ordinance No. 499 of 1919);

Regulations governing the Organization of the National Treasures Preservation Society (Imperial Ordinance No. 211 of 1929);

Order for the Important Art Objects, etc. Research Council (Cabinet Order No. 251 of 1949);

Order for the Research Council on Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Cabinet Order No. 252 of 1949).

(Transitional Provisions consequential upon Abolition of Laws and Orders)

Article 3

The designation of National Treasures made prior to the enforcement of this Law under the provisions of Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law (excluding the cases where the annulment thereof has been made pursuant to Article 11 paragraph 1 of the same Law) shall be deemed as the designation of Important Cultural Properties under Article 27 paragraph 1 of this Law, and the permission given pursuant to Article 3 or 4 of that Law shall be deemed as permission under Article 43 or 44 of this Law.

2. With respect to the destruction or damage of National Treasures which may have occurred prior to the enforcement of this Law, orders which were given in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law prior to the enforcement of this Law, and subsidies which were granted in accordance with the first part of Article 15 of the same Law prior to the enforcement of this Law, the provisions of Articles 7 to 10 inclusive, the latter part of Article 15, and Article 24 of that Law shall continue to be in force. In this case, "the competent Ministers" in Article 9 paragraph 2 of that same Law shall read "the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties."
3. With regard to the punishment of acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Law, the provisions of the National Treasures Preservation Law, excepting Articles 6 and 23 shall continue to be in force.
4. Any person who owns, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, any National Treasure designated under Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law, shall report to the Commission stating particulars prescribed by the Regulations of the Commission, within three (3) months from the time of the enforcement of this Law.
5. When the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the Commission shall issue to the owner concerned a certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property as prescribed in Article 28 of this Law.
6. Any person who, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 4, has failed to report or has filed a false report shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding five thousand (5,000) yen.
7. The head of the Ministry or Agency having control, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, over any National Treasure designated under Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law shall, within three (3) months from the time of the enforcement of this Law, notify the Commission in writing, stating particulars prescribed by the Regulations of the Commission; however, this shall not apply if otherwise provided for by the Regulations of the Commission.
8. When the notification has been made according to the preceding paragraph, the Commission shall issue to

the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property as prescribed in Article 28 of this Law.

Article 4

With respect to the objects classified under the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc. up to the time of the enforcement of this Law, the old Law shall continue to be in force for the time being. In this case, the affairs concerning the operation of that Law shall be conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and "the National Treasures" occurring therein shall read "the Important Cultural Properties under the provisions of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties" "the competent Minister" reading "the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs" and "designate the same objects as National Treasures in accordance with Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law" reading "the preceding Article."

2. The Council for Cultural Affairs shall, in response to the consultation instituted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, undertake for the time being investigations and deliberations respecting matters concerning the annulment of recognition under Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc., and shall submit to the said Commissioner such proposals as may be deemed necessary with reference to these matters.
3. With respect to the operation of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc., the provisions of Article 188 of the present Law shall for the time being apply *mutatis mutandis*

Article 5

The designation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments made prior to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (excepting cases where the designation has been annulled) shall be regarded as designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 90 paragraph 1 of this Law; provisional designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the said old Law (excepting cases where the designation has been annulled) shall be regarded as provisional designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1 of this Law; and permission given in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the said old Law shall be regarded as permission given in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 1 of this Law.

2. With respect to orders issued or dispositions made prior to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments, the provisions of Article 4 of the said Law and of Article 4 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the said Law shall continue to be in force. In this case, "the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, and Science" occurring in Article 4 of the said Ordinance shall read "the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties."
3. For punishment of acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Law, the Law for the Preservation of

Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments shall continue to be in force.

(Former National Museums)

Article 6

Unless otherwise provided for by Laws (including orders there under) the former National Museums and the personnel there of (excepting the Research Institutes of Art and personnel thereof) shall be the National Museums and the personnel thereof under this Law and the Research Institutes of Art attached to the former National Museums and the personnel thereof shall be the Research Institutes and the personnel thereof under this Law, and shall retain their respective identities.

2. The Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties under this Law shall be able to use the name of "Research Institute of Art," with respect to the researches and studies equivalent to those managed by the Research Institutes of Art attached to the former National Museums.

(Interest-free National Subsidies)

Article 7

For those owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties eligible for subsidies under the provisions of Article 35, paragraph 1, the government shall loan at no interest part of the funds required for costs related to eligible items under Article 2, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Special Measures Law concerning the Promotion of Social Capital Adjustment Utilizing Revenues from Sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation Shares, within the limitations of the budget.

- 2) The term for repayment of government loans mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be no longer than five years, as established by cabinet order.
- 3) Matters other than those established under the preceding paragraph, the method of repayment for loans under the provisions of paragraph 1, extension of the term of repayment, or other matters related to repayment, shall be established by cabinet order.
- 4) When the government extends a loan to the owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties according to the provisions of paragraph 1, an amount equivalent to the amount of the loan shall be granted as a subsidy for the custody of the Important Cultural Property which is the object of the loan in question; that subsidy shall be granted, in an amount equivalent to the amount loaned, when the loan is repaid.
- 5) In cases where the repayment date established based on the provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 for interest-free loans received by owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties under the provisions of paragraph 1 has been extended (excluding cases established by cabinet order), regarding application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, that repayment shall be considered to have been done when the relevant repayment date arrives.
- 6) In cases where the government extends a no-interest loan based on the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply with the following changes in wording: in Article 35 paragraph 2, the word

“grant” shall read “lend”, “subsidy” shall read “loan”, “custody or repair” shall read “custody”, and in paragraph 3 of the same article, “grant” shall read “lend”, “custody or repair” shall read “custody”.

Appendix5b. English summaries of relevant laws and standards in relation to buffer zones

b-1. Landscape Act

Landscape Act

(Act No. 110, 2004)

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Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1

The purpose of this Act is to build a beautiful and dignified national land, to create an attractive and comfortable living environment, and to bring into being unique and vibrant communities, by formulating landscape plans and taking other comprehensive measures to facilitate the formation of good landscapes in Japan's urban and rural districts, thereby improving the lives of the citizenry and contributing to the growth of the national economy and to the sound development of the community.

(Basic Philosophy)

Article 2

- (1) In view of the fact that good landscapes are essential for the formation of a beautiful, dignified national land and the creation of an attractive and comfortable living environment, every effort must be made to maintain and preserve good landscapes so that the present and future citizens can enjoy the benefits of landscapes as the common property of the people of Japan.
- (2) In view of the fact that good landscapes are formed by harmony between the nature, history, and culture of an area and people's lifestyles and economic and other activities, every effort must be made to maintain and preserve good landscapes by promoting land uses that help achieve such harmony under proper restraint.
- (3) In view of the fact that good landscapes are closely related to the specific characteristics of an area, every effort must be made to form diverse landscapes so that the uniqueness and distinctiveness of each area are enhanced, taking into consideration the opinions of the local residents.
- (4) In view of the fact that good landscapes play a significant role in promoting tourism and other interregional exchange, a concerted effort must be made by local governments, local businesses, and local residents to enhance regional vitality.
- (5) Efforts to form good landscapes must be made with the aim not only of preserving existing good landscapes, but also of creating good landscapes.

(Responsibilities of the National Government)

Article 3

- (1) The national government is responsible for formulating and implementing comprehensive measures to form

good landscapes in accordance with the basic philosophy prescribed in the preceeding Article (hereinafter referred to as the "Basic Philosophy").

- (2) The national government shall endeavor to help people gain a deeper understanding of the Basic Philosophy through measures such as enlightening the people and disseminating knowledge about the formation of good landscapes.

(Responsibilities of Local Governments)

Article 4

Local governments are responsible for the formulation and implementation of measures that are suitable for the various natural and social conditions of the area concerned, in order to promote the formation of good landscapes in accordance with the Basic Philosophy, taking into consideration the respective duties of the national and local governments.

(Responsibilities of Local Businesses)

Article 5

Local businesses shall endeavor to form good landscapes in accordance with the Basic Philosophy in their land use and other business activities, and to cooperate with the national and local governments in connection with the measures for developing good landscapes taken by the national and local governments.

(Responsibilities of Local Residents)

Article 6

Local residents shall endeavor not only to gain a deeper understanding of the formation of good landscapes and take an active part in developing good landscapes in accordance with the Basic Philosophy, but also to cooperate with the national and local governments in connection with the measures for developing good landscapes taken by the national and local governments.

(Definitions)

Article 7

- (1) The term "Landscape Administration Body" as used in this Act means the relevant designated city, for the areas of a designated city as under Article 252-19, paragraph (1), of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as a "Designated City"); the relevant core city, for the ar-

areas of a core city as under Article 252-22, paragraph (1) of the Act (hereinafter in this paragraph and Article 98, paragraph (1), referred to as a "Core City"); or the relevant prefecture, for other areas; however, this term means the relevant municipality, for the areas of a municipality other than an Designated City or Core City, which handles any of the duties prescribed in Section 1 to Section 4 of Chapter II, Chapter IV, and Chapter V of this Act pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1), (referred to as "Landscape Administration Duties" in the Article).

- (2) The term "Building" as used in this Act means a building as prescribed in Article 2, item (i) of the Building Standards Act (Act No. 201 of 1950).
- (3) The term "Outdoor Advertisement" as used in this Act means an outdoor advertisement as prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (1), of the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Act No. 189 of 1949).
- (4) The term "Public Facility" as used in this Act means a road, river, park, plaza, coast, port or harbor, fishing port, or other public-use facility specified by Cabinet Order.
- (5) The term "National Park" as used in this Act means a national park as prescribed in Article 2, item (ii) of the Natural Parks Act (Act No. 161 of 1957), and the term "Quasi-National Park" means a quasi-national park as prescribed in Article 2, item (iii) of the Act.
- (6) The term "City Planning Area" as used in this Act means a city planning area as prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (2), of the City Planning Act (Act No. 100 of 1968), and the term "Quasi-City-Planning Area" means a quasi-city-planning area as prescribed in the same paragraph of the Act.

Chapter II Landscape Plan and Measures Based on Them

Section 1 Formulation, etc. of Landscape Plans

(Landscape Plans)

Article 8

- (1) A Landscape Administration Body may formulate a plan for the formation of a good landscape (hereinafter referred to as a "Landscape Plan") for an area of land (including water surface; the same shall apply in the rest of this paragraph, Article 11, and Article 14, paragraph (2)) that falls under any of the categories listed below in an urban city, rural town, or other populated area or settlement, and in any area that integrally forms a landscape together with these:

- (i) an area of land where it is found that an existing good landscape needs to be preserved;
 - (ii) an area of land where, based on the nature, history, culture, etc., of the region, it is found that a landscape that suits the characteristics of the region needs to be formed;
 - (iii) an area of land that is a center of interregional exchange, where it is found that a landscape that contributes to promoting such exchange needs to be formed;
 - (iv) an area of land where a project for the development of urban residential land or the construction or improvement of a Building or its site will be or has been carried out, where it is found that a new good landscape needs to be created; or
 - (v) an area of land where an undesirable landscape is likely to be formed, judging from the trends of local land use, etc..
- (2) A Landscape Plan must specify the following:
- (i) the area covered by the Landscape Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "Landscape Planning Area");
 - (ii) matters related to restrictions on actions so as to favor the formation of good landscapes;
 - (iii) a policy for designating structures of landscape importance under Article 19, paragraph (1), and trees of landscape importance under Article 28, paragraph (1) (only if structures or trees eligible for such designations are located in the relevant Landscape Planning Area);
 - (iv) any of the following that is necessary for the formation of a good landscape:
 - (a) matters related to restrictions of actions in connection with the display of Outdoor Advertisements or the installation of objects for the display of Outdoor Advertisements;
 - (b) matters related to the development of a road under the Road Act (Act No. 180 of 1952), river under the River Act (Act No. 167 of 1964), urban park under the Urban Parks Act (Act No. 79 of 1956), Tsunami Defense Facility under the Act on Regional Development for Tsunami Disaster Prevention (Act No. 123 of 2011), coast in a coastal conservation area, etc. (meaning a coastal conservation area, etc. as defined in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Coast Act (Act No. 101 of 1956); the same shall apply hereinafter), port under the Port and Harbor Act (Act No. 218 of 1950), fishing port under the Act on the Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds (Act No. 137 of 1950), facility related to a park project under the Natural Parks Act (limited to a project implemented by the national government or a public body prescribed in Article 10, paragraph (2) of the Act), or any other Public Facility specified by Cabinet Order (hereinafter referred to as a "Specified Public Facility") that is important for the formation of a good landscape (hereinafter referred to as a "Public Facility of Landscape Importance");

- (c) any of the following criteria for a Public Facility of Landscape Importance which are necessary for the formation of a good landscape:
 - 1. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 32, paragraph (1) or (3) of the Road Act;
 - 2. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 24, Article 25, Article 26, paragraph (1), or Article 27, paragraph (1) of the River Act (including the cases where these provisions are applied *mutatis mutandis* under Article 100, paragraph (1), of the Act);
 - 3. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Urban Parks Act or Article 6, paragraph (1) or (3) of the Act;
 - 4. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 22, paragraph (1), or Article 23, paragraph (1) of the Act on Regional Development of Tsunami Disaster Prevention;
 - 5. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 7, paragraph (1), Article 8, paragraph (1), Article 37-4, or Article 37-5 of the Coast Act;
 - 6. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 37, paragraph (1) of the Port and Harbor Act; or
 - 7. criteria for the permission referred to in Article 39, paragraph (1) of the Act on the Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds.
 - (d) basic matters related to the formulation of a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion area development plan under Article 55, paragraph (1); or
 - (e) criteria for the permission under Article 20, paragraph (3), Article 21, paragraph (3), or Article 22, paragraph (3) of the Natural Parks Act (limited to the permission for the actions specified by Cabinet Order) which are necessary for the formation of a good landscape (limited to when the relevant Landscape Planning Area includes an area in a National or Quasi-National Park).
- (3) In addition to what is listed in each item of the preceding paragraph, a Landscape Administration Body shall endeavor to formulate policies concerning the formation of a good landscape in the relevant Landscape Planning Area.
- (4) Among the matters related to restrictions on actions which are referred to in paragraph (2), item (ii), the following must be specified in accordance with the criteria prescribed by Cabinet Order:
- (i) if it is necessary for Ordinance under Article 16, paragraph (1), item (iv) to specify an action that requires the notification referred to in the same paragraph, the action which is required to be specified in the Ordinance;
 - (ii) any of the following restrictions that are necessary as criteria for regulations or measures under the

provisions of Article 16, paragraph (3) or (6) or Article 17, paragraph (1):

- (a) restrictions on the shape, color, or other design feature (hereinafter referred to as "Design Feature") of a Building or structure (meaning a structure other than a Building; the same shall apply hereinafter);
 - (b) the maximum or minimum height limit of a Building or structure;
 - (c) restrictions on a wall location or the minimum site area of a Building; or
 - (d) any other restrictions for the formation of a good landscape in connection with each of the actions requiring the notification referred to in Article 16, paragraph (1).
- (5) A Landscape Plan must be consistent with all plans formulated pursuant to Acts on national land plans or regional plans, including but not limited to the National Spatial Plan, National Central Region Development Plan, Kinki Region Development Plan, Chubu Region Development Plan, Hokkaido Comprehensive Development Plan, Okinawa Promotion Plan, as well as with all national plans for facilities such as roads, rivers, railways, ports, and airports.
- (6) A Landscape Plan must be consistent with the Basic Environment Plan (including the pollution prevention plan for the relevant Landscape Planning Area if such a plan has been formulated) prescribed in Article 15, paragraph (1) of the Environment Basic Act (Act No. 91 of 1993).
- (7) A Landscape Plan formulated for a City Planning Area must comply with the policy for the improvement, development, and preservation of the City Planning Area as prescribed in Article 6-2, paragraph (1) of the City Planning Act.
- (8) A Landscape Plan formulated by a municipality acting as a Landscape Administration Body must conform to the municipality's basic scheme for construction established by resolution of the assembly thereof, and a Landscape Plan formulated for a City Planning Area or a Quasi-City Planning Area must conform to the basic policy under the city plan of the municipality as referred to in Article 18-2, paragraph (1) of the City Planning Act.
- (9) The matters listed in paragraph (2), item (iv), (b) and (c) which are specified in a Landscape Plan must conform to the policies or plans for the development or management of public facilities prescribed by Cabinet Order, for the relevant type of public facilities of landscape importance.
- (10) In a Landscape Plan that specifies the matters listed in paragraph (2), item (iv), (d), the matters listed in item (i) and item (iv), (d) of the paragraph, and the matters prescribed in paragraph (3) must conform to the basic policy for the development of the agricultural promotion area prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (1), of the Act on the Development of Agricultural Promotion Areas (Act No. 58 of 1969), and a Landscape

Plan formulated by a municipality acting as a Landscape Administration Body must conform to the agricultural promotion area development plan (an agricultural promotion area development plan formulated pursuant to the provision of Article 8, paragraph (1), of the Act; the same shall apply hereinafter).

- (11) The matters listed in paragraph (2), item (iv), (e) which are specified in a Landscape Plan must conform to the park plan as prescribed in Article 2, item (v), of the Natural Parks Act.

(Formulation Process)

Article 9

- (1) Before seeking to formulate a Landscape Plan, a Landscape Administration Body shall take measures necessary for reflecting the opinions of local residents, such as holding a public hearing.
- (2) Before seeking to formulate a Landscape Plan, a Landscape Administration Body shall hear the opinions of the relevant prefectural city planning council (or the relevant municipal city planning council, if any) with respect to any part of the plan related to the relevant City Planning Area or Quasi-City Planning Area.
- (3) Before seeking to formulate a Landscape Plan, a prefecture acting as a Landscape Administration Body shall hear the opinions of the municipality in question.
- (4) Before seeking to specify any of the matters listed in paragraph (2), item (iv), (b) and (c), of the preceding Article in a Landscape Plan, a Landscape Administration Body shall consult with the manager (excluding a Landscape Administration Body) of the relevant Public Facility of Landscape Importance pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or the Ministry of the Environment, and must obtain the manager's consent therefor.
- (5) Before seeking to specify any of the matters listed in paragraph (2), item (v), (e), of the preceding Article in a Landscape Plan, the Landscape Administration Body shall consult with the manager of the relevant National Park or Quasi-National Park (meaning the Minister of the Environment for a National Park, or the prefectural governor for a Quasi-National Park; the same shall apply hereinafter) with respect to the matters, and must obtain the manager's consent therefor.
- (6) When a Landscape Administration Body has formulated a Landscape Plan, the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice to that effect and make the plan available for public inspection at its office pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or the Ministry of the Environment.
- (7) The provisions of each of the preceding paragraphs do not preclude the Landscape Administration Body

from stipulating, by Ordinance, any necessary provisions on the matters involved in the Landscape Plan formulation process (limited to those not violating the provisions of each of the preceding paragraphs).

- (8) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis to any change in a Landscape Plan.

(Request by the Manager of a Specified Public Facility)

Article 10

- (1) The manager of a Specified Public Facility may request a Landscape Administration Body that is formulating or seeking to formulate a Landscape Plan, to specify the matters listed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (b) or (c) for a Specified Public Facility under the manager's management and within the Landscape Planning Area under the Landscape Administration Body's Landscape Plan (or an area that will become a Landscape Planning Area under the Landscape Plan that the Landscape Administration Body seeks to formulate), with such Specified Public Facility as a Public Facility of Landscape Importance in the Landscape Plan. In this case, an indicative draft of the part of the Landscape Plan related to the request must accompany the request.
- (2) The manager of a Public Facility of Landscape Importance specified in a Landscape Plan may request the relevant Landscape Administration Body to add or modify a matter listed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (b) or (c) in the Landscape Plan. In this case, the provisions of the second sentence of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis.
- (3) If the Landscape Administration Body has received a request referred to in either of the preceding two paragraphs, it must respect this.

(Proposal by Local Residents, etc.)

Article 11

- (1) A person who holds a right of ownership in land or a perfected right of superficies or land lease right for the purpose of possession of a building (excluding any right that has clearly been established for temporary use, such as a right to the use of temporary facilities; hereinafter referred as a "Land Lease Right") (hereinafter in this Article such person is referred to as a "Landowner"), in an area of land as prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1), which comprises a group of lands of at least the size specified by Cabinet Order, which, as a unit, are suitable for the integrated formation of a good landscape, may singly or jointly with others propose the formulation or modification of a Landscape Plan to the relevant Landscape Administration Body.

In this case, an indicative draft of the Landscape Plan in connection with the proposal must accompany the proposal.

- (2) A specified nonprofit Organization as defined in Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Act to Promote Specified Non-profit Activities (Act No. 7 of 1998), general incorporated association, or general incorporated foundation established for the purpose of carrying out activities to promote community buildings, or an organization set forth as equivalent to the foregoing by Ordinance of a Landscape Administration Body may propose the formulation or modification of a Landscape Plan to the Landscape Administration Body for the land areas referred to in the preceding paragraph. In this case, the provisions of the second sentence of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- (3) A proposal under the preceding two paragraphs (hereinafter referred to as a "Planning Proposal") must be made as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or the Ministry of the Environment if the consent of two-thirds or more (limited to when the total parcel areas (excluding any land owned by the national government or a local government that is used for a Public Facility; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) owned by the consenting persons and the total parcel areas over which the consenting persons hold Land Lease Rights add up to two-thirds or more of the total of parcel areas owned by the Landowners and parcel areas subject to Land Lease Rights within the areas concerned) of the Landowners in the areas of land covered by the draft of the Landscape Plan has been obtained.

(Judgment of Landscape Administration Bodies on Planning Proposals, etc.)

Article 12

When a Planning Proposal has been made to a Landscape Administration Body, the Landscape Administration Body shall without delay judge whether or not the Landscape Plan needs to be formulated or modified in light of the Planning Proposal and, if the Landscape Administration Body finds it necessary to formulate or modify a Landscape Plan as proposed, the Landscape Administration Body shall draw a draft for such plan or modification.

(Submission of a Draft Plan based on a Planning Proposal to the Prefectural City Planning Council, etc.)

Article 13

When a Landscape Administration Body seeks to formulate or modify a Landscape Plan in light of a Planning Proposal pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Article, if the formulation or modification of the Landscape

Plan would bring into being a part of the indicative draft of the Landscape Plan based on the Planning Proposal, the Landscape Administration Body shall submit the indicative draft of the Landscape Plan based on the Planning Proposal to the Prefectural City Planning Council or Municipal City Planning Council whose opinion on the draft Landscape Plan is sought pursuant to Article 9, paragraph (2).

(Measures to Be Taken If a Landscape Plan Is Not Formulated, etc. Based on a Planning Proposal)

Article 14

- (1) If a Landscape Administration Body has judged pursuant to the provisions of Article 12 that it is unnecessary to formulate or modify a Landscape Plan based on a Planning Proposal, the Landscape Administration Body shall without delay notify the person who made the Planning Proposal of the judgment and the reason therefor.
- (2) Before seeking to file the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph concerning any land in a City Planning Area or Quasi-City Planning Area, a Landscape Administration Body shall submit the draft of the Landscape Plan based on the relevant Planning Proposal to the Prefectural City Planning Council (or the Municipal City Planning Council, if any, in the municipality acting as the Landscape Administration Body) and hear the opinions of the Council.

(Landscape Council)

Article 15

- (1) A Landscape Administration Body, the manager of a Public Facility of Landscape Importance specified in a Landscape Plan, and a Landscape Development Organization designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 92, paragraph (1) (including the relevant municipality if the Landscape Administration Body is a prefecture or the manager of a National Park, etc., if any area of National Park or Quasi-National Park is included in the relevant Landscape Planning Area; hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "Landscape Administration Body, etc.") may jointly form a landscape committee (hereinafter in this Article referred to as the "Committee") in order to hold consultations necessary for the formation of a good landscape in a Landscape Planning Area. In this case, if the Landscape Administration Body, etc. finds it necessary, it may include relevant administrative organs or tourism-related organizations, organizations related to commerce and industry, organizations related to agriculture, forestry and fishery, business operators providing public utilities such as electricity, telecommunications, and railway services, local residents, and any other person or persons who are engaged in activities to promote the development of a good landscape, as Committee

members.

- (2) If the Committee finds it necessary, it may seek cooperation including, but not limited to, statements of opinions and explanations from any relevant administrative organ or business operator other than a Committee member.
- (3) A Committee member must respect the outcome of any consultation on the matters agreed upon at a Committee meeting that is held for the purpose of consultation prescribed in the first sentence of paragraph (1).
- (4) All matters necessary for the operation of the Committee other than those prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs are determined by the Committee.

Section 2: Regulation, etc. of Actions

(Notification and Recommendation, etc.)

Article 16

- (1) Before seeking to engage in any of the following actions in a Landscape Planning Area, the person seeking to do so shall, pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (or to Ordinance of the Landscape Administration Body, for an action set forth in item (iv); the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article), notify the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body of the type, place, design, construction method, and scheduled date of the commencement of the action, as well as other matters specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism:
 - (i) the construction, extension, reconstruction, or relocation of a Building, the repair, or remodeling that alters the appearance of a Building, or a color change (hereinafter referred to as "Building, etc.");
 - (ii) the construction, extension, reconstruction, or relocation of a structure, the repair or remodeling that alters the appearance of a structure, or a color change (hereinafter referred to as "Construction, etc.");
 - (iii) a development activity prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (12) of the City Planning Act or any other action specified by Cabinet Order;
 - (iv) an action other than what is listed in the preceding three items, which is specified by Ordinance of the Landscape Administration Body in accordance with the Landscape Plan, as an action that may adversely affect the formation of a good landscape.
- (2) Before seeking to modify a matter specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport,

and Tourism for which the notification provided for in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the person who has filed such notification shall file a notification to that effect with the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body.

- (3) If a notification under the preceding two paragraphs has been filed and the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body finds that the action under the notification does not comply with a restriction on the action which has been specified in the Landscape Plan, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may recommend the person who filed such notification to take necessary measures including but not limited to design changes in connection with the action.
- (4) A recommendation under the preceding paragraph must be made within thirty days after the date that the notification under the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2) was filed.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, a notification prescribed in paragraph (1) is not required to be filed for an action in which a national agency or a local government engages. In this case, before seeking to engage in an action that requires the notification referred to in the paragraph, the relevant national agency or the relevant local government shall inform the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body to that effect.
5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, a notification prescribed in paragraph (1) is not required to be filed for an action in which a national agency or a local government engages. In this case, before seeking to engage in an action that requires the notification referred to in the paragraph, the relevant national agency or the relevant local government shall inform the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body to that effect.
- (6) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body, upon being informed as prescribed in the second sentence of the preceding paragraph, recognizes the necessity for the formation of a good landscape, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may seek a consultation with the relevant national agency or the relevant local government concerned to the extent necessary for the discussion of measures to be taken in order to make the planned action comply with the restrictions specified in the Landscape Plan.
- (7) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not apply to the following actions:
 - (i) routine management activity, a minor action, or any other action specified by Cabinet Order;
 - (ii) an action that is taken as a necessary emergency measure in the event of an extraordinary disaster;
 - (iii) an action engaged in for a structure of landscape importance after the permission under Article 22, paragraph (1) has been obtained;
 - (iv) an action engaged in for the development of a Public Facility of Landscape Importance, with re-

spect to which the matters set forth in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (b) have been specified in a Landscape Plan;

- (v) an action for a Public Facility of Landscape Importance, which is engaged in after permission prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c), 1 through 7 (limited to permission whose criteria are specified in a Landscape Plan) has been obtained;
- (vi) a development action prescribed in Article 15-2, paragraph (1) of the Act on the Development of Agricultural Promotion Areas, which is carried out in an agricultural land area (meaning an agricultural land area as prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act) within an area referred to in Article 55, paragraph (2), item (i), after the permission prescribed in the same paragraph has been obtained;
- (vii) an action engaged in within the area of a National Park or Quasi-National Park after the permission prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (e) (limited to permission whose criteria are specified in a Landscape Plan) has been obtained;
- (viii) the Building, etc. of a Building in a landscape district as prescribed in Article 61, paragraph (1) (referred to as a "Landscape District" in the following item);
- (ix) the Construction, etc. of a structure in a Landscape District, if all restrictions on the Construction, etc. of structures specified in the Landscape Plan, have been specified by Ordinance for Restrictions on Structures in Landscape Districts referred to in Article 72, paragraph (2);
- (x) the modification of the shape or character of land zoning; the construction, reconstruction, or extension of a Building; or any other action specified by Cabinet Order and carried out within the area of a district plan, etc. (meaning a district plan, etc., as prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (9), of the City Planning Act; the same shall apply hereinafter) (such area is limited to one that is specified in a district development plan (meaning a district development plan as prescribed in Article 12-5, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act; the same shall apply in Article 76, paragraph (1)); a district development plan for specified buildings (meaning a district development plan for specified buildings as prescribed in Article 32, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act to Facilitate the Development of Disaster Prevention Zones in Populated Urban Areas (Act No. 49 of 1997); the same shall apply in Article 76, paragraph (1)); the district development plan for disaster prevention zone development (meaning the district development plan for disaster prevention zone development as prescribed in Article 32, paragraph (2), item (ii) of the same Act; the same shall apply in Article 76, paragraph (1)); a district development plan for the maintenance and enhancement of historic scenery (mean-

ing a district development plan for the maintenance and enhancement of historic scenery as prescribed in Article 31, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act on the Maintenance and Improvement of Historic Scenery in a Region (Act No. 40 of 2008; the same shall apply in Article 76, paragraph (1)); a roadside district development plan (meaning a roadside district development plan as prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act on the Improvement of Areas along Trunk Roads (Act No. 34 of 1980); the same shall apply in Article 76, paragraph (1)); or a rural district development plan (meaning a rural district development plan as prescribed in Article 5, paragraph (3) of the Rural District Development Act (Act No. 63 of 1987); the same shall apply in Article 76, paragraph (1)).

- (xi) any other action that is specified by Cabinet Order or Ordinance of a Landscape Administration Body.

(Modification Orders, etc.)

Article 17

- (1) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds it to be necessary for the formation of a good landscape, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may order a person who seeks to engage in or who has engaged in a specified action subject to notification (meaning an action requiring the notification referred to in paragraph (1), item (i) or (ii) of the preceding Article, which is specified by Ordinance of the relevant Landscape Administration Body; the same shall apply in paragraph (7) of this Article and paragraph (1) of the following Article) that does not comply with a restriction on the Design Features of a Building or structure which has been prescribed in a Landscape Plan, to take necessary measures including but not limited to modifying the design for the relevant action, to the extent necessary in order to make the action comply with the restrictions. In this case, the provisions of paragraph (3) of the preceding Article do not apply.
- (2) The disposition referred to in the preceding paragraph may only be issued to a person who has filed a notification referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of the preceding Article within thirty days from the day on which the notification is filed.
- (3) If the Design Features of a Building, structure, or a part of thereof under a notification referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of the preceding Article or a part thereof is required as an obligation pursuant to the provisions of any other law or regulation stipulated by Cabinet Order, the disposition referred to in paragraph (1) must not interfere with the fulfillment of the obligation.
- (4) If a notification referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of the preceding Article has been filed and it is necessary

to conduct an on-site investigation or if there are reasonable grounds for the head of a Landscape Administration Body being unable to issue the disposition referred to in paragraph (1) within the period prescribed in paragraph (2), the head of the Landscape Administration Body may extend the period prescribed in paragraph (2) for up to ninety days, during the time that the reason exists. In this case, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall, within the period prescribed in paragraph (2), notify the person who filed the notification referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of the preceding Article of that effect, the extension period, and the grounds therefor.

- (5) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may order a person who has violated a disposition referred to in paragraph (1) or a person who has succeeded to the rights to the relevant Building or structure from a person who has violated such a disposition, to restore the Building or structure to its original state, setting a reasonable period of time therefor, or may take necessary alternative measures if restoration to the original state is extremely difficult, to the extent necessary in order to make a Building or structure conform to the restrictions on its Design Features which have been specified in the Landscape Plan.
- (6) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body seeks to order restoration to the original state or take a necessary alternative measure pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as "Restoration, etc." in this Article), and is without fault in being unable to ascertain the person that should be ordered to carry out the Restoration, etc., the head of the Landscape Administration Body may carry out the Restoration, etc., or order or commission another party to carry out the Restoration, etc., at the expense of that person. In this case, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give advance public notice that the person must carry out the Restoration, etc. within a reasonable period specified by the head of the Landscape Administration Body, and that if the person does not carry out the Restoration, etc. within the period, the Restoration, etc. will be carried out by the head of the Landscape Administration Body or by a party ordered or commissioned to do so by the head of the Landscape Administration Body.
- (7) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may, either have a person who has been ordered to take necessary measures pursuant to paragraph (1) report the progress of the measures and other necessary matters, or have an employee or employees of the Landscape Administration Body enter the site of the relevant Building or the plot of land on which the relevant structure is located, and inspect the progress of the specified action subject to notification or investigate the influence on the landscape caused by the specified action subject to notification, to the extent necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of paragraph (1).
- (8) A person seeking to carry out a Restoration, etc. pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (6) and a person who conducts an on-site inspection or on-site investigation pursuant to the provisions of the preceding

paragraph shall carry a certificate of identity and present the same at the request of the persons concerned.

- (9) The authority for on-site inspection or on-site investigation under the provisions of paragraph (7) may not be construed as authority granted for the purposes of criminal investigation.

(Restriction on Beginning an Action)

Article 18

- (1) A person who has filed a notification under the provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1) or (2) may not begin the action under the notification (excluding any action related to pit excavation or other construction work specified by Cabinet Order; the same shall apply in Article 103, item (iv)) until after thirty days (or, if the period prescribed in paragraph (2) of the Article with respect to the specified action subject to notification has been extended pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) of the same Article, the extended period) have passed since the day on which the Landscape Administration Body received the notification; however, this shall not apply to any specified action subject to notification that is carried out under an order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) of the preceding Article.
- (2) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds that an action under a notification under Article 16, paragraph (1) or (2) does not interfere with the formation of a good landscape, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may shorten the period prescribed in the main clause of the preceding paragraph.

Section 3: Structures, etc. of Landscape Importance

Subsection 1: Designation, etc. of Structures of Landscape Importance

(Designation of Structures of Landscape Importance)

Article 19

- (1) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may designate a structure (including land and other objects forming a single good landscape together with the structure; the same shall apply hereinafter in this Section) that is important for the formation of a good landscape in a Landscape Planning Area and that satisfies the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism as a structure of landscape importance, in accordance with the policy for the designation of structures of landscape importance that has been specified in a Landscape Plan (referred to in paragraph (3) of the following Article as the "Designation Policy").

- (2) Before seeking to give the designation under the preceding paragraph, the head of a Landscape Administration Body shall hear the opinion of the owner (or all of the owners if there are two or more owners; the same shall apply in paragraph (2) of the following Article and Article 21, paragraph (1)) of the structure that the head of a Landscape Administration Body seeks to designate.
- (3) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to a structure that has been designated or provisionally designated as a National Treasure; an Important Cultural Property; a Natural Monument of Special Historic Site and Special Place of Scenic Beauty; or a Natural Monument of Historic Site and Place of Scenic Beauty under the provisions of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties (Act No. 214 of 1950).

(Proposal for Designation of Structures of Landscape Importance)

Article 20

- (1) If the owner of a structure in a Landscape Planning Area finds that the structure is important for the formation of a good landscape and satisfies the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism which are referred to in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the owner of the structure may, pursuant to the relevant Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, propose to the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body that the structure be designated as a structure of landscape importance. In this case, if the structure has any owner other than the owner making the proposal for the structure, all other owners' consent must be obtained in advance.
- (2) If a Landscape Development Organization designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 92, paragraph (1), (hereinafter in this Section and Section 5 referred to as a "Landscape Development Organization") finds that a structure in a Landscape Planning Area is important for the formation of a good landscape and satisfies the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism which are referred to in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the Landscape Development Organization may, after obtaining the consent of the owner of the structure, propose to the head of the relevant Landscape Administration Body that the structure be designated as a structure of landscape importance.
- (3) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body, upon evaluating the structure in a proposal under the preceding two paragraphs against the Designation Policy and the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism which are referred to in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, etc., has judged that the structure does not need to be designated as a structure of landscape importance, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall notify the person that made the proposal of that judgment and the reason therefor without delay.

(Notice, etc. of Designation)

Article 21

- (1) When the head of a Landscape Administration Body has designated a structure of landscape importance pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (1), the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall immediately notify the owner of the structure of landscape importance (or, if the designation is based on a proposal made pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, the owner of the structure of landscape importance and the Landscape Development Organization involved in the proposal) of the designation and other matters specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.
- (2) When a structure of landscape importance has been designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (1), the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall install a sign indicating the designation without delay, as prescribed in Ordinance or Rule.

(Regulations on the Alteration of a Current State)

Article 22

- (1) No person may extend, reconstruct, relocate, or remove any structure of landscape importance; repair or remodel such a structure to the extent of changing its appearance; or change the color of such a structure, without obtaining permission from the head of a Landscape Administration Body; however, this shall not apply to routine management activities, minor actions, or any other action specified by Cabinet Order, nor to an action taken as a necessary emergency measure in the event of an extraordinary disaster.
- (2) If an application has been filed for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the head of the Landscape Administration Body finds that the action applied for interferes with the preservation of the good landscape containing the relevant structure of landscape importance, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may not grant the permission referred to in the paragraph.
- (3) If an application has been filed for the permission referred to in paragraph (1), and the head of the Landscape Administration Body recognizes the necessity for the preservation of a good landscape containing the relevant structure of landscape importance, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may attach any necessary conditions to the permission.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the permission referred to in the paragraph is not required for an action carried out by a national agency or a local government. In this case, before seeking to carry out

the action, the relevant national agency or the relevant local government shall consult with the head of the Landscape Administration Body.

(Restoration Orders, etc.)

Article 23

- (1) The head of the Landscape Administration Body may, order a person who has violated the provisions of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, a person who has violated the conditions attached to the permission pursuant to paragraph (3) of the same Article, if such conditions are attached, or a person who has succeeded to the rights to the relevant structure of landscape importance from the violator, to restore the structure to its original state, setting a reasonable period therefor, or may take necessary alternative measures if the restoration to the original state is extremely difficult, to the extent necessary for the preservation of a good landscape containing the relevant structure of landscape importance.
- (2) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body seeks to order a restoration or take necessary alternative measures pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as "Restoration, etc." in this Article), and is without fault in being unable to ascertain the person who should be ordered to carry out the Restoration, etc., the head of the Landscape Administration Body may carry out the Restoration, etc. or order or commission another party to carry out the Restoration, etc. at the expense of that person. In this case, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give advance public notice that the person must carry out the Restoration, etc. within a specified reasonable period, and that if the person does not carry out the Restoration, etc. within the period, the Restoration, etc. will be carried out by the head of the Landscape Administration Body or a party ordered or commissioned by the head of the Landscape Administration Body to do so.
- (3) A person seeking to carry out a Restoration, etc., pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall carry a certificate of identification and present it at the request of the persons concerned.

(Compensation for Loss)

Article 24

- (1) A Landscape Administration Body compensates the owner of a structure of landscape importance that has suffered any loss as a result of being unable to obtain the permission prescribed in Article 22, paragraph (1), to the extent of the loss that would normally be incurred in a similar situation; however, if the provisions of any Act other than this Act (including an order or ordinance based on another Act) requires, as a condition

for the action applied for, any other permission or disposition of an administrative organ (excluding any provision stipulating an obligation to compensate a person for the loss suffered as a result of being unable to receive the relevant permission or disposition), and the application for the relevant permission or disposition has been or should be denied, these provisions shall not apply to the action for which an application has been filed for the relevant permission.

- (2) Compensation for a loss under the provisions of the preceding paragraph must be discussed between the head of a Landscape Administration Body and the person who has suffered the loss.
- (3) If no agreement is reached in the discussion under the preceding paragraph, the head of the Landscape Administration Body or the person who has suffered the loss may apply to the Expropriation Committee for a determination under Article 94, paragraph (2), of the Compulsory Purchase of Land Act (Act No. 219 of 1951), pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

(Owner's Obligation to Maintain, etc. a Structure of Landscape Importance)

Article 25

- (1) The owner and the superintendent of a structure of landscape importance must maintain the structure appropriately so as not to damage the good landscape that contains it.
- (2) A Landscape Administration Body may specify, by Ordinance, the necessary criteria for management methods for preserving a good landscape containing a structure of landscape importance.

(Orders and Recommendations for Management)

Article 26

When the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds that a structure of landscape importance is likely to be lost or damaged due to inappropriate management of the structure or, if Ordinance based on the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article has been enacted, that management of a structure of landscape importance is not being carried out appropriately in accordance with the Ordinance, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may order the owner or the superintendant of the structure of landscape importance to improve the management method or take any other necessary measures for its management, or may recommend the owner or the superintendant to do so.

(Cancellation of Designation)

Article 27

- (1) If a structure of landscape importance has become a structure prescribed in Article 19, paragraph (3), or if the reason for its designation has ceased to exist due to loss, damage, or any other cause, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall cancel its designation, without delay.
- (2) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may cancel the designation of a structure of landscape importance on the grounds of public interest or for other special grounds.
- (3) The provisions of Article 21, paragraph (1), shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation of the designation of a structure of landscape importance under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Subsection 2 Designation, etc. of Trees of Landscape Importance

(Designation of Trees of Landscape Importance)

Article 28

- (1) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may designate a tree that is important for the formation of a good landscape in a Landscape Planning Area and that satisfies the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (or, for a tree in an area outside a City Planning Area, Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the same shall apply hereinafter in this subsection) as a tree of landscape importance, in accordance with the policy for the designation of trees of landscape importance which has been specified in the Landscape Plan (referred to in paragraph (3) of the following Article as the "Designation Policy").
- (2) Before seeking to make a designation pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the head of a Landscape Administration Body shall hear the opinion of the owner (or all of the owners, if there are two or more owners; the same shall apply in paragraph (2) of the following Article and Article 30, paragraph (1)) of the tree that the head of a Landscape Administration Body seeks to designate.
- (3) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to a tree that has been designated or provisionally designated as a Natural Monument of Special Historic Site and Place of Scenic Beauty; or a Natural Monument of Historic Site and Place of Scenic Beauty under the provisions of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties.

(Proposal for Designation of Trees of Landscape Importance)

Article 29

- (1) If the owner of a tree in a Landscape Planning Area finds that the tree is important for the formation of a good landscape and satisfies the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism which are referred to in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the owner of the tree may, pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, propose to the head of the Landscape Administration Body that the tree be designated as a tree of landscape importance. In this case, if the tree has any owner other than the owner making the proposal for the tree, all other owners' consent must be obtained in advance.
- (2) If a Landscape Development Organization finds that a tree in a Landscape Planning Area is important for the formation of a good landscape and satisfies the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism which are referred to in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the Landscape Development Organization may, after obtaining the consent of the owner of the tree, propose to the head of the Landscape Administration Body that the tree be designated as a tree of landscape importance.
- (3) When the head of a Landscape Administration Body, upon evaluating the tree in a proposal under the preceding two paragraphs against the Designation Policy and the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism which are referred to in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, etc., has judged that the tree does not need to be designated as a tree of landscape importance, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall notify the person that made the proposal of that judgment and the reason therefor without delay.

(Notice, etc. of Designation)

Article 30

- (1) When the head of a Landscape Administration Body has designated a tree of landscape importance pursuant to the provisions of Article 28 paragraph (1), the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall immediately notify the owner of the tree of landscape importance (or, if the designation is based on a proposal made pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, the owner of the tree of landscape importance and the Landscape Development Organization involved in the proposal) of the designation and other matters specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.
- (2) When a tree of landscape importance has been designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 28, paragraph (1), the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall install a sign indicating the designation without delay, as prescribed in Ordinance or Rule.

(Regulation on the Alteration of a Current State)

Article 31

- (1) No person may cut or transplant any tree of landscape importance without obtaining permission from the head of the Landscape Administration Body; however, this shall not apply to routine management activity, minor actions, or any other action specified by Cabinet Order, nor to an action taken as a necessary emergency measure in the event of an extraordinary disaster.
- (2) The provisions of Article 22, paragraphs (2) through (4) shall apply mutatis mutandis to permission referred to in the preceding paragraph. In this case, the term "structure of landscape importance" in paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Article shall be deemed to be replaced with "tree of landscape importance."

(Application Mutatis Mutandis of Provisions on Restoration Orders, etc.)

Article 32

- (1) The provisions of Article 23 shall apply mutatis mutandis if a person has violated the provisions of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article or if a person has violated any condition that has been attached to permission pursuant to the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (3), as applied mutatis mutandis under Article 31, paragraph (2). In this case, the term "structure of landscape importance" in Article 23, paragraph (1), shall be deemed to be replaced with "tree of landscape importance."
- (2) The provisions of Article 24 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any loss that the owner of a tree of landscape importance has suffered as a result of being unable to obtain the permission prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article.

(Owner's Obligation, etc. to Maintain a Tree of Landscape Importance)

Article 33

- (1) The owner and the superintendant of a tree of landscape importance must maintain the tree appropriately so as not to damage the good landscape that contains it.
- (2) A Landscape Administration Body may specify, by Ordinance, the criteria for the management measures for a tree of landscape importance.

(Orders and Recommendations for Management)

Article 34

When the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds that a tree of landscape importance is likely to be lost or to die due to inappropriate management of the tree or, if Ordinance based on the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article has been enacted, that the management of a tree of landscape importance is not being carried out appropriately in accordance with the Ordinance, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may order the owner or the superintendant of the tree of landscape importance to improve the management measures or take any other necessary measures for its management, or may recommend the owner or the superintendant to do so.

(Cancellation of Designation)

Article 35

- (1) If a tree of landscape importance has become a tree prescribed in Article 28, paragraph (3), or if the reason for its designation has ceased to exist due to loss, death, or any other cause, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall cancel its designation, without delay.
- (2) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may cancel the designation of a tree of landscape importance on the grounds of public interest or for other special grounds.
- (3) The provisions of Article 30, paragraph (1) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation of the designation of a tree of landscape importance pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Subsection 3 Management Agreements

(Conclusion, etc. of a Management Agreement)

Article 36

- (1) If a Landscape Administration Body or a Landscape Development Organization finds it to be necessary for the appropriate management of a structure of landscape importance or a tree of landscape importance, the Landscape Administration Body or the Landscape Development Organization may enter into an agreement stipulating the matters listed below (hereinafter referred to as a "Management Agreement") with the owner (or with all of the owners if there are two or more owners; the same shall apply in Article 42, paragraph (1)) of the relevant structure of landscape importance or the relevant tree of landscape importance, and may maintain the structure of landscape importance or tree of landscape importance accordingly:
 - (i) the structure of landscape importance subject to the Management Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Structure Under the Agreement") or the tree of landscape importance subject to the

Management Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Tree Under the Agreement");

- (ii) matters involving the management method for the Structure Under the Agreement or for the Tree Under the Agreement;
 - (iii) the valid period of the Management Agreement;
 - (iv) measures to be taken in the event of a violation of the Management Agreement.
- (2) The contents of a Management Agreement must comply with all of the criteria listed in the following items:
- (i) the Management Agreement does not unreasonably restrict the use of the Structure Under the Agreement or the Tree Under the Agreement.
 - (ii) the contents of the matters listed in items (ii) through (iv) of the preceding paragraph conform to the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (or by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, for a Management Agreement concerning a tree in an area other than a City Planning Area; the same shall apply hereinafter in this subsection).
- (3) Before seeking to conclude a Management Agreement, a Landscape Development Organization shall obtain the approval of the head of the Landscape Administration Body.

(Public Inspection, etc. of a Management Agreement)

Article 37

- (1) If a Landscape Administration Body or the head thereof seeks to conclude a Management Agreement or when an application has been filed for the approval of a Management Agreement under the provisions of paragraph (3) of the preceding Article, the Landscape Administration Body or the head thereof shall give public notice of this and shall make the relevant Management Agreement available for inspection by the persons concerned for two weeks from the day of the public notice, pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.
- (2) When the public notice under the preceding paragraph has been given, any person concerned may submit a written opinion concerning the relevant Management Agreement to the Landscape Administration Body or the head thereof by the end of the inspection period referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(Approval of a Management Agreement)

Article 38

If an application for the approval of a Management Agreement under in Article 36, paragraph (3) conforms to all

of the following items, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall approve the relevant Management Agreement:

- (i) the application procedures do not violate any law or regulation;
- (ii) the contents of the Management Agreement conform to all of the criteria listed in the items of Article 36, paragraph (2).

(Public Notice of a Management Agreement)

Article 39

If a Landscape Administration Body or the head thereof has concluded a Management Agreement or has granted the approval referred to in the preceding Article, respectively, the Landscape Administration Body or the head thereof shall give public notice of this, and shall make a copy of the Management Agreement available for public inspection at the office of the Landscape Administration Body, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.

(Alteration of a Management Agreement)

Article 40

The provisions of Article 36, paragraphs (2) and (3) and of the preceding three Articles shall apply mutatis mutandis to the alteration of a matter stipulated in a Management Agreement.

(Validity of a Management Agreement)

Article 41

A Management Agreement with respect to which the public notice under Article 39 has been given (including cases where the Article is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the preceding Article) is in effect even for a person who becomes the owner of the Structure Under the Agreement or the Tree Under the Agreement after the issuance of the public notice.

(Special Provisions on the Duties of Green Space Management Organizations)

Article 42

- (1) When a green space management organization that has been designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 68, paragraph (1), of the Urban Green Space Conservation Act (Act No. 72 of 1973), and that performs the duties listed in Article 69, item (i), (a), of the Act (hereinafter in this section referred to as a "Green

Space Management Organization") finds it necessary for appropriate management of a tree of landscape importance, the Green Space Management Organization may enter into a Management Agreement with the owner of the tree of landscape importance, maintain the tree of landscape importance, and carry out duties incidental thereto, in addition to the duties listed in the each item of Article 69.

- (2) In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the words "or the duties listed in (d) 1" in Article 70 of the Urban Green Space Conservation Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "or the duties listed in (d) 1 or the duties prescribed in Article 42, paragraph (1), of the Landscape Act."
- (3) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 36 and the provisions of Article 37 through the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis when a Green Space Management Organization performs any of the duties prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs.

Subsection 4 Miscellaneous Provisions

(Reporting in Cases of Ownership Change)

Article 43

If there has been a change of ownership in a structure of landscape importance or a tree of landscape importance, the new owner shall notify the head of the Landscape Administration Body of this without delay.

(Register)

Article 44

- (1) The head of a Landscape Administration Body shall prepare and take custody of a register of structures of landscape importance or trees of landscape importance.
- (2) The necessary matters for the preparation and custody of the register referred to in the preceding paragraph are specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (or by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, for a register of trees of landscape importance that are not located in a City Planning Area).

(Collection of Reports)

Article 45

If the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds it to be necessary, the head of a Landscape Administration

Body may ask the owner of a structure of landscape importance or a tree of landscape importance to report the current state of the structure of landscape importance or the tree of landscape importance.

(Advice or Assistance)

Article 46

The owner of a structure of landscape importance may request a Landscape Administration Body or a Landscape Development Organization, and the owner of a tree of landscape importance may request a Landscape Administration Body, Landscape Development Organization, or Green Space Management Organization to provide the necessary advice or assistance in connection with the management of the structure of landscape importance or the tree of landscape importance.

Section 4 Development, etc. of Public Facilities of Landscape Importance

(Development of Public Facilities of Landscape Importance)

Article 47

If matters related to the development of a Public Facility of Landscape Importance as referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (b) have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the development of the relevant Public Facility of Landscape Importance must be carried out in accordance with the Landscape Plan.

(Special Provisions on the Act on Special Measures for the Construction, etc. of Common-Use Cable Tunnels)

Article 48

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 3 of the Act on Special Measures for the Construction, etc. of Common-Use Cable Tunnels (Act No. 39 of 1995) to a road prescribed under the Road Act that has been specified as a Public Facility of Landscape Importance in a Landscape Plan (hereinafter referred to as a "Road of Landscape Importance"), the words "in order to ensure a safe and smooth traffic flow and improve the landscape" in paragraph (1) of the same Article shall be deemed to be replaced with "in order to improve the landscape and ensure a safe and smooth traffic flow in accordance with a Landscape Plan (meaning a Landscape Plan as prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1), of the Landscape Act)"; the words "especially necessary" shall be deemed to be replaced with "necessary"; the words "the municipality (excluding any municipality acting as the road administrator of the road to be designated and any municipality that has made a request pursuant to the following paragraph)" in paragraph (2) of the same Article shall be deemed to be replaced with "the municipality

(excluding any municipality acting as the road administrator of the road to be designated and any municipality that has made a request pursuant to the following paragraph), the prefecture acting as the Landscape Administration Body (meaning a Landscape Administration Body prescribed in Article 7 paragraph (1) of the Landscape Act; the same shall apply hereinafter) in the area where there is a road to be designated as a "Road of Landscape Importance" (excluding any prefecture acting as the road administrator of the road to be designated and any prefecture that has made a request as prescribed in the following paragraph)"; and the words "municipality" in paragraph (3) of the same Article shall be deemed to be replaced with "municipality or prefecture acting as the Landscape Administration Body."

(Special Provisions on the Road Act)

Article 49

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 33, Article 36, paragraph (2) and Article 87, paragraph (1) of the Road Act to a Road of Landscape Importance with respect to which matters connected with the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 1 have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the words "criteria specified by Cabinet Order" in Article 33 and Article 36, paragraph (2), of the Road Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "criteria specified by Cabinet Order and the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 1 of the Landscape Act which have been specified in a Landscape Plan prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act"; and the words "ensure a smooth traffic flow" in Article 87, paragraph (1) of the Road Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "ensure a smooth traffic flow or form a good landscape."

(Special Provisions on Permission under the River Act)

Article 50

With regard to an action that requires the permission under Article 24; Article 25; Article 26, paragraph (1); or Article 27, paragraph (1) of the River Act (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 100, paragraph (1) of the same Act) on land within the river zone (meaning a river zone prescribed in Article 6, paragraph (1) (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 100, paragraph (1)) of the same Act) of a river under the River Act that constitutes a Public Facility of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 2 have been specified in a Landscape Plan (hereinafter in this Article referred to as a "River of Landscape Importance"), if the river administrator (meaning a river administrator prescribed in Article 7 of the River Act (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 100, para-

graph (1) of the River Act)) of the relevant River of Landscape Importance finds that said the relevant action does not conform to the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 2 that are specified in the relevant Landscape Plan, the river administrator may not grant the permission under the provisions of the River Act.

(Special Provisions, etc., on Permission under the Urban Park Act)

Article 51

- (1) With regard to an action that requires the permission referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Urban Park Act in an urban park under the same Act that constitutes a Public Facility of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 3 (limited to criteria for the permission referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Urban Park Act; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) have been specified in a Landscape Plan (hereinafter in this Article referred to as an "Urban Park of Landscape Importance"), if the park administrator (meaning a park administrator prescribed in Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Urban Park Act) of the relevant Urban Park of Landscape Importance finds that the relevant action does not conform to the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 3 that are specified in the relevant Landscape Plan, the park administrator may not grant the permission referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Urban Park Act.
- (2) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 7 of the Urban Park Act to an Urban Park of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 3 (limited to criteria for the permission referred to in Article 6, paragraph (1) or (3) of the Urban Park Act) have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the words "technical standards specified by Cabinet Order" in Article 7 of the Urban Park Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "technical standards specified by Cabinet Order and the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 3 of the Landscape Act that are specified in a Landscape Plan prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act."

(Special Provisions on the Act on Regional Development for Tsunami Disaster Prevention)

Article 51-2

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (2) and Article 23, paragraph (2) of the Act on Regional Development for Tsunami Disaster Prevention to a tsunami defense facility that constitutes a Public Facility of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 4 have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the words "is likely to seriously interfere with the pres-

ervation of a tsunami defence facility" in Article 22, paragraph (2) of the Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "is likely to seriously interfere with the preservation of a tsunami defence facility or does not conform to the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 4 of the Landscape Act (limited to criteria for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph) that are specified in a Landscape Plan prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act"; the words "paragraph (2) of the preceding Article" in Article 23, paragraph (2) of the Act on Regional Development for Tsunami Disaster Prevention shall be deemed to be replaced with "paragraph (2) of the preceding Article as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of Article 51-2 of the Landscape Act"; and the words "apply mutatis mutandis to the permission under the preceding paragraph" shall be deemed to be replaced with "apply mutatis mutandis to the permission under the preceding paragraph. In this case, the words 'criteria for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph' in paragraph (2) of the same Article shall be deemed to be replaced with 'criteria for the permission referred to in paragraph (1) of the following Article.'"

(Special Provisions, etc. on the Coast Act)

Article 52

- (1) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (2) and Article 8, paragraph (2) of the Coast Act to the coast in a coastal preservation area, etc. that constitutes a Public Facility of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 5 (limited to criteria for the permission referred to in Article 7, paragraph (1) or Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Coast Act) have been specified in a Landscape Plan (referred to in the following paragraph as a "Coast of Landscape Importance"), the words "is likely to seriously interfere with coastal protection" in Article 7, paragraph (2) of the Coast Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "is likely to seriously interfere with coastal protection or does not conform to the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 5 of the Landscape Act (limited to criteria for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph) that have been specified in a Landscape Plan prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act"; the words "paragraph (2) of the preceding Article" in Article 8, paragraph (2) of the Coast Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "paragraph (2) of the preceding Article as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of Article 52, paragraph (1) of the Landscape Act"; and the words "apply mutatis mutandis to the permission under the preceding paragraph" shall be deemed to be replaced with "apply mutatis mutandis to the permission under the preceding paragraph. In this case, the words 'criteria for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph' in paragraph (2) of the same Article shall be deemed to be replaced with 'criteria

for the permission referred to in paragraph (1) of the following Article."

- (2) With regard to an action that requires the permission under Article 37-4 or Article 37-5 of the Coast Act in a public seacoast area (meaning a public seacoast area prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Coast Act) that is a Coast of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 5 (limited to criteria for the permission referred to in Article 37-4 or Article 37-5 of the Coast Act; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) have been specified in a Landscape Plan, if the coast administrator (meaning a coast administrator prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Coast Act) of the relevant Coast of Landscape Importance finds that the relevant action does not conform to the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 5 that are specified in the relevant Landscape Plan, the coast administrator may not grant the permission under these provisions of the Coast Act.

(Special Provisions on the Port and Harbor Act)

Article 53

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 37, paragraph (2) of the Port and Harbor Act to a port or a harbor under the Act that constitutes a Public Facility of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 6 have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the words "or seriously impede the implementation of the Port Plan made public pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (9) or (10) of Article 3-3," in Article 37, paragraph (2) of the Act shall be deemed to be replaced with ", seriously impede the implementation of the Port Plan made public pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (9) or (10) of Article 3-3,;" and the words ", or otherwise considerably interfere with the development of the port;" shall be deemed to be replaced with "; considerably interfere with the development of the port; or do not comply with the permission criteria referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 6 of the Landscape Act that have been specified in a Landscape Plan as prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act."

(Special Provisions on the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds)

Article 54

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 39, paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Act on the Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds to a fishing port under the same Act that constitutes a Public Facility of Landscape Importance for which the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 7 have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the words "or otherwise considerably interfere with the preservation of

a fishing port," in Article 39, paragraph (2) of the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds shall be deemed to be replaced with "or otherwise considerably interfere with the preservation of a fishing port; or do not comply with the permission criteria referred to in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (c) 7 of the Landscape Act that have been specified in a Landscape Plan prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act"; and the words "for the conservation of a fishing port" in paragraph (3) of the Article shall be deemed to be replaced with "for the conservation of a fishing port or the formation of a good landscape."

Section 5 Landscape-Oriented Agricultural Promotion Region Development Plans, etc.

(Landscape-Oriented Agricultural Promotion Region Development Plans)

Article 55

- (1) If a municipality finds it necessary to facilitate the integrated development of agricultural land (meaning agricultural land prescribed in Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions; the same shall apply hereinafter), agricultural facilities, and other facilities suitable for the characteristics of the region in order to execute an agricultural promotion region development plan and ensure favorable agricultural conditions in harmony with the landscape in a Landscape Planning Area that is located within an agricultural promotion region (meaning an agricultural promotion region designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph (1) of the Act) and for which the basic matters listed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (d) have been specified in a Landscape Plan, the municipality may formulate a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan.
- (2) A landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan must specify the following:
 - (i) the region covered by the landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan;
 - (ii) matters related to use of agricultural land that is in harmony with the landscape of the region referred to in the preceding item; and
 - (iii) the matters listed in Article 8, paragraph (2), items (ii), (ii)-2, and (iv) of the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions in the region referred to in item (i).
- (3) A landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan must be consistent with the Landscape Plan and the agricultural promotion region development plan, in harmony with any of the plans prescribed in Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions, and shall specify, in an integrated manner, all matters necessary for the comprehensive promotion of agriculture, in light of the natural, economic, and social conditions in the region referred to in item (i) of the preceding

paragraph.

- (4) The provisions of Article 8, paragraph (4); Article 10, paragraph (2); Article 11 (excluding the second sentence in paragraph (9) and paragraph (12)); Article 12; the first sentence in paragraph (1) of Article 13; and paragraph (4) of the same Article of the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plans. In this case, in Article 8, paragraph (4) of the same Act, the words "shall consult with the prefectural governor and obtain the consent thereof for any agricultural promotion region development plan concerning matters listed in paragraph (2), item (i) (hereinafter referred to as the "Agricultural Land Use Plan"), pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order" shall be deemed to be replaced with "shall consult with the prefectural governor"; the words "within an agricultural land region covered by the Agricultural Land Use Plan in an agricultural promotion region development plan" in Article 11, paragraph (3) of the same Act shall be deemed to be replaced with "within an region referred to in Article 55, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Landscape Act that is covered by a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan (meaning a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan as prescribed in Article 55, paragraph (1) of the Landscape Act; the same shall apply hereinafter)"; the words "the relevant Agricultural Land Use Plan" shall be deemed to be replaced with "the relevant landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan"; the words "the same paragraph" shall be deemed to be replaced with "paragraph (1)"; the words "agricultural land region" in Article 11, paragraph (10) of the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions shall be deemed to be replaced with "an region prescribed in Article 55, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Landscape Act"; the words "use the state-owned land as agricultural land, etc." in Article 11, paragraph (11), of the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions shall be deemed to be replaced with "use the state-owned land in accordance with a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan"; in the first sentence in Article 13, paragraph (1) of the same Act, the words "basic policy for agricultural promotion region development" shall be deemed to be replaced with "Landscape Plan as prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Landscape Act or an agricultural promotion region development plan"; the words ", as a result of a basic survey as prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, or because" shall be deemed to be replaced with "or because"; the words "agricultural promotion region development plan as prescribed by Cabinet Order" shall be deemed to be replaced with "agricultural promotion area development plan"; in Article 13, paragraph (4) of the same Act the words "paragraph (12))" shall be deemed to be replaced with "the second sentence in Article 9 and paragraph (12))"; the words "in Article 12, paragraph (2)" shall be deemed to be replaced with "in Article 8, paragraph (4) the

words 'shall consult with the prefectural governor and obtain the consent thereof for any agricultural promotion region development plan relating to matters listed in paragraph (2), item (1), (hereinafter referred to as the "Agricultural Land Use Plan"), pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order' shall be deemed to be replaced with 'shall consult with the prefectural governor'; and in Article 12, paragraph (2)"; and the words ", the words" shall be deemed to be replaced with "; and the words."

(Recommendation for Land Use)

Article 56

- (1) If a plot of land located in an region prescribed in paragraph (2), item (i) of the preceding Article is not being used in accordance with a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan, and it is necessary for executing the landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan, the mayor of the municipality may recommend the owner of the plot of land or any person who is using and profiting from the plot of land based on any title other than that of ownership, that the owner or the person use the plot of land in accordance with the landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan.
- (2) If the mayor of the municipality has made a recommendation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and the person to whom the recommendation has been made does not or is not likely to follow the recommendation, the mayor of the municipality may recommend the person to agree to transfer the ownership or to establish or transfer a right to use or profit from the plot of land to a person seeking to acquire ownership or the right to use and profit from the plot of land who has been designated by the mayor, so that the plot of land is used in accordance with a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan.

(Special Provisions on the Agricultural Land Act)

Article 57

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3, paragraph (2) of the Agricultural Land Act (Act No. 229 of 1952), in a case provided for in paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, if a Landscape Development Organization has been designated pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, and, due to an agreement that was reached in connection with the recommendation referred to in paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, the person subject to such recommendation seeks to establish a right through a loan for the use of, or a right of lease to the agricultural land or pasture land (meaning agricultural land or pasture land as prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Agricultural Land Act; the same shall apply here-

inafter) subject to the recommendation in favor of the Landscape Development Organization, an agriculture commission (or, in a municipality without an agriculture commission as prescribed in Article 3, paragraph (5) of the Act on Agriculture Commission, etc. (Act No. 88 of 1951), the mayor of that municipality) may grant the permission referred to in Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Agricultural Land Act.

- (2) The provisions of the main clauses of Article 17 and Article 18, paragraph (1), and Article 18, paragraph (7) and (8) of the Agricultural Land Act shall not apply to the lease of agricultural land or pasture land in relation to which a right of lease has been established in favor of a Landscape Development Organization based on an agreement that was reached in connection with the recommendation referred to in paragraph (2) of the preceding Article.

(Special Provisions on the Act on Development of Agricultural Promotion Regions)

Article 58

- (1) If the prefectural governor seeks to grant the permission referred to in Article 15-2, paragraph (1) of the Act on Development of Agricultural Promotion Regions, if the land involved in the development activity prescribed in the paragraph is located in an area prescribed in Article 55, paragraph (2), item (i), and if the prefectural governor finds that the development activity satisfies any of the items of Article 15-2, paragraph (4) of the same Act or that the development activity makes it difficult for the land involved in the development activity to be used in accordance with the landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan, the prefectural governor may not grant the permission for the action.
- (2) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 15-2, paragraph (5) of the Act on Development of Agricultural Promotion Regions to the permission prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the words "to ensure that the land involved in the relevant development activity and the agricultural land, etc. around there is used for agriculture" shall be deemed to be replaced with "to ensure that the land involved in the relevant development activity and the agricultural land, etc. around there is used for agriculture and that it is used in accordance with a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan formulated pursuant to the provisions of Article 55, paragraph (1), of the Landscape Act".

(Alteration of a Municipal Forest Development Plan)

Article 59

- (1) In addition to in a case prescribed in Article 10-6, paragraph (2) and (3) of the Forest Act (Act No. 249 of 1951), if a municipality finds it appropriate to maintain and enhance the public interest function of a forest

within an area of the municipality for which a regional forest plan has been formulated pursuant to the provisions of Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Act in light of the Landscape Plan, the municipality may alter the part of the municipal forest development plan formulated pursuant to the provisions of Article 10-5, paragraph (1) of the Act.

- (2) An alteration under the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to have been made pursuant to the provisions of Article 10-6, paragraph (3) of the Forest Act.

Section 6 Special Provisions on the Natural Park Act

Article 60

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 20, paragraph (4); Article 21, paragraph (4); and Article 22, paragraph (4) of the Natural Park Act in a Landscape Planning Area covered by a Landscape Plan that specifies the matters listed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (e), the words in the provisions thereof "the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment" shall be deemed to be replaced with "the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment and the criteria prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (2), item (iv), (e) of the Landscape Act that has been specified in a Landscape Plan prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (1) of the same Act."

Chapter III Landscape Districts, etc.

Section 1 Landscape Districts

Subsection 1 City Plan for Landscape Districts

Article 61

- (1) A municipality may establish a landscape district in a city plan in order to form a good urban landscape in an area of land within a City Planning Area or a Quasi-City Planning Area.
- (2) A city plan for a landscape district must specify the matters listed in Article 8, paragraph (3), items (i) and (iii) of the City Planning Act, the matters listed in item (i) of this paragraph, and necessary matters among those listed in items (ii) through (iv) of this paragraph. In this case, in a Landscape Planning district covered by a Landscape Plan that specifies matters equivalent to the foregoing, the city plan must be formulated so

as not to hinder the formation of a good landscape under the Landscape Plan.

- (i) restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings;
- (ii) the maximum or minimum height limit of Buildings;
- (iii) restrictions on wall locations;
- (iv) the minimum site area of Buildings.

Subsection 2 Restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings

(Restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings)

Article 62

The Design Features of all Buildings in a landscape district must comply with the restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings specified in the city plan; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the Design Features of a Building or a part thereof that are required by the provisions of any other law or regulation specified by Cabinet Order.

(Certification of Plans)

Article 63

- (1) Before seeking to carry out the Building, etc. of a Building in a landscape district, the person seeking to do so shall submit a written application and must receive the mayor of the municipality's certification of the Building plan's conformity to the provisions of the preceding Article. The same shall apply if a person who has received certification for a building plan seeks to alter the plan and carry out the Building, etc., accordingly.
- (2) If the mayor of a municipality has received a written application referred to in the preceding paragraph, the mayor of the municipality shall examine the plan for the Building for which the application has been submitted and, if the mayor of the municipality finds based on the results of the examination that the plan conforms to the provisions of the preceding Article, the mayor of the municipality shall issue a certificate of approval to the applicant within thirty days from the day of receipt of the application.
- (3) If, having made an examination pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the mayor of a municipality finds that the plan for the Building for which an application has been submitted does not conform to the provisions of the preceding Article, or if there are justifiable grounds for it being impossible to determine whether the plan for the building conforms to the provisions based on the particulars stated in the application, the mayor

of the municipality shall issue a written notice describing that result and the reason therefor to the applicant within the period prescribed in the paragraph.

- (4) No Building, etc. work (excluding pit excavation and other construction work specified by Cabinet Order; the same shall apply in Article 102, item (iii)) may be done on a Building set forth in paragraph (2) until the certificate of approval referred to in the paragraph is issued.
- (5) The formats for a written application prescribed in paragraph (1), a certificate prescribed in paragraph (2), and a written notice prescribed in paragraph (3) are specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.

(Measures against Buildings in Violation)

Article 64

- (1) If a Building is in violation of the provisions of Article 62, the mayor of the municipality may order the Building, etc. construction manager (meaning the person who carries out the Building, etc., of a Building; the same shall apply hereinafter); the contractor or site manager for the Building, etc., of the Building (including all subcontractors concerned; the same shall apply hereinafter in this chapter); or the owner, manager or occupant of the the Building to suspend the execution of the construction work on the Building or to take measures that are necessary in order to remedy the violation of the provisions, including but not limited to the reconstruction, repair, remodeling, or color change of the Building, specifying a reasonable period of time therefor.
- (2) If a disposition under the preceding paragraph is reached, the mayor of the municipality shall give public notice of this through the display of a sign or otherwise by a means specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.
- (3) The sign referred to in the preceding paragraph may be installed on the Building subject to the disposition under paragraph (1) or at the site thereof. In this case, no owner, manager, or occupant of the Building subject to the disposition under the paragraph or the site thereof may refuse or interfere with the installation of the sign.
- (4) If the mayor of a municipality seeks to issue an order to take necessary measures pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) and is without fault in being unable to ascertain the person that should be ordered to take the measures, and if it is found that the violation left un-remedied is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the public interest, the mayor of the municipality may, at the expense of the person, take the measures or order or commission another party to take the measures. In this case, the mayor of the municipality

shall give advance public notice that the person must take the measures within a specified reasonable period, and that if the person does not take the measures within the specified period, the measures will be taken by the mayor of the municipality or a party ordered or commissioned by the mayor of the municipality to do so.

- (5) A person seeking to take the measures prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall carry a certificate of identification and present the same at the request of persons concerned.

(Measures against the Designer, etc. of a Building in Violation)

Article 65

- (1) If a disposition under paragraph (1) of the preceding Article is reached, the mayor of the municipality shall report, pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, the name or trade name and the address of the designer, construction supervisor (meaning a person who manages the construction prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (7) of the Act on Architects and Building Engineers (Act No. 202 of 1950); the same shall apply hereinafter), construction contractor of the Building subject to the disposition, or real estate transaction business operator (meaning a real estate transaction business operator as prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act (Act No. 176 of 1952); the same shall apply hereinafter) engaged in a transaction relating to a Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business (Building Lots and Buildings transaction business prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (2), of the same Act; the same shall apply hereinafter) connected with the Building, and any other matter specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or the prefectural governor who supervises each of the foregoing persons pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Architects and Building Engineers, the Construction Business Act (Act No. 100 of 1949), or the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act, respectively.
- (2) If the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or a prefectural governor receives a notice under the preceding paragraph, the Minister or the governor shall issue a disposition for the suspension of business under the Act on Architects and Building Engineers, the Construction Business Act, or the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act, or take other necessary measures against the person with respect to whom the notice has been given, without delay, and shall notify the mayor of the municipality who made the notice pursuant to the paragraph of the results of the measures taken.

(Special Provisions on Procedures for the Certification, etc. of National or Local Government Buildings)

Article 66

- (1) The provisions of Article 63 through the preceding Article do not apply to any Building of the national or local government; all national government Buildings and local government Buildings are governed by the provisions of the following paragraph through paragraph (5).
- (2) If the person seeking to carry out the Building, etc. of any Building in a landscape district is a national agency or a local government (hereinafter in this Article referred to as a "National Agency, etc."), the National Agency, etc. shall notify the mayor of the municipality of the plan for the construction work of the Building before the commencement thereof.
- (3) Having received the notice referred to in the preceding paragraph, the mayor of a municipality shall examine the plan for the Building for which the notice was given for conformity to the provisions of Article 62, and, if the mayor of the municipality finds, based on the results of such examination, that the plan conforms to the provisions, the mayor of the municipality shall issue a certificate of approval to the notifying National Agency, etc., but if the mayor of the municipality finds that the plan does not conform to the provision or if there are justifiable grounds for it being impossible to determine whether the plan conforms to the provisions, the mayor of the municipality shall issue a written notice describing that result and the reason therefor to the notifying National Agency, etc.
- (4) No Building, etc. work (excluding pit excavation and other construction work specified by Cabinet Order) may be done on the Building with respect to which a notice prescribed in paragraph (2) has been made until the certificate of approval referred to in the preceding paragraph is issued.
- (5) If the mayor of a municipality finds that a Building of the national government or a local government violates the provisions of Article 62, the mayor of the municipality shall immediately notify the National Agency etc. responsible for the management of the Building of this and request that necessary measures as prescribed in Article 64, paragraph (1) be taken.

(Relationship with Ordinances)

Article 67

The provisions of Article 63, paragraph (2) and of paragraph (3) of the preceding Article do not preclude a municipality from stipulating any necessary provisions on examination procedures for the certification under such paragraphs by Ordinance, so long as such stipulations do not contravene the provisions of the paragraphs.

(Display, etc. of Certificates at Construction Sites)

Article 68

- (1) A builder who does Building, etc. work on a Building in a landscape district shall display the name or trade name of the Building, etc. construction manager, the designer (meaning the person who has prepared design drawings and specifications at his or her own responsibility; the same shall apply hereinafter), the builder (meaning the contractor for the construction of the Building or the person who executes such construction work without entering into a construction contract; the same shall apply hereinafter), and the construction site manager, and the fact that the plan for the work has been certified pursuant to Article 63, paragraph (2), or Article 66, paragraph (3), at a prominent place in the construction site, pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.
- (2) A builder who does Building, etc. work on a Building in a landscape district shall keep a copy of the plan that received the certification under the provisions of Article 63, paragraph (2), or Article 66, paragraph (3), at the construction site.

(Exclusion from Application)

Article 69

- (1) The provisions of Article 62 through the preceding Article shall not apply to any of the following Buildings:
 - (i) a Building designated as a structure of landscape importance pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (1);
 - (ii) a Building designated or provisionally designated as a National Treasure; Important Cultural Property; a Special Historic Site, Special Place of Scenic Beauty, or Special Natural Monument; or a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monument pursuant to the provisions of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties;
 - (iii) a Building located in a traditional buildings preservation district referred to in Article 143, paragraph (1) of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties;
 - (iv) a Building that constitutes the recreation of the original form of another Building falling under item (ii), whose recreation the mayor of the municipality finds to be unavoidable;
 - (v) a Building other than what is listed in the preceding items, which has been specified by municipal ordinance as a Building that is not likely to interfere with the formation of a good landscape.
- (2) When a city plan for a landscape district has been formulated or altered, if an existing Building or a Build-

ing undergoing Building, etc. work does not conform to the provisions of Article 62 or has a part that does not conform to the provisions of the Article, the provisions of the Article through the preceding Article shall not apply to the Building or the non-conforming part thereof.

- (3) The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to a Building or part thereof falling under any of the following items:
- (i) a Building or part thereof that was in violation of the provisions of Article 62 before the city plan for the landscape district was altered;
 - (ii) a Building whose extension, reconstruction, or relocation starts after the formulation or alteration of the city plan for the landscape district; or
 - (iii) a part of a Building subject to work to repair or remodel it or work to change its color that alter the appearance of the Building and commence after the formulation or alteration of the city plan for the landscape district.

(Measures against Buildings Not in Conformity with Restrictions on Design Features)

Article 70

- (1) If the mayor of a municipality finds that the Design Features of a Building exempted from the application of the provisions of Article 62 through Article 68 pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article materially interfere with the formation of a good landscape in a landscape district, the mayor of the municipality may order the owner, the manager, or the occupant of the Building to take necessary measures in order to make the Building conform to the restrictions on Design Features prescribed in the city plan, including but not limited to the reconstruction, remodeling, or color change of the Building, setting a reasonable period of time therefor, but only if the consent of the assembly of the municipality has been obtained. In this case, the municipality shall pay compensation at market value for any damage that would normally result from the measures taken.
- (2) If a person who is eligible to receive compensation pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph is dissatisfied with the amount of the compensation, such person may apply to the Expropriation Committee for a determination under Article 94, paragraph (2) of the Compulsory Purchase of Land Act, pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order, within one month from the day on which the person received notice of the decision on compensation.

(Reporting and On-site Inspection)

Article 71

- (1) The mayor of a municipality may have the owner, manager, or occupant of a Building, the Building, etc. construction manager, the designer, the construction supervisor, or the builder report on the plan or the state of the Building, etc. work on the Building, or may have municipal employees enter the site of the Building or construction site and inspect the Building, construction materials, and any other objects related to the work on the Building.
- (2) A municipal employee who conducts an on-site inspection pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall carry a certificate of identification and present the same at the request of persons concerned.
- (3) The authority for on-site inspections under the provisions of paragraph (1) may not be construed as authority granted for the purpose of a criminal investigation.

Subsection 3 Restrictions on Structures, etc.

(Restrictions on the Design Features of Structures)

Article 72

- (1) A municipality may specify, by Ordinance, restrictions on the Design Features of structures in a landscape district, the maximum or minimum height limits, or restrictions on the placement of structures (including those not fixed to the ground; the same shall apply hereinafter in paragraph (4)) in a wall setback area (meaning the area of land between a line indicating the restricted limit of a wall location and the outer boundary of the site where the restriction on wall location is set forth in the city plan for the landscape district; the same shall apply hereinafter in paragraph (4)), in accordance with the criteria specified by Cabinet Order. In this case, in any Landscape Planning Area covered by a Landscape Plan in which matters equivalent to the foregoing restrictions have been specified, the Ordinance must be formulated so as not to interfere with the formation of a good landscape under the Landscape Plan.
- (2) Ordinance enacted based on the first sentence of the preceding paragraph which specifies restrictions on the Design Features of structures (hereinafter referred to as "Ordinance of Restrictions on Structures in Landscape Districts") may set forth provisions on the certification of plans by the mayor of the municipality, measures to rectify the violations of structures that are in violation, and other measures necessary for the enforcement of the Ordinance, based on the exemplary provisions of Articles 63, 64, 66, 68, and the preceding Article.
- (3) The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not preclude any necessary provisions on examination pro-

cedures for certification by the mayor of the municipality from being set forth in Ordinance of Restrictions on Structures in Landscape Districts, so long as such provisions do not contravene the provisions of the Ordinance that have been set forth for such procedures based on the exemplary provisions of Article 63, paragraph (2), and Article 66, paragraph (3) .

- (4) Ordinance of Restrictions on Structures in Landscape Districts which specifies a maximum or minimum height limit or restrictions on the placement of a structure in a wall setback area may set forth provisions on measures to rectify the violations of structures that are in violation and other measures necessary for the enforcement of the Ordinance, based on the exemplary provisions of Article 64 and the preceding Article.
- (5) Ordinance of Restrictions on Structures in Landscape Districts may set forth provisions to the effect that a mayor of a municipality who has issued a disposition equivalent to the disposition prescribed in Article 64, paragraph (1) pursuant to the Ordinance, must report the name or trade name and address of the contractor doing work on the structure that is subject to the disposition and other matters specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or to the prefectural governor who is responsible for the supervision of the contractor pursuant to the provisions of the Construction Business Act.
- (6) If the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or a prefectural governor receives a notice prescribed in the preceding paragraph pursuant to provisions of Ordinance of Restrictions on Structures in Landscape Districts which are based on the preceding paragraph, the Minister or governor shall issue a disposition for the suspension of business under the Construction Business Act, or take other necessary measures against the contractor with respect to which the notice has been given, without delay, and shall notify the mayor of the municipality who made the notice of the results of the measures taken.

(Restrictions on Development Activities, etc.)

Article 73

- (1) A municipality may stipulate, by Ordinance, the necessary regulations for the formation of a good landscape, in connection with any development activity as prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (12) of the City Planning Act (hereinafter referred to as "Development Activity" in the following section) and other actions specified by Cabinet Order, in accordance with the criteria specified by Cabinet Order.
- (2) The provisions of Article 51 of the City Planning Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to an objection to a disposition under the provisions of any Ordinance enacted based on the preceding paragraph.

Section 2 Quasi-Landscape Districts

(Designation of Quasi-Landscape Districts)

Article 74

- (1) A municipality may designate an area in a landscape district that is located outside of a City Planning Area or Quasi-City Planning Area, in which a considerable number of Buildings have been built and in which a good landscape has currently been formed, as a Quasi-Landscape District, in order to preserve the landscape of the area.
- (2) Before seeking to designate a Quasi-Landscape District, a municipality shall give public notice of this pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, and shall make the proposal for the Quasi-Landscape District area, accompanied by a document stating the reason for the proposed designation, available for public inspection for a period of two weeks from the date of the public notice.
- (3) When the public notice under the preceding paragraph has been given, a resident or interested party may submit a written opinion on the proposal for the Quasi-Landscape District area that is available for public inspection, to the relevant municipality by the end of the inspection period referred to in the same paragraph.
- (4) Before seeking to designate a Quasi-Landscape District pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), a municipality shall consult with the prefectural governor, with reference to copies of all written opinions submitted pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph. A town or a village must obtain the consent of the prefectural governor in such a case.
- (5) The designation of a Quasi-Landscape District is made through the issuance of a public notice as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.
- (6) The provisions of the each of the preceding paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis to any alteration of a Quasi-Landscape District.

(Regulation of Activities in Quasi-Landscape Districts)

Article 75

- (1) A municipality may stipulate, by Ordinance, the necessary regulations for the preservation of a good landscape, in connection with Buildings and structures in a Quasi-Landscape District (excluding stipulating regulations on Buildings through Ordinance enacted based on the provisions of Article 68-9, paragraph (2) of the Building Standards Act), in accordance with the criteria specified by Cabinet Order and in a manner

equivalent to the regulations on Buildings and structures in a Landscape District.

- (2) A municipality may stipulate, by Ordinance, the necessary regulations for the preservation of a good landscape, in connection with Development Activity in a Quasi-Landscape District or any other action specified by Cabinet Order, in accordance with the criteria specified by Cabinet Order.
- (3) The provisions of Article 51 of the City Planning Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to an objection to a disposition under the provisions of any Ordinance enacted based on the provisions of preceding paragraph.

Section 3 Restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings, etc., in Areas Covered by District Plans, etc.

Article 76

- (1) A municipality may stipulate, by Ordinance and in accordance with the criteria specified by Cabinet Order, that the Design Features of Buildings and structures in an area covered by a district plan, etc. (limited to an area for which restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings or structures (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "Buildings, etc.") have been stipulated in a district development plan, district development plan for specified buildings, district development plan for disaster prevention zone development, district development plan for the maintenance and enhancement of historic scenery, roadside district development plan, or rural district development plan) must comply with the restrictions on the Design Features of Buildings, etc. that have been stipulated in the district plan, etc.
- (2) Restrictions under the provisions of the preceding paragraph must be stipulated to the extent found reasonably necessary for the formation of a good landscape that is appropriate for the characteristics of the area covered by the relevant district plan, etc., in consideration of factors such as of the necessity of Buildings, etc. from the perspective of their use, and land use status in the relevant area.
- (3) Ordinance enacted based on the provisions of paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as an "Ordinance on Design Features in District Plans, etc.") may stipulate provisions on the certification of plans by the mayor of the municipality, measures to rectify the violation of a Building or structure that is in violation, and other measures necessary for the enforcement of the Ordinance, based on the exemplary provisions of Articles 63, 64, 66, 68, and 71.
- (4) The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not preclude any necessary provisions on examination procedures for certification by the mayor of the municipality from being set forth in Ordinance on Design Features in District Plans, etc., so long as such provisions do not contravene the provisions of the Ordinance that have been set forth for such procedures based on the exemplary provisions of Article 63, paragraph (2), and

Article 66, paragraph (3).

- (5) Ordinance on Design Features in District Plans, etc. may set forth provisions to the effect that a mayor of a municipality who has issued a disposition equivalent to the disposition prescribed in Article 64, paragraph (1) pursuant to the Ordinance must report the name or trade name and address of the designer, construction supervisor, or construction contractor of the Building subject to the disposition or the real estate transaction business operator engaged in a transaction relating to a Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business involving the Building, and other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the prefectural governor who is responsible for the supervision of the foregoing persons pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Architects and Building Engineers, the Construction Business Act, or the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act, if the disposition relates to the Building, etc., of a Building; or that such mayor must report the name or trade name and address of the contractor engaged in the Construction, etc. of the structure subject to the disposition and other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the prefectural governor who is responsible for the supervision of the contractor pursuant to the provisions of the Construction Business Act, if the disposition relates to the Construction, etc. of a structure.
- (6) If the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or a prefectural governor receives a notice prescribed in the preceding paragraph pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance on Design Features in District Plans, etc. which are based on the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister or governor shall issue a disposition for the suspension of business under the Act on Architects and Building Engineers, the Construction Business Act, or the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act, or take other necessary measures against the person with respect to whom the notice has been given, without delay, and shall notify the mayor of the municipality who made the notice of the results of the measures taken.

Section 4 Miscellaneous Provisions

(Relaxation of Restrictions for Temporary Buildings or Temporary Structures)

Article 77

- (1) In the event of an extraordinary disaster, in the area affected by the disaster and adjoining areas specified by the mayor of the municipality, the provisions of this Chapter do not apply to the emergency repair of Buildings or structures damaged by the disaster, to the Building, etc. of emergency temporary Buildings, or

to the Construction, etc. or installation of emergency temporary structures falling under any of the items listed below that starts within one month after the day the disaster occurred:

- (i) a Building or structure whose Building, etc., Construction, etc., or installation is carried out by the national government, a local government, or the Japanese Red Cross Society, for the purpose of disaster relief;
 - (ii) a Building with a total floor area not exceeding the size specified by Cabinet Order whose Building, etc. is carried out by a person affected by a disaster for his or her own use.
- (2) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to railway stations, public offices, and any other similar emergency temporary Buildings or emergency temporary structures that serve a necessary role in the public interest, nor to offices, construction sheds, material yards, and other similar temporary Buildings or structures set up at construction sites for the purpose of construction work, whose Building, etc., Construction, etc., or installation is carried out when there has been a disaster.
- (3) If a person who has carried out the Building, etc. of an emergency temporary Building or the Construction, etc. of an emergency temporary structure referred to in the preceding two paragraphs seeks to preserve the Building or structure beyond three months after the completion thereof without being subject to the application of the provisions of this Chapter, the person must obtain permission from the mayor of the municipality before three months have elapsed after its completion; provided, however, that if an application for the permission has been made but no disposition has been reached in response to such application before three months have elapsed after its completion, the Building or structure may be preserved without being subject to the application of the provisions of this Chapter until the disposition has been reached.
- (4) If an application for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph has been filed and the mayor of the municipality finds that this does not materially interfere with the formation of a good landscape, the mayor of the municipality may grant such permission for a period of up to two years.
- (5) If an application for the permission referred to in paragraph (3) has been filed and the mayor of the municipality finds this to be necessary for the formation of a good landscape, the mayor of the municipality may attach any necessary conditions to such permission.

(Recommendation, Advice, or Assistance by the Minister of the Land, Infrastructure and Transport and Prefectural Governors)

Article 78

- (1) A mayor of a municipality may seek necessary advice or assistance from the prefectural governor or the

Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism with regard to the application of the provisions of this Chapter.

- (2) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism and the prefectural governor may provide the mayor of a municipality with the necessary recommendations, advice, or assistance with regard to the application of the provisions of this Chapter.

(Instructions, etc. to the Mayor of a Municipality)

Article 79

- (1) If the mayor of a municipality violates any of the provisions of this Chapter or provisions of any Order based on the provisions, or if such mayor fails to render a disposition based on these provisions, and the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism finds it to be necessary in connection with any Building that is greatly related to the national interest, the Minister may instruct the mayor of the municipality to take any necessary measures within a period of time specified by the Minister.
- (2) Unless there are justifiable grounds for not doing so, the mayor of a municipality shall comply with instructions that the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism gives pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
- (3) If the mayor of a municipality does not comply with the instructions under paragraph (1) within the specified period of time and is without justifiable grounds for not doing so, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism may himself or herself take the necessary measures under the instructions upon obtaining confirmation of the nonexistence of justifiable grounds from the Infrastructure Development Council.

(Inspection of Documents)

Article 80

The mayor of a municipality shall make documents concerning the certification prescribed in of Article 63, paragraph (1) or any other disposition pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter and the provisions of any Order or Ordinance based on the provisions of this Chapter that are specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism available for inspection when requested, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.

Chapter IV Landscape Agreements

(Conclusion, etc of a Landscape Agreement)

Article 81

- (1) The owners and leaseholders of a group of lands (excluding lands used for public facilities and other land plots specified by Cabinet Order) in a Landscape Planning Area (or, for lands designated as provisional replotting areas pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act (Act No. 119 of 1954) (including as applied mutatis mutandis under Article 83 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Promotion of Supply of Houses and Housing Lands in Urban Districts (Act No. 67 of 1975; hereinafter referred to as the "Metropolitan Housing, etc. Supply Act"); the same shall apply hereinafter in this Chapter), the owners and the leaseholders of the original lands corresponding to the relevant provisional replotting areas; hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as "Landowners") may conclude an agreement concerning the formation of a good landscape in the relevant area of land (hereinafter referred to as a "Landscape Agreement") with the agreement of all of the Landowners; however, if a Land Lease Right has been established on land that is within the area of land (or on the original land corresponding to the relevant provisional replotting area for land designated as a provisional replotting area pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act), the consent of the owner of the relevant land on which the Land Lease Right has been established is not required.
- (2) A Landscape Agreement must stipulate the following matters:
 - (i) the area of land subject to the Landscape Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Area Under the Landscape Agreement");
 - (ii) matters necessary for the formation of a good landscape, among those listed below:
 - (a) criteria for the Design Features of Buildings;
 - (b) criteria for the site, location, size, structure, intended use, or building equipment of Buildings;
 - (c) criteria for the location, size, structure, intended use, or Design Features of structures;
 - (d) matters involved in the conservation of woodlands, grasslands, etc. or greening;
 - (e) criteria for the display of Outdoor Advertisements and the installation of objects on which Outdoor Advertisements are placed;
 - (f) matters involved in the conservation or use of agricultural lands;
 - (g) any other matters involved in the formation of a good landscape.
 - (iii) the valid period of the Landscape Agreement;
 - (iv) measures against violation of the Landscape Agreement.

- (3) In addition to what is listed in the items of the preceding paragraph, a Landscape Agreement may stipulate an area of land adjacent to the Area Under the Landscape Agreement within a Landscape Planning Area, that the Landowners of the relevant Area Under the Landscape Agreement wish to include in the Area Under the Landscape Agreement so as to contribute to the formation of a better landscape (hereinafter referred to as the "Vicinity of the Area Under the Landscape Agreement").
- (4) A Landscape Agreement must be approved by the head of the Landscape Administration Body.

(Public Inspection, etc. of a Landscape Agreement in Connection with an Application for Approval)

Article 82

- (1) When an application has been filed for the approval of a Landscape Agreement under paragraph (4) of the preceding Article, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice of this, and shall make the relevant Landscape Agreement available for inspection by the persons concerned for two weeks from the day of the public notice, pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- (2) If the public notice under the preceding paragraph has been given, any person concerned may submit a written opinion on the relevant Landscape Agreement to the head of the Landscape Administration Body by the end of the inspection period referred to in the paragraph.

(Approval of a Landscape Agreement)

Article 83

- (1) If an application for the approval of a Landscape Agreement under Article 81, paragraph (4) satisfies all of the following items, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall approve the relevant Landscape Agreement:
 - (i) the application procedures do not violate any law or regulation;
 - (ii) the use of land, Buildings, or structures is not unduly restricted;
 - (iii) the matters listed in the items of Article 81 paragraph (2) (if the Vicinity of the Area Under the Landscape Agreement is stipulated in the relevant Landscape Agreement, including matters related to the relevant Vicinity of the Area Under the Landscape Agreement) conform to the criteria specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- (2) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body that is a municipality without a district construction sur-

veyor prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Building Standards Act seeks to grant the approval under the preceding paragraph for a Landscape Agreement stipulating matters listed in Article 81, paragraph (2), item (ii), (b), the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall consult with the prefectural governor, with reference to copies of all written opinions submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article.

- (3) When the head of a Landscape Administration Body has granted the approval under paragraph (1), the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice of this as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, make a copy of the relevant Landscape Agreement available at the office of the relevant Landscape Administration Body for public inspection, and clearly indicate in the relevant area that the area is an Area Under a Landscape Agreement.

(Alteration of a Landscape Agreement)

Article 84

- (1) If the Landowners in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement (excluding any person who is not bound by the relevant Landscape Agreement) seek to alter any of the matters stipulated in the Landscape Agreement, the Landowners must determine this with the agreement of all of the Landowners and obtain the approval of the head of the Landscape Administration Body.
- (2) The provisions of the preceding two Articles shall apply mutatis mutandis to the approval for an alteration referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(Exclusion from an Area Under a Landscape Agreement)

Article 85

- (1) If a Land Lease Right extinguishes on all or a part of the land in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement (or, for land designated as a provisional replotting area pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act, the original land corresponding to the replotting area) that is owned by a person who is not bound by the relevant Landscape Agreement, the land subject to that the relevant extinguished Right of Lease (or, for the original land corresponding to the relevant land designated as a provisional replotting area pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, the land designated as a provisional replotting area for the original land) is excluded from the Area Under the Landscape Agreement.
- (2) If the land in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement which has been designated as a provisional replotting

area pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act, has not been set forth in a replotting plan prescribed in Article 86, paragraph (1) of the same Act or a replotting plan prescribed in Article 72, paragraph (1) of the Metropolitan Housing, etc. Supply Act as a replotting area for the original land that corresponds to it, and if it also has not been set forth as a land for which, pursuant to the provisions of Article 91 paragraph (3) of the Land Readjustment Act (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 82 of the Metropolitan Housing, etc. Supply Act), it has been prescribed that a common share will be given to the owners of the original land that correspond to the relevant land, the relevant land is excluded from the relevant Area Under the Landscape Agreement at the end of the day of public notice prescribed in Article 103, paragraph (4) of the Land Readjustment Act (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 83 of the Metropolitan Housing, etc. Supply Act).

- (3) If the land in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement has been excluded from the relevant Area Under the Landscape Agreement pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the former holders of the relevant Land Lease Right or the Landowners of the original land corresponding to the land that used to be designated as the relevant provisional replotting area (excluding persons who are not bound by the relevant Landscape Agreement) shall without delay submit a notification of this to the head of the Landscape Administration Body.
- (4) The provisions of Article 83, paragraph (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis when a notification under the preceding paragraph is submitted or when the head of a Landscape Administration Body otherwise comes to know that the land has been excluded from the relevant Area Under a Landscape Agreement pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2).

(Validity of a Landscape Agreement)

Article 86

A Landscape Agreement for which a public notice has been given of the approval under Article 83, paragraph (3) (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 84, paragraph (2)) is in effect against any person who becomes a Landowner (excluding any person who succeeds to the ownership of the land previously owned by a person who did not give the agreement under Article 81, paragraph (1), or Article 84, paragraph (1) for the relevant Landscape Agreement) of the land in the relevant Area Under the Landscape Agreement after the issuance of the public notice.

(Procedures, etc. for Entering a Landscape Agreement after a Public Notice of Approval)

Article 87

- (1) An owner of the land in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement (or, for the land designated as a provisional replotting area pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act, the owner of the original land that corresponds to the relevant replotting area) who is not bound by the relevant Landscape Agreement may become a party to the relevant Landscape Agreement by indicating his or her intention to do so in writing to the head of the Landscape Administration Body at any time after the issuance of the public notice of the approval under Article 83, paragraph (3) (including as applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to Article 84, paragraph (2)).
- (2) The Landowners, etc. of the land in the Vicinity of the Area Under the Landscape Agreement may become party to the Landscape Agreement, with the agreement of all of the Landowners of the land, by indicating their intention to do so in writing to the head of the Landscape Administration Body at any time after the issuance of the public notice of the approval under Article 83, paragraph (3) (including as applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to Article 84, paragraph (2)); however, if a Land Lease Right has been established on the land that is within the area of the relevant land (or on the original land corresponding to a provisional replotting area for the land designated as a provisional replotting area pursuant to the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act), the consent of the owner of the land on which the Land Lease Right has been established is not required.
- (3) The land in the Vicinity of the Area Under the Landscape Agreement with respect to which the Landowner, etc. has indicated the intention referred to in the preceding paragraph becomes a part of the Area Under the Landscape Agreement after the indication of the intention.
- (4) The provisions of Article 83, paragraph (3) apply *mutatis mutandis* when the indication of the intention under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) has been made.
- (5) A Landscape Agreement is in effect against any person who, after the issuance of the public notice under Article 83, paragraph (3) as applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to the preceding paragraph, has become the Landowner, etc. of the land (excluding a person who has succeeded to the ownership of the land previously owned by a person who did not give the agreement under paragraph (2) for the Landscape Agreement, and a person to whom the provisions of the preceding Article apply) in the Area Under the Landscape Agreement that a person who became a party to the relevant Landscape Agreement pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) owned or held a Land Lease Right in at the time such person became a party to the relevant Landscape Agreement (or of the original land corresponding to the land designated as a provisional replotting area under the provisions of Article 98, paragraph (1) of the Land Readjustment Act).

(Termination of a Landscape Agreement)

Article 88

- (1) If the Landowners, etc. in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement (excluding persons who are not bound by the relevant Landscape Agreement) seek to terminate the Landscape Agreement for which the approval referred to in Article 81, paragraph (4) or Article 84, paragraph (1) has been made, the Landowners, etc. must determine this by the agreement of a simple majority of the Landowners, etc. and obtain the approval of the head of the Landscape Administration Body.
- (2) When the head of a Landscape Administration Body grants the approval referred to in the preceding paragraph, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice of this.

(Treatment of Co-owners, etc. of Land)

Article 89

If a land or a Land Lease Right belongs to more than one person, with regard to the application of the provisions of Article 81, paragraph (1), Article 84, paragraph (1), Article 87, paragraphs (1) and (2), and paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, all co-owners shall be deemed to jointly constitute a single owner or a single holder of the Land Lease Right.

(Establishment of a Landscape Agreement by a Single Owner)

Article 90

- (1) If there are no Landowners other than a single owner for a group of lands (excluding any land specified by Cabinet Order pursuant to Article 81, paragraph (1)) in a Landscape Planning Area, and the single owner finds it necessary for the formation of a good landscape, the single owner may conclude a Landscape Agreement to make the area of the relevant land an Area Under a Landscape Agreement with the approval of the head of the Landscape Administration Body.
- (2) The head of a Landscape Administration Body shall approve a Landscape Agreement under the provisions of the preceding paragraph only when the head of the Landscape Administration Body finds that the application for the approval of the Landscape Agreement satisfies all of the items of Article 83, paragraph (1) and that the Landscape Agreement is necessary for the formation of a good landscape.
- (3) The provisions of Article 83, paragraphs (2) and (3) apply mutatis mutandis to an approval under the provi-

sions of the preceding paragraph.

- (4) If there come to be two or more Landowners, etc. of the land in an Area Under a Landscape Agreement that has been approved pursuant to paragraph (2) within three years from the day of the approval, the Landscape Agreement comes to have the same validity as a Landscape Agreement for which public notice has been given of the approval under the provisions of Article 83, paragraph (3).

(Position of a Lessee, etc.)

Article 91

- (1) If any of the matters stipulated in a Landscape Agreement involves the authority of a lessee of a Building or a structure, the lessee of the relevant Building or the relevant structure is deemed to be a Landowner, etc., and the provisions of this Chapter apply to the Landscape Agreement.
- (2) If any matter involving the conservation or the use of an agricultural land is stipulated in a Landscape Agreement, a person who holds any right to use or profit from the land, including but not limited to a right of superficies, emphyteusis, right of pledge, right of lease, or right created through a loan for its use, is deemed to be a Landowner, etc., and the provisions of this Chapter apply to the Landscape Agreement.

Chapter V Landscape Development Organizations

(Designation)

Article 92

- (1) The head of a Landscape Administration Body may designate a general incorporated association or a general incorporated foundation, or a specified nonprofit organization under Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Act on Promotion of Specified Nonprofit Activities that is found by the head of the Landscape Administration Body to be capable of properly and reliably performing the duties prescribed in the following Article, as a Landscape Development Organization (hereinafter referred to as an "Organization") at the request of the foregoing association, foundation, or organization.
- (2) When the head of a Landscape Administration Body has made a designation under the preceding paragraph, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice of the name, address, and office location of the relevant Organization.
- (3) Before seeking to change its name, address, or office location, the Organization shall submit a notification

of this to the head of the Landscape Administration Body.

- (4) When a notification under the preceding paragraph has been made, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice of the matters in the relevant notification.

(Duties of an Organization)

Article 93

An Organization shall perform the following duties:

- (i) the provision of assistance to a person who conducts business related to the formation of a good landscape, including but not limited to dispatch of persons with knowledge on the relevant business, provision of information, and consultation;
- (ii) management of structures of landscape importance or trees of landscape importance, based on a Management Agreement;
- (iii) the implementation of or participation in the business of a plaza or other Public Facilities that is integrated with a structure of landscape importance to form a good landscape, or the business of a Public Facility of Landscape Importance specified in a Landscape Plan;
- (iv) the acquisition, management, and assignment of a land specified by Cabinet Order which can be utilized for the business prescribed in the preceding item;
- (v) agricultural work conducted on commission, so that a land in an area referred to in Article 55, paragraph (2), item (i) is used in accordance with a landscape-oriented agricultural promotion region development plan, acquisition of rights to such land, and management of such land;
- (vi) surveys and research on the formation of good landscapes;
- (vii) duties or tasks that are necessary for the promotion of the formation of good landscapes, other than what is set forth in each of the preceding items.

(Special Provisions on the Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands as Regards the Duties of the Organization)

Article 94

The provisions of Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands (Act No. 66 of 1972) do not apply to a person who seeks to assign a plot of land prescribed in the paragraph at a cost to an Organization for the use in any of the duties listed in item (iv) of the preceding Article.

(Supervision, etc.)

Article 95

- (1) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds it necessary for ensuring the proper and reliable performance of any of the duties listed in each item of Article 93, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may have an Organization report on such duties.
- (2) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body finds that an Organization is not performing any of the duties listed in the items of Article 93 properly and reliably, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may order the Organization to take any measures necessary for the improvement of the performance of such duties.
- (3) If an Organization violates an order under the preceding paragraph, the head of the Landscape Administration Body may cancel the Organization's designation under the provisions of Article 92, paragraph (1).
- (4) If the head of a Landscape Administration Body has canceled a designation pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the head of the Landscape Administration Body shall give public notice of this.

(Provision, etc. of Information)

Article 96

The national government and the local government shall provide an Organization with the information, guidance, or advice necessary for the performance of its duties.

Chapter VI Miscellaneous Provisions

(Delegation of Authority)

Article 97

The authority of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism as set forth in this Act may be delegated, in part, to the Regional Development Bureau Director General or the Hokkaido Development Bureau Director General, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.

(Execution of Landscape Administration Duties by Municipalities)

Article 98

- (1) A municipality other than a Designated City or a Core City may execute the Landscape Administration

Duties in its municipal area on behalf of the prefecture.

- (2) Before seeking to execute Landscape Administration Duties pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the mayor of the municipality must consult with the prefectural governor about the executing of such duties.
- (3) A municipality whose mayor has consulted pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall give public notice of this no later than thirty days before it begins to execute the Landscape Administration Duties, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or the Ministry of the Environment.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 99

Matters necessary for the implementation of this Act other than those set forth in this Act are prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 100

If an Order is enacted, revised, or abolished pursuant to the provisions of this Act, necessary transitional measures (including transitional measures for penal provisions) may be stipulated in the Order to the extent reasonably necessary for the enactment, revision, or abolition thereof.

Chapter VII Penal Provisions

Article 101

Any person who violates the order of the head of a Landscape Administration Body under the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (5) or the order of the mayor of a municipality under the provisions of Article 64, paragraph (1) shall be punished by imprisonment with work of not more than one year or a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

Article 102

Any person falling under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred

thousand yen:

- (i) any person who has violated the order of the head of a Landscape Administration Body under the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1) or a person who has violated the order of the mayor of a municipality under the provisions of Article 70, paragraph (1);
- (ii) any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 63, paragraph (1), has failed to submit an application or has submitted a false application;
- (iii) any person who has carried out construction such as building, etc. of a Building in violation of the provisions of Article 63, paragraph (4); or
- (iv) any person who has preserved an emergency temporary Building or an emergency temporary structure in violation of the provisions of Article 77, paragraph (3).

Article 103

Any person falling under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred thousand yen:

- (i) any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1) or (2), has failed to submit a notification or has submitted a false notification;
- (ii) any person who has failed to make a report pursuant to the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (7), or Article 71, paragraph (1), or who has made a false report;
- (iii) any person who has refused, interfered with, or evaded an on-site inspection or on-site investigation pursuant to the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (7), or an on-site inspection pursuant to the provisions of Article 71, paragraph (1);
- (iv) any person who has started an action related to a notification in violation of the provisions of Article 18, paragraph (1);
- (v) any person who has performed any action in violation of the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (1) or Article 31, paragraph (1);
- (vi) any person who has violated any of the conditions attached to a permission under the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (3) (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of Article 31, paragraph (2));
- (vii) any person who has violated the order of the head of a Landscape Administration Body under the provisions of Article 23, paragraph (1) (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 32, paragraph (1)); or

- (viii) any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 68, has failed to indicate the fact of the certification or failed to keep a copy of the certified plan.

Article 104

If the representative of a juridical person, or the agent, the employee, or any other worker of a juridical person or individual has committed a violation referred to in the preceding two Articles in connection with the business of the juridical person or individual, in addition to the offender being punished, the juridical person or individual shall be liable to a fine set forth in each Article.

Article 105

Any person who has violated the order of the head of a Landscape Administration Body under the provisions of Article 26 or 34 shall be punished by a non-penal fine of not more than three hundred thousand yen.

Article 106

Any person who has failed to make a report as prescribed in Article 45 or who has made a false report shall be punished by a non-penal fine of not more than two hundred thousand yen.

Article 107

Any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 43, has failed to make a notification or has made a false notification shall be punished by a non-penal fine of not more than fifty thousand yen.

Article 108

Ordinance enacted based on the provisions of Article 72, paragraph (1), Article 73, paragraph (1), Article 75, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), or Article 76, paragraph (1), may include provisions to the effect that any person who has violated any of the provisions shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

Supplementary Provisions ***Omitted in this document**

b-2. Natural Parks Act

Natural Parks Act

(Act No. 161, 1957)

Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1

This Act shall aim at the protection of the places of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilisation thereof, at the contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as to the health, recreation and culture of the people.

(Definitions)

Article 2

In this Act, the terms mentioned in the following items shall be understood respectively as laid down in the items concerned:

- (1) Natural Parks shall mean National Parks, Quasi-national Parks and Prefectural Natural Parks.
- (2) National Parks shall mean the places of greatest natural scenic beauty [including natural scenic beauty of sea areas (hereinafter the same except Chapter 2, Section 6 and Article 74)], representing the model scenic beauties of our country, designated by the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 5.
- (3) Quasi-national Parks shall mean the places of great natural scenic beauty next to the National Parks, designated by the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 5.
- (4) Prefectural Natural Parks shall mean the places of great natural scenic beauty designated by the prefectures in accordance with the provision of Article 72.
- (5) Park Plans shall mean the planning concerning the regulation or works for the protection or utilisation of the National Parks or Quasi-national Parks.
- (6) Park Work shall mean the works executed on the basis of the Park Plan pertaining to the facilities, prescribed by the Cabinet Order, for the protection or utilisation of National Parks or Quasi-national Parks.
- (7) Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work shall mean the Works implemented on the basis of the Park Plan for the maintenance or recovery of ecosystem in National Parks or Quasi-national Parks.

(Responsibility of the State, etc.)

Article 3

In accordance with the basic intent of environmental conservation prescribed in Articles 3 to 5 of the Basic Environmental Act (Act No. 91 of 1993), the State, local public entities, business operators and visitors of the natural parks shall make effort respectively to protect the natural scenic beauty and promote appropriate utilisation.

2. In light of the fact that the protection of fauna and flora in the natural parks is significant for conserving the scenic beauty of the natural parks, the State and local public entities shall take measures for conserving the scenic beauty of the natural parks with the aim to ensure the diversity in the ecosystem and creature in the natural parks.

(Respect for Property Rights and Adjustment with Other Public Interests)

Article 4

Upon the application of this Act, in addition to the provision of Article 3 of the Nature Conservation Act (Act No. 85 of 1972), the proprietary rights, mining rights and other property rights of the parties concerned shall be respected and also the adjustment between the land development and other public interests shall be taken into consideration.

Chapter II National Parks and Quasi-National Parks

(Designation)

Article 5

The National Parks shall be designated, with specification of their boundaries, by the Minister of the Environment after hearing the views from the prefectures concerned and the Central Environmental Council (hereinafter referred to as “Council”).

2. The Quasi-national Parks shall be designated, with specification of their boundaries, by the Minister of the Environment, upon request of the prefecture concerned, after hearing the views from the Council.
3. In the case of the designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park by the Minister of the Environment, the fact and the area thereof shall be announced in the official gazette.
4. The designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park shall take effect on the public announcement under the preceding paragraph.

(Cancellation of Designation and Alteration of Area)

Article 6

The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to cancel the designation of the National Park or alter the area thereof, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council.

2. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to cancel the designation of the Quasi-national Park or alter the area thereof, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council; provided, however, that the expansion of its area shall be based upon request of the prefecture(s) concerned.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the preceding article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the cancellation of the designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park and the alternation of the area thereof.

(Decision upon Park Plan)

Article 7

The Park Plan concerning the National Park shall be decided upon by the Minister of the Environment after hearing the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council.

2. The Park Plan concerning the Quasi-national Park shall be decided upon by the Minister of the Environment upon request of the prefecture(s) concerned after hearing the views from the Council.
3. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she has decided upon the Park Plan, shall announce the outline of the fact in the official gazette and the Park Plan shall be laid open for public inspection.

(Discontinuance and Alteration of Park Plan)

Article 8

The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to discontinue or alter the Park Plan concerning the National Park, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council.

2. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to discontinue or alter the Park Plan concerning the Quasi-national Park, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council; provided, however, that the addition of the Park Plan shall be based upon request of the prefecture(s) concerned.
3. The provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the discontinuance or alteration of the Park Plan by the Minister of the Environment.

(Special Zone)

Article 20

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, may, for the purpose of preserving scenic beauty of the Park concerned, designate the Special Zone within its boundary (excluding sea areas) in accordance with the Park Plan.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation of the Special Zone and cancellation of its designation, and to the alteration of its boundary. In this case, the “Minister of the Environment” mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same article shall be replaced with the “Minister of the Environment and the prefectural governor concerned,” and “official gazette” in the same paragraph shall be replaced with “official gazette or prefectural bulletin”, respectively.
3. Within the Special Zone (with the exception of the Special Protection Zone; hereinafter the same in this article), the activities coming under any of the following items shall not be carried out without the permission of the Minister of the Environment in case of the National Park and that of the prefectural governor in case of the Quasi-national Park; provided, however, that the activity to be carried out as the emergency measure in case of disaster or the activity listed in the item 3 to be implemented for the maintenance and conservation of forests shall be excepted from this provision.

- (1) Constructing, reconstructing or extending structures.

- (2) Felling trees and bamboos.
 - (3) Damaging trees and bamboos within the zone designated by the Minister of the Environment.
 - (4) Mining minerals or extracting soil and stones.
 - (5) Causing increase or decrease of the water-level or quantity of water of rivers, lakes, marshes, swamps and wetlands etc.
 - (6) Discharging polluted or waste water through the sewage disposal facilities into the lakes, marshes or swamps and wetlands designated by the Minister of the Environment or within a distance of one kilometer from there discharging the same through the sewage disposal facilities into the water or the channel running into the designated lakes marshes or swamps and wetlands etc.
 - (7) Putting up or setting up advertisements or those similar to them, or showing of advertisements or those similar to them on the structures and the like.
 - (8) Accumulating or storing soil and stones or other materials designated by the Minister of the Environment in the open air.
 - (9) Reclaiming the surface of water or reclaiming by drainage.
 - (10) Clearing land or changing the feature of land.
 - (11) Collecting or damaging alpine plants or other plants designated by the Minister of the Environment.
 - (12) Planting or sowing the seeds of the plants that are not indigenous to the zones designated by the Minister of the Environment and the plants designated by the Minister of the Environment as those with a potential risk to the conservation of the scenic beauty of the said zone within the said zones.
 - (13) Capturing or killing or wounding animals in mountains, or animals designated by the Minister of the Environment or collecting or damaging eggs of such animals.
 - (14) Releasing of the animals that are not indigenous to the zones designated by the Minister of the Environment and the animals designated by the Minister of the Environment as those with a potential risk to the conservation of the scenic beauty of the said zone within the said zones (including the grazing of livestock animals that fall under the provision of this item).
 - (15) Altering the colors of roofs, surface of walls, fences and walls, bridges, steel towers, water-pipes or those similar to them.
 - (16) Entering into wetlands or similar areas designated by the Minister of the Environment during the period designated according to such areas.
 - (17) Using horses, vehicles or power-driven vessels, or landing of airplanes in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment other than roads, plazas, paddies, fields, pastures or housing lots.
 - (18) Any activity other than those mentioned in the preceding items which may affect the scenic beauty of the Special Zone and is prescribed by the Cabinet Order.
4. Neither the Minister of the Environment nor the prefectural governor concerned shall grant the permission prescribed in the preceding paragraph if any activity mentioned in the items of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
 5. When the prefectural governor concerned intends to grant the permission prescribed in paragraph 3 of this

article for the Quasi-national Park, if the activity concerning the permission falls under an activity prescribed in Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment in view of its impact on the scenic beauty of the Quasi-national Park concerned and other circumstances, he/she shall consult with the Minister of the Environment and obtain consent there from.

6. One, who has already started the activity mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 at the time of the start of restriction prescribed by the same paragraph, may continue the said activity, notwithstanding the provision of the same paragraph. In this case, the person shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within three months counting from the day of the start of such restriction.
7. One, who has already started the activity mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 within the Special Zone as the necessary emergency measure for the exceptional disaster, shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within 14 days counting from the day of the activity carried out.
8. One, who intends to plant trees and bamboos or pasture livestock (except the activities that fall under the item 12 or item 14 of paragraph 13) within the Special Zone, shall previously notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect.
9. To the activities mentioned in any of the following items, the provisions of paragraph 3 and the preceding 3 paragraphs shall not be applied:
 - (1) Activity carried out as the execution of the Park Works.
 - (2) Activity carried out as the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work etc. for the Designated Ecosystem (The Work means the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work to be carried out pursuant to the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 39 or paragraph 1 of Article 41, and the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work that has received the confirmation prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article 39 or paragraph 2 of Article 41 or that has received the approval prescribed in paragraph 3 of Article 39 or paragraph 3 of Article 41. The same shall apply hereinafter.).
 - (3) Activity carried out within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area, which is to be prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 43 based on the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement executed under item 1 of the same paragraph, in accordance with the matters mentioned in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph.
 - (4) Ordinary administrative activity, simple activity or other activities prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Conditions)

Article 32

To the permissions under paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, and item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, conditions may be attached to the extent necessary for the protection of the scenic beauty or spectacular sight of the National Park or Quasi-national Park.

(Ordinary Zone)

Article 33

One who intends to undertake the activities coming under any of the following items within National or Quasi-national Parks other than Special Zones or Marine Park Areas (hereinafter referred to as “Ordinary Zone”) shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of National Parks or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of Quasi-national Parks of the matters prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment such as activity type, place, implementation method and scheduled date of commencement; provided, however, that the activities mentioned in items 1, 3, 5 and 7 which are necessary for fishery operations such as setting up fishing gear shall be excepted from this provision.

- (1) Constructing, reconstructing or extending structures, whose scales are beyond the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment (including reconstructing or extending in the case that the scale thereof is to be beyond the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment after the completion of the reconstruction or extension concerned).
 - (2) Causing increase or decrease of the water-levels or quantities of the rivers, lakes, marshes, swamps and wetlands within the Special Zone.
 - (3) Putting up or setting up advertisements or those similar to them, or showing advertisements or those similar to them on the structures and the like.
 - (4) Reclaiming the surface of the sea or reclaiming by drainage.
 - (5) Mining minerals or extracting soil and stones (In the sea areas, this is limited to the areas connected to the Marine Park Area within one kilometer of the Marine Park Area.).
 - (6) Changing the feature of the land.
 - (7) Changing the feature of the seabed (In the sea areas, this is limited to the areas connected to the Marine Park Area within one kilometer of the Marine Park Area.).
2. The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor, in regard to the Quasi-national Parks, for the purpose of preserving landscape of the Park concerned, may give orders, to the one who intends to undertake or has undertaken the activity which requires notification and is mentioned in any of the items of the preceding paragraph in the Ordinary Zone, to prohibit or restrict such activity or to take necessary measure, within the limits necessary for the protection of the landscapes thereof.
 3. To the one who has made the notification under paragraph 1, the measure under the preceding paragraph may be taken exclusively within 30 days counting from the day of the notification made.
 4. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned, when, with the notification made under paragraph 1, the on-the-spot survey is required or when there is any other rational reason against the measure under paragraph 2 to be made within the period of time under the preceding paragraph, may prolong the period of time under the preceding paragraph during the period of existence of such reason. In this case, one who has made the notification under paragraph 1 shall be notified of the fact and reason why the period of time is prolonged.

5. One who has made the notification under paragraph 1 shall not start activity notified of unless a period of 30 days passes after the date of such notification.
6. The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Parks and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Parks, may reduce the period of the preceding paragraph if such reduction is deemed to cause no hindrance to the protection of landscape of such Parks.
7. To the activities mentioned in any of the following items, the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be applied.
 - (1) Activity carried out for the execution of the Park Works.
 - (2) Activity carried out as the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work etc. for the Designated Ecosystem.
 - (3) Activity carried out within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area, which is prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 43 based on the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement executed under paragraph 1 of the same article, in accordance with the matters mentioned in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph.
 - (4) Ordinary administrative activity, simple activity or other activities prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
 - (5) Works which have already started at the time of the designation of National Parks, Quasi-national Parks or Marine Park Areas or the expansion of the boundaries thereof.
 - (6) Works carried out as the emergency measures necessary for exceptional disasters.

(Order of Suspension, etc.)

Article 34

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Parks and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Parks, when deemed necessary for the protection of the respective parks concerned, may give an order to suspend the work concerned to one who has violated the provisions to the permissions under paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or paragraph 3 of Article 23, the conditions attached to the permission under Article 32, or the measure under paragraph 2 of the preceding article, or may give an order to restore to the original state within a reasonable period or, if such restoration is remarkably difficult, to take necessary measures as the substitute therefor, to the one or another who has succeeded to the rights of the land, buildings, other structures, from the one, both to the extent necessary for the protection concerned.

2. Upon attempting to issue an order to restore to the original state or take necessary measure as the substitute therefor (hereinafter referred to as “restoration to the original state, etc.”), if it is impossible due to the absence of negligence to clarify the one to which an order of the restoration to the original state, etc. the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may carry out or cause another who is ordered or entrusted thereby to carry out the restoration to the original state, etc. at the expense of the one concerned. In this case, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall in advance announce publicly to the effect that the restoration to the original state, etc. shall be carried out within

a reasonable period and that if such restoration to the original state etc. is not carried out within such a period, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned or the one who is ordered or entrusted thereby shall carry out the restoration to the original state, etc.

3. The personnel attempting to carry out the restoration to the original state, etc. under the preceding paragraph shall carry the identification papers and present them upon request.

(Collection of Reports and Spot Inspection)

Article 35

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park, or the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, when deemed necessary for the protection of the Park concerned, may ask the report on the actual conditions of the work under way and other necessary matters from one who has been given the permission under the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, or one whose work has been restricted or ordered to take necessary measures under paragraph 2 of Article 33.

2. The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, when deemed necessary for the measure taken in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, paragraph 2 of Article 33, or the preceding article, may have their officials, within the limits necessary therefor, enter the lands or buildings within the boundary of the Park concerned, or inspect the practical state of the activity which is mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 of Article 20, items of paragraph 3 of Article 21, items of paragraph 3 of Article 22, item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, or items of paragraph 1 of Article 33, or investigate the effects of these activities upon the landscapes.
3. The personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall carry the identification papers and present them upon request.
4. The powers under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be understood as those approved of for criminal investigations.

(Regulation for Utilisation)

Article 37

Within the Special Zone, Marine Park Areas or Facility Complex Zone of the National and Quasi-national Parks, no one shall perform the activities mentioned in the following items without due cause:

- (1) Dumping refuse and other filth or waste or leaving them as they are in such manners as give remarkably unpleasant feelings to those utilizing the National Park or Quasi-national Park concerned.
- (2) Letting remarkably offensive odors exhale, sending out disturbing noises with loud speakers, radios, etc., occupying waywardly observation points, pavilions, etc., touting in such manners as cause one to feel sickening, or else causing annoyance remarkably to those utilizing the National Park or Quasi-national Park concerned.

2. The competent personnel of the State or of the prefecture, when anyone is found performing the activity mentioned in item 2 of the preceding article within the Special Zone, Marine Parks Areas, or Facility Complex Zone, may give instructions to stop the act.
3. The personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall carry identification papers and present them upon request.

Chapter IV Penal Provisions

Article 82

Anyone, who has violated the order under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 15 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16) or paragraph 1 of Article 34, shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than one year or a fine of not more than 1,000,000 yen.

Article 83

Anyone, who comes under any of the following items, shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than six months or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen:

- (1) One who has violated the provision of paragraph 6 of Article 10 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16) and altered the mattes listed in the items of paragraph 4 of Article 10 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16) (limited to the one who has obtained the authorization of paragraph 3 of Article 10 or paragraph 3 of Article 16)
- (2) One who has violated the conditions attached to the authorization in accordance with the provision paragraph 10 of Article 10 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16)
- (3) One who has violated the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or paragraph 3 of Article 23
- (4) One who has been authorized under paragraph 1 or 7 of Article 24 by falsification or other illegal means
- (5) One who has violated the conditions attached to the permission in accordance with the provision of Article 32

Article 85

Anyone, who has violated the order under the provision of Article 11 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16), paragraph 2 of Article 33, or Article 52, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

Article 86

Any one, who comes under any of the following items, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 300,000 yen:

- (1) One who has failed to report as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 17, or reported falsely, or refused, obstructed or evaded the spot inspection under the same paragraph, or made no statement or false statement in response to questions
- (2) One who has been given reissuance of the entry approval certificate under paragraph 5 of Article 24 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article) by falsification or other illegal means
- (3) One who has discontinued all the Affairs Related to Accreditation without the permission under paragraph 4 of Article 27
- (4) One who has failed to report as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 30, or reported falsely, or refused, obstructed or evaded the spot inspection under the same paragraph, or made no statement or false statement in response to questions
- (5) One who has failed to make the notification under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 33 or has made false notification
- (6) One who has violated the provision of paragraph 5 of Article 33
- (7) One who has failed to make the reporting under paragraph 1 of Article 35 or has made false reporting.
- (8) One who has denied, prevented or evaded the spot inspection or on-the-spot survey under the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 35
- (9) One who has performed, without permission, the activities mentioned in item 1, paragraph 1 of Article 37 within the Special Zone, Marine Park Area or Facility Complex Zone of the National Park or Quasi-national Park, without due cause
- (10) One who has performed the activities mentioned in item 2, paragraph 1 of Article 37 without obedience to the direction of the competent personnel under the provision of paragraph 2 of the same article within the Special Zone, Marine Park Area or Facility Complex Zone of the National Park or Quasi-national Park, without due cause
- (11) One who has denied or prevented the entry or setting up of land marks or other activities under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 62, violating the provision of paragraph 5 of the same article, without due cause

Article 87

When the representative of the juridical person or the juridical person, or the proxy of the individual, employee or other service worker has committed the offences under Article 82, Article 83, Article 85 or the preceding article in connection with the business of the same juridical person or individual, the same juridical person or individual, too, shall be punished respectively with the fines under the same articles, besides the punishment on the actual offender.

b-3. City Planning Act

City Planning Act

(Act No. 100, 1968)

Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1

The purpose of this Act is to promote the sound development and orderly improvement of cities by stipulating the details of city planning and decision procedures therefor, city planning restrictions, city planning projects and any other necessary matters concerning city planning, thereby contributing to well-balanced national development and the promotion of public welfare.

(Fundamental Principle of City Planning)

Article 2

City plans shall be established based on the fundamental principle that healthy, cultural urban lifestyles and functional urban activities should be secured while maintaining a healthy balance with the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries, and that reasonable land use under due regulation should be promoted for this reason.

(City Planning Area)

Article 5

- (1) The Prefectures shall designate as city planning areas those areas in cities, or in applicable town and village central urban areas that meet conditions for population, number of employed individuals and other matters stipulated by Cabinet Order, that require integrated urban improvement, development and preservation in due consideration of natural and social conditions and the current situations and shifts in population, land use, traffic volume and other matters stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. When necessary, areas that extend beyond the said municipality may also be designated as city planning areas.
- (2) In addition to the areas designated in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Prefectures shall designate as city planning areas any urban development areas defined under the National Capital Region Development Act (Act No. 83 of 1956), urban development areas defined under the Kinki Region Development Act (Act No. 129 of 1963), urban development areas defined under the Chubu Region Development Act (Act No. 102 of 1966), and any other areas that require new development and preservation as residential cities, industrial cities or as other types of cities.
- (3) When the Prefectures attempt to designate city planning areas pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, they must hear the opinions of the relevant municipalities and the Prefectural City Planning Council in advance, and they must confer with and obtain the approval of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism pursuant to the provisions of Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,

ture, Transport and Tourism.

- (4) Regarding city planning areas that extend over two or more Prefectures, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism-notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2)-shall hear the opinions of said Prefectures in advance and make a designation. In this case, the relevant Prefectures must hear the opinions of the relevant municipalities and the Prefectural City Planning Council in advance of offering their opinion.
- (5) Designation of city planning areas shall be executed by public notice pursuant to the provisions of Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (6) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis to the revision or abolition of city planning areas.

Chapter II City Planning

(Policy for Improvement, Development and Preservation of City Planning Areas)

Article 6-2

- (1) Regarding city planning areas, the policy for improvement, development and preservation of said city planning areas shall be set forth in city plans.
- (2) The following matters shall be set forth in the policy for improvement, development and preservation of city planning areas:
 - (i) Objectives of the city plan;
 - (ii) Whether or not a decision has been made on area classification stipulated in paragraph (1) of the immediately following Article, and if applicable, the decision-making policy for said area classification;
 - (iii) In addition to the matters listed in the preceding items, the policy for major city planning decisions concerning land use, urban facility improvement and urban development projects.
- (3) City plans stipulated for city planning areas (including urban facilities established outside of city planning areas pursuant to provisions in the second sentence of paragraph (1) in Article 11 (hereinafter referred to as "out-of-area urban facilities") must be grounded in the policy for improvement, development and preservation of city planning areas.

(Districts and Zones)

Article 8

- (1) Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary:
 - (i) Category 1 low-rise exclusive residential districts, category 2 low-rise exclusive residential districts, category 1 medium-to-high-rise exclusive residential districts, category 2 medium-to-high-rise exclusive residential districts, category 1 residential districts, category 2 residential districts,

quasi-residential districts, neighborhood commercial districts, commercial districts, quasi-industrial districts, industrial districts, and exclusive industrial districts (hereinafter collectively referred to as "use districts");

- (ii) Special use districts;
- (ii)-2 Special use restriction districts;
- (ii)-3 Exceptional floor area ratio districts;
- (ii)-4 High-rise residential attraction districts;
- (iii) Height control districts or high-level use districts;
- (iv) Specified blocks;
- (iv)-2 Special urban renaissance districts provided for in paragraph (1), Article 36 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Urban Renaissance (Act No. 22 of 2002);
- (v) Fire prevention districts or quasi-fire prevention districts;
- (v)-2 Specified disaster prevention block improvement zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 31 of the Concentrated Urban Areas Improvement Act;
- (vi) Landscape zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 61 of the Landscape Act (Act No. 100 of 2004);
- (vii) Scenic districts;
- (viii) Parking place development zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 3 of the Parking Places Act (Act No. 106 of 1957);
- (ix) Port zones;
- (x) Special historic natural features conservation zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 6 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Conservation of Historic Natural Features of Ancient Cities (Act No. 1 of 1966);
- (xi) Category 1 or category 2 special historic natural features conservation zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 3 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Conservation of Historic Natural Features and Development of Living Environment etc. in Asuka Village (Act No. 60 of 1980);
- (xii) Green space conservation districts provided for in Article 5 of the Urban Green Space Conservation Act (Act No. 72 of 1973), special green space conservation districts provided for in Article 12 of the same Act or tree planting districts provided for in paragraph (1), Article 13 of the same Act;
- (xiii) Distribution business zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 4 of the Act Concerning the Improvement of Urban Distribution Centers (Act No. 110 of 1966);
- (xiv) Productive green zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 3 of the Productive Green Space Act (Act No. 68 of 1974);
- (xv) Conservation zones for clusters of traditional structures provided for in paragraph (1), Article 83-3 of the Cultural Properties Protection Act (Act No. 214 of 1950);
- (xvi) Aircraft noise control zones or aircraft noise control special zones provided for in paragraph (1), Article 4 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Countermeasures against Aircraft Noise

around Specified Airports (Act No. 26 of 1988).

- (2) Regarding quasi-city planning areas, districts or zones provided for in items (i) through (ii)-2, (iii) (limited to the section pertaining to height control), (vi), (vii), (xii) (limited to the section pertaining to green space conservation districts provided for in Article 5 of the Urban Green Space Conservation Act) or (xv) shall be established as necessary.
- (3) Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in city plans:
 - (i) Type of district or zone (for special use districts, the type of special use district that clarifies the special purpose that should be achieved with its designation), location and area;
 - (ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the following districts or zones listed:
 - (a) Use districts: Floor-area ratio of buildings (ratio of the total floor-area of buildings to the site area. The same shall apply hereinafter) provided for in paragraph (1), Article 52, items (i) through (iv) of the Building Standards Act and the minimum site area for buildings provided for in item (i), paragraph (2), Article 53 of the same Act (Concerning minimum site area for buildings, this is limited to those cases in which it is necessary to secure the urban environment in the said district);
 - (b) Category 1 low-rise exclusive residential districts or category 2 low-rise exclusive residential districts: Building coverage ratio (ratio of the building area to the site area. The same shall apply hereinafter.) provided for in item (i), paragraph (1), Article 53 of the Building Standards Act; the minimum required setback distance from the external wall provided for in Article 54 of the same Act (limited to those cases in which it is necessary to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for low-rise housing); and building height limits provided for in paragraph (1), Article 55 of the same Act;
 - (c) Category 1 medium-to-high-rise exclusive residential districts, category 2 medium-to-high-rise exclusive residential districts, category 1 residential districts, category 2 residential districts, quasi-residential districts, neighborhood commercial districts, commercial districts, quasi-industrial districts, industrial districts, or exclusive industrial districts: Building coverage ratio provided for in items (i) through (iii) and (v), paragraph (1), Article 53 of the Building Standards Act;
 - (d) Special use restriction districts: Outline of uses of special buildings etc. that should be restricted;
 - (e) Exceptional floor area ratio districts: Maximum height limit of buildings (limited to those cases in which it is necessary to secure the urban environment in the said district);
 - (f) High-rise residential attraction districts: Maximum floor-area ratios and building coverage ratios for buildings (limited to those cases in which it is necessary to secure the urban environment in the said district; the same applies to paragraph (16) of the immediately following Article) provided for in item (v), paragraph (1), Article 52 of the Building Standards Act, and minimum site area for buildings (limited to those cases in which it is necessary to secure the urban environment in the said district; the same applies to paragraph (16) of the immediately following Article);
 - (g) Height control districts: Maximum or minimum height of buildings (Maximum height of buildings in quasi-city planning areas; the same applies to paragraph (17) of the immediately following Article)

cle);

- (h) High-level use districts: Maximum and minimum floor-area ratio, maximum building coverage ratio, minimum building area of buildings, and restrictions on the location of walls (Restrictions on the location of walls are limited to those walls that face roads (including planned roads defined in city plans; the same applies in the immediately following item.) within the site and with which a functional space must be secured to improve the urban environment; the same applies to paragraph (18) of the immediately following Article);
 - (i) Specified blocks: Floor-area ratio of buildings, maximum height of buildings and restrictions on the location of walls
 - (iii) Other matters stipulated by Cabinet Order
- (4) In addition to matters provided for in items (i) and (iii) of the preceding paragraph, matters that should be stipulated in city plans concerning special urban renaissance districts, specified disaster prevention block improvement zones, landscape zones and green space conservation districts shall be stipulated separately by an Act.

Article 9

- (1) Category 1 low-rise exclusive residential districts are districts designated to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for low-rise housing.
- (2) Category 2 low-rise exclusive residential districts are districts designated primarily to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for low-rise housing.
- (3) Category 1 medium-to-high-rise exclusive residential districts are districts designated to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for medium-to-high-rise housing.
- (4) Category 2 medium-to-high-rise exclusive residential districts are districts designated primarily to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for medium-to-high-rise housing.
- (5) Category 1 residential districts are districts designated to conserve the dwelling environment.
- (6) Category 2 residential districts are districts designated primarily to conserve the dwelling environment.
- (7) Quasi-residential districts are districts designated to conserve the dwelling environment concordant with the promotion of convenience to conduct business suitable to the roadside characteristics of the region.
- (8) Neighborhood commercial districts are districts designated to promote the convenience to conduct commercial business and other businesses whose primary concern is the provision of daily necessities to residents of residential areas in the neighborhood.
- (9) Commercial districts are districts designated primarily to promote the convenience to conduct commercial business and other businesses.
- (10) Quasi-industrial districts are districts designated primarily to promote convenience for industries that are not likely to degrade the environment.
- (11) Industrial districts are districts designated primarily to promote convenience for industries.
- (12) Exclusive industrial districts are districts designated to promote convenience for industries.

- (13) Special use districts are districts designated within use districts to promote land use suitable to the characteristics of said district and to realize a special purpose, such as environmental protection, that complement the designation of said use districts.
- (14) Special use restriction districts -- located in districts containing land without a use designation (excluding urbanization control areas) -- are districts designated to outline the use of special buildings etc. that require restriction to ensure that reasonable land use in line with the characteristics of said district is implemented in order to develop or maintain a favorable environment
- (15) Exceptional floor area ratio districts -- adequately situated and located in category 1 medium-rise exclusive residential districts, category 2 medium-rise exclusive residential districts, category 1 residential districts, category 2 residential districts, quasi-residential districts, neighborhood commercial districts, commercial districts, quasi-industrial districts, industrial districts, or exclusive industrial districts that contain land on which public facilities stand -- are districts designated to promote high-level land use by utilizing building floor area deemed unused pursuant floor-area ratio limits provided for in paragraphs (1) through (9), Article 52 of the Building Standards Act.
- (16) High-rise residential attraction districts are districts in which maximum floor area, maximum building coverage ratio and minimum site area of buildings are established within the floor area ratio of 400% or 500% in city plans concerning category 1 residential districts, category 2 residential districts, quasi-residential districts, neighborhood commercial districts, or quasi-industrial districts as provided for in item (ii), paragraph (1), Article 52 of the Building Standards Act in order to make appropriate divisions between residential and non-residential uses and to attract highly-convenient high-rise residential buildings.
- (17) Height control districts are districts designated within use districts for which maximum or minimum building heights are stipulated in order to maintain the urban environment or to promote enhanced land use.
- (18) High-level usage districts are districts in which maximum and minimum limits on the ratio of the total floor area of buildings to the site area, maximum floor-area ratio, minimum building coverage ratio, minimum building area of buildings, and restrictions on the location of walls are stipulated in order to promote reasonable and sound high-level land use and to improve urban functions in use districts.
- (19) Specified blocks are blocks designated within districts where the improvement and development of blocks will be implemented to promote the renewal of urban areas, and in which the maximum floor-area ratio, building height, and restrictions on the location of walls are stipulated.
- (20) Fire prevention districts or quasi-fire prevention districts are designated to control fire hazards in urban areas.
- (21) Scenic districts are districts designated to maintain the scenic beauty of cities.
- (22) Port zones are zones designated to manage and administer harbors.

Article 10

In addition to the provisions provided for expressly in this Act, restrictions on buildings and other structures in the districts in zones shall be provided for separately by an Act.

(District Planning Etc.)

Article 12-4

- (1) Regarding city planning areas, the following plans shall be stipulated as necessary in the city plans:
 - (i) District plans;
 - (ii) Disaster prevention block improvement zone plans provided for in paragraph (1), Article 31 of the Concentrated Urban Areas Development Act;
 - (iii) Historic scenery maintenance and improvement district plans provided for in paragraph (1), Article 31 of the Act Concerning the Maintenance and Improvement of Historic Scenery (Act No. 40 of 2008);
 - (iv) Roadside district plans provided for in paragraph (1), Article 9 of the Act Concerning the Improvement of the Areas along Trunk Roads (Act No. 34 of 1980);
 - (v) Rural district plans provided for in paragraph (1), Article 5 of the Rural Districts Improvement Act (Act No. 63 of 1987).
- (2) The type, name, location, area limit and any other matters stipulated by Cabinet Order concerning district plans shall be stipulated in city plans.

(District Plans)

Article 12-5

- (1) District plans are plans to improve, develop, and conserve favorable environments that suit the qualities of each block through uniformity in building design, public facilities layout, and the layout of other facilities and shall be stipulated in areas with land that falls under any of the following items:
 - (i) Areas with land designated as use districts;
 - (ii) Of areas without land designated as use districts, those that fall under any of the following sub-items:
 - (a) Areas with land on which projects concerning the development of urban residential areas or on which the preparation of other buildings or land will be conducted or has been conducted;
 - (b) Areas with a certain measure of land on which disorderly construction of buildings or site preparation has been conducted or is scheduled to be conducted, and on which there is a risk that an inadequate block environment may be established as is determined from the state of public facilities development, land use trends etc.
 - (c) Areas with land on which favorable dwelling environments or other types of excellent block environments have been established in residential urban areas.
- (2) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (2) in the immediately preceding Article, the following matters regarding district planning shall be stipulated in city plans.

- (i) Objectives of said district plan;
 - (ii) Policy concerning improvement, development and preservation of said area;
 - (iii) Plans concerning the construction of roads, parks, and other facilities stipulated by Cabinet Order (hereinafter referred to as "zone facilities") to be used primarily by the residents in block, the construction of buildings etc. and land use (hereinafter referred to as "district development plans").
- (3) Regarding district plans in areas that satisfy the following conditions, to promote reasonable and sound high-level usage and enhance urban functions, urban areas which should undergo uniform and comprehensive redevelopment or development improvement (hereinafter referred to as "redevelopment promotion districts" may be stipulated in city plans:
- (i) Areas with land whose usage is currently changing significantly or is certainly expected to change significantly;
 - (ii) Areas with land that requires the construction of public facilities of adequate location and scale in order to promote reasonable and sound high-level usage;
 - (iii) Areas with land on which promoting high-level usage of land in said area contributes to enhancing urban functions in said city;
 - (iv) Areas with land designated as use districts.
- (4) Regarding district plans in areas that satisfy the following conditions, to promote the enhancement of convenience for commerce or other business activities through the construction of theaters, shops, restaurants or other large-scale buildings that accommodate these types of uses (hereinafter referred to as "specified large-scale buildings"), urban areas which should undergo uniform and comprehensive development improvement (hereinafter referred to as "development improvement promotion districts") may be stipulated in city plans:
- (i) Areas with land whose usage is currently changing significantly or is certainly expected to change significantly;
 - (ii) Areas with land that requires the construction of public facilities of adequate location and scale to promote the enhancement of convenience for commerce or other business activities through the construction of specified large-scale buildings;
 - (iii) Areas with land on which the enhancement of convenience for commerce or other business activities through the construction of specified large-scale buildings contributes to enhancing urban functions in said city;
 - (iv) Areas with land designated as category 2 residential districts, quasi-residential districts, or industrial districts or areas with land with no designated use districts (excluding urbanization control areas).
- (5) Regarding district plans that stipulate redevelopment promotion districts or development improvement promotion districts, in addition to matters listed in paragraph (2), the following necessary matters for said redevelopment promotion districts or development improvement promotion districts shall be stipulated in city plans:

- (i) Basic policy for land use;
 - (ii) Location and scale of roads, parks and other facilities stipulated by Cabinet Order (excluding city planning facilities and zone facilities).
- (6) When stipulating redevelopment promotion districts or development improvement promotion districts in city plans, and when projects for the construction of public facilities that should be built along with other buildings and site preparation are not expected to be conducted for the time being, and when exceptional circumstances arise such that the location and scope of other facilities provided for in item (ii) of the preceding paragraph cannot be stipulated, the stipulation of location and scope of those facilities provided for in the same item for said redevelopment promotion districts or development improvement promotion districts shall not be required.
- (7) Of the following matters listed for district development plans (excluding minimum floor-area ratio for buildings, minimum building area for buildings and minimum height for buildings etc. in district development plans for urbanization control districts), those matters required to achieve the objectives of the district plan shall be stipulated
- (i) Location and scope of zone facilities;
 - (ii) Use restrictions for buildings etc., maximum and minimum floor-area ratios for buildings, maximum floor coverage ratios for buildings, site area for buildings or minimum building area, restrictions on the location of walls, restrictions on structure placement in the wall setback area (i.e., the area of land between the line established as the limit on the restriction on wall location and the outer boundary of the site; the same shall apply hereinafter), maximum and minimum height of buildings etc., restrictions on the shape, color or other designs of buildings etc., minimum green coverage ratio of buildings (i.e., the green coverage ratio provided for in the Urban Green Space Conservation Act), and any other matters concerning buildings etc. stipulated by Cabinet Order;
 - (iii) Matters concerning the conservation of existing woodlands, grasslands and other areas required to secure a favorable dwelling environment;
 - (iv) In additions to the matters listed in the preceding three items, any other matters concerning land use stipulated by Cabinet Order;
- (8) When stipulating district plans in the city plans, in cases where there are exceptional circumstances that make it impossible to stipulate district development plans for all or part of the said areas, the stipulation of district development plans for all or part of the said areas shall not be required. In such cases, when stipulating district development plans for part of the areas with district plans, the areas for the district development plans concerning said district plans must be stipulated in city plans.

Chapter III Restrictions, etc. in City Planning

(Permission for Development Activities)

Article 29

- (1) Persons who intend to perform development activities in city planning areas or quasi city planning areas shall obtain permission in advance from the prefectural governors concerned (in areas within designated cities provided by Article 252-19 paragraph (1) of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947), core cities provided by Article 252-22 paragraph (1) of the same Act, and special ordinance cities provided by Article 252-26-3 paragraph (1) of the same Act (hereinafter referred to as "designated cities, etc."), the heads of the relevant designated cities; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Section) pursuant to the provision of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. However, this shall not apply to the development activities indicated below:
- (i) Development activities performed in urbanization promotion areas, city planning areas where urbanization promotion areas or urbanization control areas have not been established, and/or quasi city planning areas, where the scale of such activities is less than the scale specified by Cabinet Order for each area classification;
 - (ii) Development activities performed in urbanization control areas, city planning areas where urbanization promotion areas or urbanization control areas have not been established, and/or quasi city planning areas, for the purpose of constructing buildings for agriculture, forestry or fisheries specified by Cabinet Order or buildings for dwelling by persons engaged in these sectors;
 - (iii) Development activities performed for the purpose of building stations or other railway facilities, libraries, community halls, transformer substations or similar buildings necessary for the public interest specified by Cabinet Order as those cause no trouble to appropriate and reasonable land use and environmental preservation in the development areas and surrounding areas;
 - (iv) Development activities performed as the execution of city planning projects;
 - (v) Development activities performed as the execution of land readjustment projects
 - (vi) Development activities performed as the execution of urban redevelopment projects;
 - (vii) Development activities performed as the execution of residential blocks development projects;
 - (viii) Development activities performed as the execution of disaster prevention blocks improvement projects;
 - (ix) Development activities performed on reclaimed land for which license provided by Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Public Waters Reclamation Act (Act No. 57 of 1921) has been obtained but public notice provided by Article 22 paragraph (2) of the same Act has not been given;
 - (x) Development activities performed as emergency measures necessitated by unforeseen disasters;
 - (xi) Routine administrative activities, minor activities and other activities as may be specified by Cabinet Order.
- (2) Persons who intend to perform development activities in areas outside city planning areas or quasi city planning areas on a scale greater than that specified by Cabinet Order that will lead to formation of a certain degree of urban area shall obtain permission in advance from the prefectural governors concerned pursuant to the provision of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. However,

this shall not apply to the development activities indicated below:

- (i) Development activities performed for the purpose of constructing buildings for agriculture, forestry or fisheries specified by Cabinet Order or buildings for dwelling by persons engaged in these sectors;
- (ii) Development activities listed in items (iii), (iv) and (ix) through (xi) of the preceding paragraph.
- (3) Concerning application of provisions given in paragraph (1) item (i) and the preceding paragraph in cases where development area covers two or more areas among urbanization promotion areas, city planning areas where urbanization promotion areas or urbanization control areas have not been established, quasi city planning areas, and/or areas outside city planning areas or quasi city planning areas, this shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Procedure of Application for Permission)

Article 30

- (1) Persons who intend to obtain the permission provided by paragraph (1) and/or paragraph (2) of Article 29 (hereinafter referred to as "development permission") shall, pursuant to the provision of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, submit to the prefectural governors a written application in which the following matters are described:
 - (i) Location, extent and scale of the development area (if the development area is divided into work areas, the development area and work area);
 - (ii) Use of the buildings or special structures scheduled to be built in the development area (hereinafter referred to as "scheduled buildings etc.");
 - (iii) Design relating to the development activities (hereinafter referred to as "design" in this Section);
 - (iv) Construction executor (means either the contractor of the development activities-related construction or the person who executes the construction himself/herself without putting out the construction to contract; the same shall apply hereinafter);
 - (v) Other matters specified by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) To the written application set forth in the preceding paragraph, a document certifying that the consent prescribed in Article 32 paragraph (1) has been obtained, a document describing the progress of the consultation prescribed in paragraph (2) of the same Article and other drawings and documents specified by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall be attached.

(Notice of Granting or Not Granting of Permission)

Article 35

- (1) When prefectural governors receive applications for development permission, they shall make the disposition of either granting or not granting the permission without delay.
- (2) The disposition set forth in the preceding paragraph by the prefectural governors shall be made by notifying

the relevant applicant in writing.

(Inspection for Completion of Construction)

Article 36

- (1) When persons who have received the development permission complete the relevant development activities-related construction for all of the relevant development areas (if the development area is divided into work areas, each work area) (with respect to a part of construction relating to public facilities among the development activities-related construction, the relevant public facility-related construction), they shall notify the prefectural governors of such circumstance pursuant to the provision of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) When prefectural governors receive the notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, they shall inspect whether or not the relevant construction are in conformity with the contents of the development permission without delay and when, as a result of such inspection, they find that the relevant construction are in conformity with the contents of the relevant development permission, they shall grant the persons who were granted the relevant development permission a certificate of inspection passed according to the form specified by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (3) When prefectural governors have granted a certificate of inspection passed pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, they shall give public notice to the effect that the relevant construction has been completed without delay pursuant to the provision of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

(Building Restrictions, etc.)

Article 37

No buildings or special structures shall be constructed on land in the development area for which development permission has been granted until the time when the public notice provided by paragraph (3) of the preceding Article is given. However, this shall not apply to cases falling under any of following items:

- (i) If temporary buildings or special structures to be used for executing the relevant development activities-related construction are built or constructed, and where the prefectural governors find that such construction will cause no inconvenience;
- (ii) If persons who have not given the consent prescribed in Article 33 paragraph (1) item (xiv) build buildings or construct special structures as the exercise of their rights.

(Restrictions on Buildings, etc. on Land with Development Permission)

Article 42

- (1) After the issuance of the public notice provided by Article 36 paragraph (3), any person shall not, in development areas where development permission has been granted, newly build nor newly construct any buildings or special structures other than the scheduled buildings, etc. pertaining to the relevant development

permission; nor shall any persons reconstruct any buildings or change their uses to make them different from the scheduled buildings pertaining to the relevant development permission. However, this shall not apply to cases where the prefectural governors have given permission for the act deeming that it will cause no hindrance from the standpoint of promoting convenience in the relevant development areas or of preserving the environment in the development areas and surrounding areas and to cases where use districts, etc. have been prescribed for the land in the relevant development areas in cases of such buildings or Category 1 special structures falling under any of the structures designated by the Cabinet Order under Article 88 paragraph (2) of the Building Standards Act.

- (2) With respect to activities conducted by the State, the permission pursuant to the provision of the proviso in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to have been given when the consultations between the relevant State agencies and the prefectural governors is effected.

(Regulations on Building, etc.)

Article 58

- (1) Ordinances of local governments may establish necessary regulations for maintaining the urban scenery in respect of the construction of buildings, development of housing land, felling of trees and bamboos and other activities in scenic districts in accordance with the standard specified by Cabinet Order.
- (2) The provision of Article 51 shall apply mutatis mutandis to appeal on dispositions made pursuant to the provisions of ordinances based on the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Chapter VI Miscellaneous Provisions

(Conditions of Permission etc.)

Article 79

Conditions necessary from the standpoint of city planning may be attached to permission, approval and recognition given pursuant to the provisions of this Act. In this case, the conditions must not be such so as to impose unjust obligations upon persons who have obtained the relevant permission, approval or recognition.

(Reports, Recommendations, Assistance, etc.)

Article 80

- (1) To the extent necessary for the enforcement of this Act, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism may request project executors other than State agencies to submit reports and materials or may give necessary recommendations or advice to them; prefectural governors may request and advise project executing municipalities and parties that have received permission, approval or recognition pursuant to the provisions of this Act in a same manner, and the heads of designated cities, etc. may request and advise

those who have received permission or recognition pursuant to the provisions of this Act in a same manner.

- (2) Municipalities or project executors may seek the technical assistance of staff members possessing expert knowledge concerning city planning or city planning projects in order to make decisions on or revisions to city plans or to prepare for or execute city planning projects, from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or prefectural governors.

(Supervisory Dispositions etc.)

Article 81

- (1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, prefectural governors, or the heads of designated cities, etc. may, with respect to any person falling under any of the following items, to the extent necessary for city planning, revoke permission, approval, or recognition given pursuant to the provisions of this Act (excluding those pertaining to decision or change of city plans; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article), alter it, suspend its effect, change its conditions or attach new conditions to it, or order such persons to discontinue the construction or other activities, or set reasonable time limits and order such persons to rebuild, move or remove buildings and other structures or objects (hereinafter referred to as "structures etc." in this Article), or to take some other measures necessary for rectifying the violations:
 - (i) Any person who has violated any of the provisions of this Act or the orders based on this Act or acted in violation of dispositions made in accordance with such provisions, or any person who, despite knowing that such violations exist, has obtained by transfer the land or structures etc. pertaining to such violations or have obtained rights to use such land or structures pertaining to such violation via lease and so forth;
 - (ii) With respect to construction that is in violation of the provisions of this Act or the orders based on this Act or a disposition made pursuant to such provisions, the client or contractor (including subcontractors of the contracted construction) or the person who is performing or have performed such construction for themselves without resorting to contracts;
 - (iii) Any person who does not conform to the conditions attached to permission, approval or recognition given pursuant to the provisions of this Act;
 - (iv) Any person who has obtained permission, approval or recognition pursuant to the provisions of this Act by fraud or some other illegal means.
- (2) In cases where the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, prefectural governors or the heads of designated cities, etc. intend to order any person to take necessary measures pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, if, without any fault on their part, they cannot know with certainty the person to whom the orders for the relevant measures are to be given, they may, at the expense of such person, take the relevant measures themselves, or make the ordered or commissioned person take the measures. In this case, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, prefectural governors or the heads of designated cities, etc. shall set reasonable time limits and give public notice in advance to the effect that the relevant measures shall be taken and that if such measures are not taken within the fixed time limit, they or

the person ordered or commissioned will take the measures.

- (3) In cases where the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, prefectural governors or the heads of designated cities etc. have issued orders pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), they shall give public notice with regard to such circumstances by erecting signs or resorting to other methods specified by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (4) The signs set forth in the preceding paragraph may be erected on land, structures etc., or the sites of structures etc. pertaining to the orders pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1). In this case, the owners, managers or occupants of the land, structures etc. or sites of structures etc. pertaining to the said orders shall not refuse or obstruct erection of the relevant signs.

Chapter VII Penal Provisions

Article 91

Any person who has violated the orders given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, prefectural governors, or the heads of designated cities etc. pursuant to the provision of Article 81 paragraph (1) shall be punished by imprisonment with work not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand yen.

Article 92

- (i) Any person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand yen:
- (ii) Any person who, in violation of the provision of Article 25 paragraph (5), has refused or obstructed the entry into land pursuant to paragraph (1) of the same Article;
- (iii) Any person who, in the cases prescribed in Article 26 paragraph (1), has removed obstacle without obtaining the permission of the mayor of municipality or has carried out trial excavation etc. of the land without obtaining the permission of the prefectural governor;
- (iv) Any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 29 paragraph (1) or (2), or of Article 35-2 paragraph (1), has carried out development activities;
- (v) Any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 37 or Article 42 paragraph (1), has built any buildings or constructed special structures;
- (vi) Any person who, in violation of the provision of Article 41 paragraph (2), has built any buildings;
- (vii) Any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 42 paragraph (1) or Article 43 paragraph (1), has changed the usage of buildings;
- (viii) Any person who, in violation of the provision of Article 43 paragraph (1), has built any buildings or constructed Category 1 special structures;
- (ix) Any person who, in violation of the provision of Article 58-7, has not submitted notification or has

submitted false notification.

Article 97

In the ordinances based on the provision of Article 58 paragraph (1), provisions concerning only the imposition of fines may be established.

b-4. Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds

Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds

(Act No. 137, 1950)

(Decision of the Fishing Port Management Body)

Article 25

The Fishing Port Management Body means the local public entity listed in the following items respectively:

- (i) Class 1 fishing port in the location of which is limited to one local public entity: The municipality in which the fishing port is located

(Responsibilities of the Fishing Port Management Body)

Article 26

The Fishing Port Management Body shall set forth the Fishing Port Management Regulations, and pursuant thereto, shall be responsible for appropriate maintenance, preservation and management of the fishing port, and other maintenance and management of the fishing port, and in addition, it shall conduct the study and research, necessary for the development of the fishing port as well as prepare the statistical data.

(Restrictions on Disposal of Fishing Port Facilities)

Article 37

The owner or occupant of the fishing port facilities shall not change, assign, lease, remove, or otherwise dispose of the characteristics of the facilities or the place on which the facilities are located without the permission of the Fishing Port Management Body; provided, however, that this shall not apply if it is performed pursuant to a specific fishing port and fishing ground development plan or the Fishing Port Management Regulations, or if leased pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the following Article.

- 2.If deemed necessary for preservation of the fishing port, the Fishing Port Management Body may order a person who has violated the provisions of the preceding paragraph to restore it to its original condition.

(Preservation of Fishing Port)

Article 39

In the water area or public-owned open land within the fishing port area, any person who intends to construct or improve structures (excluding that associated with the occupancy of the water surface or land), mine soil and sand, excavate land or raise ground, discharge sewage or dump dust, or make exclusive use of part of the water areas surface or land (excluding the case where it is done by reclamation of water subject to the public use of) shall obtain permission from the Fishing Port Management Body; provided, however, that this shall not apply if it is an act performed pursuant to a specific fishing port and fishing ground development plan or the Fishing Port Management Regulations, or is a minor act stipulated by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

5. No person shall commit any of the acts listed below within the fishing port area without due cause (in case of Item 2 and Item 3, it shall be limited to the area specified by the Fishing Port Management Body as deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the fishing port based on the use, arrangement, and other conditions of the fishing port):

- (i) Damage or deface of the fishing port facilities that are part of the basic facilities.
- (ii) Dispose of or leave vessels, cars, or other objects specified by the Fishing Port Management Body.
- (iii) Other acts as provided for by a Cabinet Order which may seriously obstruct the preservation of the fishing port.

b-5. Outdoor Advertisement Act

Outdoor Advertisement Act

(Act No. 189, 1949)

1. Definition

‘Outdoor advertisement’ is a matter, permanently or for certain period of continual time, displayed outside for public viewing, and is placed on building or structure such as signboard, self-standing signboard, poster, posted note, advertisement tower, advertisement board and of the kind, or is a display itself. ‘Outdoor advertisement business’ is a business relevant to display of outdoor advertisement or placement of matter on which outdoor advertisement is placed.

2. Entity of regulation

Prefecture, ordinance-designated city or core city may impose necessary regulations by formulating outdoor advertisement ordinance according to the Outdoor Advertisement Act. City, town or village, after discussing with the prefecture, may formulate outdoor advertisement ordinance and impose necessary regulation. (Except for those relevant to registration of outdoor advertisement business.)

3 Countermeasures for violation

Removal or other necessary orders may be announced to anyone who displayed, placed or managed an advertisement that violates the outdoor advertisement ordinance. The entity of regulation may remove posters, posted notes, self-standing signboard, sign flag etc. that meet certain criteria, and by defining in ordinance, it may sell or dispose the removed items.

4 Outline of regulation

- (1) By ordinance, designate the area where display etc. of outdoor advertisement is prohibited. (Article 3, section 1)
- (2) By ordinance, designate the matter on which display etc. of outdoor advertisement is prohibited.(Article 3, section 2)
- (3) By ordinance, designate the area where permission etc. for outdoor advertisement is regulated.
- (4) By ordinance, designate the shape, area, color, design and other measures relevant to display and placement of outdoor advertisement etc.(Article 5)
- (5) By ordinance, specify the registration scheme of outdoor advertisement business entity.(Article 9)
- (6) By ordinance, specify that the effective term of said registration is five years.(Article 10, section 1-1)
- (7) By ordinance, specify that an application for said registration must be rejected when the applicant meets the criteria of disqualification designated by the law. (Article 10, section 1-2)

b-6. Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas

Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas

(Act No. 58, 1969)

1. Agricultural Land Area

Agriculture Land Area is the area where, for approximately more than 10 years, land use suited for agriculture should be secured. For that purpose land use standard such as farmland or agricultural facility land is designated, and infrastructure for agricultural production and agriculture modernisation facility etc. are implemented schematically and intensively.

Change of use of farmland in an agriculture land area is not permitted, except for when it is used for the use designated in the agriculture land utilisation plan.

2. Recommendation on land use (Article 14)

A mayor of municipality may recommend an owner of land or a person who use or profit from land based on the authority of other than ownership to use the land for the designated usage in agricultural land area utilisation plan, in case that land in Agricultural Land Area is not used for the said usage in agricultural land area utilisation plan, and the recommendation is necessary to achieve agricultural land area utilisation plan.

2.A mayor of municipality may recommend a person, in case that recommendation pursuant to preceding paragraph is made, and the person given the recommendation does not follow or find to be no respect to follow, to consult on transfer of right of ownership or establishment or transfer of a right of use and profit of the land with a person who obtain the rights of ownership or use and profit of the land aiming to use the land for the specified usage in agricultural land area utilisation plan, and is designated by a mayor of municipality.

3. Regulations in Agriculture Land Area (Article 15-2)

Persons who intend to perform development activities (development of housing land, excavation for quarrying, and other altering the shape or quality of land or construction, reconstruction, addition of a building and other structures, the same shall apply hereinafter) in agricultural land area shall obtain permission in advance from a prefectural governor pursuant to the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

4. Standards for Permission of Development Activity (Article 15-2, section 4)

A prefectural governor shall not grant the permission if he/she receives an application for permission pursuant to the provision of paragraph 1 that falls under any of the following items:

- (1) By such development activity, the relevant land may become difficult to be used as agricultural land or the like, thus a problem may be posed upon accomplishment of the agriculture promotion area improvement plan;
- (2) By such development activity, the surrounding agricultural land or the like relevant to the said development activity may receive a risk of erosion or collapse of land, and it may cause a disaster that gives

serious damage to farming or livestock business;

- (3) By the said development activity, significant impacts on function of irrigation and drainage facilities in agricultural land or the like around the land concerning the said development activity may be caused.

5. Penal Provisions (Article 26)

Persons coming under any of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding a year or to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand yen:

- (1) Any person who has violated the provisions of Article 109 of the Land Improvement Act applying mutatis mutandis under Article 13-5;
- (2) Any person who has refused the provisions of Article 15-2 paragraph 1;
- (3) Any person who has failed to obey to the order issued under the provisions of Article 15-3;

Appendix 6

Comprehensive preservation and management plan

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**Appendix 6a. The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan
(main Text)**

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Preservation and management Plan

6b-1. Preservation and Management Plan for Remains of Hara castle (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Remains of Hara casle														
Name of Cultural Property	Remains of Hara casle	Category of Cultural Property	Historic Site												
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	1938 - Designated as an Historic Site under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments. 1938 - Minamiarima Town (the present Minamishimabara City) was appointed as custodial body under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments.														
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) To ensure the preservation and management of the elements that constitute the fundamental value. The elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Historic Site shall be clarified to keep sufficient authenticity and reliably protect them. When positioning of any element is required from academic point of view, its priority and the reason for excavation, etc. shall be clarified. In addition, since not only the constituent elements of the Historic Site but also some elements around the site support the fundamental value of the Historic Site, an integrated preservation and management is to be conducted.</p> <p>(2) Preservation and management in light of the meaning of each element There remain ruins of Arima clan’s castle most of which were destroyed and other ruins which remind of the battles during the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion as well as the faith and lives of the besieged rebels. The direction of the management shall be clarified not by considering each element separately, but in an organic link among them. The historic site shall be preserved and managed so that its story about the fierce battles can be readily understood.</p> <p>(3) Preservation and management that take into account the characteristics of the land uses and the landscape Along with protection of the Historic Site, it is necessary to take advantage of the natural environment and the landforms specific to this area, to keep harmony with the current landscape and the land uses, and to make the surrounding area of the Historic Site more attractive as an historic environment. Thus, an integrated preservation and management with the surrounding environment are to be implemented, together with establishment of policies for enhancement of the Historic Site, taking into account the existence of important ruins and characteristics of their distribution.</p> <p>(Area classification and policy of preservation and management for each area) The historic site was categorised into three areas A/B/C based on its characteristics, and policy for preservation and management was defined for each area.</p> <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Characteristics</th><th>Policy of preservation and management</th></tr><tr><td>Area A</td><td>In this area, there remain the ruins of the centre of Hara Castle and reminders of the besieged rebels and the battles. The places’ names are related to these historic elements. The site of the main enclosure (Honmaru), Tamachimon gate and its surroundings, Amakusamaru enclosure, the site of the main gate of the third enclosure (Sannomaru) (including the monument commemorating Mr. Shigemasa Itakura), the site of Hasuike pond, dry moats, etc. are included. The coastal part is a steep slope and collapse alert area. In the terrace part, the Agricultural Structure Improvement Project was carried out from 1965 to 1967.</td><td>Preservation and management shall be implemented in accordance with characteristics of each element, taking into account full protection of the ruins. Since enhancement effect is expected, public ownership of lands in this area shall be promoted.</td></tr><tr><td>Area B</td><td>This area includes low lands of Hara Castle and a part of the margin of the terrace. In the low lands, the soldiers of the Shogunate force were stationed during the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion. Around Azasanzaki and Kama-buta area, the Second Agricultural Structure Improvement Project is in progress.</td><td>The existing state shall be maintained along with Area A. Excavation shall be conducted as necessary to clarify the existence of ruins, etc., and addition to Area A shall be considered.</td></tr><tr><td>Area C</td><td>There are many houses as well as public facilities. The status were significantly changed from the original. Except for maintenance of the existing state, any restoration is difficult.</td><td>It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands and research, etc., improve it as Historic Site, and continue the preservation and management.</td></tr></table> <p>※ See Fig. 1 for zoning of these areas.</p>			Area	Characteristics	Policy of preservation and management	Area A	In this area, there remain the ruins of the centre of Hara Castle and reminders of the besieged rebels and the battles. The places’ names are related to these historic elements. The site of the main enclosure (Honmaru), Tamachimon gate and its surroundings, Amakusamaru enclosure, the site of the main gate of the third enclosure (Sannomaru) (including the monument commemorating Mr. Shigemasa Itakura), the site of Hasuike pond, dry moats, etc. are included. The coastal part is a steep slope and collapse alert area. In the terrace part, the Agricultural Structure Improvement Project was carried out from 1965 to 1967.	Preservation and management shall be implemented in accordance with characteristics of each element, taking into account full protection of the ruins. Since enhancement effect is expected, public ownership of lands in this area shall be promoted.	Area B	This area includes low lands of Hara Castle and a part of the margin of the terrace. In the low lands, the soldiers of the Shogunate force were stationed during the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion. Around Azasanzaki and Kama-buta area, the Second Agricultural Structure Improvement Project is in progress.	The existing state shall be maintained along with Area A. Excavation shall be conducted as necessary to clarify the existence of ruins, etc., and addition to Area A shall be considered.	Area C	There are many houses as well as public facilities. The status were significantly changed from the original. Except for maintenance of the existing state, any restoration is difficult.	It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands and research, etc., improve it as Historic Site, and continue the preservation and management.
Area	Characteristics	Policy of preservation and management													
Area A	In this area, there remain the ruins of the centre of Hara Castle and reminders of the besieged rebels and the battles. The places’ names are related to these historic elements. The site of the main enclosure (Honmaru), Tamachimon gate and its surroundings, Amakusamaru enclosure, the site of the main gate of the third enclosure (Sannomaru) (including the monument commemorating Mr. Shigemasa Itakura), the site of Hasuike pond, dry moats, etc. are included. The coastal part is a steep slope and collapse alert area. In the terrace part, the Agricultural Structure Improvement Project was carried out from 1965 to 1967.	Preservation and management shall be implemented in accordance with characteristics of each element, taking into account full protection of the ruins. Since enhancement effect is expected, public ownership of lands in this area shall be promoted.													
Area B	This area includes low lands of Hara Castle and a part of the margin of the terrace. In the low lands, the soldiers of the Shogunate force were stationed during the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion. Around Azasanzaki and Kama-buta area, the Second Agricultural Structure Improvement Project is in progress.	The existing state shall be maintained along with Area A. Excavation shall be conducted as necessary to clarify the existence of ruins, etc., and addition to Area A shall be considered.													
Area C	There are many houses as well as public facilities. The status were significantly changed from the original. Except for maintenance of the existing state, any restoration is difficult.	It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands and research, etc., improve it as Historic Site, and continue the preservation and management.													

<p>3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Historic Site</p>	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cliff on which the main enclosure (Honmaru) is located b) cycad in the main enclosure (Honmaru) <p>(2) Historic element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The main enclosure (Honmaru) (stone walls, site of pit buildings, Ikejirikuchimon Gate, tower base, the main gate of the main enclosure, Tamachimon Gate, Uchibaba (horse training field), cave under the ground) ii) The second enclosure (Ninomaru), Ninomarudemaru enclosure (site of Hasuik pond, dry moats, site of Hasuikemon Gate) iii) The third enclosure (Sannomaru) (site of main gate, Tajirimon Gate, buildings) iv) Hatoyamademaru enclosure, Amakusamaru enclosure (Mizunote, Chausuyama, roads up to the castle, townhouses, Tonosamamichi road) v) Site where the Shogunate forces attacked vi) remains under the ground (bones of the rebels, devotional tools, etc.) <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>
<p>4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Historic Site)</p>	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cliff on which the main enclosure (Honmaru) is located The cliff facing the sea is an important element that exhibits the function of Hara Castle as a natural fort. The existing landscape is to be maintained through restoration of collapsed points. b) cycad in the site of Honmaru Since they are related with the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion, efforts are to be made to maintain them. <p>(2) Historic element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The main enclosure (Honmaru) (stone walls, site of pit buildings, Ikejirikuchimon Gate, tower base, the main gate of the main enclosure, Tamachimon Gate, Uchibaba (horse training field, cave under the ground)) This area includes many ruins that are related to the value as a castle, and they are precious elements that tell the situation both before and after the destruction of the castle. While ensuring their protection, enhancement of the historic site (such as partial restoration) is to be advanced. ii) The second enclosure(Ninomaru), Ninomarudemaru enclosure (Hasuik pond, dry moats, site of Hasuikemon Gate) Excavation is to be promoted to clarify the extent and the remains. It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands, and efforts are to be made to maintain the existing landform. iii) The third enclosure (Sannomaru) (Main gate, Tajirimon Gate, site of buildings) Excavation is to be promoted to clarify the extent and the remains. It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands, and maintain them to prevent from deterioration. iv) Hatoyamademaru enclosure, Amakusamaru enclosure (Mizunote, Chausuyama, roads up to the castle, townhouses, Tonosamamichi road) It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands, and maintain them to prevent from deterioration. Excavation is to be promoted to clarify the extent and the remains. v) Site where the Shogunate forces attacked Excavation is to be promoted to clarify the extent and the remains. It is necessary to promote public ownership of lands, and maintain them to prevent from deterioration. vi) remains under the ground (bones of the rebels, devotional tools, etc) Current status of the bones of the rebels and other remains were hitherto clarified in excavation in the site of Honmaru, etc. With regard to unexcavated bones and remains, it is necessary to keep them under the ground in good condition. <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>[Standards common to the entire area designated as Historic Site] Alterations to the existing state shall not be allowed in principle in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acts that may negatively impact on the preservation of the site (unless necessary for the purpose of the preservation and protection of the site, or academic researches) 2. Alterations to the configuration (except for minor ones) 3. Acts inappropriate to the landscape of the historic site <p>[Individual standards based on the area classification] Area A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alterations to the existing state shall not be allowed in principle, unless necessary for the purpose of the preservation and the management of the Historic Site, the enhancement and utilisation, and disaster prevention works. - When necessary from the viewpoint of agricultural management, alterations to the existing state shall be examined in advance. - Development of new residential lands and construction of new houses and other buildings are not allowed in this area district. However, to the existing residential lands, the handling standards for Area C are to be applied. Public ownership of lands and relocation of the existing houses are to be promoted if possible. - In places where landforms (such as rolling) were surely modified in the past through structure improvement projects, the handling standards for Area B are to be applied on condition that the remains should be protected. <p>Area B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The historic landscape shall be maintained and improved as the Historic Site. - With regard to the conservation and restoration of the land within the Historic Site and the installation of information plates, alterations to the existing state shall be regulated to the extent possible so that they would not affect the preservation of the ruins and the landscape. - Alterations to the existing state shall not be allowed if they may damage or lose the ruins in the Historic Site (stone walls, etc.) - Farming facilities and simple structures (warehouse, greenhouse, etc.) affect the landscape, and installation of those structures is not favourable. However, if necessary from the viewpoint of agricultural management, permission shall be given after discussion and consideration of their scale, etc. - With regard to construction of new roads, etc., alterations to the existing state shall be discussed in advance in light of whether the act is appropriate for preservation of the Historic Site. - Development of a new residential land and construction of new houses shall not be allowed in this area. - Extension or renovation of houses and other buildings existing in this area shall follow the handling standards for Area C. - While current land uses are to be respected for the time being, systematic excavations shall be conducted to clarify the whole picture of the Historic Site. <p>Area C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The historic landscape shall be maintained and improved as the Historic Site. - With regard to the conservation and restoration of the land within the Historic Site and the installation of information plates, alterations to the existing state shall be regulated to the extent possible so that they would not affect the preservation of the ruins and the landscape. - Alterations to the existing state such as newly construction, extension and renovation of houses and other structures shall be allowed on condition that the ruins should be protected.
<p>6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>Enhancement of the Historic Site shall take into consideration the distribution of the ruins, the progress in excavation, the current state of land uses and the land ownership, and geographic features which differ among the three areas. Refer to '16. Basic Enhancement Plan for Hara Castle' for enhancement projects .</p>

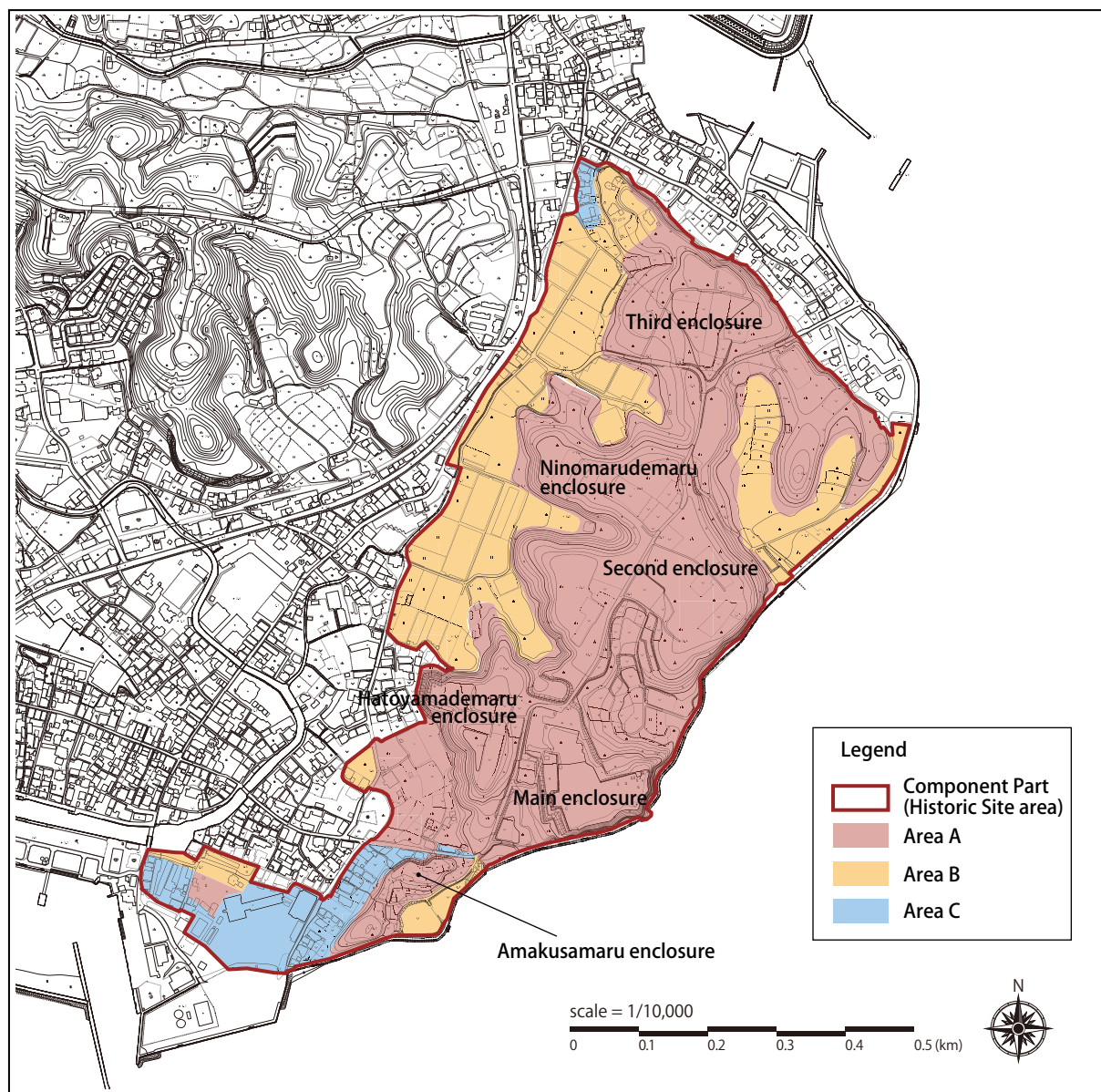


Figure 1 Zoning of the Historic Site, Remains of Hara castle

6b-2. Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island and Ikitsuki Island (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Kasuga village and sacred places in Hirado (Kasuga village and Mt.Yasumandake) Kasuga village and sacred places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)		
Name of Cultural Property	Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, conservation and management	2010 - The Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties 2010 - Ira and Shushi areas in Hirado were additionally selected to the Important Cultural Landscape.		
2. Basic policy of conservation and management	<p>Under a basic philosophy set as 'to pass down to the next generation the landscape and culture of farming and fishing villages from the 16th century', basic policies of conservation and management have been set out from three perspectives; 'villages against a backdrop of intangible elements', 'space for livelihoods', and 'natural area comprised of primeval forests, village-vicinity mountains, etc.'</p> <p>(1) Villages against a backdrop of intangible elements To this area, an intangible element (the Christian culture) was introduced in the 16th century and Christian communities were formed there to keep the faith. After the ban on Christianity was enacted, hidden Christians venerated icons (called Nandogami) in closets of their traditional houses, and some places in the villages were held as sacred or traditional and given special meanings during the ban. Therefore, efforts are to be made in preservation and management to understand the meanings which are given to these places, and pass down the faith and the structure of the villages which are being more and more clarified through research. This area includes the Nandogami (which have been venerated in the houses) and devotional tools as well as traditional houses, windbreak forests and stone walls which constitute the good landscape of the villages. Efforts are also to be made in cooperation with the local residents to pass down folk events and the folk belief which have played an important role in maintenance of the local community.</p> <p>(2) Space for livelihoods The landscape of terraced rice fields and pasture lands most typically represents livelihoods of this area, and activities there as well as fishery have contributed to the livelihoods in the villages. Conservation research revealed that a landscape similar to the present state had already been formed in the 17th century, and thus the landscape of this area is of great value as evidence of continuity from the past. Therefore, efforts are needed in conservation and management to maintain the landscape of the terraced rice fields and the pasture lands and to support the inheritance of masonry technique which has helped develop and maintain the landscape. It is necessary to consider trainings for future workers and revitalisation of local community by benefiting from the terraced rice fields in order to maintain the traditional land uses.</p> <p>(3) Natural area comprised of primeval forests, village-vicinity mountains, etc. This area has good natural landscape, and its wide range is designated as Saikai National Park. Furthermore, this natural area is recognised as sacred places, and Nakaenoshima Island, Mt. Yasumandake, etc. (which are held as sacred by Kakure Kirishitan) strongly represent the multi-layered spiritual culture. It is necessary to conserve the value of these venerated places by clarifying their meaning and sacred elements.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shushi area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nakaenoshima Island, Mt. Yasumandake b) Kasuga area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Kasuga River c) Shishi area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kojima d) Neshiko area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the mountain of Neshiko village (called Nikoba), sandy beach, and rocky place of Neshiko village <p>(2) Historic element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shushi area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the place to gather holy water in Nakaenoshima Island, stone works on the summit of Mt. Yasumandake, approach, site of Saizenji Temple, Hakusanhime Shrine , terraced rice fields b) Kasuga area (Kasuga Village) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stone works, remains in Maruoyama hill, terraced rice fields, Kasuga Shrine, Sankai Banrei tower c) Shishi area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - terraced rice fields, farmlands, pasture lands, reservoirs, wind break stone walls, Wakamiya Shrine, Myoshoji Temple, Sankai Banrei tower d) Neshiko area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ushiwaki Forest, terraced rice fields, Hachiman Shrine, Sankai Banrei Tower e) Ira area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - terraced rice fields, Yahata Shrine, Sankai Banrei tower f) Hoki area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoki Church, terraced rice fields, Sarutahiko Shrine, Hojuji Temple, Sankai Banrei tower, Kameishisama monument 		

3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<div>g) Tasaki, Kandori and Mukaehimosashi areas</div> <div>- terraced rice fields, Miwa Shrine, site of Aikukai Society, the tomb of Father Matrat</div> <div>(3) Social element</div> <div>a) Shushi area</div> <div>- Shushi fishing port, Shiraishi fishing port</div> <div>b) Kasuga area</div> <div>- the trail to Mt. Yasumandake, Kasuga fishing port</div> <div>c) Shishi area</div> <div>- Shishi fishing port, private houses, the former post office</div> <div>d) Neshiko area</div> <div>- Neshiko fishing port, Neshiko Beach Park, the Christian Archive Centre, the former post office</div> <div>e) Ira area</div> <div>- Ira fishing port</div> <div>f) Hoki area</div> <div>- Hoki fishing port</div>												
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)	<div>(1) Natural element</div> <div>a) the sacred places (Nakaenoshima Island and Mt. Yasumandake)</div> <div>- To maintain the existing landscape with primeval forests so as not to damage their sacredness in the folk belief.</div> <div>b) natural forest</div> <div>- To maintain the existing state, as much of the areas with natural forests are preserved under the Natural Parks Act.</div> <div>c) secondary forest</div> <div>- To maintain and manage forests appropriately, and consider restoration of the vegetation in accordance with the existing vegetation zoning.</div> <div>(2) Historic element</div> <div>a) places related with the faith</div> <div>- Martyrdom sites, traditional places, etc. inside and outside of the villages are to be preserved so as not to damage the sacredness which are given to these specific places.</div> <div>b) village landscape</div> <div>- With regard to traditional houses, efforts are to be made to preserve and enhance their value as cultural properties.</div> <div>c) church buildings, shrines, temples</div> <div>- Efforts are to be made to maintain their traditional architectural styles (structure, material, colour, etc.)</div> <div>- With regard to the religious facilities, since their locations often have special meaning and they are the core of the cultural landscape, they are not to be relocated in principle.</div> <div>d) terraced rice fields, farming lands, pasture lands</div> <div>- Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state. With regard to lands that have been abandoned and not cultivated any more, it is necessary to consider the possibility to revitalise them as farming lands.</div> <div>- To preserve distinctive stone walls.</div> <div>(3) Social element</div> <div>a) public facilities</div> <div>- To properly control their height, scale, colour, etc. in order to maintain harmony with the surrounding landscape. With regard to the existing facilities, their exterior is to be visually harmonised on the occasion of their repair.</div>												
5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.	<div>With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.</div> <div>[Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]</div> <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Cases in which prior notification is required</th><th>Deadline for notification</th></tr><tr><td>Destruction</td><td>In case of lost by fire or water</td><td>No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact</td></tr><tr><td>Damage</td><td>In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.</td><td>Same as above</td></tr><tr><td>Alterations to the existing state</td><td>Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.</td><td>No later than 30 days prior to taking the act</td></tr></table> <div>The owners of properties that are subject to prior notification requirement shall consult Hirado City Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.</div>	Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification	Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact	Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above	Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act
Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification											
Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact											
Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above											
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act											

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.</p> <p>Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, the Landscape Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas.</p> <p>Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Hirado City Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Hirado City Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.</p>
<p>6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>(1) Villages against a backdrop of intangible elements There are many Japanese-style single-storey wooden houses in the villages of this area, and a good landscape has been maintained. Due control is needed for height and colour of buildings and structures. Although the Landscape Plan has been formulated to control them, it is necessary to achieve landscape development in a more proactive manner, in consideration of possibility of an accord on landscape.</p> <p>(2) Space for livelihoods The terraced rice fields with stone walls are major elements that characterise the landscape of this area. Since they can be utilised as tourist attractions and source of brand-name rice, their enhancement are to be promoted with respect to the existing land uses. Furthermore, there are many fishing ports, and their repair work, etc. are to be conducted with due consideration so as to maintain the good landscape.</p> <p>(3) Natural area comprised of primeval forests, village-vicinity mountains, etc. This area has a landscape rich in nature such as Mt. Yasumandake (which is the highest in this city, and has primeval forests of <i>Quercus acuta</i>), Neshiko beach (which has been selected as one of the best 88 beaches in Japan), grass fields on hill areas, and the cliff landscape stretching over several hundred meters. Many of them have been designated as Saikai National Park and protected under the National Parks Act. Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state or restore the vegetation. Artificial forests are to be controlled in accordance with Hirado City Forest Enhancement Plan, and national forests are controlled in accordance with the 'Regional Forest Plan for the National Forests in the Northern Part of Nagasaki'.</p>

6b-3. Conservation Plan for Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Sakitsu village in Amakusa		
Name of Cultural Property	Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, conservation and management	<p>2011 - The Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</p> <p>2012 - Imatomi village was additionally selected to the Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and the designation name was changed to Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa</p>		
2. Basic policy of conservation and management	<p>Against a backdrop of the Eastern China Sea, Sakitsu village is located facing an inlet, and Imatomi village is in the back of the inlet. These villages have been formed based on daily lives and livelihoods in the nature, and the distinctive landscape has been developed through distribution and traffic since long time ago. For the purpose of conservation of the landscape's value, basic philosophy for conservation and management is to pass down not only tangible elements but also intangible cultures and traditions, and to promote town planning with local residents' understanding and cooperation. Basic policies to realise the philosophy have been set out as follows;</p> <p>(1) Maintenance and harmonisation of the existing land uses based on landscape units The land uses that have developed in harmony among the mountains, the villages, the sea, the coast line and fishing port facilities are to be managed and maintained.</p> <p>(2) Repair and visual harmonisation to maintain the fishing village landscape While utilising the fishing village landscape and keeping harmony, repair and visual harmonisation, etc. are to be conducted so as to remove visually disturbing elements and pass down the fishing village landscape to the future.</p> <p>(3) Enhancement of disaster prevention measures Efforts are to be made to protect the villages and fishing port facilities from natural disasters such as high tide and typhoons through installation of disaster prevention facilities, etc.</p> <p>(4) Enhancement of operation system An operation system is to be enhanced with cooperation among local residents, neighbourhood associations, fishermen and the Fishery Cooperative Association, farmers and the Agricultural Cooperative Association, other organisations, and the public sector.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Geographic condition, landform and geology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the landform formed by Yokaku Bay and the mountains behind the villages b. Class II Special Zone and Ordinary Zone under the National Parks Act c. steeply sloping area d. area specified as Forest Reserve <p>(2) Historic element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sakitsu Church ii) Sakitsu Suwa Shrine iii) site of Former Sakitsu Church iv) Nishinomiya Shrine v) Huouken Temple vi) Kompiragu Shrine vii) Sakitsu graveyard viii) remains of Mizukata's residence ix) Akiba Shrine x) statue of the virgin Mary in Udombana cape xi) stony embankment, Kake pier, Toya lane, and trails xii) site of a guard house <p>(3) Social element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Tomitsu Branch Office of Amakusa City, Kawaura Area (Public Hall of Tomitsu Area) ii) site of Tomitsu Elementary School iii) site of Tomitsu Junior High School iv) Sakitsu Fishing Port v) houses 		

4. Methods of conservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) In all the area designated as Important Cultural Landscape ‘Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa’, construction, enlargement, remodelling and relocation of buildings and structures, as well as alterations to the existing land configurations (e.g. reclamation, mining of minerals, soil and stones) are regulated on the basis of the Amakusa City Landscape Ordinance as acts that require prior notification. In case this kind of act is unavoidable, instruction shall be given so that due attention should be paid to the harmony with the area’s history and the natural landscape, in accordance with the city’s Landscape Development Standards.</p> <p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) space for worship</p> <p>Historic sites, traditional places, etc. that constitute the area’s historic landscape are to be preserved together with trees, etc. in the surroundings. The existing land configuration is not to be altered.</p> <p>b) church building, shrine and graveyard</p> <p>The existing state of religious structures (e.g. tombs, other buildings) is to be maintained in an appropriate manner, and any damage is to be appropriately restored and improved.</p> <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>a) With regard to the existing public facilities, efforts are to be made to improve them in harmony with the area’s landscape and promote their utilisation. Dismantlement, etc. of facilities that are out of use is to be considered.</p> <p>b) Installation of any new structure is not to be admitted to the extent possible, and instructions are to be given so that due attention should be paid to the cultural landscape.</p>												
5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.	<p>With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.</p> <p>〔Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties〕</p> <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Cases in which prior notification is required</th><th>Deadline for notification</th></tr><tr><td>Destruction</td><td>In case of lost by fire or water</td><td>No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact</td></tr><tr><td>Damage</td><td>In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.</td><td>Same as above</td></tr><tr><td>Alterations to the existing state</td><td>Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.</td><td>No later than 30 days prior to taking the action</td></tr></table> <p>The owners of properties that are subject to prior notification requirement shall consult Amakusa City Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.</p> <p>With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.</p> <p>Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, Amakusa City Landscape Ordinance (the Landscape Act), the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on Prevention of Disasters Caused by Steep Slope Failure, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas, the Amakusa City Fishing Port Management Ordinance (the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds), the Kumamoto Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance (the Outdoor Advertisement Act), and the River Act.</p> <p>Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Amakusa City Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Amakusa City Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.</p>	Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification	Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact	Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above	Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the action
Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification											
Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact											
Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above											
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the action											

6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation

The Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi has been formed in the northern part of Yokaku Bay in the Eastern China Sea. It includes Sakitsu fishing village, which has developed in a tiny flat land surrounded by the mountains through traffic in the Eastern China Sea, and Imatomi farming village, which has developed in the valley formed by two branches of the Imatomi River to the northern part of Sakitsu village. The distinctive landscape has been formed by the daily lives and mutual dependence of these two villages since a long time ago, and it has been maintained and conserved by local residents. While due attention is paid so that any negative impact will not be made on the value of this cultural landscape (including natural and social characteristics, distribution and traffic, history, culture, and features of the villages), efforts are to be made to enhance the value and charm of the landscape based on the policies described below. For this purpose, Enhancement and Management Committee is to be constituted from the perspective of conservation and utilisation of the cultural landscape and relevant elements, and it is to deal with the enhancement in close contact with the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

- (1) In order to utilise the atmosphere of the fishing village, efforts are to be made to appropriately maintain facilities and visually harmonise benefiting from natural elements, and measures are to be taken in consideration of the environment not only for facilities but also for visually disturbing elements in the sea and seacoast (e.g. garbage, fishing tools, and materials that are temporally left or abandoned in a disordered manner). Furthermore, revitalisation of the area and its fishery is to be conducted through projects benefiting from features as fishing village.
- (2) Measures are to be taken for conservation of the landscape with the row of houses, enhancement of living environment in consideration of the environment, vacant houses, reception of visitors, and protection of daily lives of local residents. Furthermore, resistance against natural disasters, man-made disasters, etc. is to be strengthened.
- (3) Since religious facilities such as church buildings are space for worship that bears testimony to the area's history and daily lives, a desirable way of enhancement is to be discussed with stakeholders, etc. Furthermore, efforts are to be made to continue academic research and preservation for buildings and historic sites in the area and to provide information so as to promote further exchanges.

6b-4. Conservation Plan for Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Shitsu village in Sotome Ono village in Sotome		
Name of Cultural Property	Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, conservation and management	<p>2012 - The Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>2018 - Ono Village is to be additionally selected as a part of the 'Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki'.</p>		
2. Basic policy of conservation and management	<p>The basic philosophy is to respect and develop daily lives of local residents as well as the village landscape based on its masonry culture and the history of the Sotome district which is surrounded by natural environment such as the Shitsu River and the sea. Basic policies of preservation and management have been set out as follows to achieve this philosophy.</p> <p>(1) To pass on the land uses and the masonry technique Efforts are to be made to maintain the land uses (such as the fields that have been hitherto passed on), the stone works and pass on the masonry technique.</p> <p>(2) To preserve the farming lands and stone structures that remain in small areas and constitute the historic landscape. Measures to preserve, maintain and manage structures that constitute residences and graveyards shall be promoted.</p> <p>(3) To reactivate local communities by promotion and utilisation of the area's landscape Preservation and utilisation of the area's landscape shall be advanced through enhancement of farming lands and view points in cooperation with local communities.</p> <p>(4) To prepare conservation plans to make use of characteristics of each area's landscape. Respecting the system for landscape conservation that local communities hitherto maintained, conservation plans to make use of characteristics of each area shall be prepared.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) Geographical condition, landform, geology (common to all areas)</p> <p>i) the distinctive landform with narrow and rolling lands along the Shitsu River</p> <p>ii) unique geology which produce much of black schist (crystalline schist)</p> <p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) Surrounding area of Hamaguchi in Shitsu</p> <p>i) stone walls of the houses, windbreak walls at the Shitsu beach, stone embankment of the Shitsu River, wharf of the fishing port, kneaded-stone walls of buildings, stone fences and stone walls of the houses, stone walls in the Shitsu beach, wave breaker beds in the Shitsu beach</p> <p>b) Around the mouth of the Shitsu River</p> <p>i) stone walls of the houses, terraced rice fields, kneaded-stone walls and stone fences of the buildings, stone walls of paddy fields</p> <p>c) Surrounding area of Kotabira village</p> <p>i) Shitsu Church (Important Cultural Property), walls constructed with Father Marc-Marie de Rotz's method</p> <p>ii) Former Shitsu Aid Centre building (Important Cultural Property), walls constructed with Father Marc Marie de Rotz's method</p> <p>iii) village roads (ones from the Edo era and from the Meiji era)</p> <p>iv) churchyard</p> <p>v) terraced fields with stone walls and a well around the church facilities</p> <p>d) Graveyard of the Nomichi area</p> <p>e) Graveyard of the Nonaka area</p> <p>f) Back of Mt. Hendake</p> <p>i) stone walls in paddy fields, village roads</p> <p>g) Around the house of Hashiguchi family</p> <p>i) building with kneaded-stone walls</p> <p>h) Around the Ohdaira workshop</p> <p>i) site of the Ohdaira workshop, cultivated lands in Ohdaira</p> <p>i) Makino village</p> <p>i) graveyard of the Makino area, building with kneaded-stone walls, small stone shrine</p> <p>j) Site of Bastian's house</p> <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>a) Shusaku Endo Literature Museum</p> <p>b) Road Station 'Yuhigaoka Sotome'</p> <p>c) Sotome Historical Folklore Archive Centre</p> <p>d) Sotome Children's Museum</p>		

4. Methods of conservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) In all the area designated as Important Cultural Landscape ‘Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki’, alterations to the existing land configurations (such as reclamation, mining of minerals, soil and stones) are regulated as acts that require prior notification on the basis of the Landscape Act. In case this kind of act is unavoidable, instruction shall be given so that due attention should be paid to the harmony with the area’s history and the natural landscape, in accordance with Nagasaki City Landscape Development Standards.</p> <p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of the stone works (which are the constituent elements of the historic landscape of the area), and to appropriately restore or enhance in case of any damage.</p> <p>b) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of artefacts such as religious facilities and tombs, and to appropriately restore or enhance in case of any damage.</p> <p>c) Farming lands are to be maintained as status quo. With regard to farming lands that are abandoned and not cultivated any more in the immediate proximity to Shitsu Church, they are to be reactivated as farming lands through cutting of secondary forests.</p> <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>a) With regard to the existing public facilities such as museums, their exterior appearance is to be visually harmonised with the surrounding landscape on occasion of repair works.</p>												
5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.	<p>With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.</p> <p>[Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]</p> <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Cases in which prior notification is required</th><th>Deadline for notification</th></tr><tr><td>Destruction</td><td>In case of lost by fire or water</td><td>No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact</td></tr><tr><td>Damage</td><td>In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.</td><td>Same as above</td></tr><tr><td>Alterations to the existing state</td><td>Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.</td><td>No later than 30 days prior to taking the act</td></tr></table> <p>The owners of properties that are subject to prior notification requirement shall consult Nagasaki City Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.</p> <p>With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.</p> <p>Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, the Landscape Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas, the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds, and the Coast Act.</p> <p>Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Nagasaki City Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Nagasaki City Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.</p>	Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification	Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact	Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above	Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act
Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification											
Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact											
Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above											
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act											

6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation

[Basic policy]

- (1) To promote enhancement of the landscape that transmits the value of Sotome's masonry culture.
Enhancement of the landscape is to be advanced to clarify its value and help local residents and visitors to understand the value.
- (2) To actively promote visual harmonisation for the area's landscape with the stonework.
Landscape from view points is to be visually harmonised with focus on the Nakashitsu area (where the landscape is currently disturbed).
- (3) To utilise the landscape to pass on its value to future generations.
The landscape and related facilities are to be utilised so that visitors and local residents, especially children in the area, understand the masonry culture and the landscape through interchange among them.
- (4) To support production activities in the area's farming lands and to improve the environment.
Living environment is to be improved through repair and enhancement of Farming lands and roads in cooperation with local communities.
- (5) To promote preparation of an enhancement plan to make use of characteristics of each area's landscape.
An enhancement plan is to be prepared taking into consideration the history and relationship of distinctive stone work and village roads in each area.

[Visual harmonisation]

In the immediate proximity of Shitsu Church, visual harmonisation shall be promoted for the places where stone walls were replaced with concrete blocks during maintenance works for roads.

6b-5. Preservation and Management Plan for Shitsu Church (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Shitsu Village in Sotome		
Name of Cultural Property	Shitsu Church	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	2011 - Shitsu Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	Shitsu Church has cultural value in its structure and design. It was restored to what it had been in 1909 (when the expansion and renovation work was completed) in a repair work from 1996 to 1998. Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing form.		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Shitsu Church b) the precinct of the church (stone retaining walls)</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property)	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Shitsu Church i) Management system The pastor residing in the adjacent parish house and church members in the neighbourhood play a central role in the day-to-day management. When any abnormality is observed, they report to Cultural Property Division of Nagasaki City, who then consults and reports to the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education. ii) Management method - Cleaning As daily management, cleaning is conducted inside and outside of the church building on a regular basis. - Ventilation Ventilation is performed by opening the windows, etc. when the building is used. - Storms If the approach of a typhoon is forecasted, doors shall be locked in advance. Any abnormality of roof tiles, windows, etc. shall be checked and reported by the church members to Cultural Property Division of Nagasaki City after the typhoon's passing. - Fire prevention and security Due attention shall be paid for fire management so as not to place any flammable materials around the building. The surrounding area of the building is designated as a non-smoking area for fire prevention. Fire drills shall be conducted in the Cultural Property Fire Prevention Day, etc. in order to ensure initial fire extinction. To make sure the lock on a daily basis to prevent any unauthorised entry. - Inspection During cleaning, etc., any abnormality is to be checked inside the building. Preservation state of the overall building is to be checked on a regular basis, with the help of cultural property protection instructors of Nagasaki Prefectural government. Furthermore, electrical equipment is to be checked through inspection of cultural properties, etc. in the Cultural Property Protection Emphasis Week. iii) Preservation and repair plan Repair works for preservation were carried out from 1996 to 1998 fiscal year. It is in good condition without any point that needs repair immediately. However, deterioration is observed on the roof and wall stucco as well as the painting of the wooden members, and thus they will need repair in near future. Furthermore, improvement of seismic resistance is to be considered when a dismantlement repair is needed.</p> <p>b) the precinct of the church In order to protect the precinct from the perspective of protection of the cultural property and the landscape and disaster prevention, adequate environment conservation shall be implemented in accordance with the purpose of each area.</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>(1) Acts that alter the existing state of Important Cultural Properties (buildings) Any act requiring permission to alter the existing state is not foreseen for the time being. Permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for any alteration to the existing state of Important Cultural Properties under the Article 43 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>(2) Acts that affect the preservation of Important Cultural Properties Any act that affects the preservation of the Important Cultural Property is not foreseen at present. However, permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required when improvement of the stone walls, etc. in the precinct is needed. Furthermore, due attention is to be paid in case electric devices, etc. are installed for visitors or events.</p>
<p>6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>(Basic Policy) Shitsu Church is an historic building that bears testimony to the continuation of the faith in Sotome from the period of the religious ban as well as the great work of Father Marc Marie de Rotz after the ban was lifted. It is planned to make it widely known and familiar to the visitors. However, the church building is used in religious activities on a daily basis, and thus limit of visitation is possible. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider measures to protect the building from damage caused by entry of many visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This plan should be respected in enhancement and utilisation of the facilities in religious activities by the priest and church members or other events. - When a temporary installation of structures is needed inside and outside of the building on such occasions as events, fully adequate protection shall be necessary in the part in contact with the building. - Inside of the church building is usually open to visitors as far as it does not disturb religious activities. However, entry to the altar and the waiting room for the priest are prohibited. - Efforts shall be made to provide information appropriately so that local residents and visitors can readily understand the fundamental value of Shitsu Church.

6b-6. Preservation and Management Plan for Ono church (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Ono Village in Sotome		
Name of Cultural Property	Ono Church	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	2008 - Ono Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	Ono Church has cultural value in its structure and design. In a repair work in 2006, it was restored to what it had been in 1926 (when an expansion and renovation work was completed). Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing form.		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Ono Church b) the precinct of the church (stone walls of the church building)</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property)	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Ono Church i) Management system Local Christians play a central role in the day-to-day management. They conduct patrols on a daily basis, and if any abnormality is observed, they report to Cultural Property Division of Nagasaki City, who then consult and report to the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education. ii) Management method - Cleaning As day-to-day management, a few Christians conduct sweeping inside and outside of the building around twice a week. Furthermore, cleaning is conducted after storms, etc. as necessary. As a regular management, around four times a year, cleaning, weeding and pruning of trees are conducted in the building's neighbourhood mainly by local Christians. - Ventilation Ventilation is performed when the building is used for visitation, cleaning, etc. - Storms If the approach of a typhoon is forecasted, doors shall be locked in advance. Any abnormality of roof tiles, windows, etc. shall be checked and reported to Cultural Property Division of Nagasaki City after the typhoon's passing. - Fire protection and security The surrounding area of the precinct is designated as a non-smoking area under the Article 75 Paragraph 1 of the Nagasaki Prefecture Ordinance to Protect the Environment for the Future. In addition, efforts are to be made to pay attention to fire management so as not to place any flammable material around the building. The neighbouring mountains are included in a Fire Prevention Management Area so as to prevent spread of fire from the mountains to the building. Furthermore, fire prevention drills shall be conducted in the Cultural Property Fire Prevention Day, etc., to ensure initial fire extinction. For security, efforts shall be made to prevent unauthorised entry by daily check of the locking situation. - Inspection During cleaning, etc., any abnormality inside the building shall be checked. The preservation state of the entire building shall be checked on a regular basis through the cultural property patrol by cultural property protection instructors of Nagasaki Prefectural government. In addition, electrical equipments shall be inspected on occasions such as the Cultural Property Protection Emphasis Week. iii) Preservation and repair plan Preservation and repair work was carried out in fiscal year 2005, so there is no urgent need of major repairs. However, a reinforcement work was carried out in 2007 fiscal year for the floor framing under sitting space for lay people, which had been loose, and thus regular check is required. When a dismantling repair is necessary in the future, improvement of seismic resistance will be carried out.</p> <p>b) the precinct of the church In order to protect the precinct of from the perspective of protection of the cultural property and disaster prevention, environment conservation shall be implemented in accordance with the purpose of each area.</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>(1) Acts that alter the existing state of Important Cultural Properties (buildings)</p> <p>i) Any act requiring permission to alter the existing state is not foreseen for the time being. Permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for any alteration of the existing state of Important Cultural Properties, under the Article 43 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>(2) Acts that affect the preservation of Important Cultural Properties</p> <p>i) Any act that affects the preservation of the Important Cultural Property is not foreseen at the moment. However, permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required when improvements of the stone walls, etc. in the precinct is needed.</p>
<p>6. Policy for enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>(Basic policy)</p> <p>Ono Church is an historic building that bears testimony to the great work of Fr. Marc-Marie de Rotz and the missionary work in the area. It is planned to make it widely known and familiar to the visitors. Only the exterior of the church building is to be open to the public for the time being. Since visitation to the inside may damage the building, the number of visitors is to be limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With regard to religious events (e.g. annual mass with participation of around 40 Christians) and other events, they shall be carried out in accordance with this plan. - Basically, use for general events is to be refrained from. When a temporary installation of structures is needed inside and outside of the building in any event, fully adequate protection is necessary in the part in contact with the building. - Ono Church is a peripatetic church and normally locked. Only the exterior of the church building is open to the public. The inside is open only based on visitors' request. Since the floor framing is not so strong, the number of visitation to the inside shall be controlled. - Efforts shall be made to provide information appropriately so that local residents and visitors can readily understand the fundamental value of Ono Church.

6b-7. Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Villages on Kuroshima Island		
Name of Cultural Property	Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, conservation and management	2011 - The Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of conservation and management	<p>With the basic philosophy 'to pass down to the future generations distinctive settlements which developed with traffic and cultural exchange in the course of migration to remote island, as well as distinctive settlement landscapes and cultures benefiting from plants', three policies for conservation and management have been set out as follows.</p> <p>(1) Natural and geographical background Kuroshima Island is located around the northern limit of the subtropic vegetation, and people there have been utilising the vegetation as windbreak forests, fuel wood forest, water preservation forests, etc. Along the coastline of the island, bluffs have been formed by seawinds and waves, and they constitute a magnificent landscape. These vegetation and natural landforms are important landscape constituent elements, and efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state to the extent possible.</p> <p>(2) Unique historical background Hidden Christians moved to Kuroshima Island where Buddhists had already settled. While the Buddhists had developed their agglomerated villages in the places where they can see Hirado Island, the hidden Christians developed their scattered settlements on the margin of the island. This separation still remains. After the ban on Christianity was lifted in the 19th century, Kuroshima Church was built in the centre of the island, and it bears testimony to the continuation of the Christian faith during the religious ban as well as the revival of Christianity. Furthermore, after construction of a military port in Sasebo, military facilities were built also in Kuroshima Island, and the island played a role in defence of the military ports. This unique and complex history of the island has been reflected on the development of settlement landscapes, which still remain well conserved to this day. Stoneworks, tombs, former military facilities, etc. bear testimony to such history of the island, and thus it is necessary to preserve their existing state to the extent possible.</p> <p>(3) Settlements closely related with space for livelihoods Most of the residents in the Kuroshima area are engaged in primary industries (including agriculture and fishery), and the area is characterised by space for livelihoods such as farming lands (which have been arranged together with the settlements), ports and wharves (which were built in harsh natural conditions). These constituent elements of fine settlement landscapes are to be preserved, and efforts are to be made to maintain houses with traditional structures and their surrounding windbreak forests, farming lands, etc.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Honmura settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, hackberry tree, yew plum pine in Kozenji Temple, water source, Kuroshima Shrine's forest, the Honmura River, the Bandake River b) Nakiri settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, sasanqua, water source, Nakirinohama Beach, Kosakinohama Beach, the Kuroshima Nakiri River, the Kuroshima Nakiri tributary stream c) Tashiro settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, water source, the Kosaki River d) Warabi settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, water source, Meze, Warabinohama Beach, Kusinohama Beach e) Todobira settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, water source, Todobiranohama Beach, the Shirouma River, the Todobira River f) Furusato settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, water source, Shirakinohama Beach g) Hikazu settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, water source, water spring in Kakko Valley, Satogaura, Hikazunohama Beach, the Hikazu River h) Neya settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windbreak forest, bamboo, Japanese sea fig, sasanqua, Takeike pond, water source, Neyanohama Beach i) Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seaside forest, Ishima Island (including stony shores), Konokojima Island (including stony shores), stony shore 		

<p>3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape</p>	<p>(2) Historic element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Honmura settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kozenji Temple, Kuroshima Shrine, Kompira Shrine, tower, Sankaibanrei Tower, terraced rice field, farming land, Kappaduka mound, stone tower behind Kozenji Temple, graveyard in Kozenji Temple, tomb of the chief priests of Kozenji Temple, Honmura graveyard, tomb of martyrs, former Kuroshima power station b) Nakiri settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuroshima Church , tower, Oda graveyard, Kodabira graveyard, Take graveyard c) Tashiro settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tower, quarry, Tashiro graveyard, former Kuroshima Minami Battery power station d) Warabi settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site of Karimido Temple, tower, Shikirimaki graveyard, site of former Kuroshima Bandake Battery sound locator, site of former Kuroshima Bandake Battery searchlight e) Todobira settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Otsugenomaria Convent Kuroshima Branch, tower, paddy field, site of seaside quarries, Todobira old tombs, Todobira graveyard f) Furusato settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tower, terraced rice field, monument commemorating the revival of Christianity, former Kuroshima Higashi Battery power station, former Kuroshima Higashi Battery searchlight warehouse, Shiraki pier, site of former Nakiri Battery g) Hikazu settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tower, Nagatani graveyard h) Neya settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tower, farming land, tombs of drowned people <p>(3) Social element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Honmura settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoki stonework, Sasebo City Ainoura Fishery Cooperative Association Kuroshima Branch, ferry platform, Honmura park, Kuroshima fishing port Shirouma district b) Nakiri settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nagasaki Saikai Agricultural Cooperative Association Kuroshima Office, Kuroshima Elementary School, Kuroshima fishing port Nakiri district d) Warabi settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuroshima fishing port Kushigahama district e) Todobira settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuroshima Nursery School, Community Centre Kuroshima Branch, Kuroshima fishing port Furusato district f) Furusato settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuroshima Junior High School h) Neya settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuroshima stonework i) City roads, village roads
<p>4. Methods of conservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)</p>	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In all the area designated as Important Cultural Landscape ‘Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo’, alterations to the existing land configurations such as reclamation, mining of minerals, soil and stones are regulated as acts that require prior notification on the basis of the Landscape Act. In case this kind of act is unavoidable, instruction shall be given so that due attention should be paid to the harmony with the area’s history and the natural landscape, in accordance with Sasebo City Landscape Development Standards. <p>(2) Historic element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of the landscape constituent elements, and to appropriately restore or enhance in case of any damage. b) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of structures such as religious facilities and tombs, and to appropriately restore or enhance in case of any damage. c) Farming lands are to be maintained as status quo. Farming lands are increasingly abandoned and not cultivated any more. Possibility of their reactivation as farming lands is to be considered only for those abandoned within recent years. <p>(3) Social element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) With regard to the existing public facilities such as port facilities and roads, their exterior appearance is to be visually harmonised with the surrounding landscape on occasion of their repair works.

5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.

With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.

[Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]

Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification
Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact
Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act

The owners of properties that are subject to the prior notification requirement shown in ‘4. elements that constitute the fundamental value’ shall consult Sasebo City Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.

With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.

Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, the Landscape Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas, the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds, and the Coast Act.

Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Sasebo City Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Sasebo City Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.

6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation

(Structure of enhancement and utilisation plan)

As the settlements are specified as important constituent elements, the value of the cultural landscape in this area consists in the structure of the settlements. An enhancement and utilisation plan is to be considered in order to conserve and utilise this structure.

1. Inheritance of local cultures

Considerations are to be given to preservation, inheritance and utilisation of cultural traditions, supports for citizens’ cultural activities, and provision of opportunities to contact the local cultures.

2. Enhancement and increase of visitors benefiting from regional resources in the cultural landscape

Considerations are to be given to promote experience tours and stays benefiting from the landscape of farming and fishing settlements. However, measures to receive visitors (such as transportation, infrastructures, and industries) are significantly lacking due to the island’s disadvantage as a remote island. On the other hand, it is also true that local residents have independently developed their unique cultural landscape in the remote island, and thus due attention and considerations are to be given to respect this background and protect the culture of the island. With regard to measures to increase visitors (e.g. improvement of tour menu based on various themes, tour routes to raise awareness of the cultural landscape, walking-around type sightseeing), it is also necessary to help the local residents to recognise the measures and enhance their hospitality by themselves. It is necessary to continue measures for publicity (e.g. citizen-participation type events) to help the local residents, as well as visitors from outside of Sasebo City, to understand the significance of the cultural landscape. It is also important to enhance cooperation between local communities and the public sector in further information provision on the cultural landscape area, utilisation of the landscape in wide-area cooperation, enhancement in harmony with the landscape, etc.

3. Promotion of local industries

Promotion of local industries contributes to stabilise the foundation of the regional society. Measures are to be taken in cooperation with concerned organisations.

6b-8. Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island		
Name of Cultural Property	Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, conservation and management	<p>2011 - The Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties .</p> <p>2011 - Nozaki Island was additionally selected to the Important Cultural Landscape (Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands) under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</p>		
2. Basic policy of conservation and management	<p>Basic policies of conservation and management are shown below from the perspective of four tangible elements; settlements, space for livelihoods, natural space, and uninhabited island area.</p> <p>(1) Settlements The settlements such as Ojika are categorised into two different groups; 'Ura' settlements that have developed as bases for fishery activities, and 'Zai' settlements that have developed based on paddy fields, dry fields and pasture lands. Therefore, efforts are to be made to pass down respective characteristics of 'Ura' and 'Zai' in the conservation and management. Furthermore, constituent elements of fine landscapes of the settlements (e.g. houses with traditional structures, their surrounding forests and fences for the purpose of wind breaking) shall also be maintained.</p> <p>(2) Space for livelihoods - fishery activities Ports and harbours have developed as doors to the other areas and as bases for catching whales and abalones. In their conservation and management, new works for bank protection and repair works for the existing stone structures for wave elimination are to be in harmony with the surrounding landscape. Furthermore, revitalisation of the fishing settlements is to be promoted through extermination of harmful organisms to seaweeds, release of young fish, etc.</p> <p>- Commercial activities through distribution and traffic During the Edo and Meiji periods, Ojika, etc. saw active commercial activities based on fishery and agriculture. Many of the shops along the two streets traversing the Ura settlement of the Fuefuki area (the central area of the island) have an history from that time, and they bear testimony to the economy of Ojika Island that have developed based on distribution and traffic. Decline of these shop streets is an important issue for Ojika's economy, and thus efforts are to be made to revitalise them through locally-grown and locally-consumed movement, establishment of commercial routes, etc.</p> <p>- Agricultural activities Paddy fields utilising valleys, dry fields on hills, and pasture lands with natural grass are features of the agricultural activities in Ojika Island, and they have contributed to the daily lives of local people, together with fishery activities. Paddy fields and dry fields are well cultivated from the seacoast to the mountains at present, and pasture lands are also in harmony with the surrounding landscape. Efforts are to be made to maintain the landscape, and measures are to be taken to conserve and repair the stoneworks that are important elements for maintenance of the landscape.</p> <p>(3) Natural space In Ojika Island, semitropical plants, such as Japanese sea fig, grow wild due to the warm Tsushima Current. Many black pine trees in the island play a role as windbreak forests for crops and houses. Himenomatsubara pine forests, which stretch 450 meters from north to south around the centre of the island, are a representative example, and they are popular among tourists as a beautiful landscape. In their conservation and management, the vegetation of each area is to be fully taken into account</p> <p>(4) Uninhabited island area (Nozaki Island) Nozaki settlement is a gateway to the island in which scheduled ships arrive on a regular basis, and it has a unique history of development around the Shinto priests' family of Okinoshima Shrine. In this settlement, there remain the only houses in the island, and their conservation is to be considered. With regard to Nokubi settlement and Funamori settlement, where hidden Christians used to live, efforts are to be made to maintain the remained Former Nokubi Church and stoneworks in the terraced dry fields that were built on sloped lands.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) Ojika Island - Himenomatsubara pine forests, Gunkanse's Nekku (site of a volcano), Kemuta site of lava flow, Okinokojima Shrine's forest, stony shore in Hiezaki</p> <p>b) Nozaki Island - community of beach vitex in the Nokubi seacoast</p> <p>c) Oshima Island and Uujima Island - the site out of which a great mass of lava was thrown, giant Japanese sea figs in Uujima Island</p>		

<p>3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape</p>	<p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) Ojika Island</p> <p>i) Fuefuki settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site of Osae Office of the Hirado Clan, Amidaji Temple, Yasaka Shrine, Rokusha Shrine, Shinko-sha printing office, the residence of sake brewery, monument commemorating the establishment of an abalone distribution centre, Hizen-type torii gate in Rokusha Shrine, Ojika broadcasting station, Former Oda Family's garden, Former Myokakuin Temple and its garden, Chosensama shrine, Former Oda Family's residence, Amidaji Temple Mannichido Hall, gathering place in Rokusha Shrine (former worship hall), Shioibaura beach, stone statue of Hazashi Jizo, memorial tower for thousand-day prayer to Buddha, stone wall in front of Mannichido Temple, tall stone wall in Amidaji Temple, stone wall of Former Oda Family's residence, channel in Fuefuki Yanagida, stone bridge in Shinmachiue along the Fuefuki channel, stone bridge in Shinmachishita along the Fuefuki channel, stone tower from the Middle Ages in Obama, Amachutoten shop <p>ii) Oura settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt. Bandake guard house, Mt. Bandake pasture land <p>iii) Karamizaki settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public well, farmer's house, castle from the Middle Ages in Mt. Honjodake, channel in the trench, Mt. Honjodake pasture land, shipyard, cave in Honjodake volcano, giant Japanese sea fig, Byobuiwa sheer cliff in Iino, Mikagurazaki cape, Nebutosama shrine, Ryujinsama shrine in Kujukurizaki cape, Okobosama temple, Dakikamisama shrine in Mt. Honjodake pasture land, Miyajidake Shrine on the summit of Mt. Honjodake <p>iv) Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - memorial tower for whales, Mt. Bandake pasture land, Nagasakibana coast pasture land (pasture land, Dakikamisama shrine, stone walls indicating the boundary) <p>b) Nozaki Island</p> <p>i) Nozaki settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residence of the Shinto priest and its precinct in Okinokojima Shrine, giant Japanese sea fig and public well, Dantoyama stone towers from the Middle Ages, graveyard (for Shinto and Buddhism) <p>ii) Nokubi settlement site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - precinct of Former Nokubi Church and related facilities, graveyard of Christians, public well, Nozaki Island Nature Learning Village, stones indicating village section boundaries <p>iii) Funamori settlement site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stones indicating village section boundaries <p>iv) Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Okinokojima Shrine building and its precinct, Oeishi stone, wharf as the approach from the sea to Okinokojima Shrine, Hizen-type torii gate of Okinokojima Shrine, site of Former Mampukuji Temple, Former Mampukuji Temple's approach on the seacoast, Okinokojima Shrine's approach over the mountains, trail connecting Nokubi settlement and Nozaki settlement, trail used by Christians in Funamori settlement <p>c) Oshima and Uujima Islands</p> <p>i) Oshima settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monument commemorating self-reliance and rehabilitation, Ushinotosama shrine, Kojima Shrine <p>ii) Uujima Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immigrants' wharf <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>b) Nozaki Island</p> <p>i) Nozaki fishing port</p>
<p>4. Methods of conservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)</p>	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) In all the area of the Important Cultural Landscape 'Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands', reclamation, mining of stones, soil and minerals, and other alterations to the land configuration shall be regulated as acts that require prior notification under the Landscape Act. In case these acts are unavoidable, instruction shall be given to follow the Ojika Town Landscape Development Standards and to pay due attention to harmony with the area's history and natural landscape.</p> <p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of houses with traditional structures and their surrounding forests and fences for the purpose of wind breaking (which are the constituent elements of the historic landscape of the area), and to appropriately restore or improve in case of any damage.</p> <p>b) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of structures such as religious facilities and tombs, and to appropriately restore or improve in case of any damage.</p> <p>c) Farming lands and pasture lands are to be maintained as status quo.</p> <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>a) With regard to the existing public facilities such as fishing ports, their exterior is to be improved in harmony with the surrounding landscape on occasion of their repair works.</p>

5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.

With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.

[Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]

Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification
Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact
Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act

The owners of properties that are subject to prior notification requirement shall consult Ojika Town Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.

With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.

Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, the Landscape Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas.

Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Ojika Town Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Ojika Town Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.

6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation

(1) Settlements

Many of the houses in this area are wooden ones, and fine landscapes have been maintained both in 'Ura' and 'Zai' settlements. Due attention needs to be paid to height and colour of structures. Control of acts is already specified in the Landscape Plan, and measures including an accord on landscape are to be promoted.

Historically important buildings have been specified as important constituent elements that require prior notification. Some of them were built long ago and need repairs. In addition, temples are open to visitors and to be further utilised as tourist attractions.

(2) Space for livelihoods

Nationwide decrease of fishery resource due to the environment change in these days and stagnant fish price may cause fishing activities to decline. Furthermore, aging of the people engaged in such activities may cause lack of successors. Measures need to be taken to prevent the decline of fishery and promote trainings for successors.

Aging of farmers and outflow of young people to other cities are causing an increase of abandoned lands. It deteriorates the entire agricultural activities, and at the same time, it is an significant element ruining the rural landscape. Measures need to be taken to promote environment for farmers (e.g. trainings for successors).

The 'Ura' settlement of the Fuefuki area is commercial space that is comprised of the shops along the two streets traversing the area from the north to south. Since it is an important element that constitutes the settlement landscape, it is necessary to maintain the existing townscape. Vacant houses and closing of the shops not only disturb the landscape, but also are directly related to decline of Ojika's economy that have developed in a unique manner. Therefore, it is necessary to reactivate commercial activities through measures such as locally-grown and locally-consumed movement, establishment of distribution routes for special products of the area, and increase of the number of tourists.

6b-9. Conservation Plan for Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Villages on Kashiragashima Island		
Name of Cultural Property	Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	2012 - The Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>In the Sakiura area in Shinkamigoto Town, the residents are mainly engaged in fishery (which is indispensable to the Kamigoto area), agriculture (especially sweet potatoes) and stone industry with sand stones in which the area is rich. The major feature of the Sakiura area is the landscape formed with the use of plenty of sand stones, and its main elements are stone-paved streets, drainage channels made with stones and buildings decorated with cut stones.</p> <p>In consideration of this feature, policies for preservation and management have been established in terms of 'natural element' and 'element of settlements and livelihoods'.</p> <p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>In the Sakiura area, there are many sand stones exposed along the coast, together with remains of quarries. Many sand stones can be seen also in the slope of the mountains. In the Sakiura area, the distinctive landscape has developed where pavement, drainage channels and decoration of buildings as well as daily life goods are all made with stones.</p> <p>There are famous trees (such as <i>Michelia compressa</i>, <i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>, and <i>Distylium racemosum</i>) and big chinquapin trees. There are also valuable places where migratory birds such as white-tailed sea eagles and steller's sea eagles (which are decreasing in number and recognised as endangered species) come in winter to drink water and take water bath.</p> <p>It is necessary to maintain the existing state of these natural elements.</p> <p>(2) Element of settlements and livelihoods</p> <p>In the Sakiura area, the residents were mainly engaged in stone industry until the 1950s, but nowadays most of them are engaged in fishery along the coast, much less in agriculture or stone industry. However, it is still necessary to conserve the distinctive landscape made up of sand stones and farming lands (such as terrace fields) as the testimony to the development of this area.</p> <p>With regard to conservation and management of farming landscape, efforts are to be made to maintain farming lands and surrounding windbreak forests, and support the inheritance of techniques which have hitherto created and maintained the landscape. With regard to conservation of landscape with stoneworks, it is necessary to strive to maintain historic stone hedges for windbreak, stone pavement, drain channels and walls made with stones, together with to consider the trainings of successors, the inheritance of techniques and establishment of a conservation association. Since renovation of fishing port facilities, etc. may have major impact on the landscape, efforts are to be made to preserve and manage fine landscapes.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) quarries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mabushi quarry, Rokuro quarry, Takemura quarry <p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) Akao settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harami Shrine, Kompira Shrine, Taishido Temple, Onoue Shrine, Kozesama Shrine, houses with Koshiitaishi stone, warehouses with stone walls <p>b) Tomosumi settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yasaka Shrine, Kotohira Shrine, Ebisu Shrine, Gyouzuya Shrine, Sakiuraji Temple, houses with Koshiitaishi stone, stone walls <p>c) Enohama settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enohama Shrine, Ideyashiki Shrine, Hachiman Shrine, Kotohira Shrine, Shiinokami Shrine, Tougadake Shrine, Enohama Yakushido Temple, Tonoshiro Shrine, a well <p>d) Kashiragashima settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kashiragashima Church, stone walls of the church, parish house, stoneworks in the site, a warehouse with stone walls, an old house <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>a) Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefecture road : Kamigoto Airport line - Town roads : Tomosumi-Enohama Line, Shirahama Line, Akao No.16 Line, Tomosumi No.1 Line, Tomosumi No.4-1 Line, Tomosumi No.5 Line <p>b) Kamigoto airport</p> <p>c) Sakiura fishing port (Akao, Tomosumi, Kashiragashima), Enohama fishing port</p>		

4. Methods of conservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <p>a) In all the area designated as Important Cultural Landscape ‘Stone-built Village landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto’, alterations to the existing land configurations such as reclamation, mining of minerals, soil and stone are regulated as acts that require prior notification on the basis of Landscape Act. In case this kind of act is unavoidable, instruction shall be given so that due attention should be paid to the harmony with the area’s history and the natural landscape, in accordance with the Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Development Standards.</p> <p>(2) Historic element</p> <p>a) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of the stoneworks (which are the constituent elements of the historic landscape of the area), and to appropriately restore or enhance in case of any damage.</p> <p>b) Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing state of structures such as religious facilities and tombs, and to appropriately restore or enhance in case of any damage.</p> <p>c) Farming lands are to be maintained as status quo.</p> <p>(3) Social element</p> <p>a) With regard to the existing public facilities such as roads, the airport, fishing ports, their exterior appearance is to be visually harmonised with the surrounding landscape in occasion of their repair works.</p>												
5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.	<p>With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.</p> <p>[Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]</p> <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Cases in which prior notification is required</th><th>Deadline for notification</th></tr><tr><td>Destruction</td><td>In case of lost by fire or water</td><td>No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact</td></tr><tr><td>Damage</td><td>In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.</td><td>Same as above</td></tr><tr><td>Alterations to the existing state</td><td>Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.</td><td>No later than 30 days prior to taking the act</td></tr></table> <p>The owners of properties that are subject to prior notification requirement shall consult Shinkamigoto Town Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.</p> <p>With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.</p> <p>Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, the Landscape Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas, the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds, and the Coast Act.</p> <p>Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.</p>	Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification	Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact	Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above	Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act
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Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above											
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extension, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act											
6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation	<p>To make efforts to preserve and enhance constituent elements of the existing unique landscape such as pavement, stone walls, stone fences built with local sandstone, as well as to use the sandstones in the landscape development.</p> <p>To pass down the landscape and the traditional techniques in the local industries inherited from ancestors to future generations and protect the unique landscape of Sakiura</p> <p>To help local residents understand the value of the cultural landscape, transmit it to children and to strengthen information provision on ‘Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto’ so that this unique landscape will be widely known throughout Japan.</p> <p>To revitalise local stone industry by making use of the opportunity of the selection as Important Cultural Landscape</p>												

6b-10. Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Villages on Hisaka Island		
Name of Cultural Property	Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Landscape
1. Current status of legal protection, conservation and management	2011 - The Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of conservation and management	<p>In Hisaka Island of Goto City, local residents have made use of wild camellia in the islands and at the same time protected it. As the result, natural space (e.g. camellia forests), distinctive space for livelihoods benefiting from unique landforms, and settlement space have developed. A rapid depopulation in the island is causing deterioration of social systems there (e.g. livelihoods such as gathering of camellia berries and village lives). Taking into account this situation, basic policies for conservation and management have been set out so as to maintain the fundamental value of Hisaka Island, from such perspectives as 'natural space' and 'space for villages and livelihoods'.</p> <p>(1) Natural space Wild camellia and its forests are important elements for conservation and management of the cultural landscape in Hisaka Island. Camellia has been taken care of by local residents as important resource to produce camellia oil, and thus its forest developed in many places in the island. Therefore, the natural space including camellia forests is to be preserve and managed not exactly as the status quo, but with an appropriate care for the forests.</p> <p>(2) Space for villages and livelihoods Hisaka Island is one of the remote islands, and is surrounded by both the open sea and an inland sea. In this unique environment, landscapes of villages and livelihoods have developed benefiting from the distinctive landforms. They are categorised into three groups; villages facing the inland sea with wide terraced rice fields, villages facing the open sea with terraced dry fields on steep slopes, and villages facing the open sea with farming lands facing the inland sea. To preserve the space for villages and livelihoods, important landscape constituent elements (including historic stone walls, windbreak walls, masonry seawalls) are to be maintained. Furthermore, to maintain terraced rice fields, etc., trainings for successors, reuse of abandoned lands, etc. are to be effectively supported.</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape	<p>(1) Natural element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) camellia forests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - camellia forests in Nagahama, camellia forests in Kamegawara b) seacoast and rivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Inokigawa River, the Ichikogigawa River, and other city-managed rivers <p>(2) Historic element [villages and their important elements]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sotokoudomari area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former Gorin Church , graveyard, terraced field b) Warabi area c) Kojima area d) Inoki area e) Eiri area f) Obiraki area g) Hisaka area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residence, Orikami Shrine, Zenkaiji Temple h) Ichikogi area i) Uchikamihira area j) Tanoura area k) Sotokamihira area l) Fukaura area <p>(3) Social element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) fishing port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gorin fishing port, Warabi fishing port, Tanoura fishing port , Yazono fishing port, Zazare fishing port b) public park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orikami observatory c) road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefecture road :Hisakajima Line - City road: Hisaka-Eiri Line, Eiri-Zazare Line, Eiri-Inoki Line, Obiraki-Akanita Line, Hamawaki-Yazono Line, Hisakajima No. 7 Line - Forest road: Warabi forest road, Eiri forest road - Farm road : Hisaka Line, Wakinouchi Line 		

4. Methods of conservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Landscape)	<div>(1) Natural element</div> <div>a) camellia forests</div> <div>- To conserve them as important landscape constituent element, and manage them appropriately to prevent from deterioration.</div> <div>b) seacoast and rivers</div> <div>- To protect natural shores, masonry seawalls built with national stones and natural river beds.</div> <div>- To maintain diversified ecosystems.</div> <div>- Public works for ports, etc. shall be conducted in consideration of harmony with the surrounding landscape.</div> <div>(2) Historic element</div> <div>a) residence</div> <div>- Efforts shall be made to conserve the landscape with houses.</div> <div>- With regard to traditional houses, it is necessary to enhance their cultural value and specify them as important constituent elements.</div> <div>- Efforts are to be made to conserve windbreak stone walls and other stone walls.</div> <div>b) shrine, temple and church building</div> <div>- To maintain traditional architectural style (e.g. structures, materials, colour) of these buildings.</div> <div>- Since their locations often have special meaning and they are the core of the cultural landscape, they are not to be relocated in principle.</div> <div>c) graveyard</div> <div>- To preserve graveyards whose style and history is valuable.</div> <div>- Some of the graveyards are left in the mountain. It is possible that they have a deep relation with intangible elements that constitute the cultural landscape, and thus efforts shall be made to preserve them with cooperation of local residents.</div> <div>d) landscape with stone walls in villages</div> <div>- The distinctive landscape with stone walls in the villages shall be conserved.</div> <div>e) stonework</div> <div>- Their locations often have special meaning, and thus they shall not be relocated in principle. If unavoidable, they shall be relocated to the neighbouring area.</div> <div>- There are many old stoneworks. They bear precious testimony to the area's culture, and thus their stones shall not be renewed in principle.</div> <div>f) windbreak forest</div> <div>- Camellia trees, etc. grow wild around houses and farming lands, and are used as windbreak forests. Since they are feature of the landscape of the villages and livelihoods, efforts shall be made to conserve them.</div> <div>g) wooded area and trees in the village landscape</div> <div>- Efforts shall be made to conserve them.</div> <div>h) space related with the faith</div> <div>- Places, such as temples, church buildings and martyrdom sites, shall be preserved together with the surrounding environment in order not to damage the meanings which are given to their location.</div> <div>i) farming land</div> <div>- There are many places that are abandoned and not cultivated any more. It shall be planned to reactivate them to the extent possible.</div> <div>(3) Social element</div> <div>a) public facilities</div> <div>- To control their height, scale, colour , etc. in order to maintain harmony with the surrounding landscape. Visual harmonisation shall be actively promoted on the occasion of their repair.</div> <div>- Efforts shall be made to shield landscape disturbing elements by greening of the precincts and using wooden walls, etc.</div> <div>b) road</div> <div>- New construction and improvement works of roads may have negative impact on the landscape. Project implementing bodies shall respect the Goto City Landscape Plan and give the utmost consideration to the landscape of the area whose cultural landscape is of particularly high value.</div>												
5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.	<div>With regard to Important Cultural Landscape, its selection and regulation of alterations to the existing state are provided in the Chapter 8 (from Article 134 to 141) in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Acts that require prior notification are shown below.</div> <div>[Acts require prior notification under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]</div> <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Cases in which prior notification is required</th><th>Deadline for notification</th></tr><tr><td>Destruction</td><td>In case of lost by fire or water</td><td>No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact</td></tr><tr><td>Damage</td><td>In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.</td><td>Same as above</td></tr><tr><td>Alterations to the existing state</td><td>Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.</td><td>No later than 30 days prior to taking the act</td></tr></table>	Category	Cases in which prior notification is required	Deadline for notification	Destruction	In case of lost by fire or water	No later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact	Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above	Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act
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Damage	In case of major damage by natural disasters, etc.	Same as above											
Alterations to the existing state	Acts affecting the value of important constituent elements of the landscape, such as relocation, removal, extention, etc.	No later than 30 days prior to taking the act											

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>The owners of properties that are subject to prior notification requirement shall consult Goto City Board of Education and notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in case of alterations to the existing state. In notifying, sufficient discussion and appropriate protection shall be conducted with stakeholders, in accordance with the policy of the conservation of the cultural landscape and guidelines for public works, repair and visual harmonisation in the village.</p> <p>With regard to public works, it is necessary to collect information from the initial planning phase, and to implement them while ensuring an appropriate protection of the landscape through coordination with administrative departments.</p> <p>Many of alterations to the existing state that may occur in the selected area are restricted by various laws regulations such as the Natural Parks Act, the Landscape Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas.</p> <p>Especially, with regard to regulations based on the Landscape Act, which is applied to all of the selected area, acts that require prior notification are set out in the Goto City Landscape Plan, which was formulated in accordance with the Goto City Landscape Ordinance. Landscape development standards are established in this landscape plan for an integrate landscape development. Integrate landscape development is promoted in accordance with the standards.</p>
<p>6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>With regard to enhancement and utilisation of 'Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto', basic policy is to help experience space for villages and livelihoods as well as the natural space, and help understand the local culture. For this purpose, not only research to add value to the cultural landscape is to be continued, but also trainings, etc. for planning and implementation of visual harmonisation projects and landscape preservation are to be carried out.</p>

6b-11. Preservation and Management Plan for Former Gorin Church (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Villages on Hisaka Island		
Name of Cultural Property	Former Gorin Church	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	1999 - Former Gorin Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	Former Gorin Church has cultural value in its structure and design. Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing form.		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property	<p>(1) Natural Element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Former Gorin Church b) the precinct of the church</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property)	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Former Gorin Church i) Management system Cultural Property Guards, who are commissioned by Goto City, carry out regular management. Local residents conduct patrol on a daily basis. When any abnormality is observed, they report to Goto City Board of Education, who then consults and reports to the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education. ii) Management method - Cleaning As daily management, the Cultural Property Guards clean the inside of the building every morning. Furthermore, local residents take care of flower beds around the building on a voluntary basis. After storms, etc., cleaning is conducted as appropriate. - Ventilation Ventilation is performed during cleaning every morning by opening shutters and windows. The windows are closed after the cleaning, and the shutters are closed in the evening. - Storms If the approach of a typhoon is forecasted, shutters and windows shall be locked in advance. Any abnormality shall be checked after the typhoon's passing by the Cultural Property Guards, and then reported to Goto City Board of Education. - Fire prevention and security Due attention shall be paid for fire management so as not to place any flammable materials around the building. The surrounding area of the building is designated as a non-smoking area under the Goto City Fire Prevention Ordinance. To make sure the lock on a daily basis to prevent any unauthorised entry. - Inspection During daily cleaning, etc., any abnormality is to be checked inside the building. Preservation of the overall building is to be checked on a regular basis. The electrical equipment is currently checked by Kyushu Electrical Safety Inspection Association on a voluntary basis. iii) Preservation and repair plan Although a large-scale preservation repair work was carried out in 1986 fiscal year, the stucco walls facing the sea are decayed and peeling off every few years due to damage from salt. A damage survey of the building was carried out in 2008 fiscal year, and a repair plan is to be formulated based on its results.</p> <p>b) the precinct of the church In order to protect the precinct from the perspective of protection of the cultural property and disaster prevention, adequate environment conservation shall be implemented in accordance with the purpose of each area.</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>(1) Acts that alter the existing state of Important Cultural Properties (buildings) Any act that requires permission to alter the existing state is not foreseen for the time being. Permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for any alteration of the existing state of Important Cultural Properties, under the Article 43 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>(2) Acts that affect the preservation of Important Cultural Property Any act that affects the preservation of the Important Cultural Property is not foreseen at the moment. Permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for digging of the nearby grounds and improvement of slopes on a large scale.</p>
<p>6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>(Basic Policy) Former Gorin Church is a precious cultural property that exhibits a fusion of the local culture and church architectural style in the early Meiji era. It is a representative historic building in Japan, and thus it is planned to make it widely familiar to visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use for religious events After the construction of a new church building, Former Gorin Church is owned by Goto City and not used for religious events any more. - Use for other events When a temporary installation of structures is needed inside and outside of the building on such occasions as events, a fully adequate protection shall be necessary in the part in contact with the building. - Opening to visitors The church building shall be open to the public. - Use for daily lives Since Former Gorin Church is not used as a church building any more, it is not used in daily lives, either. - Interpretation Efforts shall be made to provide information appropriately so that local residents and visitors can readily understand the fundamental value of Former Gorin Church.

6b-12. Preservation and Management Plan for Egami Church (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)		
Name of Cultural Property	Egami Church	Category of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	2008 - Egami Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. 2012 - Additional designation of the precinct of Egami Church was made to the Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	Egami Church has cultural value in its structure and design. Efforts are to be made to maintain the existing form.		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property	(1) Natural element N/A (2) Historic element a) Egami Church b) the precinct of the church (3) Social element N/A		
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Important Cultural Property)	(1) Natural element N/A (2) Historic element a) Egami Church i) Management system Local Christians play a central role in the day-to-day management and ordinary conduct patrols around the church building. When any abnormality is observed, they report to Goto City Board of Education, who then consults and reports to the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education. ii) Management method - Cleaning As daily management local Christians and conduct cleaning and take care of flower beds inside and outside of the church building once a week. After storm, etc., cleaning is conducted as appropriate. As regular management, cleaning around the building, weeding, pruning of trees, etc. are conducted by all the local Christians three times a year. - Ventilation Ventilation is performed during cleaning every morning by opening shutters and windows. The windows are closed after the cleaning, and the shutters are closed in the evening. - Storms If the approach of a typhoon is forecasted, shutters and windows shall be locked in advance. Any abnormality shall be checked after the typhoon's passing, and damages to roof tiles, etc. shall be reported to Goto City Board of Education. - Fire prevention and security Due attention shall be paid so as not to place any flammable materials around the building for fire management. The surrounding area of the building is designated as a non-smoking area under the Goto City Fire Prevention Ordinance. To make sure the lock on a daily basis to prevent any unauthorised entry. - Inspection During the weekly cleaning, etc., any abnormality is to be checked inside the building. Preservation of the overall building is to be checked on a regular basis. The electrical equipment is currently checked by Kyushu Electrical Safety Inspection Association on a voluntary basis. iii) Preservation and management plan Decayed structural members were replaced in 2001, but no full-scale repair works have been carried out since the church building was constructed. A damage survey of the building was carried out in 2008, and a repair plan is to be prepared based on its results. b) the precinct of the church In order to protect the precinct, a Preservation Area and an Enhancement Area are set out from the perspective of protection of the cultural property and disaster prevention, adequate environment conservation shall be implemented in accordance with the purpose of each area. (3) Social element N/A		

<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>(1) Acts that alter the existing state of Important Cultural Properties (buildings) Any act that requires permission to alter the existing state is not foreseen for the time being. Permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for any alteration to the existing state of Important Cultural Properties, under the Article 43 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>(2) Acts that affect the preservation of Important Cultural Properties Any act that affects the preservation of the Important Cultural Property is not foreseen at present. Permission of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for digging of the nearby grounds and improvement of slopes.</p>
<p>6. Policy for enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>(Basic policy) Egami Church shall be basically used as a peripatetic church for Christians in Naru Island. However, it is a precious cultural property as one of the wooden church buildings with the highest degree of perfection and as a representative historic building in Japan, and thus it is planned to make it widely familiar to visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use for religious events The church building shall be used in religious events by priests and lay people. - Use for other events When a temporary installation of structures is needed inside and outside of the building on such occasions as events, fully adequate protection shall be necessary in the part in contact with the building. - Opening to visitors The church building shall be open to the public. However, entry to the altar, the waiting room for the priests, and space for the choir is prohibited. - Use for daily lives Egami Church is not used for daily lives of the priests and other members. - Interpretation Efforts shall be made to provide information appropriately so that local residents and visitors can readily understand the fundamental value of Egami Church.

6b-13. Goto City Landscape Plan -Important Landscape Area- (general summary)

1. Landscape Development Policy

The Egami area has a tranquil atmosphere and one of the most remarkably preserved historical landscapes in Goto City. This landscape is formed by the local industries, faith, and daily activities of the residents. The natural and living environments and trades which the local community has depended on should be protected to ensure that the landscape of the Egami area is passed on to future generations.

As inclusion on the World Heritage List is expected to increase demand for tourism, guidelines regarding buildings and other structures should be established to protect the living environment from uncontrolled development so that residents' daily lives and religious practices can continue.

2. Actions Requiring Notification in Important Landscape Areas

Details of actions requiring notification			Egami Church Important Landscape Area	
			Site area	Height
Construction of buildings			10 m ² or more	—
Construction of other structures	Towers		10 m ² or more	Over 5 m
	Amusement facilities			
	Manufacturing, storage, and processing facilities			
	Retaining walls			Over 1.5 m
	Other	Vending machines		
Structures other than those listed above		10 m ² or more	Over 5 m	
Development (development activities specified in the City Planning Act)			100 m ² or more	Over 1.5 m
Accumulations of goods outdoors			50 m ² or more	
Gathering of soil and rocks or other changes to the characteristics of the land			100 m ² or more	
Cutting trees or bamboos			50 m ² or more	Over 5 m

3. Landscape Development Standards Applicable to Important Areas

(1) Buildings and other structures

Category	Standards
Location	The historical topography should be respected.
	In the village, topography and trees should be protected, and new buildings should be in harmony and have continuity with existing ones.
	Other structures should be placed away from roads to the extent possible.
Height	The height should be 10 m or less. The base size for buildings is two-story.
	The placement of new transmission and radio towers should be avoided as much as possible. If they need to be replaced, their height should be kept as short as possible, and they should be placed so they do not stand out.
Color	The hues of the predominant colors of walls and roofs should consist of no more than 6 chroma, using the Munsell color system, and the colors should match the surrounding landscape; provided, however, this shall not apply to colors of natural materials.
	The number of colors used should be kept to a bare minimum.
Form and design	The same type of materials which has been traditionally used should be used to the extent possible.
	The basic design for roofs is sloped with eaves, such as gabled, hipped, or hip-and-gable roofs. Flat roofs should be avoided to the extent possible.
	If metal sheets are used, they should be non-colored to bring out the color of the metal material, and consideration should be given to ensure no discomfort is caused by the luster.
	The form, design and color should match the surrounding houses and natural landscape so that no individual building stands out.
	The form and design should not look overpowering or out-of-place when viewed from public spaces such as roads.
Creation of green spaces	Existing trees should be conserved to the extent possible.
Masonry work	Existing masonry work should be conserved to the extent possible.

(2) Development, gathering of soil and rocks, and other changes to the characteristics of the land

Category	Standards
Form and design	Features and the like of land zoning should only be changed if there is a need to safeguard the historic value of the village, and with due care and consideration given to historical significance of the topography.
	The existing topography should be made use of, and large slopes and retaining walls should not be created.
	The gradient of slopes should be as low as possible, and care should be taken so that landscaping and creation of green spaces do not disrupt the surrounding natural environment or village landscape.
	Retaining walls should be made to fit in with the natural environment and village landscape through use of appropriate materials, suitable surface treatment, landscaping, and other measures.
	Natural resources such as waterfronts should be conserved to the extent possible, and efforts should be made to utilize them in an ecosystem-friendly manner.

(3) Accumulations of goods outdoors

Category	Standards
Location	Accumulations of goods should be placed in a way that they cannot be seen from major viewing points.
Form and design	Accumulations of goods that are out-of-place with the landscape should be avoided; provided, however, this shall not apply to items used for agriculture, forestry, and fishing.
	In places facing roads, accumulations of goods should be as far from the road as possible, their height should be kept low, and they should be kept hidden by greenery or other measures.

(4) Cutting trees or bamboos

Category	Standards
Form and design	Trees and bamboos that contribute to the historical landscape should be conserved to the extent possible.
	Cutting down trees or bamboos should be avoided, unless it is for the purpose of conserving historical value. If unavoidable, efforts should be made to plant greenery that fits in with surrounding vegetation.

6b-14. Preservation and Management Plan for the Precincts of Oura Cathedral (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Oura Cathedral		
Name of Cultural Property	The Precincts of Oura Cathedral	Category of Cultural Property	Historic Site
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	2012 - The Precinct of Oura Cathedral was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) To identify constituent elements of the Historic Site, clarify what needs to be preserved and managed, and make efforts to properly preserve them.</p> <p>(2) With regard to undiscovered underground remains and the areas that are not yet investigated or identified, bases for their preservation and management are to be ensured through systematic investigations.</p> <p>(3) To sort out identified elements, and ensure their preservation and management through by establishing standards and criteria.</p> <p>(4) To make efforts to ensure harmony with the landscape and an integrated preservation in consideration of the surrounding environment as a part of the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings.</p> <p>(5) In the precinct, protection measures as National Treasure, Important Cultural Property, Historic Site and Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings are overlapped, and thus they are to be arranged in a rational and effective manner so as to practically ensure the preservation and management.</p> <p>(6) To appropriately promote enhancement and utilisation for raising awareness of the fundamental value of the Cathedral, increase of visitors, etc.</p> <p>(7) To establish operation method and management system with participation of the owner and the public sector so as to ensure the preservation and management</p>		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as Historic Site	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Environmental properties (trees) within the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings; palm trees, magnolia, <i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>, persimmon trees, and camphor tree.</p> <p>(2) Historic elements</p> <p>i) Site; zoning and facilities used for land development (including masonry retaining walls and stone signposts indicating zoning boundaries) .</p> <p>ii) Buildings; Oura Cathedral (including Father Petitjean's grave and the statue of 'Virgin Mary of Japan'), Former Latin Seminary , Former House of Archbishop (including attached parts), Former Missionary School (excluding extended parts)</p> <p>iii) Subsidiary structures; stone paving, stone steps, stone gutters, brick walls, washing area built with stone, remains of gate post.</p> <p>(3) Social elements N/A</p>		
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Historic Site)	<p>Basic principle for preservation and management is to maintain the existing state in the designated area as the Historic Site. The remains on the precinct and underground are to be properly preserved and managed based on findings in various surveys in the future. In emergency, however, necessary measures are to be taken even before completion of such surveys, upon due discussion among relevant organisations.</p> <p>For information regarding the preservation and management of the Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary, please refer to their individual Preservation and Management Plans.</p> <p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Environmental properties (trees) within the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings; palm trees, magnolia, <i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>, persimmon trees, and camphor tree.</p> <p>- In order to prevent the façades, as essential features of the buildings, from being covered by trees, branch removal and pruning will be carried out to keep trees within a pre-determined size and range and maintain the façade visibility. The visibility will be inspected once every few years.</p> <p>- Manuals will be established for the treatment and pruning of environmental properties, such as greenery and big trees.</p>		

<p>4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as Historic Site)</p>	<p>(2) Historic elements</p> <p>i) Site; zoning and facilities used for land development (including masonry retaining walls and stone signposts indicating zoning boundaries) .</p> <p>ii) Buildings; Oura Cathedral (including Father Petitjean's grave and the statue of 'Virgin Mary of Japan'), Former Latin Seminary , Former House of Archbishop (including attached parts), Former Missionary School (excluding extended parts)</p> <p>iii) Subsidiary structures; stone paving, stone steps, stone gutters, brick walls, washing area built with stone, remains of gate post.</p> <p>1. Methods of preservation, management and maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To monitor the protection of the remains and the landscape on a daily and regular basis with cooperation between the owner and the public sector. - To prepare a check card that lists time and items of inspection for each facility in order to ensure maintenance of the facilities and safety of users. - With regard to masonry or brick retaining walls, etc. in which deformation is observed, it is to be confirmed by gathering information on the ground and the structure whether the walls are stable or not. - In order to prepare against deterioration of mortar on the top of the brick walls, their original status is to be clarified through surveys, etc. and they are to be restored when necessary and in a step-by-step basis based on findings in the surveys. - After the stability of each facility is confirmed in structural investigation, visual inspections are to be continued on an annual basis and after natural disasters so as to check any abnormality. - Stone steps in the shade may be covered with moss, etc. and thus slippery. Moss, etc. are to be removed as appropriate in the parts that walkers use. <p>2. Methods of disaster prevention management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the stability of each facility is confirmed in structural investigations, visual inspections are to be continued on an annual basis and after natural disasters so as to check any abnormality. - To collect information on typhoons and other natural disasters and take measures in advance. After storms, any damage is to be checked and measures are to be taken. <p>3. Considerations in restoration and repair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration measures are to be taken to restore the constituent elements of the fundamental value of the Historic Site to the status before they deteriorated or were damaged. - In emergency, restoration measures, etc. are to be taken through consultation among relevant organizations. <p>(3) Social elements: N/A</p>
<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state are established separately for following three areas based on evaluation of the value of the main constituent elements; 'Central Area' and 'Western Area' within the Historic Site and 'Surrounding Area'.</p> <p>(1) Central Area</p> <p>Main buildings that constitute the fundamental value of the Historic Site and facilities for preservation and utilisation are maintained in this area.</p> <p>Any alteration to the existing state is not basically allowed except for academic research, urgent matters such as disaster prevention, and activities contributing to preservation, management, maintenance, utilisation of the Historic Site.</p> <p>(2) Western Area</p> <p>This area is used for daily lives, exercise, etc. of church members and students, and any major religious facility has not been constructed there.</p> <p>Any alteration to the existing state is not basically allowed except for academic research, urgent matters such as disaster prevention, and activities contributing to preservation, management, maintenance, utilisation of the Historic Site.</p> <p>However, in case there are affairs that negatively affect religious activities and daily lives, possibility of alterations to the existing state to adjust such affairs is to be judged after the status of the remains are confirmed in advance.</p> <p>(3) Surrounding Area (Minamiyamate Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings, Minamiyamate Scenic Zone, Landscape Development Priority Area in Higashiyamate and Minamiyamate)</p> <p>Although this area is out of the Historic Site, it is legally protected under Nagasaki City Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings Ordinance, Nagasaki City Ordinance Concerning Restriction on Buildings, etc. within Scenic Zone, and Nagasaki City Landscape Ordinance. Necessary area has been selected for the purpose of conservation of the Historic Site.</p> <p>With regard to policy of the handling of alterations, applicable are only those in accordance with the standards and criteria for each area.</p>

6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation

Within the precinct, preservation and repair works have been carried out for Oura Cathedral (National Treasure) and Former Latin Seminary (Important Cultural Property). They are open to the public at present, and enhancement works have been carried out in their surroundings. In the future, preservation works and environment maintenance are to be conducted for remains within the Historic Site (including Former House of Archbishop and Former Missionary School) in order to further promote public awareness of the site, ensure its preservation and transmission and raise awareness of its fundamental value. Enhancement works are to be carried out to restore and maintain what the precinct used to be from the late Meiji period (when most of the precinct's outline was formed) to 1915 (when Former House of Archbishop was built) in principle.

- (1) To properly preserve the Historic Site in order to surely pass it down to the future generations.
- (2) To make the fundamental value of the Historic Site readily understood.
- (3) To promote enhancement of the Historic Site as the core part of Higashiyamate and Minamiyamate Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings and as a representative cultural property of Nagasaki City (which has been a gateway of cultural exchange with overseas), envisaging liaison with other related cultural properties.
- (4) To promote enhancement and utilisation of the Historic Site as the core part of the Oura and Minamiyamate areas (which are popular tourist destinations) in order to transmit the history and culture of the region.
- (5) To build a system to enhance the preservation and management of the Historic Site with collaboration among citizens, volunteer staff, the owner of the site, relevant organisations and the public sector in order to further raise public awareness of the site.

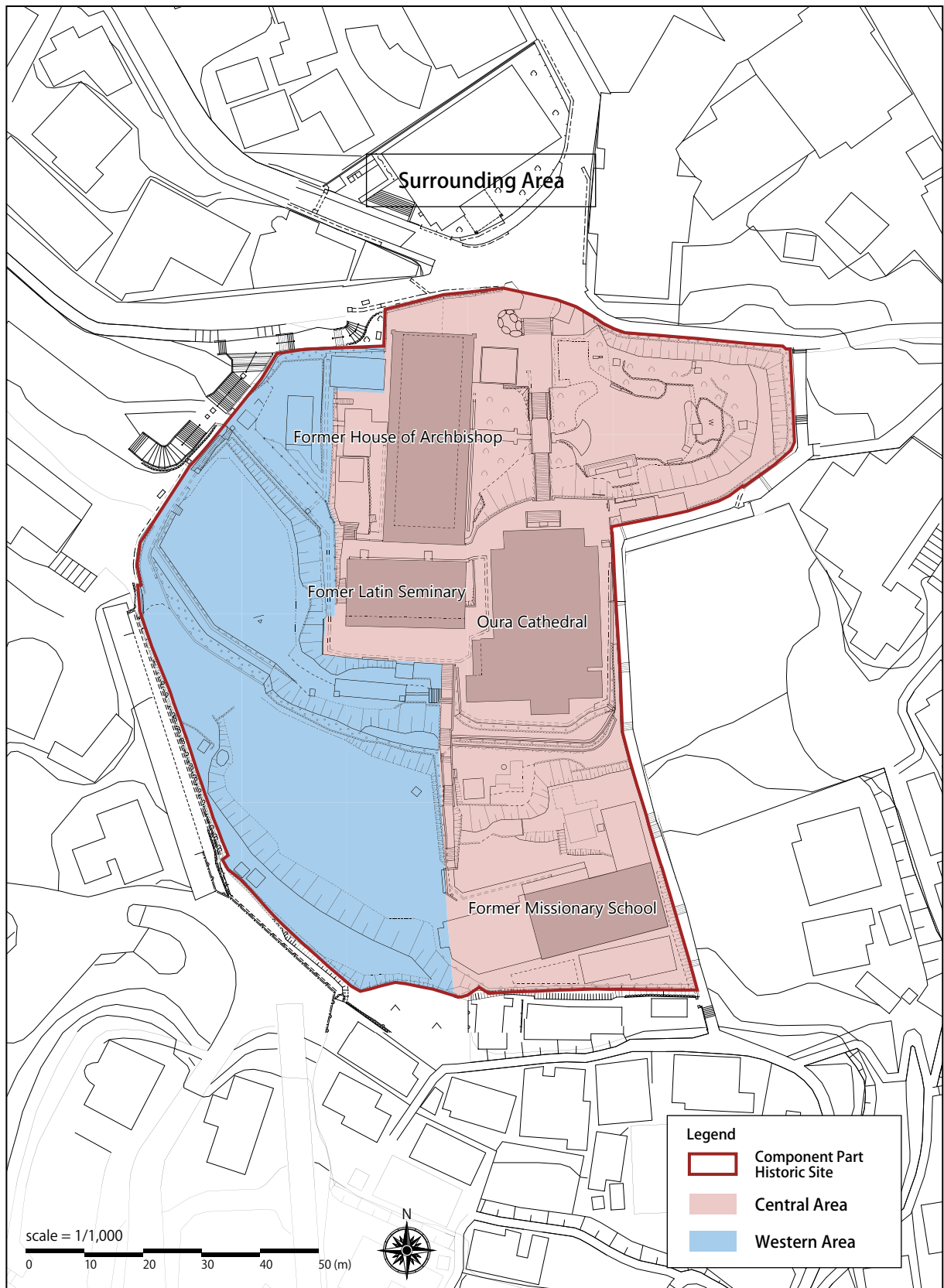


Figure 2 Historic site 'Precinct of Oura Cathedral', zoning for preservation and management

6b-15. Preservation and Management Plan for Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary (general summary)

Name of Component Part	Oura Cathedral		
Name of Cultural Property	Oura Cathedral, Former Latin Seminary	Category of Cultural Property	National Treasure, Important Cultural Property
1. Current status of legal protection, preservation and management	1933 - Oura Cathedral was designated as a National Treasure under the Law for the Preservation of National Treasures 1972 - Former Latin Seminary was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
2. Basic policy of preservation and management	Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary have cultural value in their structure and design. Preservation repairs with partial dismantlement and restoration repairs were carried out for the both buildings in the past, and efforts are to be made to maintain the existing form. In addition, this area is within the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings, and thus it is necessary to maintain the historic scenic beauty together with stone steps, stone pavement, masonry and brick walls, trees, etc.		
3. Elements that constitute the fundamental value as National Treasure/ Important Cultural Property	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Oura Cathedral (National Treasure) b) Former Latin Seminary (Important Cultural Property) c) the precinct of Oura Cathedral</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>		
4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as National Treasure/ Important Cultural Property)	<p>(1) Natural element N/A</p> <p>(2) Historic element a) Oura Cathedral and b) Former Latin Seminary i) Management system The staff in Oura Cathedral plays a central role in the day-to-day management. They conduct patrol on a daily basis, and in case any abnormality is observed, they report to Cultural Property Division of Nagasaki City, who then consults and reports to the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Nagasaki Prefecture Board of Education. ii) Management method - Cleaning As a day-to-day management, the staff of Oura Cathedral is sweeping inside and outside the building. Furthermore, as a regular management, around twice a year, they conduct weeding and cleaning of the building's neighbourhood. Tree pruning is also conducted at such frequency that it does not negatively impact on the landscape. - Ventilation Efforts shall be made to perform ventilation during the cleaning, when the building is used for visitation, etc. - Storms If the approach of a typhoon is forecasted, the door lock is to be checked in advance. Any abnormality in roof tiles, fittings, etc. is to be reported to Cultural Property Division of Nagasaki City after the typhoon's passing. - Fire prevention and security The surrounding area of the building site is designated as a non-smoking area under Article 75 Section 1 of Nagasaki Prefecture Ordinance to Protect the Environment for the Future. In addition, due attention are to be paid to fire management so as not to place any flammable material around the building. Trees adjacent to buildings within the precinct are included in the fire management area, and efforts shall be made to prevent spread of fire to the buildings. Furthermore, fire prevention drills shall be conducted in the Cultural Property Fire Prevention Day, etc. to ensure initial fire extinction. For security, efforts shall be made to prevent unauthorised entry by daily check of the locking situation. - Inspection During cleaning, etc., any abnormality inside the building shall be checked. The preservation situation of the entire building shall be checked on a regular basis through the cultural property patrol by cultural property protection instructors of Nagasaki Prefectural government. In addition, electrical equipment shall be inspected on occasions such as the Cultural Property Protection Emphasis Week. iii) Preservation and repair plan Both buildings have experienced repairs with partial dismantlement in the past, and there is no need of major urgent repairs. However, deterioration of the exterior wall plaster and the painting on the wooden members of the furniture, etc. are significant in Oura Cathedral, so in the near future, it is necessary to conduct a partial repair. In Former Latin Seminary, deterioration is significant on the roof, stucco walls and painting on the wooden members of the furniture, etc., and partial repair is quickly necessary. Regular monitoring for land subsidence shall be necessary.</p>		

<p>4. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value as National Treasure/ Important Cultural Property)</p>	<p>When a dismantling repair is necessary for either of the two buildings in the future, improvement of seismic resistance shall be considered together with the repair.</p> <p>(3) Social element N/A</p>
<p>5. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state, etc.</p>	<p>(1) Acts that alter the existing state of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties (buildings) Any act that requires permission to alter the existing state is not foreseen for the time being. Permission from the Commissioner of for Cultural Affairs is required for any alteration of the existing state of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties, under the Article 43 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>(2) Acts that affect the preservation of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties Any act that affects the preservation of National Treasure and Important Cultural Property is not foreseen at present. Since the lands of Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary are designated as Historic Site, the precinct of Oura Cathedral, permission from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs is required for alterations to the existing state there under the Article 125 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p>
<p>6. Policy of enhancement and utilisation</p>	<p>(Basic policy) Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary are popular for tourists and visited by a large number of tourists. They are located in the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings, and there remain many Western-style buildings dating back to the foreign-settlement period in their surroundings. Both Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary are representative historic buildings in Japan, and it is planned to open them to the public and make them widely familiar as heritages that tell the history of the revival of Christianity in Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use for religious events In Oura Cathedral, Mass takes place twice a year. - Use for other events Currently, private use of Oura Cathedral, such as concerts, is controlled. However, it has been used for symposia and wedding ceremonies of Christians. When a temporary installation of structures is needed inside and outside of the building on such occasions, a fully adequate protection is necessary in the part in contact with the building. - Opening to visitors Normally, Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary are open to visitors with admission fee, and the gates are locked except for the open time. It is open from 8 a.m. up to 6 p.m. seven days a week. - Use for daily lives In Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary, daily lives are not conducted by priests, seminarians, nuns nor lay people, etc. On the other hand, daily lives are conducted in the neighbouring Former House of Archbishop by priests and seminarians and in the convent by nuns. - Interpretation Efforts shall be made to provide information appropriately so that citizens and visitors can readily understand the fundamental value of Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary.

Enhancement and utilization plan

6b-16. Basic Enhancement Plan for Remains of Hara Castle (general summary)

Plan name	Basic Enhancement Plan for Remains Hara Castle
Name of component part	Remains of Hara castle
Objective of this plan	This is a basic plan for the appropriate preservation, utilisation, and enhancement of the Historic Site Hara Castle. It also provides basic judgment criteria for enhancement and implement in the Historic Site Hara Castle in the future.
Policy of enhancement	In the Historic Site Hara Castle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the excavation sites and enhancement-work sites are always to be visible; - visitors will find something new and newly enhanced facilities every time they visit; and - visitors' understanding of the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion and Japan's Christian history will be deepened
Summary of enhancement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserving remains and conserving the natural terrain, landscapes, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate preservation measures for the remains (ensuring that covering soil is of the necessary depth, and repairing stone walls, etc., that are in danger of collapse) - Conservation of the natural terrain and landscapes (preventing the collapse of the cliff faces on the southern and eastern sides and slopes) - Securing of views (view points toward the sea and the encampment site) 2. Actualising the value as a cultural property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear demarcation (indication of gate remains, stone walls, the dry moat, site of the pond, etc.) - Installation of signs for the remains, such as of building sites - Exhibition of the remaining stone walls from the time the castle was built 3. Enhancement as the main stage of the Shimabara-Amakusa Rebellion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of signs, etc., for facilities related to the siege during the rebellion (site of pit buildings) - Installation of signs, etc., for facilities related to the fall of the castle (replicas of human bones, destroyed stone walls) - Utilisation of the existing facilities (statue of Amakusa Shiro, memorial tower, statue of Honekami Jizo, etc.) 4. Enhancement as a Christianity-related site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preservative treatment of stone monuments, tombs, statues, etc. - Installation of explanation boards - Exhibition and explanation of the remains, etc. (guidance facilities, etc.) 5. Enhancement of visitor reception facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancement of guidance facilities (guidance boards, signposts, etc.) - Enhancement of visitor convenience facilities (rest rooms, car parks, etc.) - Enhancement of rest facilities (benches, arbours, etc.) - Enhancement of safety-management facilities (fences, lighting, vehicle stoppers, etc.) <p>The Historic Site Hara Castle enhancement project shall be implemented in a step-by-step basis, and at present the main enclosure area has been positioned as priority enhancement area. Please refer to the Figure 11 for details of the project.</p>
Summary of utilisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a utilisation network <p>The goal is to create a network among the Historic Site Hara Castle, related cultural properties and other cultural facilities in the area, and to obtain synergetic effect in utilisation.</p> 2. Establishing a guidance function (a guidance system) <p>In addition to installing various types of signs as appropriate, the goal is to build a guidance system that can meet various needs of visitors, through guidance and explanation by curators and volunteer guides.</p> 3. Appealing for citizens' participation <p>The government enhancement actively supports measures for encouraging the participation of citizens in the Historic Site Hara Castle enhancement project, training and system building for the utilisation, operation and management after the enhancement.</p> 4. Utilisation for school education <p>IN conjunction with hands-on learning and volunteer works in schools, opportunities are to be provided for children to experience excavation and enhancement work, such as cleaning and cutting grass. It is also planed to hold outdoor learning events on the history and culture of the area, and sketching events, loan unearthed artefacts to schools and provide on-demand lectures.</p>



Figure 3 Map indicating the enhancement plan of Main enclosure from the enhancement Plan for Hara Castle

6b-17. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hirado and Ikitsuki Islands (Summary)

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilization Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island
2. Year of formulation	2013
3. Formulating organisation	Hirado City
4..Basic philosophy	Renovating the Community by Utilising its Cultural Traditions and Landscape Built on Christian Culture with 'Exchange' as the Core
5. Basic policies	<p>From the standpoint that the village landscape is 'better protected if utilised', community planning that utilises regional resources and techniques for landscape preservation/conservation will be connected together.</p> <p>In more concrete terms, a compact, cycle-type cultural tourism system in the local community (cycle of dissemination/education, efficient use of regional resources, surveys/research/monitoring, and preservation/conservation) will be developed by pushing utilisation of regional resources to the forefront. Also, in order to improve various issues brought about by the lower birth rate and aging population and to ensure preservation/conservation and development of today's diverse village landscape, continuous efforts will be made to create a system that involves visitors in resource management and to develop human resources who will play a central role in the region.</p> <p>– Developing 'ecotourism' to build the following new styles – A new style of 'journey', a new style of 'landscape preservation/conservation', and a new style of 'community management and economic cycle'</p> <p>(1) A new style of 'journey' must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be a 'staying/residing tour', rather than a 'circular tour'. - Be a 'Journey' of today's information society. - Contain systems that help visitors to discover the joy of knowing the community. - Feature visitor-friendly guidance including information distribution by guides. <p>(2) A new style of 'landscape preservation/conservation' must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be a cyclical/developmental system for preservation/conservation that assumes proper use and incorporates a monitoring function. - Revitalise a social system, leading to independent preservation/conservation by local residents. <p>(3) A new style of 'community management' (new style of 'economic cycle') must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be able to gain cooperation from visitors who have enjoyed the attractive elements of the community. - Have sufficient revenues for the operating organisation to become independent.

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

(1) Preservation and management

Measures	Projects	Descriptions	Associations concerned
1. Basic preservation and management	Management based on the Conservation Plan for the Cultural Landscape	Organisation of the Cultural Landscape Promotion Committee and coordination of alteration to the existing state	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Agency for Cultural Affairs
	Execution of the projects based on the Cultural Landscape Enhancement and Utilisation Plan	Repair / visual harmonisation project, dissemination/education project, and other projects listed in the Enhancement and Utilisation Plan	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Agency for Cultural Affairs
	Management based on the Landscape Plan	Coordination of alteration to the existing state, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division
	Management pursuant to the Natural Parks Act	Permits and licenses	Ministry of the Environment
2. Establishment of manners and rules	Project to formulate and disseminate manners and rules	Establishment of manners and rules that visitors and local residents are obliged to follow and dissemination/education of them	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Local residents
3. Expansion of maintenance / conservation activities	Reinforcement of the surveillance system for cultural properties, etc.	Reinforcement of maintenance / conservation by conducting patrols, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Local residents

(2) Scientific research

Measures	Projects	Descriptions	Associations concerned
1. Implementation of fundamental scientific research	Fundamental scientific research	Investigation projects, such as excavations and examination of historical documents	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Museums
2. Implementation of theme-specific scientific research	Comprehensive scientific research	Scientific research of chosen themes will be conducted. Possible themes are so diverse, such as those for additional selection and utilisation techniques.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Hirado Tourism Association, Museums
3. Expansion of a comprehensive coordination function concerning scientific research	Development of research centres	Establishment of research institutions and sites with exhibition, learning, scientific research, and other functions	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Museums

(3) Information provision

Measures	Projects	Descriptions	Associations concerned
1. Building of a brand image	Brand image building project	Effective information provision, etc., designed to enhance attractive elements and the value of cultural properties	Hirado City Commercial and Industrial Products Division and Tourism Division

2. Improvement of information provision centres	Construction of an information database	Construction of a database for preserving/utilising community information	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division
	Utilisation of websites	Provision of information by utilising websites	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Policy Promotion Division
3. Promotion of PR activities	Creation of tours	Implementation of eco-tours that utilise community resources	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Hirado Tourism Association
	UNESCO World Heritage Inscription commemorative project	Implementation of symposia, etc. that promote inscription	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Inscription Promotion Division
	Organisation of various symposia	Implementation of symposia for dissemination/education of the cultural landscape, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division
	Community dissemination/education project	Organisation of events and festivals for local residents, implementation of study groups	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Policy Promotion Division and Tourism Division
	Utilisation of various information media	Utilisation of newspapers, informational magazines, dissemination/education flyer <i>Minori</i>	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
	Attractive element communication project	Utilisation of various media (TV, radio, newspapers, websites, etc.)	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
	Cultural tourism promotion project	Tourism PR project through public-private collaboration	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
	Cultural tourism brochures	Preparation of comprehensive advertising tools	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
	Guidebooks, maps	Compilation of detailed guidebooks, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
	Multilingual brochures	Compilation of detailed guidebooks, etc. (in foreign languages)	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
	Production of PR videos	Production of dissemination/education videos	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
4. Promotion of education and dissemination activities	Efforts for lifelong learning	Creation of learning opportunities for local residents	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Lifelong Learning Division
	Activities targeted at children and students	Creation of opportunities to learn about cultural properties Creation of opportunities to communicate with local residents	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and School Education Division

(4) Reception

Measures	Projects	Descriptions	Associations concerned
1. Expansion of the guidance function	Discussion of establishing a central facility	Planning and discussion of establishing a central and satellite facilities	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division
	Surrounding area development project	Development of visitor facilities, such as restrooms and parking lots	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, City Planning Division, and Tourism Division
	Maintenance of visitor facilities	Discussion of policies concerning maintenance of facilities	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Local residents
2. Guidance of visitors	Setting of model courses	Development of optional programmes	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Hirado Tourism Association, Local residents
	Property enhancement and utilisation project	Implementation of the enhancement and utilisation plan	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division
3. Expansion / improvement of the guide system	Training of guides, development of a system	Training of guides and discussion of establishing a reception desk, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Local NPOs, Local residents
4. Development of access routes	Improvement of accessibility (roads, public transportation means, etc.)	Eliminating bottlenecks in roads and public transportation to improve accessibility	Hirado City Construction Division, Agriculture and Forestry Division and Fisheries Division
	Installation of road signposts	Improvement so that coordination is achieved with existing signposts and functional roles of guidance are carried out	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
5. Fostering of hospitality	Fostering of hospitality	Fostering and sharing of a hospitality mindset by organising periodic workshops, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Local residents
	Development of a system for receiving foreign tourists	Improvement of linguistic skills, 'touch and talk' cards, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division, Local residents
	Provision of barrier-free information	Provision of information on the setting of cultural tourist routes, etc. in public restrooms, museums, and villages	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division
6. Expansion of safety measures	Safety facility development project	Appropriate development at places vulnerable to disasters and dissemination of the same	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Agriculture and Forestry Division
	Enhancement of the crisis management structure	Enhancement of the contact/reporting system and formulation of a crisis management manual in response to unexpected situations, such as accidents and disasters	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, General Affairs Division, and, Fire Defence HQ.

(5) Utilisation

Measures	Projects	Descriptions	Associations concerned
1. Promotion of tourism	Promotion of tourism	Introduction of <i>minpaku</i> homestays at farmhouses and ecotourism	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Tourism Division, Agriculture and Forestry Division, Fisheries Division, Commercial and Industrial Products Division, Planning Division, and Policy Promotion Division
2. Marketing	Sales promotion of local products	Addition of higher value to food and the landscape in the form of safety and peace of mind	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Commercial and Industrial Products Division, and Tourism Division
	Implementation of workshops	Organisation of workshops on marketing for administrators and local residents	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Commercial and Industrial Products Division, and Tourism Division
3. Promotion of traditional culture	Programmes to contribute to preserving, passing down, and providing information on traditional culture	Implementation of investigations into traditional culture to begin discussing measures to resolve issues concerning cultural succession, while at the same time providing information on community culture	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Museums
	Subsidy project for local residents, etc.	Support for programmes by local residents, etc.	Hirado City Planning Division, and Commercial and Industrial Products Division
	Recording and preservation of traditional culture	Digital recording project, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division
4. Promotion of resource utilisation	Utilisation of unoccupied houses	Project designed to revitalise the community by utilising unoccupied houses	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Planning Division
	Utilisation of idle plots of land	Project designed to revitalise the community by utilising abandoned farmland	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Agriculture and Forestry Division, and Agricultural Committee
	Implementation of human resources development and technological support	Implementation of human resources development and technological support	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division, Planning Division, and Agriculture and Forestry Division
5. Presentation and utilisation of cultural assets	Presentation project that takes into consideration the cultural value of the community	Implementation of presentation and utilisation in a way that does not consume cultural properties through cooperation with owners of such properties	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Tourism Division

(6) Landscape formation

Measures	Projects	Descriptions	Associations concerned
Removal of factors hindering landscape	Repair and visual harmonisation project	Dismantlement of outdoor advertising signs, adjustment of tourism signs, etc., and removal, etc. of structures, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division,
Improvement of the landscape	Repair and visual harmonisation project	Implementation of the repair and visual harmonisation project for buildings, etc.	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division,
	Subsidy project for local residents, etc.	Subsidies designed to promote favourable landscape formation with the community members working together continuously	Hirado City Cultural Exchange Division and Planning Division

6b-18. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi (Summary)

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi
2. Year of formulation	2014
3. Formulating organisation	Amakusa City
4. Basic philosophy	<p>Joining Hands to Advance Community Planning in Sakitsu and Imatomi – Fishing and Farming Villages Stepping Forward Together – Developing the Landscape of ‘Local Industries, Hospitality, and Connections’</p> <p>Following their long tradition of reciprocal interconnectedness, residents in Sakitsu and Imatomi are joining hands to conserve the cultural landscape by enhancing ‘local industries, hospitality, connections (community), and the landscape’ through collaboration with the public sector.</p>
5. Basic policies	<p>(1) Development of local industries Maintenance of the landscape in Sakitsu and Imatomi is closely related to the existence of traditional local industries. Such being the case, an attempt will be made to revitalise such industries not only by continuing farming and fishing in traditional ways, but also by creating new businesses that tap into the unique characteristics of fishing and farming villages north of Yokaku Bay, such as marketing of packages of marine products from Sakitsu and agricultural products from Imatomi. Also, effective support programmes, such as human resource development, will be undertaken to pass down techniques that have been used to maintain the landscape.</p> <p>(2) Enhancement of hospitality In order to help visitors, as well as local residents, to understand the intrinsic attractions of Sakitsu and Imatomi, mechanisms will be devised to let them know, move around, and feel those areas, with all of the initiatives being planned and practiced in tandem. Consideration will be also given to prevent any excessive increase in the number of visitors, etc. from disturbing local residents’ livelihoods or the value of the cultural landscape.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcement of connections (community) In the hopes of revitalisation, a new look will be taken at the connections and spiritual culture among villagers and area organisation members who have lived here while passing on their beliefs and building a unique regional structure in order to enhance the unity within the community, and the entire regional community will hone the value of its cultural landscape. Also, discussions will be held to create a system that invites residents of Amakusa, persons from the community that are currently living outside of the prefecture, and others to offer help in facing challenges that would be difficult for local residents to take on alone, with a view toward having them play a part in regional development in the future.</p> <p>(4) Cultivation of the landscape In order to preserve and hand down the cultural landscape to later generations, efforts will be made to improve the living environment for local residents, who are primarily responsible for protecting the landscape, while utilising the fishing and farming village landscape. When there is something that might hinder the landscape, visual harmonisation will be carried out in a way that does not inhibit the intrinsic value of the cultural landscape.</p>

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

(1) Toward development of local industries	
1) Conservation of spaces for farming and fishing After establishing a system for periodic maintenance of farming and fishery spaces, such spaces will be used for selling farm and marine products, etc.	
Proposed projects	'Maintenance of farmland', 'Replacement of obsolete <i>kake</i> seacoast structures', and 'Establishment of rules for conserving fishing areas'
2) Creation of a regional brand as an extension of development of local specialties Sakitsu and Imatomi are blessed with an abundant variety of attractive products, such as farming and marine products like fish and rice and processed foods like <i>sugi yokan</i> sweets. To begin with, a unified 'Made in Sakitsu and Imatomi' brand will be developed as a vehicle to convey the producers' personal attachment to their products, thereby creating opportunities to increase their products' exposure to as many consumers as possible.	
Proposed projects	'Development of products that add value to marine products from Sakitsu and farm products from Imatomi', 'Development of dishes that use local food ingredients', 'Development of unique PR methods', and 'Development of a system for operating periodic markets'
3) Conversion of unoccupied houses into drop-by centres Once inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, many tourists will visit this region. While it will be preferable to construct a visitor centre in the future, unoccupied houses within the region will be used as a phased measure.	
Proposed projects	'Utilisation of unoccupied houses as information centres' and 'Serving local specialties from Sakitsu and Imatomi'
4) Expansion of the supporter base In order to encourage those who engage in exchanges and/or activities to settle in the region, administrative support and other measures will be undertaken.	
Proposed projects	'Maintenance through cooperation with private businesses and people from outside of the region', 'Promotion of I-turns', 'Establishment of the Sakitsu and Imatomi Meister system (provisional title)', 'Expansion of group farming systems', and 'Creation of a manual work bank'
(2) Toward enhancement of hospitality	
1) Provision of programmes that provide hands-on experience in the traditional local industries of Sakitsu and Imatomi Programmes that allow diverse productions will be planned and implemented by tapping into the lifestyles of local residents, which have been nurtured by the rich natural surroundings of Sakitsu and Imatomi.	
Proposed project	'Provision of hands-on programmes'
2) Creation of an environment that makes it convenient to move around the region	
Proposed projects	'Development of restrooms and rest stations', 'Utilisation of guidebooks', 'Expansion of programmes for sailing the ocean', 'Development of walking routes', 'Implementation of rental cycle services', and 'Space enhancement of places commanding fine views'
3) Effective provision of information on attractive elements of Sakitsu and Imatomi	
Proposed projects	'Effective use of the Internet', 'Provision of information on existing stores, etc.' and 'Provision of information to Amakusa citizens'

4) Harmonious coexistence between local residents and visitors A direction will be determined with regard to what visitors will be requested to give consideration to and how to use spaces in order to protect daily life in the region.	
Proposed projects	‘Formation of parking lots’, ‘Promotion of large parking lot usage’, ‘Raising of visitors’ awareness of manners’, and ‘Establishment of regional rules’
5) Establishment of a system for having visitors stay in Sakitsu and Imatomi Because no lodging facilities are currently available in Sakitsu and Imatomi, unoccupied houses will be converted into lodging facilities and a system for <i>minpaku</i> homestays will be created to extend the duration of visitors’ sojourns.	
Proposed projects	‘Promotion of <i>minpaku</i> homestays’, ‘Utilisation of the children’s farming/mountain/fishing village exchange project’, and ‘PR for visitors’
6) Development of a continuous community-watching platform In order to provide guidance that will match the increased visitor numbers and diverse needs, a platform that involves everyone in the community in watching over visitors will be created. Purpose-specific guides will be cultivated, such as specialist guides, volunteer guides, groups that watch the situation in the local community on a daily basis, etc.	
Proposed projects	‘Phased development of guides’, ‘Improvement of guides in the Imatomi area’, ‘Development of kids guides’, and ‘Development of an environment that matches the guidance programme’
(3) Toward reinforcement of connections	
1) Creation of opportunities for residents to mingle together and with visitors Spaces where residents and visitors can rest will be developed. A forum for discussions where local residents can join continuously will be provided so that residents, administrators, specialists, associations concerned, etc. may share the same awareness, thus leading to public-private collaboration.	
Proposed project	‘Enhancement of hydrophilic revetment facilities as a part of a public work for disaster mitigation’
2) Raising of children’s awareness about community planning through local community activities In order to carry on annual events and town development programmes that have been observed up to the present, children will be encouraged to participate in everyday activities through collaborations between educational institutions and the local community.	
Proposed projects	‘Collaboration with schools’ and ‘Development of infrastructure in host areas’
3) Succession of attractive elements and records of Sakitsu and Imatomi While traditional community events and festivals and local industry techniques, livelihoods, and vocational landscapes that have been handed down to the present are being lost due to the aging population and low birth rate, the scenery of the four seasons and lifestyles of local residents will be archived in order to preserve memories of the community for posterity.	
Proposed projects	‘Production of documentary videos’, ‘Production/distribution of a table of annual events in Sakitsu and Imatomi’, and ‘Organisation of workshops on community planning’
4) Cooperation and support from people outside of the community and invitation of their participation A structure and system will be built to preserve and develop the landscape and environment by seeking outside assistance from visitors to and those involved in Sakitsu and Imatomi.	
Proposed projects	‘Financial support and establishment of a fund’ and ‘Collaboration with private businesses’
5) Strengthening of ties with other communities concerned Relevant information will be provided in collaboration with neighbouring municipalities possessing sites selected as Important Cultural Landscapes or components of the nominated property and with other communities concerned.	
Proposed projects	‘Extensive provision of information in conjunction with cultural landscapes and World Heritage sites’ and ‘Development of infrastructure for reception in the communities concerned’

(4) Toward cultivation of the landscape	
1) Conservation of the townscape of the Important Cultural Landscape Discussions will be held on establishment of a certain level of rules and necessary improvement of townscape in order to hand down Important Cultural Landscapes.	
Proposed projects	'Townscape design control' and 'Establishment of townscape guidelines'
2) Creation of a pleasant townscape for local residents and visitors In order to raise awareness among the entire local community of the need to maintain the environment, beautification activities of the townscape and shores will be conducted by inviting the participation of people both within and outside of the community, and a system for this purpose will be developed.	
Proposed projects	'Community-wide beautification activities', 'Building of a framework for seeking cooperation from outside of the community', and 'Cooperation in townscape development'
3) Design adjustment for landscape improvement in a public works project Since a public works project conducted within an area selected as an Important Cultural Landscape can have a significant impact on the value of the cultural landscape, opinions from specialists in different fields will be sought to make comprehensive design adjustments.	
Proposed project	'Design adjustment for landscape improvement'
4) Development of the foundations of a comfortable lifestyle in Sakitsu and Imatomi In order to enhance convenience for local residents, the foundations of their livelihood will be repaired and visually harmonised to the minimal extent necessary that does not impair the value of the cultural landscape.	
Proposed projects	'Maintenance of roads' and 'Establishment of a process for prompt recovery in the aftermath of disasters'

6b-19. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki
2. Year of formulation	2014
3. Formulating organisation	Nagasaki City
4. Basic philosophy	<p>Future vision for the local community</p> <p>‘While promoting the formation of a favourable landscape with stonewalls as one with the local community, efforts will be made to revitalise the region by expanding exchange’.</p>
5. Basic policies	<p>While pursuing the above objective, a ‘future vision’ will be developed for each plan for conservation, enhancement, etc. With everyone involved upholding the benchmarks that must be shared in order to achieve the plans, a system for maintaining the value of the cultural landscape over a long period will be created.</p> <p>(1) Future vision of maintenance A system will be created for preservation and maintenance of landscape with terraces retained by stonework that will last into the future.</p> <p>(2) Future vision of enhancement and utilisation Visual harmonisation of parts of the village landscape that have been lost in public projects since the beginning of the Showa period will be conducted in order to restore the landscape of Sotome, which is characterised by its stonewalls and terraced fields, and to protect a safe and comfortable way of life for residents.</p> <p>(3) Future vision of tourism resource utilisation Tourism resource utilisation will be revitalised by encouraging tourists to visit villages scattered around the area to understand the stonewall culture of Sotome and by introducing the way of life in Shitsu through various forms of exchange with local community members, experiences, and tourist facilities.</p> <p>(4) Future vision of local community promotion The local community will be revitalised by widely sharing with people from outside the region the attractive elements of its proud landscape of terraces retained by stonework, which was shaped throughout the community’s history, and by deepening exchange.</p>

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

<Visual harmonisation>
1) Installation of fences along the road on the north side of Shitsu Church Replacement of guardrails with aesthetic guard pipes
2) Visual harmonisation of retaining walls on the north side of the Shitsu Church parking lot Greening of retaining walls
3) Repainting of the outer walls of the Sotome Children's Museum Repainting of outer walls and dismantlement of signboards
4) Repainting of outer walls of Sotome Historical Folklore Archive Centre Repainting of outer walls
5) Installation of fences along Shitsu Road Replacement of guardrails with aesthetic guard pipes as a part of road improvement work
6) Trimming of bamboo groves on the west side of the Shitsu Church Trimming of bamboo groves on the west side of Shitsu Church
7) Repainting of the exterior of mechanical rooms near the <i>michi-no-eki</i> service station Repainting of mechanical rooms, etc. that are visible from places commanding fine views
8) Visual harmonisation of retaining walls in the Takahira area Greening of retaining walls and improvement of places commanding fine views in Takahira
<Enhancement>
9) Improvement of Shitsu Road Widening of roads so that cars can pass by each other
10) Road improvement/enhancement on routes in surrounding areas Partial widening of roads so that cars can pass by each other on routes in surrounding areas (Kamishitsu Road, etc.)
11) Improvement of Father Marc Marie de Rotz Road Improvement of mountain trails from Hendakeura to Odaira Shita
<Repair>
12) Hashiguchi Family Residence's Warehouse preservation/repair project Hashiguchi Family Residence's Warehouse repair project (emergency repair, survey, repair design, and construction work)
13) Enhancement of the Odaira Workshop Enhancement of the Odaira Workshop (survey, excavation, repair, enhancement design for utilisation, construction work)
<Utilisation>
14) Enhancement of guidance facilities Discussion of enhancement of guidance facilities for the cultural landscape and World Heritage sites by utilising existing facilities (renewal of the exhibits in the Children's Museum, etc.)
15) Installation of public signs Installation of guide plaques mainly in places commanding fine views of the cultural landscape and installation of guidance signs along excursion routes
16) Enhancement of parking lots next to the Nishishitsu Housing Complex Installation of public large-sized bus parking lots and public restrooms
17) Enhancement of the Makino Community Centre Installation of a public restroom (small) and guide plaques within the Makino Community Centre
18) Enhancement of the area surrounding the Odaira Workshop Installation of a public restroom (small) and guide plaques in the area surrounding the Odaira Workshop

19) Compilation of a map of the surrounding area Compilation of a map showing the tourist excursion route from starting points such as the Historical Folklore Archive Centre
<Local community promotion>
20) <i>Yuko</i> citrus utilisation project A project to promote plans for the <i>yuko</i> citrus, such as development of processed products and establishment of a brand, together with production groups, organisations concerned, experts, etc.
21) <i>Neri-bei</i> mud-wall building refurbishment/utilisation project A project for promoting feasibility study of the utilisation of <i>neri-bei</i> buildings, inviting tenants of <i>neri-bei</i> buildings, leasing <i>neri-bei</i> buildings, and converting <i>neri-bei</i> buildings to shops, rented houses, galleries, etc.
22) Stonewall light-up project Planning and promotion of a project to light up stonework structures such as <i>neri-bei</i> buildings
23) Art project in the cultural landscape area Promotion of artistic activities utilising stonework structures, such as the 'Sotome Stonework Art Project (tentative title)'
24) Development of a <i>neri-bei</i> bank Development of a system for matching those wishing to use <i>neri-bei</i> buildings with the owners of such buildings
25) Farmland revitalisation project (farmland ownership system) Introduction of a 'farmland ownership system' primarily designed to promote local production for local consumption activities and to protect farmland, with the aim of eliminating idle plots of land
26) Green tourism promotion project Development of a programme that offers hands-on experience of regional culture such as the landscape with terraces retained by stonework of Sotome, etc.
27) Organisation of monitor tours Organisation of tours that offer hands-on experience of the landscape with terraces retained by stonework of Sotome, etc.
28) Expansion of information provision by utilising the <i>michi-no-eki</i> service station Improvement of the existing information provision area
29) Improvement of the website Opening of a website introducing the landscape with terraces retained by stonework of Sotome
30) Development of guides Development of guides capable of communicating the value, history, location, etc. of the landscape with terraces retained by stonework of Sotome
31) Enhancement of community organisations Support for residents' associations and other regional organisations and their activities
32) Start-up of a stonewall preservation society Start-up of an organisation for passing down stonewall culture in Sotome and organisation of training workshops
33) Dispatch of community planning coordinators Dispatch of professional community planning coordinators who support activities, etc. by local community organisations and help develop community leaders
34) Promotion of learning activities in conjunction with school education Implementation of learning activities in conjunction with elementary schools, etc. within the local community

6b-20. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo (Summary)

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo
2. Year of formulation	2014
3. Formulating organisation	Sasebo City
4. Basic philosophy	<p>'Passing down to future generations knowledge of characteristic village formation against the background of people's movements and cultural exchanges resulting from migration to the island and the unique village landscape and culture that make the most of plant-life'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Community planning' that taps into the cultural landscape - Passing down the traditional village structure that taps into natural forests and windbreak forests - Passing down the traditional landscape of farming and fishing villages, which features farmland spread over hilly terrain - Conserving the properties and rich natural landscape that testify to the island's unique history
5. Basic policies	<p>(1) 'Protecting' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape In order to maintain integrity of the value of each element constituting Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape, namely, its 'physiographical background', 'unique historical background', and 'villages closely connected to spaces for local industries', regulations and controls pursuant to applicable laws will be introduced, and natural resources, historical resources, and spaces for local industries will be conserved, keeping firmly in mind the issues faced by this region with a rapidly declining and aging population.</p> <p>(2) 'Arranging' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape While taking measures necessary to maintain and improve the brilliant landscape of 'villages closely connected to spaces for local industries', the existence and value of elements constituting the island's cultural landscape will be recognised and an environment for utilising them will be developed. In addition, public facilities will be enhanced, maintained, and renovated in a way that gives consideration to the characteristics of Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape.</p> <p>(3) 'Utilising' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape In order to utilise attractive elements and value of Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape for revitalising the local community, measures will be promoted that facilitate exchanges among many different people such as putting those elements to use in tourism.</p> <p>(4) 'Helping visitors to understand' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape Efforts will be expedited to provide information on the attractive elements and value of Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape inside and outside the region, while at the same time activities will be promoted for scientific research, education, and dissemination to pass them on to future generations.</p>

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

(1) 'Protecting' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape	
1) Regulations and controls on alterations to the existing state Pursuant to applicable laws/regulations, including the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Landscape Act, the Natural Parks Act, the Forest Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas, and Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds, alterations to the existing state of the cultural landscape will be regulated and controlled.	
Content	'Regulations and controls in conformity with the Landscape Act and the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (important cultural landscape)' and 'Regulations and controls in conformity with other laws/regulations'
2) Conservation of the natural environment All necessary measures will be taken to continue environmental conservation activities in which the local community has been jointly engaged over the years, including weeding and removing undergrowth of mountain forests, cleaning of beaches, and planting of flowers and trees.	
Content	'Support for natural environment conservation activities by the local community'
3) Conservation of historic resources Appropriate repairs and improvements will be made to Kuroshima Church, as well as the stone structures, old graveyards, and old battlefields that are distributed throughout the island, with a view toward conserving their existing state.	
Content	'Preservation and utilisation of historic resources'
4) Preservation of spaces for local industries Establishment of a system will be discussed that would make it possible to continuously and appropriately maintain and conserve into the future Kuroshima Island's windbreak forests and homestead woodlands, which are important elements that constitute the island's cultural landscape.	
Content	'Building a system for maintenance and conservation of windbreak forests and homestead woodlands'
A system will be built for management and utilisation of unoccupied houses within villages, which have been increasing in number in recent years, through cooperation among their owners, local residents, and administrators.	
Content	'Building a system for management and utilisation of unoccupied houses'
All necessary measures will be taken to continuously organise festivals and other traditional events, as well as various other community activities that the local community has long observed.	
Content	'Support for maintenance of community activities'
In order to prevent devastation of farming land and mountain forests, measures to control wild boars (defence and extermination) and to maintain abandoned farmland (weeding, re-tilling) will be taken.	
Content	'Measures to maintain abandoned farmland and control wild boars'
Measures will be taken to promote fisheries, which constitute one of the main industries of the island.	
Content	'Enhancement of fishing ports/facilities, etc.'
In order to ensure safety and comfort for local residents, measures will be taken to mitigate disasters.	
Content	'Disaster mitigation measures'

(2) 'Arranging' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape	
1) Repairing houses using traditional materials and techniques Proactive use of traditional materials and techniques when repairing roofs, walls, and enclosures of houses (tile-roofing, wooden structures, stone fence building, etc.) will be promoted.	
Content	'Financial support for repairs of houses, etc.'
2) Environmental enhancement of the areas surrounding main constituent elements In order to draw greater attention to the historic resources (Catholic Church, former military facilities, graveyards, etc.) that are widely distributed throughout the region, the environments surrounding the resources will be enhanced (pinpoint enhancement of small open spaces). Places commanding fine views will also be improved by discussing the installation of benches and summerhouses.	
Content	'Environmental enhancement of historic resources and the areas surrounding scenic spots'
3) Enhancement of a pedestrian network Public paths that are currently not in use due partly to the declining and aging population will be renovated to develop a pedestrian network for local residents and visitors.	
Content	'Renovation of public paths to develop a pedestrian network'
4) Consideration given to the landscape of public facilities, etc. With regard to enhancement, maintenance, repair, etc. of the municipal road connecting Kuroshima Port and Kuroshima Church, the main path of visitor flow, and other municipal roads/rivers and public structures, etc. within the area, due attention will be paid to the value of the cultural landscape.	
Content	'Giving thorough consideration to the landscape of public facilities, etc.'
(3) 'Utilising' Kuroshima Island's cultural landscape	
1) Organisation of various events that tap into the cultural landscape A series of events will be organised that make the most of Kuroshima Island's resources, including a Christmas concert at the Catholic church, marine events (fishing, sea kayak experiences, etc.), and tours to historic sites.	
Content	'Planning and organisation of events'
2) Promotion of tourism In preparation for the formation of the Sasebo-Ojika tourism zone, local residents, local groups, travel agencies, transportation operators, relevant municipalities, etc. will work closely to set excursion routes and provide relevant information.	
Content	'Promotion of tourism in conjunction with inter-island tours and counterparts in other regions'
3) Improvement of transportation In anticipation of an increase in the number of tourists following inscription as a UNESCO World Heritage site, improvement of ferry services—now the sole access to Kuroshima Island—and opening of chartered boat services through cooperation with tourism businesses will be discussed.	
Content	'Discussion of improved access to Kuroshima Island'
A system will be built to support non-islanders in making tours around the island and seniors in the region in moving around the island, which currently has no means of public transportation.	
Content	'Providing means of transportation within the island'

4) Development of local specialties Local specialties that take advantage of characteristics of the main industries of the region (farming, fisheries) will be developed and their sales will be promoted, etc.	
Content	‘Development of local specialties using farming and marine products and promotion of their sales’
5) Development of visitor centres In anticipation of an increase in the number of tourists following inscription as a UNESCO World Heritage site, development of visitor centres within the existing ferry terminal, on the site of Kuroshima Elementary School, and in other areas will be discussed as vehicles to communicate the attractive elements of Kuroshima’s natural environment and history and to promote exchanges between visitors and local residents.	
Content	‘Development of visitor centres’
(4) ‘Helping visitors to understand’ Kuroshima Island’s cultural landscape	
1) Provision of attractive elements of the cultural landscape In order to communicate the attractive elements of Kuroshima Island’s cultural landscape to a wide audience, information will be provided via diverse media.	
Content	‘Information provision using various media’
2) Scientific research on the cultural landscape Archaeological excavations, historic document investigation, and other basic research will continue to be conducted along with scientific research themed on the cultural landscape. Establishment of a system capable of keeping track of and verifying changes in the cultural landscape (cultural landscape database, etc.) will also be discussed.	
Content	Continuous conduct of scientific research and discussion of building a cultural landscape database, etc.’
3) Preservation and exhibition of historical sources Enhancement of the environment and establishment of a system necessary to preserve and exhibit historical sources buried within the region and the fruits of scientific research on the cultural landscape will be conducted.	
Content	‘Discussion of installing institutions with the functions of preservation, exhibition, and research of historical sources’
4) Programmes for lifelong learning A system will be built that provides local residents and elementary and junior high school students with opportunities to learn about the cultural landscape of Kuroshima Island.	
Content	‘Running of workshops, etc. for local citizens and elementary and junior high school students’
5) Enhancement of the guide system Measures will be taken to enhance the existing guide system, including training of guides who communicate the attractive elements of Kuroshima Island’s cultural landscape, through cooperation with local guide organisations.	
Content	‘Support for guide training and enhancement of the guide reservation function’
6) Development of guidance signs, etc. Guidance facilities (guide maps, signs, explanation plaques, etc.) that are unified throughout the island will be set up by taking into consideration the path of the flow of tourists visiting Kuroshima Island, so that such visitors can comfortably make excursions around the island.	
Content	‘Drafting of a signage plan and development of guidance facilities in line with the plan’

6b-21. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands (Summary)

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands
2. Year of formulation	2015
3. Formulating organisation	Ojika Town
4. Basic philosophy	<p>'The Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands Handed Down as a Centre of Diverse Religious Beliefs'</p> <p>The environments of properties related to the Okinokojima Shrine, which is the representative place of the Ojika Island people's religious beliefs, as well as fuelwood hills, rocky fishing spots, and other places of work for local residents will be conserved. For the Shinto village of Nozaki, the Okinokojima Shrine Shinto priest's residence will be utilised and enhanced along with its functions to form a central hub in the Nozaki Island area. For the Hidden Christians villages of Nokubi and Funamori, the stonewalls that once allotted and divided residential land and farmland, the Former Nokubi Church, and the former elementary and junior high school building will be preserved and improved along with their functions, thereby passing on the history of the villages. Another aim will be to form an inland and marine network that utilises the characteristics of Nozaki Island, where different religions coexisted.</p>
5. Basic policies	<p>(1) Preservation and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stonewalls that have been damaged by deer and wild boars in each village will be repaired without delay. - It will be determined which traditional buildings, stonewalls, and other structures in Nozaki Village should be preserved. Traditional buildings that remain in good condition, such as the Shinto priest's residence, will be preferentially repaired. <p>(2) Preservation and improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the Former Nokubi Church, fire-prevention and disaster-management equipment, etc. will be improved at an early date in order to prepare for unforeseen situations, such as fires caused by earthquakes or lightning. - For the main public paths that have become obsolete, enhancement guidelines that take their landscape into consideration will be established. - For fences, guardrails, utility poles, etc. along public paths, and wildlife protection fences, nets on the bank of earth at Nozaki Dam, etc., enhancement guidelines and an aesthetic improvement plan to harmonise them with the landscape will be established. <p>(3) Enhancement/utilisation and management/operation</p> <p><Maintenance></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to control overrun of <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>, which negatively affects the landscape, and an increase in the number of deer and wild boars, a vegetation management system and wildlife management system will be developed. - In order to improve the environment in coastal areas of Funamori Village, etc., the management system for cleaning, etc. will be developed. <p><Enhancement/utilisation and management/operation></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As centres for activities, explanations and exhibits at the Nozaki Island Nature-Learning Village will be enhanced and a facility designed to provide explanations and display exhibits on the cultural landscape by utilising the Shinto priest's residence, etc. will be established. - In anticipation of a future increase in the number of visitors and a diversification of their demands, enhancement of the harbour facilities in Nozaki, Nokubi, and Funamori Villages will be discussed. - In order to improve the ease of circular tours and safety of visitors, old roads within the island will be utilised to create tourist routes that connect the areas of Okinokojima Shrine and each village and install signs and guide plaques, etc. - Improvement of the lodging and resting facilities of the Nozaki Island Nature-Learning Village and resting facilities in Funamori Village and its surrounding areas will be discussed.

- The system for entry control will be enhanced in order to count the numbers of visitors to Nozaki Island and manage them.
- In a bid to increase recognition of the cultural landscape with help from tour guides and the visitor centre, an operational system will be developed in cooperation with private organisations.

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

(1) Preservation and management

1) Conservation of village remains, including farm land

Pursuant to the Natural Parks Act, areas that were once the sites of residential land and arable land defined by stonewalls within villages will be preserved. When installing structures, etc. with the purpose of preserving village remains, it will be ensured that due consideration is given to their forms and design in accordance with landscape planning.

2) Conservation of mountain forests

Pursuant to the Natural Parks Act and the Forest Act, efforts will be made to preserve vegetation and ecosystems by regulating the felling of trees and bamboo and alterations to the form of the land. Special efforts will be made to maintain the functions of mountain forests in the northern regions and coastal areas as forest reserves.

3) Conservation of coasts

Pursuant to the Natural Parks Act, efforts will be made to conserve the configurations and ecosystems of coastal areas. In so doing, they will be conserved in an integrated manner together with forest reserves in the inland area.

4) Investigation of traditional structures for their maintenance

In order to maintain traditional buildings remaining on the island, detailed investigations on them will be made, their safety will be discussed, and their state of preservation will be surveyed.

(2) Preservation and improvement

1) Visual harmonization of structures that can negatively affect the landscape

In areas along the public path that connects Nokubi and Nozaki and in the area surrounding Nozaki Dam, which are both important constituent elements, structures will be removed that no longer function, such as obsolete barriers, and that negatively affect the village landscape, including utility poles.

2) Rehabilitation and repair of buildings and structures

The approach to Okinokojima Shrine, the Shinto priest's residence in Nozaki Village, and stonewalls in each village will either be 'repaired' with the primary goal of restoring them to their former state or 'rehabilitated' to recover their former state.

(3) Enhancement/utilisation and management/operation

1) Enhancement of the environment to provide bases for circular tours

By positioning the Former Nokubi Church, Okinokojima Shrine, and Funamori Village as bases for a circular tour, the environment will be enhanced by, among other things, installing explanation plaques. The disaster-mitigation function of the Former Nokubi Church will also be enhanced as a base for circular tours.

2) Enhancement of facilities as information provision bases that utilise important constituent elements

The Nozaki Island Nature-Learning Village, which is housed in the former elementary school building, and the Shinto priest's residence are important constituent elements. As such, necessary repairs will be made and their exhibits will be discussed to utilise the facilities as information provision bases.

3) Enhancement of harbours in preparation for growing demands

Assuming that the sea route to and from the Fufuki Port will become a regular one, harbour function improvement in Nokubi and Funamori Villages, as well as Nozaki Fishing Port, will be discussed in response to the expected diversification of demands.

4) Enhancement of promenades

Enhancement will be discussed for the public path connecting Nozaki and Nokubi Villages, whose roadside barriers, road surfaces, etc. are damaged, in order to ensure the safety of visitors.

5) Formation of a pedestrian network

Formation of a pedestrian network that connects important constituent elements will be discussed by utilising the main public paths on the island.

6) Introduction of an entry control system

In order to ensure safety of visitors to Nozaki Island, a method for controlling entry to the island will be planned.

7) Installation of explanation plaques

Explanation plaques will be established near important constituent elements and entrances to each village to make their fundamental values better known.

8) Installation of signs and guide plaques

Signs and guide plaques will be installed at the starting point of each public path. Due to its high danger, signs will be installed at regular intervals along the route between Nozaki Village and Okinokojima Shrine for safety purposes.

6b -22. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto (Summary)

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto
2. Year of formulation	2014
3. Formulating organisation	Shinkamigoto Town
4. Basic philosophy	'Local Community Development While Handing Down to Posterity the <i>Ishi</i> ("Stone" and "Willpower") of Homes Nurtured by Rich Natural Surroundings'
5. Basic policies	<p>(1) Protection and succession A cultural landscape is shaped as people work within the natural environment on a daily basis, and should be protected by the people who continue to live there. Unless the landscape and techniques for traditional local industries so painstakingly built by ancestors are handed down, it will be impossible to preserve the cultural landscape. It is thus necessary to protect the landscape of 'one million stones produced as people worked for a living' that is unique to the Sakiura area, and it is imperative that the local residents and administrators join hands to address this urgent need.</p> <p>(2) Communication It is difficult for local residents to appreciate the value of the cultural landscape of their neighbourhood because they simply take it for granted. It is thus necessary to do something to help them to properly understand its value and hand it down to their children and grandchildren. Also, first-time visitors may not understand the value if they have no idea about how the landscape has been created. To help them to understand such value, it is necessary to develop guides, install guidance signs at places representative of the landscape's value, and take other necessary measures. It is also important to provide necessary information proactively to let people across the country know that this area is the home of the 'Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto', which has been selected as an Important Cultural Landscape by the national government.</p> <p>(3) Utilisation Taking advantage of the opportunity presented by its selection as an Important Cultural Landscape, it will be necessary to conceive ways of utilising the landscape. Because a cultural landscape is defined as a 'landscape shaped by livelihoods and local industries', it is important to enhance the value of what has been brought about by the unique traditional industry (stone industry) by stressing the additional value of its creation within an area selected as an Important Cultural Landscape.</p>

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

(1) Protection and succession	
<p>1) Succession of traditions related to local industries Efforts will be made to pass down the stone industry by keeping a record of traditional techniques, etc. handed down over generations, setting up a preservation society, designating persons who can talk about their experiences, etc.</p>	
Proposed projects	'Organization of periodic roundtable talks, etc.', 'Keeping of records', 'Designation of persons who talk about their experiences', and 'Establishment and support of a preservation society'

2) Promotion of 'U/I-turns' (priority policy) The Sakiura area is witnessing a falling birth rate and aging population at an even faster pace than other areas in the Kamigoto region. As the number of empty houses increases, the village landscape could be lost if the number of houses continues to decrease at this rate. In order to maintain existing houses and villages, information on unoccupied houses, etc. will be provided extensively so as to promote 'U/I-turns'.	
Proposed project	'Expansion of the U/I-turn business and information on unoccupied houses'
3) Protection of the landscape In order to protect the existing landscape, locations, etc. that hinder the landscape will be identified and necessary action will be taken for visual harmonisation.	
Proposed project	'Conservation of the village landscape'
4) Protection of the characteristics of the cultural landscape Policies will be determined for repair / visual harmonisation of important constituent elements of the Important Cultural Landscape, improvement of houses with stone wainscot panels and stone pavements / stonewalls, etc., and so forth.	
Proposed projects	'Protection of important constituent elements and enhancement of the management system' and 'Repair / visual harmonisation of important constituent elements'
5) Protecting livelihoods Because the cultural landscape is most valuable if people inhabit it, efforts will be made to promote improvement of a living environment in which local residents can live both safely and comfortably.	
Proposed project	'Improvement of the living environment'
(2) Communication	
1) Reinforcement of information provision Information on attractive elements of the cultural landscape will be sent out nationwide via the town website, social networking services, and other means.	
Proposed project	'Provision of information on the cultural landscape via the website and social networking services'
2) Setting of walking courses Walking courses will be set in order to adequately convey the value of the cultural landscape and route maps, etc. will be prepared. Since it is expected that living spaces of local residents will be included in the routes, a good understanding and cooperation on the part of visitors will be necessary. Meanwhile, the parties concerned will be contacted to request that the designated areas be included in existing tourist routes.	
Proposed project	'Preparation of route maps'
3) Improvement of guidance signs Locations for installing signs and explanation plaques will be discussed. It will also be necessary to discuss the designs of signs and explanation plaques that match the Sakiura area, with the entire Goto region in mind.	
Proposed project	'Installation of signs, explanation plaques, etc.'
4) Development of frameworks for training guides and tourism infrastructure Efforts will be made to train local residents as regional guides and promote training on the cultural landscape at guide training seminars, etc.	
Proposed projects	'Cultivation of tour guides' and 'Cultivation of regional guides'

5) Enhancement of information facilities Discussions will be held on enhancement of facilities for information provision and exchanges. Because the Sakiura area lacks facilities for guidance, hands-on experience, etc., such facilities will be enhanced.	
Proposed projects	‘Installation of facilities for information provision and exchanges’ and ‘Effective use of existing facilities’
(3) Utilisation	
1) Support for the stone industry using sandstone New measures will be taken to support the stone industry through consultation with the sections concerned.	
Proposed project	‘Implementation of new support programmes’
2) Development of specialty goods, etc. that leverage the cultural landscape A hands-on experience project using sandstone and sustainable events that feature regional characteristics will be developed.	
Proposed projects	‘Implementation of a hands-on experience project’ and ‘Planning/implementation of local community-wide events’
3) Collaboration with the ‘Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region’, which is aiming for inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List Villages on Kashiragashima Island, which are included in the cultural landscape area, are currently aiming to be inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and a series of projects geared toward inscription will be conducted in conjunction with the promotion of the cultural landscape.	
Proposed project	‘Development of various projects in conjunction with the World Heritage site inscription promotion project’
4) Cooperation with the cultural landscape in Kitauonome Shinkamigoto Town plays host to two cultural landscapes with different charms. Protection of the cultural landscapes and regional revitalisation will be aimed at through synergies by deepening mutual exchanges and promoting cooperation.	
Proposed project	‘Community planning that leverages the two Important Cultural Landscapes’

6b-23. Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto (Summary)

	Descriptions
1. Plan title	Enhancement and Utilisation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto
2. Year of formulation	2013
3. Formulating organisation	Goto City
4. Basic philosophy	<p>‘Renovating the Community Together Step by Step—Creating a Landscape of ‘Traditional Local Industries, Livelihoods, and Exchanges on Hisaka Island’</p> <p>In line with the basic approach of the Hisaka Island Landscape and Community Development Plan and the Conservation Plan for the Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto City, local residents and the public sector work together to foster communication of ‘traditional local industries, livelihoods, and exchanges’ on Hisaka Island, thereby preserving its cultural landscape.</p>
5. Basic policies	<p>(1) Human development and collaboration</p> <p>In the face of the island’s depopulation trend, it is important that the community have a sense of connectedness. Accordingly, the cooperation of residents will be sought first in an effort to build a local community where all of the residents voluntarily become involved and can identify themselves with the community.</p> <p>For projects that would be difficult to take on for residents alone, help will be sought from those living outside of the island and a framework that would allow them to join the community to form a hybrid team will be considered.</p> <p>(2) Creation of jobs from local industries</p> <p>Hisaka Island has many local industries that have long been passed down amid its rich natural environment, such as gathering the ‘fruits’ of camellia plants and farming rice.</p> <p>The value of the Hisaka Island brand that only handiwork can achieve will be emphasised in the hopes of continued creation of new products and jobs, and to encourage people to permanently settle down on the island.</p> <p>(3) Casual convenience</p> <p>Convenience for local residents and visitors will be enhanced by improving roads so that cars can easily pass each other, maintaining at least a minimum standard of signage, and other means while simultaneously enhancing the cultural landscape so that it would not be spoiled even during post-disaster restoration activities.</p> <p>(4) Helping visitors to understand the landscape’s value</p> <p>Hisaka Island has many visual attractions to offer, such as its rich natural environment, scenes of prayer, and well-maintained spaces of local industries, including camellia groves and terraced paddy fields.</p> <p>In order to help visitors, as well as local residents, to understand the value of this landscape, mechanisms will be planned and implemented to let them ‘know’, ‘visit’, and ‘feel’ Hisaka Island in conjunction with individual programmes.</p>

6. Development of the enhancement and utilisation project

(1) Human development and collaboration	
1) Conducting community planning with the Hisaka Island Community Roundtable Talk serving as a platform Opportunities will be provided for residents to participate in continuous discussions so that the thoughts of residents, administrators, and specialists can be shared, and it is hoped that this will lead to public-private collaboration.	
Proposed project	'Establishment and conduct of the "Hisaka Island Community Roundtable Talk"'
2) Documenting attractive elements of the island for future generations As traditional community events and festivals, as well as techniques and lifestyles that have been passed down to this day are being lost due to depopulation, the declining birth rate, and the aging population, documentary videos (documentary films) of the landscape and lifestyles of residents throughout the four seasons will be filmed so that memories of the island can be passed down to posterity. Such documentary videos will zoom in on representative areas of Hisaka Island's cultural landscape in order to disseminate and educate people on its value.	
Proposed project	'Production of documentary videos (films)'
3) Seeking cooperation and support from outside of the island and inviting non-islanders to join While seeking help from visitors to Hisaka Island and those involved with the island, a framework and system for keeping the landscape and environment alive will be created.	
Proposed projects	'Calls for financial support and establishment of a fund', 'Establishment of a Hisaka Island Fan Club', 'Tie-ups with private businesses', and 'Effective use of the Internet'
4) Promoting 'I-turns' A variety of measures, including administrative support, will be promoted to encourage those who engage in exchanges and/or activities to settle down on the island.	
Proposed projects	'Promotion of "I-turns"' and 'Maintenance/continuation of elementary and junior high schools'
(2) Creation of jobs from local industries	
1) Improving and maintaining camellia groves A framework for regular maintenance of camellia groves will be developed. Businesses that use camellias, such as gathering of camellia plant fruits, will also be promoted. Efforts will be made in this regard by ensuring consistency with related plans, including the Goto City Camellia Promotion Plan drawn up by the City.	
Proposed projects	'Tending of camellia groves and trees', 'Maintenance of camellia groves with absent owners', 'Maintenance through cooperation with private businesses and non-islanders', and 'Use of camellia groves for hands-on experience programs, etc.'
2) Establishing brands for local specialties (camellia oil, rice grown on terraced paddy fields, <i>gangaze</i> [long-spined sea urchin]) Hisaka Island is blessed with many attractive products, including agricultural and marine products like camellia oil and rice grown on terraced paddy fields, as well as processed products such as <i>kankoro mochi</i> rice cakes. First, a unified brand (Made in Hisaka Island) will be established for products that are 'grown and produced by islanders' in order to increase recognition of such productions among as many consumers as possible.	
Proposed projects	'Enhancement of the brand power of "Hisaka Island Camellia Oil"', 'Establishment of "Made in Hisaka" rice brand', and 'Commercialisation of <i>gangaze</i> '

(3) Casual convenience	
1) Development of living infrastructure (maintenance of roads, etc.) Development of living infrastructure is essential for local residents to lead safe and comfortable lives on the island. Since this important element will also help visitors to develop favourable impressions of the island, such as ease of moving around, safety, and comfort, a framework will be built that invites local residents to voluntarily take an active role in the maintenance of their living infrastructure.	
Proposed project	'Maintenance of roads'
2) Development of signage Easily recognisable guidance signs will be developed for people moving around Hisaka Island. The goal is to develop a signage system that is 'guide-friendly' while working closely with tour guides and other relevant groups, and to place unified-design signs throughout the island.	
Proposed project	'Development of various guidance signs'
3) Design adjustment when developing public facilities as a part of public works projects: 'Cultural Landscape Development Project Management Committee (tentative title)' For public works projects conducted within important cultural landscape zones that can have a significant impact on the value of the cultural landscape, designs will be adjusted in accordance with the Guidelines on Enhancement of Public Facilities Important to the Landscape.	
Proposed project	'Establishment and operation of a "Cultural Landscape Development Project Management Committee (tentative title)"'
4) Arrangements in vacant lots, etc. Greening and visual harmonisation will be conducted and street arrangements will be made in vacant lots that are supposed to serve as eye-stop and resting spots for people moving around the island.	
Proposed projects	'Greening and visual harmonisation of vacant lots' and 'Development of rest facilities, etc.'
5) Development of access roads to the site of Zazare Church and the setting sun scenic spot at Mt. Inuoroshi Roads that take visitors safely to spots on the island that command beautiful sunset views will be enhanced.	
Proposed projects	'Enhancement and maintenance of mountain paths', 'Restoration of landslide areas', and 'Establishment of signs along access roads'
6) Enhancement of information and exchange centres at closed schools and vacant classrooms Closed elementary and junior high schools as well as vacant classrooms will be considered for use as places for information provision and exchange, so that they can serve as pivots of continual community planning on Hisaka Island.	
Proposed project	'Consideration of how to use former elementary and junior high school facilities'
7) Establishment of an information centre (Tanoura waiting room, etc.) The existing information infrastructure will be improved in order to help outside tourists to travel around the island. At the information centre, types of information will be delivered that introduce not only the diverse landscape of the island, but also its history and lifestyles that serve as a background.	
Proposed project	'Enhancement and operation of an information centre within an existing facility'
(4) Helping visitors to understand the landscape's value	
1) Utilisation of existing Hisaka Island tour guidebooks and development of guides Existing tour guidebooks will be edited to make them more reader-friendly so that they will be better aligned with information given on island tours and communications to people outside of the island. Administrative offices and tourist information centres within the prefecture will be worked with closely and revised guidebooks will be promoted on the Internet. Development of local guides will also be promoted.	

Proposed projects	'Use of guidebooks' and 'Development of guides'
2) Provision of events and experiential programs unique to Hisaka Island Events with a diverse array of performances that tap into the rich natural bounty of Hisaka Island's mountains and oceans will be planned and provided.	
Proposed projects	'Planning of events' and 'Provision of experiential programmes'
3) Development of a platform for moving around the island by utilising existing promenades (Kyushu Nature Trail, etc.) Counterparts in the Kamigoto Islands and other neighbouring islands and within areas in Nagasaki Prefecture hosting the Kyushu Nature Trail will team up to build a platform for mutual visits.	
Proposed projects	'Maintenance of promenades', 'Establishment of signs', and 'Information provision via brochures and the Internet'
4) Promotion of tourism by leveraging the cultural landscape Tourism that combines experiential programs and guided tours will be implemented. In the process, guide plaques will be installed and means of transportation within the island will be improved by introducing rental cycles in conjunction with other measures. Rental cycles will be available at the Tanoura Information Centre [See (3) 7)].	
Proposed project	'Promotion of cultural landscape tourism'
5) Installation of benches at scenic spots Hisaka Island plays host to many scenic spots with rich nature landscapes for viewing the sunset, or oceans as well as areas that are reminiscent of islanders' lifestyles such as terraced paddy fields and churches. Places commanding fine views will be enhanced in order to put them to efficient use.	
Proposed project	'Enhancement of places commanding fine views and their vicinities'
6) Developing wide-area tours in conjunction with the project for UNESCO World Heritage site inscription In conjunction with Nagasaki Prefecture's ongoing UNESCO World Heritage site inscription project, tours of churches on Hisaka Island and neighbouring islands and guidebooks and guide plaques that teach visitors about the churches will be developed, and information will be sent out in cooperation with the neighbouring municipalities that possess components of the nominated property.	
Proposed projects	'Planning and implementation of wide-area tours', 'Development of related facilities', and 'Information provision in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities'
7) Promotion of the <i>minpaku</i> business by utilising vacant houses Utilisation of vacant houses will be considered as lodging facilities that offer the feel of a <i>minpaku</i> homestay.	
Proposed project	'Promotion of the <i>minpaku</i> business by utilising vacant houses'

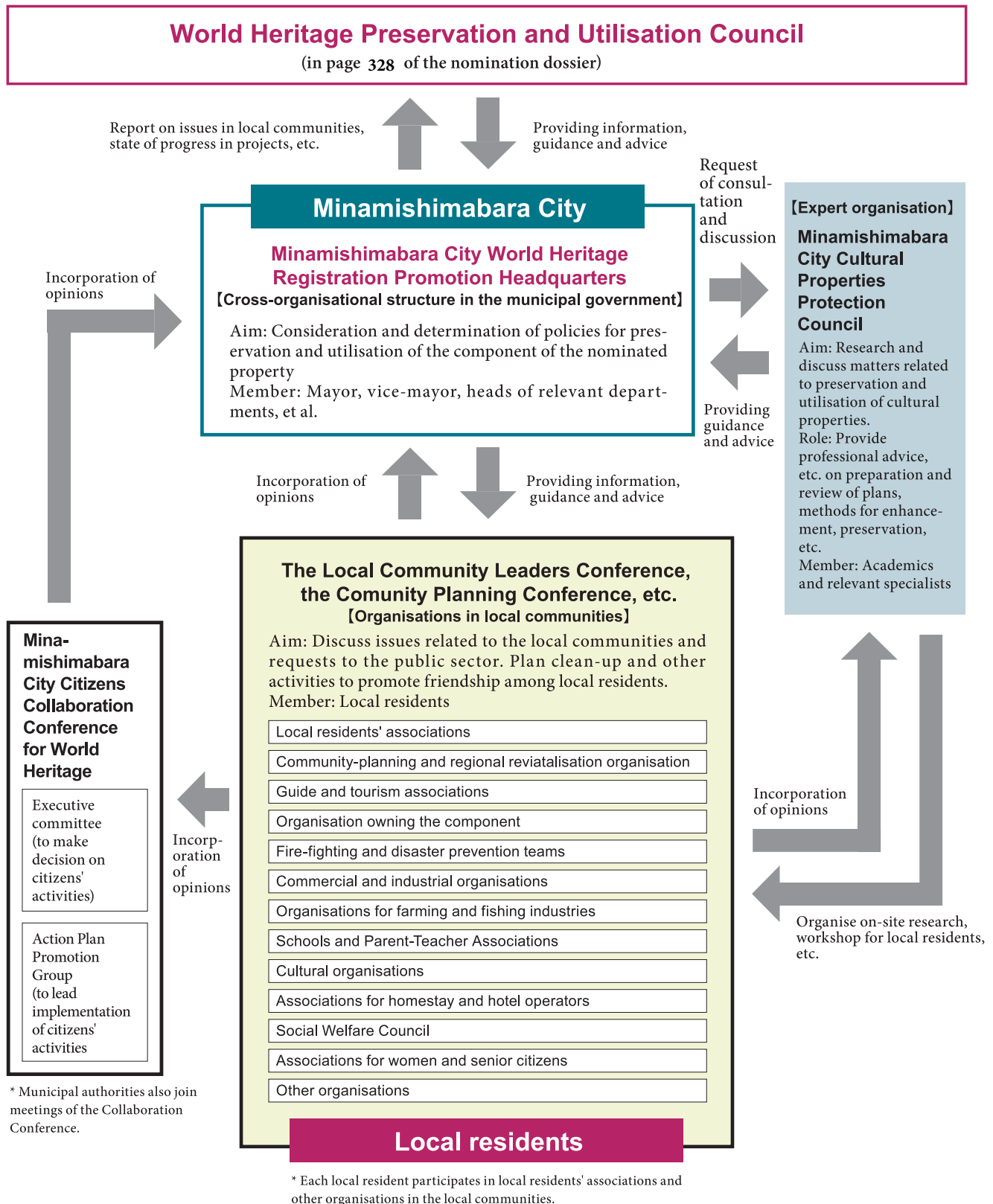
Appendix 6c. System put in place for preservation and management of the nominated property in the relevant municipalities

Participation of local residents

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Participation of local residents

001 Remains of Hara Castle



List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' associations

- Higashikawamuko Residents' Associations
 - Nishikawamuko Residents' Associations
 - Tsukiyama Residents' Associations
 - Higashitsukiyama Residents' Associations
 - Komazaki Residents' Associations
 - Urada Shimomachi Residents' Associations
-

Community-planning and regional revitalisation organisation

- Nanshokai Association
-

Guide and tourism organisations

- Minamishimabara Guide Association, Arima-no-Sato
 - Hara Castle Tourism Guide Association
 - Arima Tsunnamo-kai
 - Kuchinotsu Tourism Guide Association
 - Kazusa Tourism Guide Association 'Santos-no-kai'
 - Arie Guide Association 'Ebisu-no-kai'
 - Minamishimabara Himawari Tourism Association
 - Minamishimabara City Tourist Attractions Development Promotion Council
 - Service Station 'Mizunashi Honjin Fukae'
 - Eco-park Ronshobaru
-

Association owning the component

- Association of Land Owners in the Remains of Hara Castle
 - Provisional name and to be established
-

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention teams

- Minamishimabara City Fire Department, Minamiarima Area No. 1 and No. 2 Volunteer Fire-fighting Groups
-

Commercial and industrial organisations

- Minamishimabara City Society of Commerce and Industry
 - Nagasaki Prefecture Confectionary Manufacturers Association Southern Shimabara Branch
 - Nagasaki Prefecture Confectionary Manufacturers Association Nankominami Branch
 - Shimabara Unzen Kamaboko Association
-

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

- Shimabara and Unzen Farmers' Cooperative Association
- Judicial Agricultural Union, Southern Nagasaki Production Corporation
- Nagasaki Organic Farming Research Society
- Southern Shimabara Peninsula Fishermen's Cooperative Association

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

- Minamishimabara City PTA Joint Association
 - Minamiarima Elementary School and its PTA
 - Minamiarima Junior High School and its PTA
 - Minamishimabara City Principals' Association
-

Cultural organisations

- Minamishimabara City Cultural Properties Protection Council
 - Kuchinotsu Historical Folklore Archive Centre
 - Minamishimabara City Cultural Association
-

Associations for homestay and hotel operators

- Minamishimabara Himawari-mura
 - Hara Castle Hot-spring Masago
-

Social Welfare Council

- Minamishimabara City Social Welfare Council Minamiarima Branch
-

Associations for women and senior citizens

- Minamishimabara City Senior Citizen Clubs Union
 - Minamishimabara City Women's Association Liaison Conference
-

Other organisations

- Minamishimabara City Dietary Life Improvement Council
- Minamishimabara City Health and Environment Union

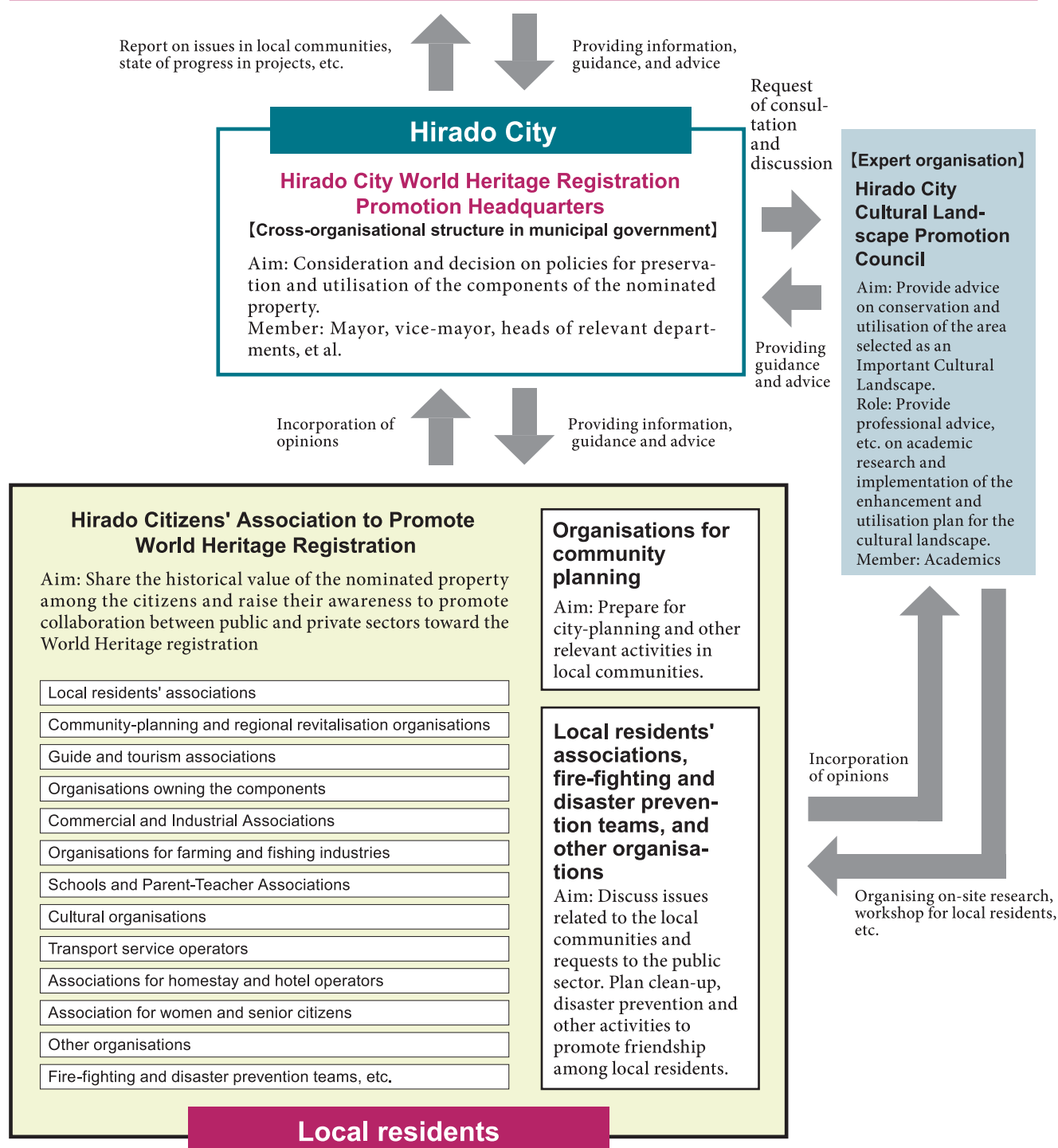
Participation of local residents

002 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)

003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)

World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council

(in page 328 of the nomination dossier)



* Each local resident participates in local residents' associations and other organisations in the local communities.

List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' associations

- Hirado City Residents' Joint Association
 - Kasuga Residents' Association
-

Community-planning and regional revitalisation organisations

- Yasuman-no-sato Kasuga-ko Association
 - Ikitsuki Gateway Revitalisation Conference
 - Operation Conference for Community-planning in Yamada and Tachiura Areas
-

Guide and tourism associations

- Hirado Tourism Welcome Guides
 - Ikitsuki Volunteer Guide Association
 - Hirado Tourism Association
-

Organisations owning the components

- Catholic Council of Tabira Parish
 - Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki (Hirado zone)
 - Catholic Council for Hirado Zone
 - Hakusan-hime Shrine
-

Commercial and Industrial Associations

- Hirado Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 - Hirado City Society of Commerce and Industry
 - Kihikidacho Shopping Centre Promotion Association
 - Miyanchō Shopping Centre Promotion Association
-

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

- Japan Agricultural Cooperative in Nagasaki Saikai
 - Hirado City Fishery Promotion Association
-

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

- Hirado City Principals' Association
 - Hirado City PTA Joint Association
-

Cultural organisations

- Hirado City Cultural Association
 - Ikitsuki Cultural Association
 - Oshima Cultural Association
 - Tabira Cultural Association
-

Transport service operators

- Ikitsuki Jidosha Ltd.
- Saihi Jidosha Inc.
- Oshima Sangyo Ltd.
- Silver Taxi Inc.
- Ariake Bussan Ltd.
- Okawa Rikuun Inc.

Associations for homestay and hotel operators

- Hirado City Hotel Association
 - Ikitsuki Hotel Association
 - Ikitsuki Island Experiential Tourism Conference
-

Association for women and senior citizens

- Hirado City Senior Citizen Clubs Union
-

Other organisations

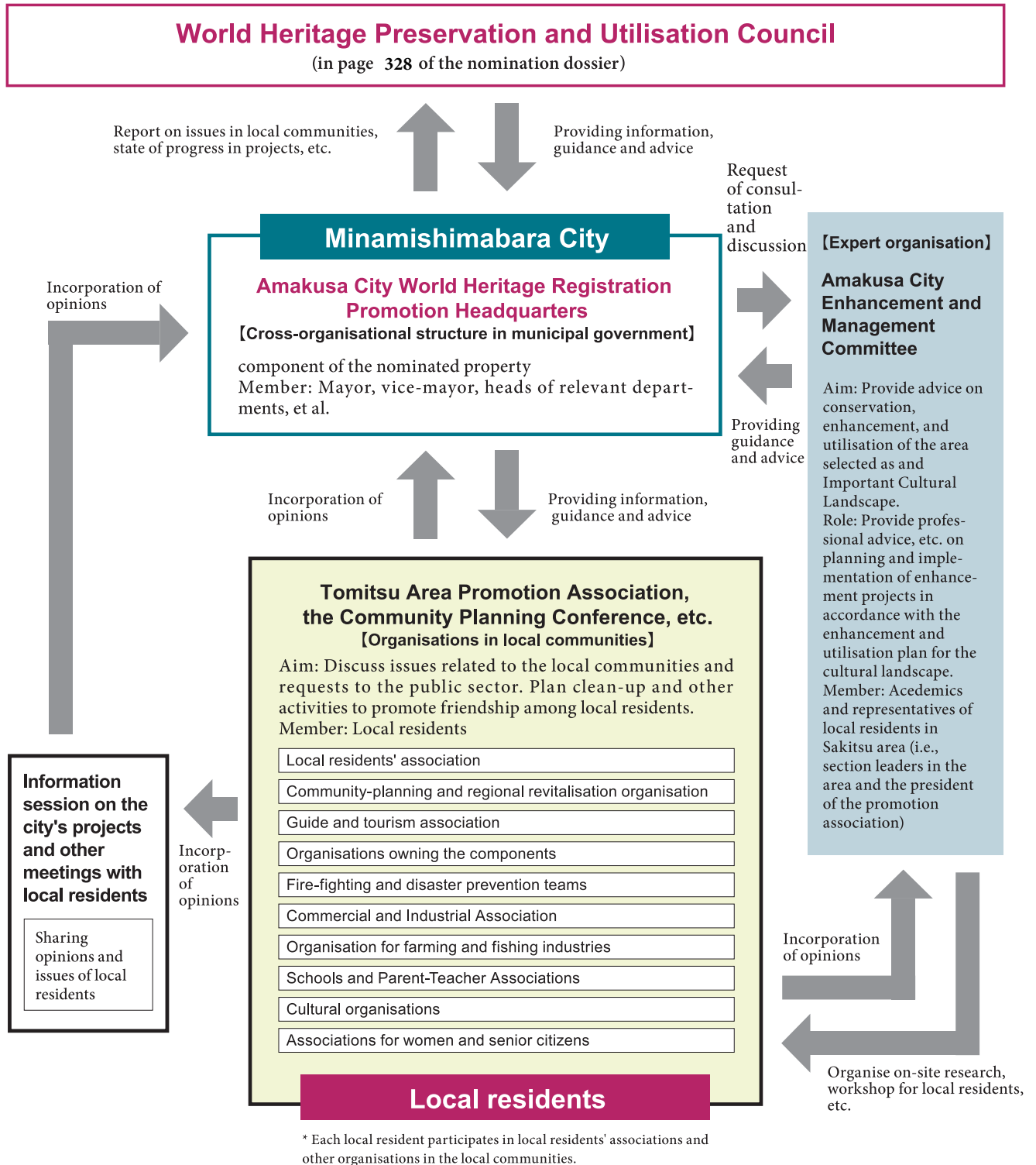
- Hirado City Restaurant Business Association
 - Shimonakano Forest owners' Cooperative Association
 - Hirado City Construction Industry Cooperative Union
 - Ikitsuki Constructors Association
 - Tabira Constructors Association
 - Hirado City Medical Association
-

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention teams, etc.

- Kasuga Area Volunteer Fire-fighting Group
- Hirado Disaster-prevention Network
- Social workers
- Local counsellors

Participation of local residents

004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa



List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' association

- Tomitsu Area Promotion Association
(Sections of Funatsu, Nakamachi, Shimomachi and Mukae)
 - Non-profit Organisation Sainotsu
 - Amakusa Treasure Island Tourism Association
-

Organisations owning the component

- Catholic Archdiocese of Fukuoka
 - Sakitsu Church
 - Sakitsu Church Lay Association
 - Sakitsu Suwa Shrine
-

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention teams

- Amakusa Fire Department Kawaura Branch
 - Tomitsu Area Promotion Association Volunteer Disaster-prevention Team
 - Tomitsu Area No. 6 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group, No.1 Subgroup
 - Tomitsu Area No. 6 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group, No.2 Subgroup
-

Commercial and Industrial Association

- Society of Commerce and Industry Kawaura Branch
-

Organisation for farming and fishing industries

- Amakusa Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Sakitsu Branch
-

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

- Kawaura Elementary School and its PTA
 - Kawaura Junior High School and its PTA
-

Associations for women and senior citizens

- Sakitsu No. 1 Senior Citizen Club
- Sakitsu No. 2 Senior Citizen Club
- Tomitsu Women's Association
- Amakusa Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Sakitsu Branch Women's Section

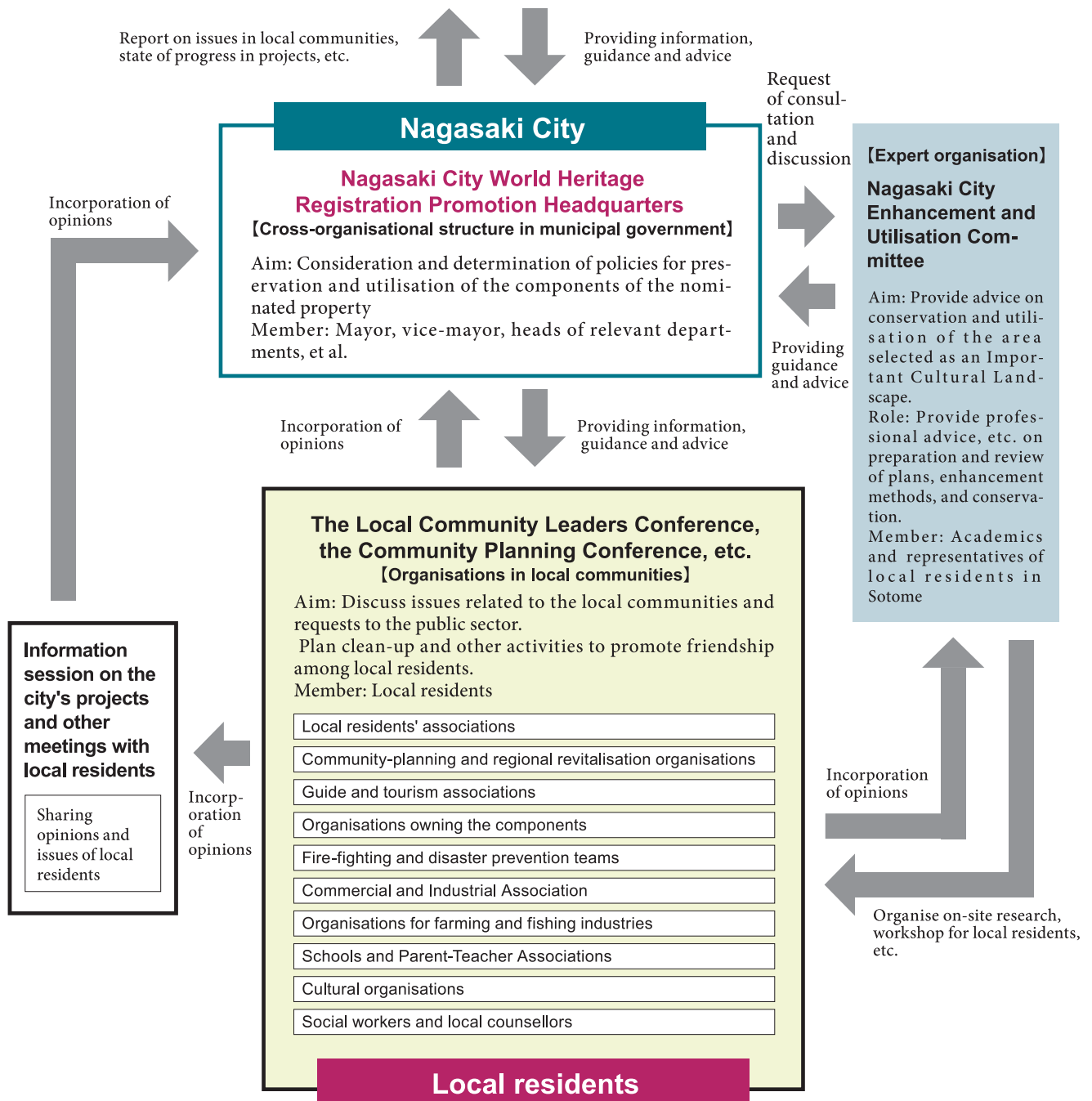
Participation of local residents

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

006 Ono Village in Sotome

World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council

(in page 328 of the nomination dossier)



* Each local resident participates in local residents' associations and other organisations in the local communities.

List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' associations

- Sotome Residents' Joint Association Shitsu Branch (including eight residents' associations in total)
 - Sotome Residents' Joint Association Konoura Branch, Kamiono Residents' Association
 - Sotome Residents' Joint Association Konoura Branch, Shimo-ono Residents' Association
-

Community-planning and regional revitalisation organisations

- Shitsu Area Community Planning Conference
 - Konoura Area Community Planning Conference
 - Sotome Tourism Conference
 - Shitsu and Kurosaki Culture Festival Executive Committee
 - Ferme de Sotome
 - Konoura Youth Group
 - Yuhigaoka Sotome
-

Guide and tourism associations

- Sotome Tourism Volunteer Guide Association
 - Volunteer guide group, Pasuka-no-sato
 - Konoura Volunteer Guide Association
 - Nagasaki International Tourism and Convention Association
-

Organisations owning the components

- Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki
 - Catholic Shitsu Parish
 - Otsugeno-Maria Convent
 - General Incorporated Association, Father de Rotz's House
 - Ono Shrine
 - Tsuji Shrine
 - Kado Shrine
-

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention teams

- Nagasaki City Fire Department No. 57 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group
 - Nagasaki City Fire Department No. 59 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group
-

Commercial and Industrial Association

- Mie Commercial and Industrial Association Sotome Liaison Branch
-

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

- Nagasaki Seihi Farmers' Cooperative Association, Sotome Branch
- Nagasaki City Minato Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Sotome Branch

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

- Kurosaki-higashi Elementary School and its PTA
 - Konoura Elementary School and its PTA
 - Kurosaki Junior High School and its PTA
-

Cultural organisations

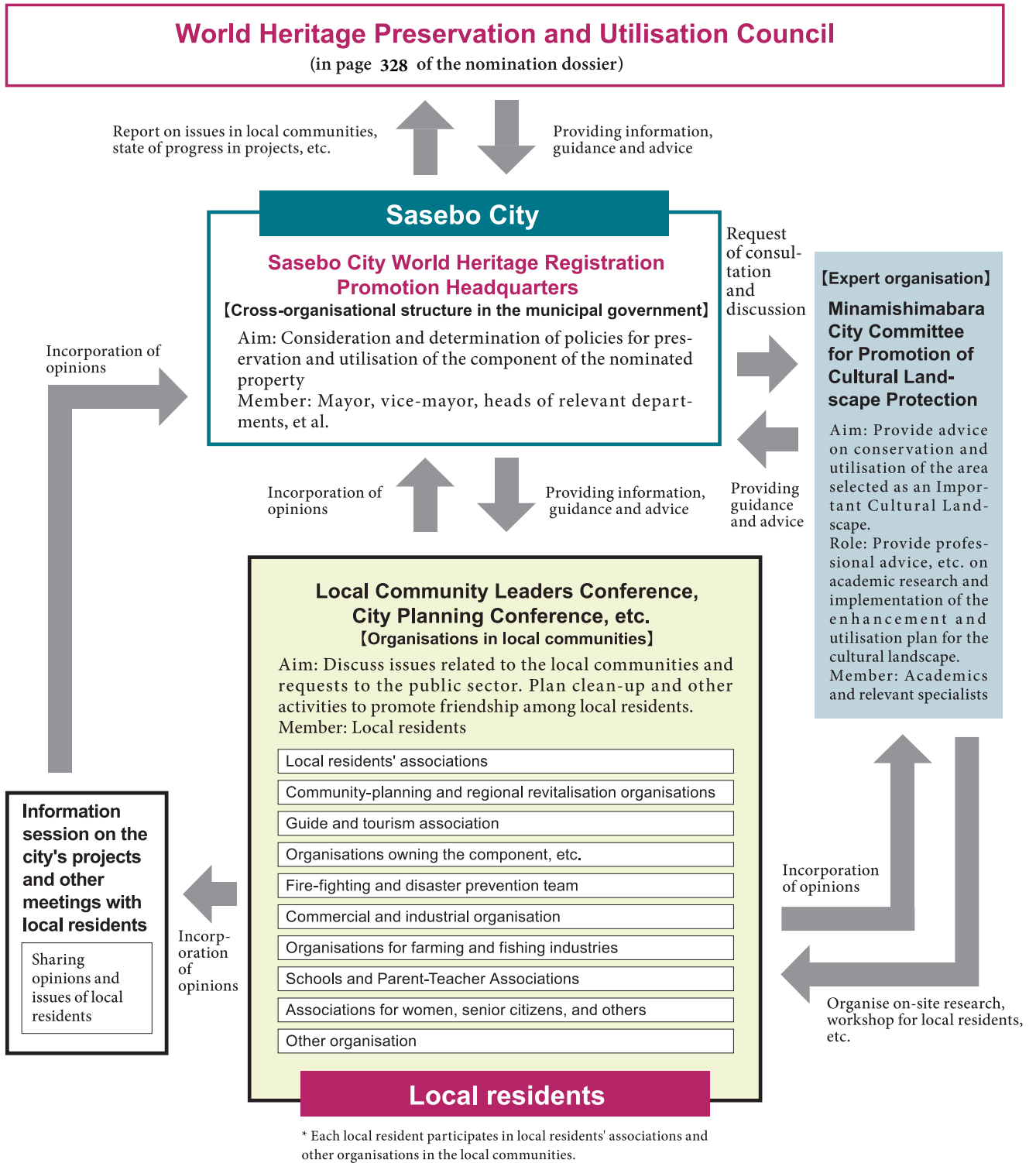
- Sotome Cultural Association
 - Nagasaki Sotome and Vaux-sur-Aure Sister City Committee
-

Social workers and local counsellors

- Nagasaki City Social Welfare Council Sotome Branch
- Sotome Social Workers and Child Welfare Volunteers Council
- Counsellors for local residents' troubles
- Administrative counsellors

Participation of local residents

007 Village on Kuroshima Island



List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' association

-Kuroshima Residents' Joint Association (including eight residents' associations)

Community-planning organisation and regional revitalisation organisations

-Kuroshima Tourism Association
-Association for Historic Site Preservation in Kuroshima
-Association for Lifelong Learning Promotion in Kuroshima

Guide and tourism organisation

-Kuroshima Tourism Association (the same association as above)

Organisations owning the component, etc.

-Kuroshima Church
-Kuroshima Catholic Council on Economy
-Kozenji Temple
-Kuroshima Shrine

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention team

-Sasebo City Fire Department, No. 3 Department, No. 30 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group

Commercial and industrial organisation

-Kuroshima Shop Owners' Association

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

-Farmers' Cooperative Association, Kuroshima Office
-Ainoura Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Kuroshima Branch

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

-Kuroshima Elementary School and its PTA
-Kuroshima Junior High School and its PTA
-Ikuseikai Support Association for School Children in Kuroshima

Associations for women, senior citizens, and others

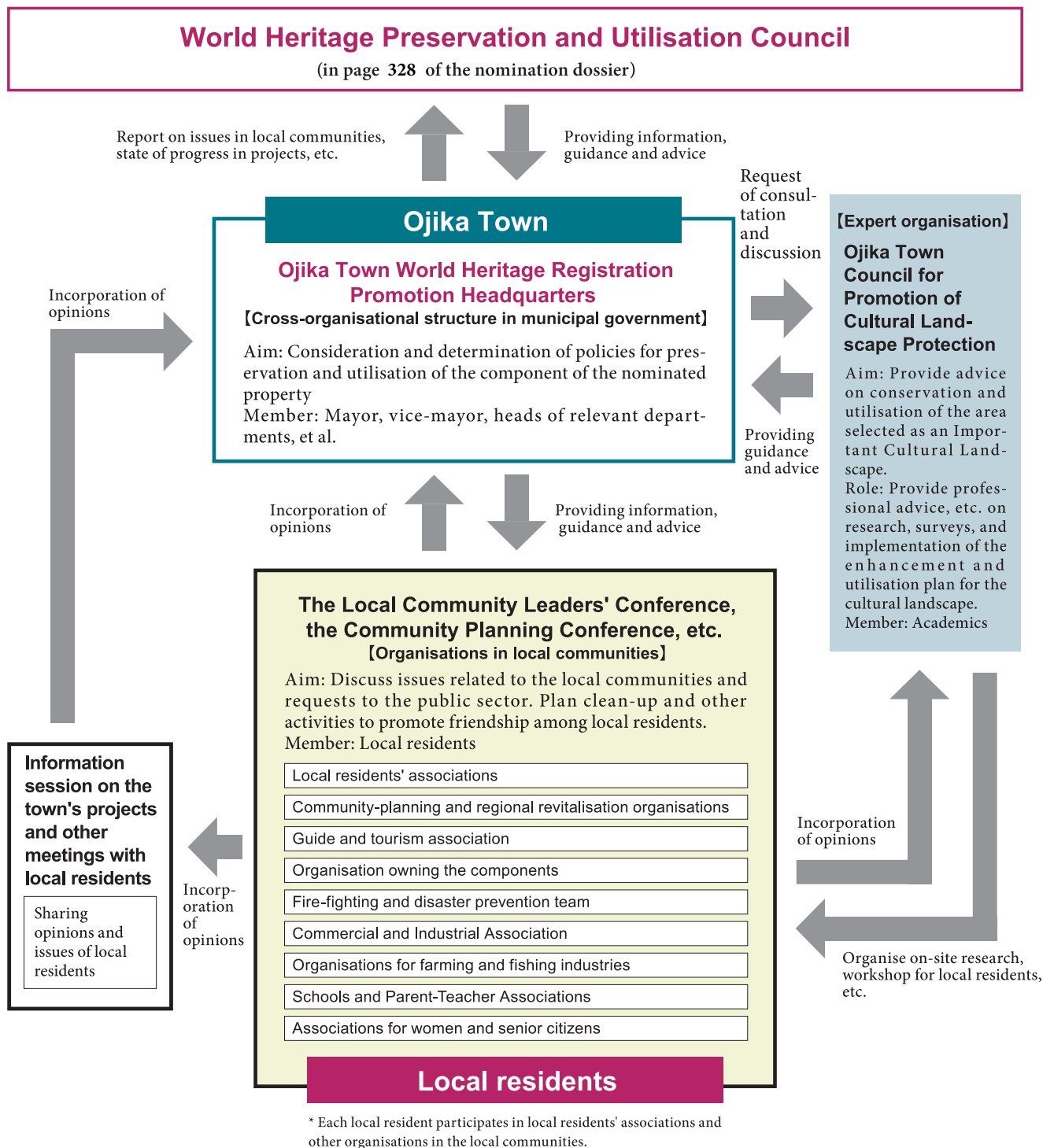
-Kuroshima Association for Young and Middle-aged Adults
-Kuroshima Women's Association

Other organisation

-Ainoura Area Traffic Safety Association, Kuroshima Branch

Participation of local residents

008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island



List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' association

- Residents' Associations in urban areas
 - Residents' Associations in farming areas
-

City-planning and regional revitalisation organisations

- Rippa Companies
 - Non-profit Organisation Ojika Island Tourism Association
-

Guide and tourism association

- Non-profit Organisation Ojika Island Tourism Association (the same organisation as above)
-

Organisation owning the component

- Okinokojima Shrine
-

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention team

- Ojika Town No. 8 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group
-

Commercial and Industrial Association

- Ojika Town Society of Commerce and Industry
-

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

- Japan Agricultural Cooperative in Nagasaki Saikai, Ojika Branch
 - Uku and Ojika Fishermen's Cooperative Association
-

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

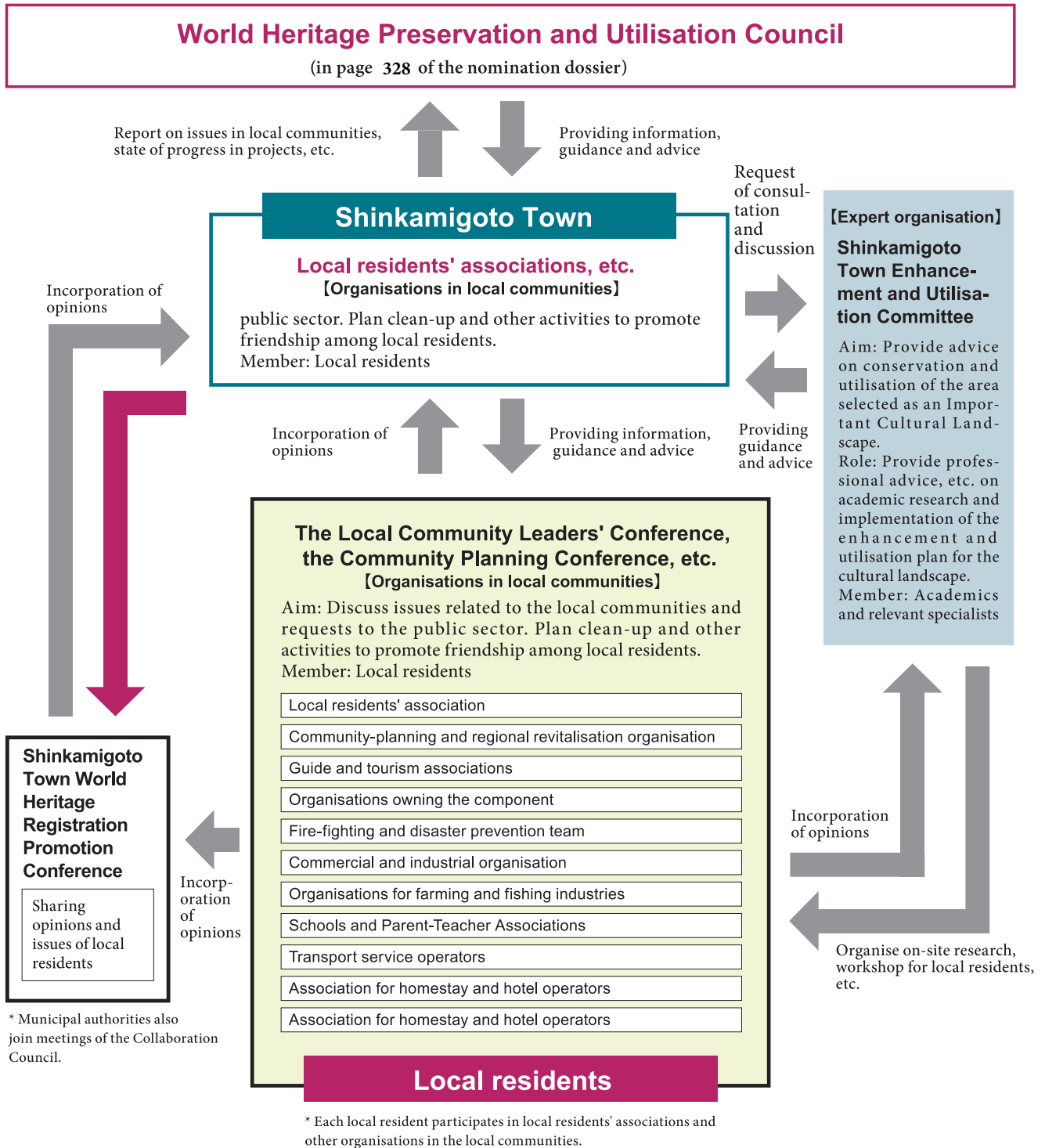
- Ojika Elementary School and its PTA
 - Ojika Junior High School and its PTA
-

Associations for women and senior citizens

- Ojika Town Senior Citizen Clubs Union
- Ojika Town Women's Association Liaison Conference

Participation of local residents

009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island



List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' association

-Tomozumi Residents' Associations

Community-planning organisation and regional revitalisation organisation

-Tomozumi Mirumiru Genkijuku

Guide and tourism organisations

-Kamigoto Hometown Guide Association
-Shinkamigoto Town Tourism and Local Products Association

Organisations owning the component

-Catholic Council of Tainoura Parish
-Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki (Kamigoto zone)

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention team

-Shinkamigoto Town Fire Department, Arikawa Area No. 6
Volunteer Fire-fighting Group

Commercial and industrial organisation

-Shinkamigoto Town Society of Commerce and Industry

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

-Goto Farmers' Cooperative Association, Shinkamigoto Branch
-Arikawa Fishermen's Cooperative Association

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

-Arikawa Elementary School and its PTA
-Arikawa Junior High School and its PTA

Transport service operators

-Kamigoto Area Taxi Association
-Nagasaki Prefecture Rent-a-car Association, Kamigoto Branch
-Kamigoto Kanko Kotsu Ltd.
-Saihi Jidosha Inc., Kamigoto Office

Association for homestay and hotel operators

-Shinkamigoto Area Hotel Association

Social Welfare Council, etc.

-Shinkamigoto Town Social Welfare Council
-Social Workers in Arikawa area

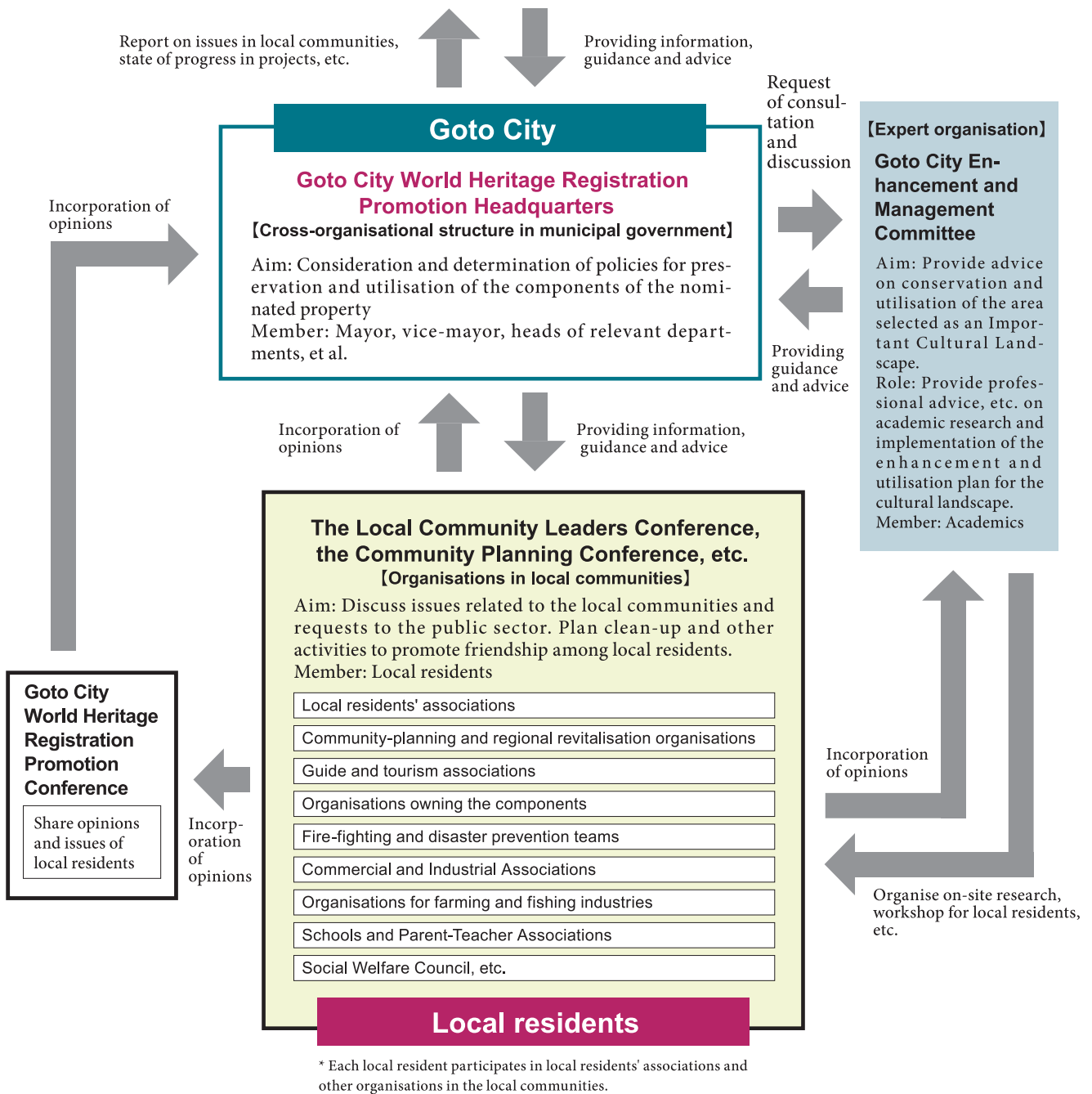
Participation of local residents

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)

World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council

(in page 328 of the nomination dossier)



List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)

Local residents' association

-Naru Conference of Leaders of Local Residents' Associations (composed of twenty-one associations, including that of Okushi Egami)

Community-planning and regional revitalisation organisations

-Naru Community Planning Association
-Non-profit Organisation DONDON Naru

Guide and tourism associations

-Goto City Hospitality Guide Liaison Council
-Goto City Tourism Association

Organisations owning the component

-Catholic Council of Naru Parish
-Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki (Shimogoto zone)

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention teams

-Goto City Fire Department No. 30 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group

Commercial and Industrial Association

-Goto City Society of Commerce and Industry, Naru Branch

Organisation for farming and fishing industries

-Naru Fishermen's Cooperative Association

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

-Naru Elementary and Junior High School and its PTA
-Naru High School and its PTA

Social Welfare Council, etc.

-Goto City Social Welfare Council Naru Branch
-Social Workers on Naru Island

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

Local residents' association

-Conference of Leaders of Local Residents' Associations on Hisaka Island (composed of 12 associations: Hisaka, Ichikogi, Ohiraki, Uchikamihira, Warabi, Sotokodomari, Koshima, Inoki, Eiri, Fukaura, Tanoura, and Sotokamihira)

Community-planning and regional revitalisation organisations

-Hisaka Island Community Planning Association
-Hisakajima Farm

Guide and tourism associations

-Goto City Hospitality Guide Liaison Council
-Goto City Tourism Association

Organisations owning the component

-Catholic Council of Hamawaki Parish
-Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki (Shimogoto zone)

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention team

-Goto City Fire Department No. 8 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group

Commercial and Industrial Association

-Fukue Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Organisations for farming and fishing industries

-Goto Farmers' Cooperative Association, Hisaka Office
-Goto-Fukue Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Hisaka Branch

School and Parent-Teacher Associations

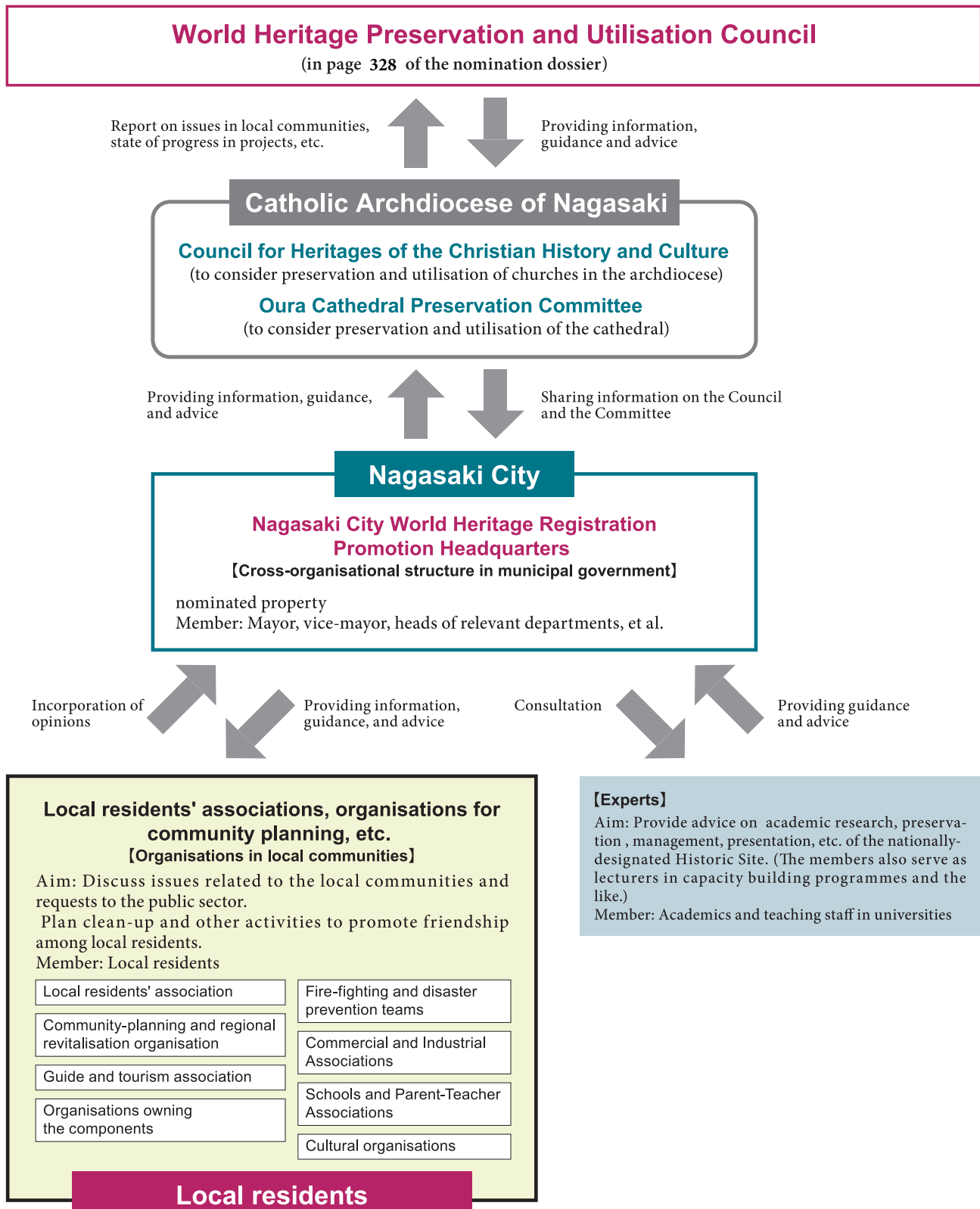
-Hisaka Elementary and Junior High School and its PTA

Social Welfare Council, etc.

-Goto City Social Welfare Council
-Social Workers on Hisaka Island

Participation of local residents

012 Oura Cathedral



* Each local resident participates in local residents' associations and other organisations in the local communities.

List of the organisations in local communities that local residents participate in

Local residents' association

- Kitaoura Residents' Joint Association (including thirteen residents' associations in total)
 - Minamioura Residents' Joint Association (including twelve residents' associations in total)
 - Naminohira Residents' Joint Association (including seven residents' associations in total)
-

Community-planning and regional revitalisation organisations

- Naminohira Community Planning Conference
- Higashiyamate Townscape Preservation Society
- Minamiyamate Townscape Preservation Society
- Nagasaki Former Foreign Settlement Network
- Nagasaki Comprador
- Oura Youth Association

Guide and tourism association

- Nagasaki International Tourism and Convention Association
-

Organisations owning the component

- Management group for the cathedral
 - Catholic Archdiocese of Nagasaki
 - Catholic Oura Parish
-

Fire-fighting and disaster prevention team

- Nagasaki City Fire Department No. 14 Volunteer Fire-fighting Group
-

Commercial and Industrial Associations

- Oura Shop Owners' Association
 - Oura Former Foreign Settlement Shopping District
 - Minamiyamate Area Tourism Promotion Council
-

Schools and Parent-Teacher Associations

- Umegasaki Junior High School and its PTA
 - Oura Elementary School and its PTA
-

Cultural organisations

- Higashiyamate Chikyukan for international exchange
- Glover Garden

Appendix 7

Existing plans applied by the relevant municipalities

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1. Nagasaki Prefecture Comprehensive Plan

Implementation Period	from 2016 through 2020
Implemented by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Prepared by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Target area	Nagasaki Prefecture
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background of this plan • Vision for the future • Policies and strategies <p>(See Appendix 7b for the 'Cross-Policy Project on World Cultural Heritage' of Nagasaki Prefecture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic stance for realisation of the plan
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>To realise the prosperity of the prefecture by increasing interchange among people, the plan clearly sets forth efforts to promote the preservation and utilisation of designated cultural properties, including the nominated property. It also describes strategies for establishing reception systems for visitors, so as to open the cultural properties to the public in an orderly manner and raise awareness thereof.</p> <p>In particular, the plan aims at utilisation of the nominated property, together with 'Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining' that have been already included on the World Heritage List, for revitalisation of the prefecture as a whole, through a cross-organisational initiative known as the World Cultural Heritage Project.</p>
Contact information	<p>Policy Planning Division, Planning and Development Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government;</p> <p>2-13 Edomachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-95-824-1111</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefectural Government Website: http://www.pref.nagasaki.jp/</p>

2. The Four-Year Kumano Strategy for recovery and reconstruction

Implementation Period	from FY2016 through 2019
Implemented by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Prepared by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Target area	Kumamoto Prefecture
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Social circumstances of Kumamoto Prefecture including the earthquake damage of 2016</p> <p>Chapter2 Achievement and remained issues of the ‘4-year Kumamoto Strategy for a Brighter Tomorrow’</p> <p>Chapter 3 Creation of ‘a new Kumamoto full of dreams’</p> <p>Chapter 4 Initiatives for the creation of ‘a new Kumamoto full of dreams’</p> <p>Chapter 5 Appropriate administrative and financial management including measures for the Kawabegawa Dam, the Minamata disease and the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement</p> <p>Chapter 6 Steady promotion of the ‘4-year Kumamoto Strategy for recovery and reconstruction’</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan is aimed at efforts to achieve World Heritage status for the nominated property, which includes Sakitsu Village in Amakusa in the prefecture, in order to make it one of Kumamoto’s assets to be passed on to future generations. The plan also specifies efforts to enhance the value of the nominated property by collaborating with the national government, Nagasaki Prefecture, and Amakusa City.</p>
Contact information	<p>Department of Planning and Development of Kumamoto Prefectural Government</p> <p>6-18-1 Suizenji, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture 862-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-96-383-1111</p> <p>Kumamoto Prefecture website : http://www.pref.kumamoto.jp/</p>

3. The Comprehensive Minamishimabara City Plan

Implementation Period	from 2013 through 2017
Implemented by	Minamishimabara City
Prepared by	Minamishimabara City
Target area	Minamishimabara City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic plan for the second half</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy scheme 2. Priority projects 3. Basic plan for each section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic policy 1 Natural environment Basic policy 2 Local culture Basic policy 3 Industry and economy Basic policy 4 Health and social welfare Basic policy 5 Human resource building Basic policy 6 Comfort and safety Basic policy 7 Promotion of infrastructures Basic policy 8 Administration based on cooperation with citizens
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The master plan forming the basis of plans for each area relating to Minamishimabara City's financial and administrative operations, as well as a general guide to future town planning. While outlining the future vision and principles that the City should follow in future town planning, it also systematically sets forth town planning objectives and concrete measures toward realising this future vision.</p> <p>The plan endorses town planning that utilises historical and cultural heritage and addresses the protection, preservation, and management of historic and cultural properties, as well as their utilisation and popularisation.</p> <p>With regard to the nominated property in particular, the plan specifies efforts to carry out surveys and research, to achieve all-embracing preservation and management, to establish systems to receive tourists, to strengthen visitor guidance features, to maintain surrounding environments, and to transmit the value and historical background of the component parts even to outside of Japan.</p>
Contact information	<p>Planning and Development Department of Minamishimabara City 96-2 Satobo, Nishiariecho, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-2211 Japan TEL: +81-50-3381-5030 Minamishimabara City website : http://www.city.minamishimabara.lg.jp/</p>

4. The Comprehensive Hirado City Plan

Implementation Period	from 2008 through 2017
Implemented by	Hirado City
Prepared by	Hirado City
Target area	Hirado City
Contents	<p>Part 1 Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Preparation of this plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Current situation and regional resource in Hirado City</p> <p>Chapter 3 Citizens' opinions about community planning</p> <p>Chapter 4 Major issues in community planning</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Concepts for community planning in Hirado City</p> <p>Chapter 2 Indicators for community planning</p> <p>Chapter 3 To realise the concepts</p> <p>Chapter 4 Basic objectives of community planning (scheme for policies)</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Preparation of basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Common objective</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic objective (objectives for each section)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure safe and comfortable infrastructures for coexistence with nature - To develop local society sound and full of smiles and kindness - To develop human resource for future and promote regional culture full of individuality - To activate industries for employment generation - To promote attractive tourism and increase the number of visitors <p>Chapter 4 Priority projects ('Yaramba Sansan projects')</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The master plan relating to the town planning of Hirado City, outlining town planning objectives over a ten-year period and the policies aimed at their realisation. Its contents cover town planning in general and include guidelines for planned and effective administrative management from a mid- to long-term perspective.</p> <p>The plan seeks to build a society in which Hirado City's characteristic historical and cultural heritage is preserved, inherited, and utilised, and which allows for vibrant artistic and cultural activity. It strives to preserve, pass on, and utilise historical and traditional culture and plans the protection of cultural heritage, such as designated cultural properties, including the component parts of the nominated property. In particular, in relation to the nominated property, the plan indicates that efforts will be made to preserve the landscapes of the relevant areas, including Tabira Church, and that Christian sites will be preserved and maintained.</p>
Contact information	<p>Planning Division of Hirado City</p> <p>1508-3 Iwanouecho, Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-5192 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-950-22-4111</p> <p>Hirado City website: http://www.city.hirado.nagasaki.jp/</p>

5. The Second Comprehensive Amakusa City Plan

Implementation Period	from 2015 through 2022
Implemented by	Amakusa City
Prepared by	Amakusa City
Target area	Amakusa City
Contents	<p>Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Goal of city planning</p> <p>Basic plan for the first half</p> <p>Chapter 1 Outline of this basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Target year of the plan and population estimation</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic policy for the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>As Sakitsu Village is representative of the Christian history in Amakusa, the plan promotes town planning through the utilisation of local history, culture, and landscapes. In order to foster affection for the city and solidarity among local communities, the plan places primary stress on efforts to preserve, pass down, and utilise the historical and cultural properties of the city, as well as to conserve the village landscape. It also clearly states that efforts will be made to realise harmony between tourism and the daily life of local residents through enhancement of systems for visitors, such as adequate provision of volunteer guides, appropriate travel-related control, and the establishment of local rules.</p>
Contact information	<p>Policy Planning Division, General Policy Department, Amakusa City</p> <p>8-1 Higashiamamachi, Amakusa City, Kumamoto Prefecture 863-8631</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-969-23-1111</p> <p>Amakusa City website: www.city.amakusa.kumamoto.jp/</p>

6. The Fourth Comprehensive Nagasaki City Plan

Implementation Period	from 2011 through 2020
Implemented by	Nagasaki City
Prepared by	Nagasaki City
Target area	Nagasaki City
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preface • Introduction • Basic concept • Background of the basic concept • Basic framework • Basic plan for the first half
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>Outlines a vision for the future of Nagasaki City over the next 10 years along with a basic stance aimed at its realisation, as well as concrete policies and efforts based on town planning policy that addresses priority themes for promoting social welfare, educations, tourism, commercial and industrial activities, urban developments and environmental preservations .</p> <p>According to the plan, by obtaining World Heritage status and transmitting its value to the world in order to protect, make use of, and pass on historical and cultural heritage to the next generation, the city will preserve and pass on its cultural properties as the pride of its citizens and plan for their effective use. It will also raise citizens' awareness of historical and cultural heritage and transmit this inside and outside the country.</p>
Contact information	<p>General Planning Office, Planning and Public Finance Department, General Affairs Bureau, Nagasaki City</p> <p>2-22 Sakuramachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8685 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-95-829-1111</p> <p>Nagasaki City website : http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp/</p>

7. The Sixth Comprehensive Sasebo City Plan

Implementation Period	from 2013 through 2017
Implemented by	Sasebo City
Prepared by	Sasebo City
Target area	Sasebo City
Contents	<p>Preface</p> <p>Chapter 1 Preparation of the Second Stage Basic Plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Major issues concerned with city planning in the First Stage</p> <p>Basic Plan Basic Concept</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Future vision and basic objective of city planning 2. Basic concept of land use Introduction <p>Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective of the Second Stage Basic Plan 2. Structure of the plan <p>Chapter 1 Prioritised projects</p> <p>Chapter 2 Measures for city planning</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic principle of land use, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 4 Measures for city management</p> <p>Chapter 5 Promotion of city planning</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>Outlines concrete measures and the overall basic philosophy for a vision of the city and town planning for the future (a period of approximately 10 years) in various fields, such as health and welfare, education, culture, and tourism, town planning, and environmental conservations well as the revitalisation of commerce and industry .</p> <p>The plan promotes the development of circumstances that allow familiarity with culture and art, working toward the preservation, utilisation, and inheritance of history and culture and the investigation, protection, utilisation, and promotion of cultural properties. In particular, the plan indicates that efforts will be actively pursued in relation to the Kuroshima Church and the Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island, both of which constitute the nominated property.</p>
Contact information	<p>Policy Management Division, Planning Department, Sasebo City</p> <p>1-10 Hachimancho, Sasebo City, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-8585 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-956-24-1111</p> <p>Sasebo City website: http://www.city.sasebo.nagasaki.jp</p>

8. The Fourth Comprehensive Ojika Town Plan

Implementation Period	from 2014 through 2023
Implemented by	Ojika Town
Prepared by	Ojika Town
Target area	Ojika Town
Contents	<p>I. Living environment; planning for comfortable town</p> <p>II. Welfare, health and medical service; planning for healthy and cheerful town</p> <p>III. Industry; planning for active and hopeful town</p> <p>IV. Education and culture; planning for town rich in educational opportunity and culture</p> <p>V. Administration; planning for sustainable town</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>Formulated as a ten-year guideline, from 2014 to 2023, for town planning in Ojika. As well as outlining the basic directionality of town planning, it forms the basis for planning and project design within various fields.</p> <p>The plan promotes ‘town planning for abundant education and culture’ and addresses the promotion of education and culture. In this regard, the plan directs that cultural properties, including the component parts of the nominated property, should be protected and passed on, and that projects promoting World Heritage nomination bid and projects related to Important Cultural Landscapes should be pursued as important measures.</p>
Contact information	<p>General Affairs Division of Ojika Town</p> <p>2376-1 Fuefukigo, Ojika Town, Kitamatsuura District, Nagasaki Prefecture</p> <p>857-4701 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-56-4185</p> <p>Ojika Town website: http://www.ojika.net/index2.html</p>

9. The Second Comprehensive Shinkamigoto Town Plan

Implementation Period	from 2015 through 2025
Implemented by	Shinkamigoto Town
Prepared by	Shinkamigoto Town
Target area	Shinkamigoto Town
Contents	<p>Part 1 Preface</p> <p>Chapter 1 Outline of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Background of the preparation of the plan</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Future vision of Shinkamigoto Town</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic stance on town planning</p> <p>Chapter 3 Outlook of principle indicators (target indicators)</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Summary table of the second comprehensive plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic stance 1, realising an attractive island in which people continue to live safely</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic stance 2, realising an island with local industries utilising regional resources</p> <p>Chapter 4 Basic stance 3, realising an island that actively provides opportunities for social exchange</p> <p>Chapter 5 Prioritised projects for the coming 10 years</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	In order to enhance the protection of cultural properties, the plan clearly indicates support for the World Heritage nomination bid of the Villages on Kashiragashima Island, as well as efforts to appropriately preserve and utilise the cultural properties.
Contact information	<p>General Policy Division of Shinkamigoto Town</p> <p>1585-1 Aokatago, Shinkamigoto Town, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-4495 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-959-53-1111</p> <p>Shinkamigoto Town website: http://official.shinkamigoto.net/</p>

10. The Comprehensive Goto City Strategy ‘Vision for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalising Local Economy’

Implementation Period	From FY2015 through 2019
Implemented by	Goto City
Prepared by	Goto City
Target area	Goto City
Contents	<p>Introduction and contents</p> <p>Chapter 1 Vision for future population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the current population 2. Citizens’ opinion regarding settlement, marriage and child rearing 3. Outlook for future population <p>Chapter 2 Comprehensive strategy for overcoming population decline and vitalizing local economy</p> <p>Structure and frameworks of the strategy</p> <p>Basic objective 1: realising islands that provide employment opportunities utilising Goto’s local resources</p> <p>Basic objective 2: realising world-class islands by publicising Goto’s attractiveness</p> <p>Basic objective 3: realising islands where people can live most safely and comfortably in Japan</p> <p>Basic objective 4: realising islands where children, Goto’s treasures, can grow up healthily and cheerfully</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	The plan clearly states that efforts will be made to promote the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property, as well as the establishment of a visitor reception system for opening it to the public and conducting public relations in an orderly manner, in order to raise awareness of the attractiveness of the Goto Islands and create a ‘world-class island’.
Contact information	<p>Office of the Mayor of Goto City</p> <p>1-1 Fukuecho, Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture 853-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-72-6111</p> <p>Goto City website: http://www3.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/</p>

11. The Nagasaki Prefecture Plan toward Beautiful Landscape Development

Implementation Period	from 2011 through 2015
Implemented by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Prepared by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Target area	Nagasaki Prefecture
Contents	<p>Part 1 Basic issues on development plans for beautiful landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 1 Current situation and issues of the landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic policy</p> <p>Chapter 3 Landscape policies</p> <p>Part 2 Regulation and recommendation based on Landscape Act (Landscape Plan)</p> <p>1 'Landscape Plan Area' to which regulations of Landscape Act shall be applied</p> <p>2 Policy for development of beautiful landscapes</p> <p>3 Regulations on acts for beautiful landscapes</p> <p>4 Policy for designation of Landscape Important Buildings</p> <p>5 Policy for designation of Landscape Important Trees</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out regulations on acts, etc. within Landscape Plan Areas based on the Landscape Act so as to conserve and create landscapes in accordance with the areas' characteristics, and thus enable people to be proud of and attached to their hometown. It also aims at a sound development of the areas' economy and society as well as improvement of living environment.</p> <p>One of the priority policies is projects to develop wide-area landscapes, such as routes among the component parts of the 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki', and reactivation of regional societies from the perspective of culture, tourism, etc. is to be promoted.</p>
Contact information	<p>Urban Planning Division, Public Works Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government;</p> <p>2-13 Edomachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-95-824-1111</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefectural Government Website: http://www.pref.nagasaki.jp/</p>

12. The Kumamoto Prefecture Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Prepared by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Target area	Kumamoto Prefecture
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Landscape plan area</p> <p>Chapter 2 Development of good landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 3 Regulations of acts for development of good landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 4 Regulations of acts concerning outdoor advertisement and installation of structures with an outdoor advertisement</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The policy of this plan is to protect and develop good landscapes that are unique to Kumamoto, and thus create comfortable and charming landscapes rich in natural beauty.</p> <p>Harmony with history is a basic objective of landscape development. Particularly, Amakusa area is tasteful due to its unique farming and fishing villages that are open to a healthy sea. Landscape development is to be promoted benefiting from these distinctive villages and historic assets of Christians there.</p>
Contact information	<p>Department of Civil Engineering of Kumamoto Prefectural Government</p> <p>6-18-1 Suizenji, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture 862-8570</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-96-383-1111</p> <p>Kumamoto Prefecture website: http://www.pref.kumamoto.jp/</p>

13. The Minamishimabara City Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	from 2011 (to be partially revised from 2013)
Implemented by	Minamishimabara City
Prepared by	Minamishimabara City
Target area	Minamishimabara City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Landscape Plan Area</p> <p>Chapter 2 Policies for development of good landscapes in the Landscape Plan Area</p> <p>Chapter 3 Regulations of acts for development of good landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 4 Designation of Landscape Important Buildings and Landscape Important Trees</p> <p>Chapter 5 Necessary matters for the development of good landscapes</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan specifies necessary matters for the landscape development in Minamishimabara City as well as required matters for procedures, etc. under the Landscape Act in an effort to realise the city planning through development of good landscapes in cooperation between the city, the citizens and business operators.</p> <p>The plan sets out a theme ‘Landscape and city planning to sparkle the local residents and visitors taking advantage of the area’s treasure (the nature and the history)’, in order to benefit from the beautiful nature, history and industry of Minamishimabara City, realise the city which the citizens take pride in, and reactivate the city through tourism promotion and increase of visitors.</p> <p>The buffer zone for the component parts of the nominated property has been designated as ‘priority area around the site of Hara Castle and the site of Hinoe Castle’, and its landscape development is to be promoted in a more concentrated manner than other areas.</p>
Contact information	<p>Construction Department of Minamishimabara City</p> <p>1023 Otsu, Minamiarimacho, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-2412 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-50-3381-5067</p> <p>Minamishimabara City website : http://www.city.minamishimabara.lg.jp/</p>

14. The Hirado City Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	from 2011 through 2015
Implemented by	Hirado City
Prepared by	Hirado City
Target area	Landscape plan priority area and general area of Hirado City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Objective of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Summary of landscape characteristics</p> <p>Chapter 3 Setting of Landscape Plan Areas</p> <p>Chapter 4 Policy for development of fine landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 5 Regulations on acts for development of fine landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 6 Policy for designation of Landscape Important Buildings and Landscape Important Trees</p> <p>Chapter 7 Basic policy for outdoor advertisement, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 8 Promotion of Landscape Important Public Facilities and standards for occupation, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 9 Preparation of promotion plan for Landscape Agriculture Promotion Areas</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out basic directions to implement landscape policies as well as rules for community planning from the perspective of landscape, for the purpose of comprehensive development of landscapes in Hirado City on the basis of the Landscape Act.</p> <p>For the promotion toward inscription on the World Heritage List, wide areas including the core zones and the buffer zones of the component parts have been defined as Landscape Development Priority Areas, and policies for landscape development and regulations on acts have been set out there.</p>
Contact information	<p>City Planning Division of Hirado City</p> <p>1508-3 Iwanouecho, Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-5192 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-950-22-4111</p> <p>Hirado City website: http://www.city.hirado.nagasaki.jp/</p>

15. The Amakusa City Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	from 2012
Implemented by	Amakusa City
Prepared by	Amakusa City
Target area	Amakusa City
Contents	<p>I. Premises of the plan</p> <p>II. Characteristics of the landscape and issues in landscape development</p> <p>III. Landscape Plan Area and policies for landscape development</p> <p>IV. Promotion of landscape development and city planning in cooperation</p> <p>V. Regulations of acts for development of good landscapes</p> <p>VI. Landscape Development Priority Area</p> <p>VII. Other matters determined as necessary for landscape development</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan designates the entire city as Landscape Plan Area, and sets out basic objectives and standards for its promotion so as to pass the beautiful landscape and landscape resources in the city down to the future. Measures are to be taken by local residents, business operators and administrative bodies as one whole in order to develop landscapes that are unique to Amakusa. Within the landscape development area in Sakitsu and Imatomi, harmony with the settlement landscape is to be kept, and guidelines have been set out so as to prevent disturbance of views toward Sakitsu Church, Imatomi Shrine, etc.</p>
Contact information	<p>City Planning Division, Construction Department, Amakusa City</p> <p>8-1 Higashihamamachi, Amakusa City, Kumamoto Prefecture 863-8631</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-969-23-1111</p> <p>Amakusa City website: http://www.city.amakusa.kumamoto.jp/</p>

16. The Nagasaki City Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Nagasaki City
Prepared by	Nagasaki City
Target area	Nagasaki City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Philosophy and policy for landscape development of Nagasaki City</p> <p>Chapter 2 Setting of Landscape Plan Areas</p> <p>Chapter 3 Policy for development of fine landscapes</p> <p>Chapter 4 Policy for designation of Landscape Important Buildings</p> <p>Chapter 5 Policy for designation of Landscape Important Trees</p> <p>Chapter 6 Regulations of acts concerned with outdoor advertisement</p> <p>Chapter 7 Promotion of Landscape Important Public Facilities</p> <p>Chapter 8 Basic matters related to preparation of promotion plan for Landscape Agriculture Promotion Areas</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out basic policies for promotion of landscape development in an effort to realise the future vision that is defined in the General Plan.</p> <p>The plan aims at landscape development in distinctive areas in Nagasaki City so as to further enhance the charm of the city's landscape. The surrounding area of the component parts have been designated as Landscape Development Priority Area to signalise the history and culture there, and landscape development are being promoted benefiting from the characteristics of each area.</p>
Contact information	<p>Urban Revitalisation Office, City Planning Department, Construction Bureau, Nagasaki City</p> <p>4-1 Sakuramachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8685 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-95-829-1177</p> <p>Nagasaki City website : http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp/</p>

17. The Sasebo City Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	from 2010
Implemented by	Sasebo City
Prepared by	Sasebo City
Target area	Sasebo City
Contents	<p>< For development of landscapes proper to Sasebo ></p> <p>< Basic policy part ></p> <p>I. Policy for landscape development of Sasebo City</p> <p>II. For realisation of fine landscapes</p> <p>< Landscape plan part ></p> <p>I. Landscape area (concerned with Landscape Act, Article 8, paragraph 2, item (i))</p> <p>II. Policies for development of fine landscapes and regulations of acts</p> <p>III. Conservation and Utilisation of Landscape resource</p> <p>IV. Landscape development of outdoor advertisement</p> <p>V. Landscape development of public facilities</p> <p>VI. Landscape development of agriculture promotion area</p> <p>VII. Landscape development of Natural Parks (concerned with Landscape Act, Article 8, paragraph 2, item (v), (e))</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan is required in the Landscape Act, and conforms to superior plans (such as the Sixth General Plan, and City Master Plan). It sets out general measures for the development of fine landscapes in the city.</p> <p>It sets out a whole picture of landscape management of Sasebo City by bringing legal grounds to the city's landscape policies and by summarising landscape policies in this single plan.</p> <p>Kuroshima Church (one of the component parts of the 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki') and the entire Kuroshima Island (the buffer zone for Kuroshima Church) are selected in the Basic Policy Part of the plan as candidate for Important Landscape Plan Area. As an area which exhibits a representative landscape of the city and plays an important role in the city planning, and also as an area where fine landscapes are needed in particular, landscape standards are defined in accordance with the characteristics of the area so as to develop fine landscapes there.</p>
Contact information	<p>City Improvement Division, Urban Improvement Department, Sasebo City 1-10 Hachimancho, Sasebo City, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-8585 Japan TEL : +81-956-24-1111</p> <p>Sasebo City website: http://www.city.sasebo.nagasaki.jp/</p>

18. The Ojika Town Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	to be revised as necessary
Implemented by	Ojika Town
Prepared by	Ojika Town
Target area	Ojika Town
Contents	<p>Preface The landscape development Ojika Town aims at</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landscape Plan Area 2. Policy for development of fine landscapes and regulations on acts 3. Policy for landscape development in Priority Area 4. Policy for designation of Landscape Important Buildings and Landscape Important Trees 5. Landscape development of outdoor advertisement 6. Landscape development of public facilities 7. Landscape development of agriculture promotion areas 8. Landscape development of the natural parks
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out basic policies, landscape development standards, etc. for a comprehensive and systematic development of landscapes that are unique to Ojika Town, and aims at promotion of a comprehensive and systematic development of landscapes taking advantage of local characteristics in cooperation between local residents, business operators and administrative bodies. Furthermore, this plan has been prepared to coordinate among various laws (the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Act, etc.) and administrative plans such as the General Plan, etc.</p> <p>The entire area of the town, as well as its surrounding sea area up to one kilometer from the shoreline, are designated as Landscape Plan Area. Out of this area, distinctively scenic areas are designated as Priority Area, for which detailed standards have been defined. Nozaki Island, where one of the component parts of the nominated property is located, is included in this priority area, and conservation and promotion of the cultural landscape there as well as development of an excellent landscape are stated in this plan.</p>
Contact information	<p>Construction Division of Ojika Town</p> <p>2376-1 Fuefukigo, Ojika Town, Kitamatsuura District, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-4701 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-56-4185</p> <p>Ojika Town website: http://www.ojika.net/index2.html</p>

19. The Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	from 2009 through 2029
Implemented by	Shinkamigoto Town
Prepared by	Shinkamigoto Town
Target area	Shinkamigoto Town
Contents	<p>Preface: basic matters on the plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summary about Shinkamigoto Town 2. Landscapes in Shinkamigoto Town 3. Basic policy for landscape development 4. Landscape development standards 5. Promotion of Landscape Important Public Facilities 6. Promotion policy of town planning for fine landscapes
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The town's landscape full of nature, history and culture is considered as precious and indispensable resource for the town planning in this plan. The plan clarifies policies to mindfully protect this landscape and promote it benefiting from characteristics of the region.</p> <p>The surrounding area of Kashiragashima Church, which is one of the component parts of the 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki', is designated as Important Landscape Plan Area. With regard to various acts (construction, etc.) that may negatively affect living environment and preservation of natural environment, historic properties (cultural properties, etc.) in the area, the landscape development standards regulate such acts for the purpose of saving the characteristics of the landscape, keeping harmony with the surrounding landscape, and ensuring conservation of the environment and the properties.</p>
Contact information	<p>Construction Division of Shinkamigoto Town</p> <p>1585-1 Aokatago, Shinkamigoto Town, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-4495 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-53-1111</p> <p>Shinkamigoto Town website: http://official.shinkamigoto.net/</p>

20. The Goto City Landscape Plan

Implementation Period	from 2010
Implemented by	Goto City
Prepared by	Goto City
Target area	Goto City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>I. Analysis of landscape characteristics</p> <p>II. Issues in landscape development</p> <p>III. Landscape development policy in Goto City</p> <p>IV. Policies for the 'entire Goto City'</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at promotion of landscape development to carefully protect characteristic nature, history and culture that have been formed over long time in the city, and thus it supports activities toward registration of the nominated property in the World Heritage List.</p> <p>The area of the component parts are designated as 'Cultural Landscape Area (Hisaka Island)' and 'Landscape Development Priority Area (Egami Area)'. This plan clearly states that landscape plans should be prepared for these areas respectively so as to fully protect their landscapes.</p>
Contact information	<p>Construction Division of Goto City</p> <p>1-1 Fukuecho, Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture 853-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-72-6111</p> <p>Goto City website: http://www3.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/</p>

21. The Hisaka Island Landscape Development Plan

Implementation Period	from 2010
Implemented by	Goto City
Prepared by	Goto City
Target area	Hisaka Island Area of Goto City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Direction for landscape and city development in Hisaka Island</p> <p>Chapter 2 Policy for reception of tourists</p> <p>Chapter 3 Future vision of the island</p> <p>Chapter 4 Appendix</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at compatibility between tourism and livelihoods as well as protection of landscapes and daily lives of local people in Hisaka Island (which is selected in 'Goto City Landscape Plan' as model area for community planning benefiting from the landscapes).</p> <p>This plan clarifies not only rules for conservation of landscapes but also policies for protection and utilisation of the value as a World Heritage site or its candidate from the perspective of landscapes (e.g. improvement of roads leading to Former Gorin Church, promotion of maintenance and management of the landscape around the church, guide tours to the church)</p>
Contact information	<p>Construction Division of Goto City</p> <p>1-1 Fukuecho, Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture 853-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-72-6111</p> <p>Goto City website: http://www3.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/</p>

22. The Egami District Landscape Development Plan

Implementation Period	from 2012
Implemented by	Goto City
Prepared by	Goto City
Target area	Egami Area, Naru-machi, Goto City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Direction for city development in Egami area</p> <p>Chapter 2 Proposal of policies for city development in Egami area</p> <p>Chapter 3 Appendix</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at protection of landscapes and local people's daily lives and thereby passing the Outstanding Universal Value of Egami Church on to the future generations in the surrounding area of Egami Church (which is selected in 'Goto City Landscape Plan' as Landscape Development Priority Area).</p> <p>This plan clarifies not only rules for conservation of landscapes but also policies for protection and utilisation of the value as a World Heritage site or its candidate from the perspective of landscapes (e.g. infrastructure improvement for guiding in Egami area and Naru area, promotion of landscape maintenance such as utilisation of vacant houses and weeding).</p>
Contact information	<p>Construction Division of Goto City</p> <p>1-1 Fukuecho, Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture 853-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-72-6111</p> <p>Goto City website: http://www3.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/</p>

23. The Basic Nagasaki Prefecture plan for Tourism Development

Implementation Period	from 2011 through 2015
Implemented by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Prepared by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Target area	Nagasaki Prefecture
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Preparation of a new tourism development basic plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Framework of tourism development 2.Preparation of a new tourism development basic plan <p>Chapter 2 Current situation, issues and future vision of tourism development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.History and change of social situation concerning tourism 2.Environment change and issues concerning tourism in Nagasaki Prefecture 3.Future vision of tourism in Nagasaki Prefecture <p>Chapter 3 Strategic directions of tourism development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Tourism development through participation of all the residents in Nagasaki and fusion of various fields 2.Development of tourist attractions full of charm of foods, history and culture 3.Development of strategy to attract domestic tourists with clear targets 4.Promotion of attraction of foreign visitors from Asia 5.Promotion of wide-area cooperation to network charms of each region <p>Chapter 4 Basic policy of tourism development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Tourism development through participation of all the residents in Nagasaki and fusion of various fields 2.Development of tourist attractions full of charm of foods, history and culture 3.Development of strategy to attract domestic tourists with clear targets 4.Promotion of attraction of foreign visitors from Asia 5.Promotion of wide-area cooperation to network charms of each region <p>Chapter 5 Target of tourism development</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>In this plan, measures to realise the future vision by benefiting from resource and potential of Nagasaki prefecture, foreseeing and flexibly responding to environment change that may affect the tourism, and overcoming the issues.</p> <p>Development of tourist attractions full of charm of foods, history and culture is positioned as one of the strategic directions of tourism development. In this direction, the promotion toward inscription of the 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki' on the World Heritage List, development of human resource (e.g. trainings and skill improvement for sightseeing guides), and promotion of environment and landscape for comfortable sightseeing are to be advanced.</p>
Contact information	<p>Tourism Development Division, Culture, Tourism & Local Products Bureau, Nagasaki Prefectural Government;</p> <p>2-13 Edomachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-95-824-1111</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefectural Government Website: http://www.pref.nagasaki.jp/</p>

24. The Kumamoto Prefecture Plan for Tourism Promotion ‘Welcome Kumamoto’

Implementation Period	from 2012 through 2015
Implemented by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Prepared by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Target area	Kumamoto Prefecture
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Current situation and issues of tourism</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic policy for the plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Specific contents of the plan</p> <p> Strategy I development of Kumamoto as a graceful tourist attraction</p> <p> Strategy II promotion of domestic tourists</p> <p> Strategy III promotion of overseas tourists</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out a basic objective, ‘an impressive tourist spot, Kumamoto’, so as to promote development of tourist attractions in which visitors can experience the historic heritage, magnificent nature, hospitality, culture and tradition of Kumamoto.</p> <p>As specific measures, wide-area tourism promotions in close cooperation with every prefecture in Kyushu, as well as utilisation of tourist attractions that are full of charm (e.g. traditional events that have been passed on in daily lives, the natural environment in harmony with lives in farming village, the mountains and fishing village) are to be accelerated.</p>
Contact information	<p>Department of Commerce, Industry, Tourism and Labour of Kumamoto Prefectural Government</p> <p>6-18-1 Suizenji, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture 862-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-96-383-1111</p> <p>Kumamoto Prefecture website: http://www.pref.kumamoto.jp/</p>

25. The Minamishimabara City Plan for Development of Tourist Sites

Implementation Period	from 2012 through 2015
Implemented by	Minamishimabara City Tourism Development and Promotion Council
Prepared by	Minamishimabara City
Target area	Minamishimabara City
Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Basic matters 2 Current situation and issues 3 Contents of policies 4 Promotion system for the plan 5 Objectives 6 Project plans <p>【Section 1】 Promotion of warm hearts (hospitality by all the citizens)</p> <p>【Section 2】 Promotion of experience-type tourism full of impressive meetings (hospitality with impressive experience)</p> <p>【Section 3】 Utilisation of the history and culture toward the inscription in the World Heritage List (hospitality with history and culture)</p> <p>【Section 4】 'Minamishimabara Yaccha Umaka'food and torism promotion projects (hospitality with specialty food)</p> <p>【Section 5】 Reception of foreign visitors(hospitality with Japanese spirit)</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan is an plan to implement tourism promotion policies in a comprehensive and systematic manner, and sets out a tourism promotion theme 'tourism development in Minamishimabara benefiting from the people, nature and history.'The plan states that various tourism promotion policies are to be implemented by connecting a key word in this plan 'hospitality'with elements such people, nature, history, culture and food.</p> <p>The nominated property, etc. are recognised in the plan as important elements in the tourism promotion. Guide system and museums, etc. are to be promoted effectively in an effort to transmit their Outstanding Universal Value and the historic significance, and receive visitors in an appropriate manner.</p>
Contact information	<p>Planning and Development Department of Minamishimabara City</p> <p>96-2 Satobo, Nishiariecho, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki Prefecture</p> <p>859-2211 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-50-3381-5030</p> <p>Minamishimabara City website : http://www.city.minamishimabara.lg.jp/</p>

26. The Hirado City Guidelines for Tourism Promotion

Implementation Period	revised every year
Implemented by	Hirado City
Prepared by	Hirado City
Target area	Hirado City
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current situation and issues of tourism in Hirado - Concept and guideline for tourism promotion - Domestic tourism - Tourism from overseas - Foods, local products and tourism - Mid term and long term strategy
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan is a guideline for tourism for the purpose of flexibly responding to the social changes. This plan states the importance of natural landscapes and historic landscapes from the perspective of 'development of landscapes characteristic to Hirado' in the mid term and long term strategy. Promotion is to be carried out for the environment and landscapes that are related to the nominated property 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki'.</p>
Contact information	<p>Tourism Division of Hirado City 1508-3 Iwanouecho, Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-5192 Japan TEL: +81-950-22-4111 Hirado City website: http://www.city.hirado.nagasaki.jp/</p>

27. The Amakusa City Action Plan for Tourism Promotion

Implementation Period	from 2012 through 2014
Implemented by	Amakusa City
Prepared by	Amakusa City
Target area	Amakusa City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Environment surrounding tourism</p> <p>Chapter 3 Issues of tourism</p> <p>Chapter 4 Implementation of basic policies</p> <p>Chapter 5 Priority projects</p> <p>Chapter 6 Implementation of policies for each region</p> <p>Chapter 7 Promotion plan for tourist facilities</p> <p>Chapter 8 Promotion system for the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out basic policies for implementation of concrete projects to realise one of the pillars of the Basic Plan for the Second Half, 'development of charming tourist attractions'. It specifies the prioritised measures to be taken in the coming three years (from 2012 through 2016). Although there are individual tourist elements in the city, mutual connection among them are not sufficient. The plan clearly states that tourism development taking advantage of food, history and culture of the city, trainings for tourist guides, and tourist facilities, etc. are to be promoted.</p>
Contact information	<p>Tourism Promotion Division, Economy Department, Amakusa City</p> <p>8-1 Higashihamamachi, Amakusa City, Kumamoto Prefecture 863-8631</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-969-23-1111</p> <p>Amakusa City website: http://www.city.amakusa.kumamoto.jp/</p>

28. The Basic Sasebo City Plan for Tourism Promotion

Implementation Period	from 2007 through 2016
Implemented by	Sasebo City
Prepared by	Sasebo City
Target area	Sasebo City
Contents	<p>Introduction Significance and role of tourism in Sasebo City</p> <p>Chapter 1 Current situation and issues of tourism in Sasebo City</p> <p>Chapter 2 Future vision and objective of tourism in Sasebo City</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic Strategy of tourism development of Sasebo City</p> <p>Chapter 4 For implementation of the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan defines tourism as a prioritised policy of the city so as to link it effectively with other policies. It sets out a unified tourism strategy toward revitalisation of local communities so that it can be a milestone for every citizen to achieve a shared goal. Furthermore, the plan states that preservation and management of local communities' various resources are to be realised through utilisation of them and reactivation of local communities.</p> <p>The plan specifies 'city planning for sustainable tourism and exchange in consideration of environment' as one of the basic policies in its Chapter 2. Due attention is to be paid to Kuroshima Church (one of the component parts) and the cultural landscape of Kuroshima Island.</p>
Contact information	<p>Tourism and Local Products Promotion Bureau of Sasebo City</p> <p>1-10 Hachimancho, Sasebo City, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-8585 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-956-24-1111</p> <p>Sasebo City website: http://www.city.sasebo.nagasaki.jp/</p>

29. The Sasebo and Ojika Plan for Development of ‘Sea Breeze Country’ Sightseeing Area

Implementation Period	from 2013 through 2017
Implemented by	Sasebo Tourism and Convention Association
Prepared by	‘Land of Sea winds’ Sasebo and Ojika Sightseeing Area Promotion Council
Target area	Sasebo City, Ojika Town, and the surrounding sea area
Contents	<p>1 Basic matters</p> <p>2 Basic policy for reception of visitors and their stay through promotion of the sightseeing area</p> <p>3 Outline of the sightseeing area promotion project</p> <p>4 Reference concerning the council, etc.</p> <p>5 Other matters determined to be necessary by municipalities</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan has been prepared to collect information (e.g. the trend, needs of visitors), analyse the effect of conditions both inside and outside of the town, evaluate the objectives and progress every year, review for perfection, and update the plan as necessary, in accordance with its implementation plan (from 2013 through 2017) through designation of promotion area for visitors’ stay and implementation of sightseeing area promotion projects under the concept ‘land of sea winds and island in which god dwells’.</p> <p>In Nozaki Island, in which the component part of the nominated property is located, and Ojika Island, measures (e.g. Ojika Sightseeing One-stop centre, and experience-type programs (including stay in a farmer’s house) benefiting from tourist attractions of the island) are to be taken.</p>
Contact information	<p>General Affairs Division of Ojika Town</p> <p>2376-1 Fuefukigo, Ojika Town, Kitamatsuura District, Nagasaki Prefecture</p> <p>857-4701 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-56-4185</p> <p>Ojika Town website: http://www.ojika.net/index2.html</p>

30. The Shinkamigoto Town Vision for Tourism Promotion

Implementation Period	from 2007
Implemented by	Shinkamigoto Town
Prepared by	Shinkamigoto Town
Target area	Shinkamigoto Town
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Current situation of tourism in Shinkamigoto town</p> <p>Chapter 2 Issues concerning tourism development</p> <p>Chapter 3 Vision for tourism development</p> <p>Chapter 4 Measures to realise the vision</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out specific directions, policies for individual projects, and action plans to realise them, so that each of the tourism development policies in the General Plan should be realised in cooperation among administrative bodies, project implementing bodies and the local residents as a whole.</p> <p>‘The Kamigoto Islands, where you can meet tomorrow’s World Heritage site.’ has been set out as the theme and concept of the town’s tourism development. Under this concept, the plan clearly states that development of tourist attractions (such as church tours to which the value as a candidate for World Heritage Site is further added) and preservation of the churches and their surrounding landscape toward the inscription on the World Heritage List are to be reinforced.</p>
Contact information	<p>Tourism and Local Products Division of Shinkamigoto Town</p> <p>578-24 Arikawago, Shinkamigoto Town, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-4211 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-959-42-3851</p> <p>Shinkamigoto Town website: http://official.shinkamigoto.net/</p>

31. The Nagasaki Prefecture Plan for Remote Islands Development

Implementation Period	from 2013 through 2024
Implemented by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Prepared by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Target area	Nagasaki Prefecture
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Basic policy for remote islands development</p> <p>Chapter 2 Measures to be implemented in individual areas</p> <p>Chapter 3 Development plan for individual regions</p> <p>Chapter 4 Current situation of remote islands (references)</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan, based on Article 4 of the Remote Islands Development Act, clearly sets out future direction for development of remote islands and measures to be implemented in Remote Islands Development Measures Implementation Areas in Nagasaki Prefecture. In order to combat the decrease and aging of population in remote islands, the plan set as basic philosophy ‘Remote islands are Japan’s treasure, and their development for future’.</p> <p>This plan covers the Goto Islands area and the Hirado Islands area (including Kuroshima Island and Nozaki Island), on which some of the component parts of the nominated property, ‘Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki’, are located.</p> <p>The measures to promote education and culture include efforts to realise the inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List and conserve it as a whole through supporting the protection of cultural properties by their owners and maintenance of landscapes by local residents. The plan seeks to increase in visitor numbers and other regional development utilising the appealing effect of the World Heritage site or its candidate.</p> <p>In the areas of the Goto Islands and Hirado Islands, activities are being carried out toward the World Heritage status of the nominated property and enhancement of pilgrimage tour. Active support for these activities and improvement of transportation network are included in the measures to increase visitor numbers and promote tourism.</p>
Contact information	<p>Regional Development Promotion Division, Planning and Development Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government;</p> <p>2-13 Edomachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-95-824-1111</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefectural Government Website: http://www.pref.nagasaki.jp/</p>

32. The Peninsula Promotion Plan for Uto and Amakusa Area

Implementation Period	from 2005 through 2014
Implemented by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Prepared by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Target area	Uto City, Uki City, Amakusa City, Reihoku Town in Amakusa District
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Basic Policy</p> <p>Chapter 2 Promotion Plan</p> <p>I. Development of infrastructure for safe and comfortable life, and promotion of industry</p> <p>II. Promotion of industry benefiting from local resources</p> <p>III. Development of local society in which local people can live in safety</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at development of the region in which people can live in safety and reassurance through measures taking advantage of the region's charm, based on universal designs and partnership.</p> <p>Foreign cultures, including the Christian culture, have affected this region, and many of relevant historic sites and materials have been passed down till today.</p> <p>Promotion of industry benefiting from local resources is set out as a prioritised policy, and the region's unique culture such as the history of Christians is to be promoted as an important element in this policy.</p>
Contact information	<p>Department of Planning and Development of Kumamoto Prefectural Government</p> <p>6-18-1 Suizenji, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture 862-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-96-383-1111</p> <p>Kumamoto Prefecture website: http://www.pref.kumamoto.jp/</p>

33. The Minamishimabara City Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas

Implementation Period	from 2010 through 2015
Implemented by	Minamishimabara City
Prepared by	Minamishimabara City
Target area	Minamishimabara City
Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Basic matters 2 Industry promotion 3 Improvement of traffic and communication system, and enhancement of information system and local interaction 4 Improvement of living environment 5 Enhancement of health and social welfare for senior citizens, etc. 6 Ensuring of medical system 7 Promotion of education 8 Enhancement, etc. of local interaction 9 Improvements of settlements 10 Other matters concerned with self-sufficiency promotion of the area
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan has been prepared for the purpose of enhancement of social welfare, increase of employment, and narrowing the disparity among regions by implementing comprehensive and systematic measures taking advantage of the unique industry, history and culture as well as the beautiful natural environment in the city which has population on a significant decrease and thus is designated as an underpopulated area in the Act on Special Measures for Promotion for Independence for Underpopulated Areas.</p> <p>In the plan, the site of Hara Castle and the site of Hinoe Castle, both of which are component parts of the nominated property 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki', are to be preserved as historic properties for the future generations, and to be presented to inside and outside of Japan as representative images of the city. These measures are expected to enhance the publicity of the city and lead to promotion of the tourism and industry through increase of visitors.</p>
Contact information	<p>Planning and Development Department of Minamishimabara City 96-2 Satobo, Nishiariecho, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-2211 Japan TEL: +81-50-3381-5030 Minamishimabara City website : http://www.city.minamishimabara.lg.jp/</p>

34. The Hirado Plan for Agriculture Promotion and Regional Development

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Hirado City
Prepared by	Hirado City
Target area	The other areas than City Planning Zones are specified as Agricultural Promotion Area. Out of such areas, Farming Land Zones are specified mainly for groups of excellent farming lands
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Farming land Utilisation plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Improvement and development plan for agriculture production infrastructure</p> <p>Chapter 3 Conservation plan for farming lands, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 4 Promotion plan for scale extension of agricultural management, and effective and comprehensive Utilisation of farming lands, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 5 Promotion plan of modernisation facilities for agriculture</p> <p>Chapter 6 Promotion plan for facilities to develop and secure human resource for agriculture</p> <p>Chapter 7 Promotion plan for stable works of farmers</p> <p>Chapter 8 Promotion plan of facilities for daily life environment</p> <p>Chapter 9 Appendix</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	This plan clarifies zones in which agriculture shall be promoted, for the purpose of comprehensive and systematic promotion of effective utilisation of farming lands and modernisation of agriculture there.
Contact information	<p>Agriculture and Forestry Division of Hirado City</p> <p>1508-3 Iwanouecho, Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-5192 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-950-22-4111</p> <p>Hirado City website: http://www.city.hirado.nagasaki.jp/</p>

35. Amakusa City Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas

Implementation Period	from 2010 through 2016
Implemented by	Amakusa City
Prepared by	Amakusa City
Target area	Amakusa City
Contents	<p>1 Basic matters</p> <p>2 Promotion of industry</p> <p>3 Promotion of traffic network, information technology, and exchange between the regions</p> <p>4 Promotion of living environment</p> <p>5 Promotion of health service and social welfare for senior citizens, etc.</p> <p>6 Securing health service</p> <p>7 Promotion of education</p> <p>8 Promotion of regional cultures, etc.</p> <p>9 Promotion of the settlements</p> <p>10 Other matters determined to be necessary for self-sufficiency promotion</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at promotion of independence against the depopulation due to population drain from the city. It sets out prioritised measures of the city (interactions of people, exchange of goods and information with other regions, etc.) to be taken in the coming seven years (from 2010 through 2016) toward the three future visions of the city.</p> <p>In particular, the plan clearly states that consideration is to be given to provide tourist information, develop tourist attractions, promote tourist facilities and training for guides, and increase the number of visitors and resident population.</p>
Contact information	<p>Planning Division, Planning Department, Amakusa City</p> <p>8-1 Higashihamamachi, Amakusa City, Kumamoto Prefecture 863-8631</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-969-23-1111</p> <p>Amakusa City website: http://www.city.amakusa.kumamoto.jp/</p>

36. The Ojika Town Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas

Implementation Period	from 2012 through 2015
Implemented by	Ojika Town
Prepared by	Ojika Town
Target area	Ojika Town
Contents	<p>1 . Project plan (from 2010 to 2015)</p> <p>2 . Project plan for each year</p> <p>Estimated project plan for 2010</p> <p>Estimated project plan for 2011</p> <p>Estimated project plan for 2012</p> <p>Estimated project plan for 2013</p> <p>Estimated project plan for 2014</p> <p>Estimated project plan for 2015</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan focuses on the potential charm of the town (such as rich natural environment, history and culture), and takes advantage of them for promotion of the social environment where local residents live a healthy and comfortable life and which appears attractive to visitors. Furthermore, through this promotion, the plan aims at increase of visitors, reactivation of agriculture, fishery and other industries so as to increase employment in the area, and enhancement of the town's charm.</p> <p>The plan consists of mainly eight sections of independence policies. In the seventh section 'promotion of the local culture, etc.', the plan sets out preservation and utilisation of the Important Cultural Landscape, and preservation of the natural landscape and the stone walls around Former Nokubi Church, etc. is to be promoted. Furthermore, the plans state that efforts are to be made to raise awareness of protection for the nature.</p>
Contact information	<p>General Affairs Division of Ojika Town</p> <p>2376-1 Fuefukigo, Ojika Town, Kitamatsuura District, Nagasaki Prefecture</p> <p>857-4701 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-56-4185</p> <p>Ojika Town website: http://www.ojika.net/index2.html</p>

37. The Shinkamigoto Town Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas

Implementation Period	from 2010 through 2016
Implemented by	Shinkamigoto Town
Prepared by	Shinkamigoto Town
Target area	Shinkamigoto Town
Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic matters 2. Promotion of industries 3. Promotion of traffic network, information technology, and exchange between the regions 4. Promotion of living environment 5. Promotion of health service and social welfare for senior citizens, etc. 6. Securing health service 7. Promotion of education 8. Promotion of regional cultures, etc. 9. Promotion of the settlements
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out basic directions and project implementation plans for independence promotion in underpopulated areas, in such fields as industries, living environment, public health, social welfare, health service, and the regional cultures.</p> <p>There is a growing tendency to promote inscription of the 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki' on the World Heritage List, and measures are to be taken in cooperation with the local residents to preserve and pass on the region's tradition and culture that enrich the home town. The plan clarifies measures for tourism development under a slogan 'the Kamigoto Islands, where you can meet tomorrow's World Heritage site.'</p>
Contact information	<p>General Policy Division of Shinkamigoto Town</p> <p>1585-1 Aokatago, Shinkamigoto Town, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-4495 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-959-53-1111</p> <p>Shinkamigoto Town website: http://official.shinkamigoto.net/</p>

38. The Goto City Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas

Implementation Period	from 2010 through 2015
Implemented by	Goto City
Prepared by	Goto City
Target area	Goto City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Basic matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Promotion of industries</p> <p>Chapter 3 Improvement of traffic and communication system, and enhancement of information system and local interaction</p> <p>Chapter 4 Improvement of living environment</p> <p>Chapter 5 Enhancement of health and social welfare for senior citizens, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 6 Ensuring of medical system</p> <p>Chapter 7 Promotion of education</p> <p>Chapter 8 Promotion of local culture, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 9 Improvements of settlements</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan clarifies measures to be taken from 2010 to 2015 in light of the city's future vision 'an ocean city that creates richness in the islands'.</p> <p>'Promotion of local culture' is one of the policies stated in this plan. As concrete measures, it clearly states activities toward inscription on the World Heritage List and improvement of facilities should be promoted.</p>
Contact information	<p>Office of the Mayor of Goto City</p> <p>1-1 Fukuecho, Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture 853-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-72-6111</p> <p>Goto City website: http://www3.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/</p>

39. The Nagasaki Prefecture Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Prepared by	Nagasaki Prefecture
Target area	Nagasaki Prefecture
Contents	<p>Basic Plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Active volcano, Mt. Unzen, disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rule</p> <p>Chapter 2 Earthquake disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Earthquake emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Earthquake disaster recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan clarifies measures for disaster prevention, emergency response and disaster recovery as well as responsibility of relevant organisations in order to protect the life, bodies, and properties of residents from disasters such as typhoons, heavy rain, and land slides.</p> <p>As measures to protect cultural properties from these disasters, the plan states that promotion of prevention facilities (e.g. fire extinguish systems, alarm systems) and instruction of preventive measures (e.g. promotion of management systems, designation of fire prohibition areas) are to be advanced.</p> <p>The section of earthquake describes matters concerning earthquake damage prevention measures, emergency responses to earthquakes, and recovery measures which are to be implemented by the disaster prevention organisation such as Nagasaki Prefectures and relevant municipalities for the purpose of protecting the prefectural land and the life, bodies, and properties of residents.</p>
Contact information	<p>Crisis Management Division, Nagasaki Prefectural Government</p> <p>2-13 Edomachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-8570 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-95-824-1111</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefectural Government Website: http://www.pref.nagasaki.jp/</p>

40. The Kumamoto Prefecture Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Prepared by	Kumamoto Prefecture
Target area	Kumamoto Prefecture
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Particular disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Outline of affairs that organisations concerned with disaster prevention and companies have to deal with</p> <p>Chapter 3 Establishment of disaster prevention organisation</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 6 Voluntary defensive plans of companies</p> <p>Atomic disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 System for disaster prevention activities</p> <p>Chapter 3 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Disaster recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at establishment of necessary systems in cooperation between the prefecture, other municipalities, and organisations concerned with disaster prevention, implementation of disaster prevention affairs in a comprehensive and systematic manner, and thereby protection of the life, bodies, and properties of residents as well as the prefectural land from disasters.</p> <p>As measures to protect cultural properties from disasters, the plan states that promotion of lecture courses to disseminate ideas about disaster prevention, fire management system, prevention facilities (e.g. fire extinguish systems, alarm systems) and appropriate record keeping shall be advanced.</p>
Contact information	<p>Office of the Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture</p> <p>6-18-1 Suizenji, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture 862-8570</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-96-383-1111</p> <p>Kumamoto Prefecture website: http://www.pref.kumamoto.jp/</p>

41. The Minamishimabara City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	from 2007 (to be revised as necessary)
Implemented by	Minamishimabara City
Prepared by	Minamishimabara City
Target area	Minamishimabara City
Contents	<p>Part 1 Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Current situation of Minamishimabara City</p> <p>Chapter 3 Outline of responsibility and responsible affairs of the organisations concerned with disaster prevention</p> <p>Chapter 4 Revision of this plan</p> <p>Part 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Part 3 Emergency response plan (against floods and storms)</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency response plan (against earthquakes)</p> <p>Part 5 Emergency response plan (against other disasters)</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan specifies basic matters that should be dealt with by the city, public organisations in the city, and managers of important facilities, etc. for the purpose of regional disaster prevention of the city. It clarifies the responsibility of the citizens, and sets out basic matters that are necessary for disaster prevention, emergency response, and recovery from disaster. The plan has been prepared to promote necessary measures in a comprehensive and systematic manner, achieve these purposes, and thereby protect the life, bodies, and properties of residents from disasters, minimize damage, and ensure social order and welfare.</p> <p>As measures to protect cultural properties, including the component parts of the nominated property, from these disasters, the plan states that promotion of prevention facilities (e.g. fire extinguish systems, alarm systems) and instruction of preventive measures (e.g. promotion of management systems, designation of fire prohibition areas) are to be advanced.</p>
Contact information	<p>General Affairs Department of Minamishimabara City</p> <p>96-2 Satobo, Nishiariecho, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki Prefecture</p> <p>859-2211 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-50-3381-5020</p> <p>Minamishimabara City website : http://www.city.minamishimabara.lg.jp/</p>

42. The Hirado City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Hirado City
Prepared by	Hirado City
Target area	Hirado City
Contents	<p>Part 1 General rule</p> <p>Part 2 Basic Plan</p> <p> Chapter 1 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p> Chapter 2 Emergency response plan</p> <p> Chapter 3 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Part 3 Earthquake</p> <p> Chapter 1 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p> Chapter 2 Emergency response plan</p> <p> Chapter 3 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Part 4 Tsunami</p> <p> Chapter 1 Tsunami damage forecast, etc.</p> <p> Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p> Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p> Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Part 5 Accidents</p> <p>Part 6 Reference</p> <p>Part 7 Formats</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at protection of life, bodies, and properties of residents as well as the city land through implementation of disaster prevention measures, emergency response measures, etc. in cooperation between the city, relevant organisations and citizens.</p> <p>As measures to protect cultural properties from disasters, the plan states that conservation inspections should be implemented on a regular basis, and instructions should be given for owners of the properties to ensure disaster prevention measures.</p>
Contact information	<p>General Affairs Division of Hirado City</p> <p>1508-3 Iwanouecho, Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture 859-5192 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-950-22-4111</p> <p>Hirado City website: http://www.city.hirado.nagasaki.jp/</p>

43. The Amakusa City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	to be revised as necessary
Implemented by	Amakusa City
Prepared by	Amakusa City
Target area	Amakusa City
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake and Tsunami</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Amakusa City Flood Prevention Plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Organisation</p> <p>Chapter 3 Important areas, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 4 Forecast, alert, etc., observation and transmission</p> <p>Chapter 5 Flood alert</p> <p>Chapter 6 Prevention activities</p> <p>Chapter 7 Storage and arrangement of prevention materials against floods</p> <p>Chapter 8 Signs and signals</p> <p>Chapter 9 Imposition of expenses and public expense</p> <p>Chapter 10 Reporting</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan aims at protection of life, bodies, and properties of citizens through establishment of a necessary system, and a comprehensive and systematic implementation of disaster prevention measures in cooperation with the prefecture, the neighbouring municipalities, and relevant organisations. As measures to protect cultural properties from disasters, the plan clearly sets out guidelines so that fire extinguish facility and alarm system should be installed, and that instructions of preventive measures shall be given to owners of the properties.</p>
Contact information	<p>Disaster Prevention and Risk Management Division, General Affairs Department, Amakusa City</p> <p>8-1 Higashihamamachi, Amakusa City, Kumamoto Prefecture 863-8631 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-969-23-1111</p> <p>Amakusa City website: http://www.city.amakusa.kumamoto.jp/</p>

44. The Nagasaki City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Nagasaki City
Prepared by	Nagasaki City Disaster Prevention Council
Target area	Nagasaki City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan has been prepared under the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, Article 42 in order to promote and ensure comprehensive and systematic disaster prevention in the region of Nagasaki City, and thereby protect the life, bodies, and properties of residents from disasters such as typhoons, heavy rain, earthquakes and big fire.</p>
Contact information	<p>Disaster/Crisis Management Office of Nagasaki City</p> <p>3-1 Kozenmachi, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture 850-0032 Japan</p> <p>TEL : +81-95-822-0480</p> <p>Nagasaki City website : http://www.city.nagasaki.lg.jp</p>

45. The Sasebo City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Sasebo City
Prepared by	Sasebo City
Target area	Sasebo City
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective of the plan 2. Current situation of the city <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods 2. Earthquake 3. Other disasters 4. Promotion of machinery and materials 5. Transmission of meteorological forecast 6. Training 7. Development of voluntary disaster prevention organisations 8. Provision of disaster prevention knowledge 9. Vulnerable people in emergency 10. Tourists 11. Volunteers <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General disasters (storms, etc.) 2. Earthquake <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster recovery plan 2. Financing plan related with disasters
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan clarifies measures of the city for disaster prevention, reduction of disasters, and disaster recovery.</p> <p>As fire prevention measures, the plan states that admonishment on installation, maintenance, regular inspection and reporting of facilities that are required by law (including fire extinguish systems, alarm systems, evacuation facilities, etc.) should be reinforced. It also states that voluntary activities of local people play a major role in disaster prevention and initial preventive actions. Voluntary disaster prevention groups have already been organised in entire Kuroshima Island, which includes Kuroshima Church (one of the component parts) and is selected as Important Cultural Landscape 'Cultural Landscape in Kuroshima Island'.</p>
Contact information	<p>Disaster Prevention and Risk Management Department of Sasebo City 9-2 Hirasemachi, Sasebo City, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-0056 Japan TEL: +81-956-23-9258 Sasebo City website: http://www.city.sasebo.nagasaki.jp/</p>

46. The Ojika Town Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	to be revised as necessary
Implemented by	Ojika Town
Prepared by	Ojika Town
Target area	Ojika Town
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out the matters below concerning the regional disaster prevention in Ojika Town, under the Article 42 of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, in an effort to promote and ensure disaster prevention in a comprehensive and systematic manner.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. matters such as geography in Ojika Town, records on disasters and their characteristics, outline of affairs to be dealt with by the town, public organisations, and the managers of important public facilities 2. matters such as researches of areas that are dangerous in case of disasters, promotion of disaster prevention facilities and materials, disaster prevention education and drills, promotion of disaster prevention organisation, and preparation of disaster prevention plan 3. matters such as organisations for disaster prevention and their deployment, transmission of weather alert, etc., gathering of disaster prevention information, etc., evacuation, disaster prevention plans (for floods, fire, etc.), supply of food, medical service, etc., emergency response plans (including rescue, emergency aid plan, and other plans to prevent the progress of disasters) 4. disaster recovery plan
Contact information	<p>General Affairs Division of Ojika Town</p> <p>2376-1 Fuefukigo, Ojika Town, Kitamatsuura District, Nagasaki Prefecture</p> <p>857-4701 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-56-4185</p> <p>Ojika Town website: http://www.ojika.net/index2.html</p>

47. The Shinkamigoto Town Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Shinkamigoto Town
Prepared by	Shinkamigoto Town
Target area	Shinkamigoto Town
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Protection of seashores from drifting oil</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Earthquake disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Earthquake emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Earthquake disaster recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan clarifies measures for disaster prevention, emergency response and disaster recovery as well as responsibility of relevant organisations in order to protect the life, bodies, and properties of residents in the town from disasters.</p> <p>It also clarifies specific measures, such as education and trainings to prevent disasters, dissemination of knowledge on disaster prevention, promotion of facilities and projects for disaster prevention, and implementation of other disaster prevention plans. It also clarifies needs for preparation of organisations, deployment and transportation plans for disaster prevention as well as their quick and smooth implementation, in case of disasters or their threat, for the purpose of preventing disasters and their spread by emergency response, etc.</p>
Contact information	<p>Fire and Disaster Prevention Office, General Affairs Department, Shinkamigoto Town</p> <p>902-1 Nanamego, Shinkamigoto Town, Nagasaki Prefecture 857-4214 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-43-0147</p> <p>Shinkamigoto Town website: http://official.shinkamigoto.net/</p>

48. The Goto City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed.
Implemented by	Goto City
Prepared by	Goto City
Target area	Goto City
Contents	<p>I Basic Plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>II Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 2 Earthquake disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Earthquake emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Earthquake disaster recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan sets out necessary matters concerning disaster prevention in Goto City (e.g. affairs that should be dealt with by managers of important facilities in terms of disaster prevention, guidelines for these affairs, disaster prevention plan such as researches, investigation, education and trainings, emergency response plan, disaster recovery plan) under the Article 42 of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, in an effort to promote and ensure disaster prevention in a comprehensive and systematic manner.</p> <p>This plan also aims at protection of the life, bodies, and properties of citizens from earthquakes through implementation of the disaster prevention plan, the emergency response plan and the disaster recovery plan.</p>
Contact information	<p>Fire-defence Headquarter of Goto City</p> <p>1-1 Fukuecho, Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture 853-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-959-72-6111</p> <p>Goto City website: http://www3.city.goto.nagasaki.jp/</p>

Cross-Policy Project on World Cultural Heritage

- Imbuing cultural sites with life by delivering their value to people in Japan and the world over -

Underlying assumptions

1. Present state and trends of the times

- Nagasaki Prefecture plays host to some of the 'Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining' (UNESCO World Heritage Site) and 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region', which is a UNESCO World Heritage site candidate (target year of inscription: 2018)
- Inscription of another UNESCO World Heritage site in the prefecture will attract greater domestic and international attention. A greater number of visitors should generate an economic ripple that will spread from tourism into other sectors.
- 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region', in particular, are scattered throughout the prefecture's islands and peninsulas, which are being depopulated, and thus offer significant opportunities to stimulate the regional economy.

2. Future vision

- By properly publicising and communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of UNESCO World Heritage sites to people in Japan and the world over, we will provide them with the opportunity to have contact with people living in the local areas of the component sites and their lifestyles.
- In so doing, we will solidify the foundations of the local communities that preserve and maintain the UNESCO World Heritage sites, with a view toward permanently maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of those sites.
- By developing a story that connects the history and irresistible appeal of the UNESCO World Heritage (candidate) sites, which are interspersed throughout multiple areas, with those of other tourism resources, we will prompt tourists to take circular tours across a wide area and/or staying tours within the prefecture, while at the same time developing quality tourism infrastructure, thereby revitalising the entire prefecture.

Numerical goals

- Visitors' understanding of the value of the sites: 90% (in FY 2020)
- Amount of consumption by tourists (total consumption by overnight guests): JPY254.5 billion (in FY 2020)

3. Issues to be addressed

- Promotion of measures to accommodate visitors in an orderly and open manner while at the same time preserving the components of the World Heritage sites
- Enhancement of site recognition and understanding of sites' historical/cultural value at home and abroad
- Improvement of lodging facilities and eating establishments and development of tourism infrastructure facilities, including amenities such as parking lots and restrooms, signage, and signposts
- Improvement of convenience of the public transportation system, etc.
- Creation of theme- and story-oriented travel products, transmission of information, and attraction of tourists from both within Japan and abroad
- Development of souvenirs, etc. and enhancement of existing brands of production centres
- Stable and steady establishment and expansion of the effects of UNESCO World Heritage site inscriptions

Directions of the Project

(1) Measures to accommodate tourists at churches, etc.

We will create a system for orderly opening of religious institutions by making visiting manners known to tourists and expanding the scope of the prior notice system.

Main initiatives

- We will make good tourism manners further known by improving our website and holding informational meetings on tourism, etc., while at the same time reinforcing the organisational setup of the 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki Information Centre'.
- We will improve tourist preparedness by stationing a church keeper in each of major churches and co-operating with local tour guides, etc.
- We will control the number of visitors to churches through the prior notice system in order to protect the components of the 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region' and other religious sites.
- We will consider how we should go about establishing a source of revenue to protect components of the 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region'.

(2) Measures to create attractions by leveraging historical/cultural value

We will share stories about the history of the two World Heritage sites (one of which is a candidate) so that people will talk about them, and we will communicate related information.

Main initiatives

- We will promote cooperation among local museums to communicate the sites' historical value domesti-

cally and internationally, while at the same time seeking cooperation from other museums both in Japan and abroad.

- We will develop a function for scientific research, communication, and fostering of awareness (World Heritage Centre [tentative name]) with a view toward deepening, delivering, and preserving for future generations the value of 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region'.
- We will strive to have associated properties in other cities and towns in Nagasaki Prefecture registered in the 'Cultural Sites Related to the Christian History in the Nagasaki Region' network and upgrade the *Orasho-kokorotabi* website.

(3) Development of tourism infrastructure facilities (including those for foreign tourists)

We will upgrade lodging and commercial facilities, expand parking lots, restrooms, signage, Wi-Fi networks, etc., and develop infrastructure facilities for foreign tourists.

Main initiatives

- We will upgrade lodging facilities and eating establishments that will be necessary to serve the increasing number of tourists.
- We will support the relevant municipalities in their development of tourist centres, parking lots, restrooms, etc. at each component of 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region'.
- We will develop on-site tourism infrastructure facilities by supporting establishment of information boards, etc. in four languages and developing/expanding Wi-Fi networks, as well as offering training for pilgrimage guides.
- We will publish multilingual brochures, train licensed guide interpreters, and enhance hospitality at public transportation system stations/stops and lodging, eating, and other facilities for foreign tourists.

(4) Intermodal passenger transport

We will enhance convenience of public transportation systems and build an intermodal passenger transport system in conjunction with optional tours.

Main initiatives

- We will enhance convenience of public transportation systems by coordinating timetables, facilitating connections, and creating multilingual signposts.
- In areas where convenience is not ensured by public transportation systems alone, we will develop travel products that combine circular tours and intermodal passenger transport using taxis and chartered boats and promote such products.

(5) Measures to attract tourists

We will attract tourists from within Japan and abroad by appealing to those from other parts of the country

through theme- and story-oriented travel products and attracting those from overseas through pilgrimage tours, etc.

Main initiatives

- We will attract more domestic tourists as we enhance the appeal of our travel products by developing/streamlining optional tours and promoting wide-area circular tours and staying tours and communicate stories on the two UNESCO World Heritage sites (one of which is a candidate) via the 'Nagasaki Destination Campaign'* and other means.

- We will continue to attract pilgrimage

tourists from South Korea and the Philippines and send out information designed to expand the flow of tourists from the European market by tapping into the 'Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region' while keeping in mind the 'Japanese elements' that appeal to overseas guests.

- We will attract tourists and invite them to take circular tours in conjunction with other UNESCO World Heritage sites and the fascinating tourism resources of other prefectures on the island of Kyushu.

- We will ensure a continuous flow of overnight guests, repeat visitors, quality tours, etc. so that the expected increase in the number of tourists following the UNESCO World Heritage site inscriptions will not become merely a passing phenomenon, thereby ensuring stable and steady establishment and expansion of the effects of those inscriptions.

(6) Measures to expand sales and consumption of made-in-Nagasaki products

We will support planning/development of souvenirs, gifts, etc., and boost sales of existing made-in-Nagasaki products, etc.

Main initiatives

- We will support development of souvenirs, etc. related to UNESCO World Heritage sites and polish existing made-in-Nagasaki products and souvenirs to make them even better.

- We will motivate Nagasaki-based enterprises to develop products associated with World Heritage sites by, for example, presenting the Special Award in the 'Nagasaki Prefecture New Specialty Products Exhibition'.

* Destination Campaign: A mega tourism campaign jointly orchestrated by the six JR Group companies, designated local governments, local tourism businesses, etc.