

Experiences with Japanese Heritage Preservation: Built Heritage Conservation and Preservation in Japan

- **1 What is protected?**

2 How and why is it protected and preserved?

**3 Who is protecting and conserving?
Who are the actors?**

Traditional Japanese Architecture

What is protected?

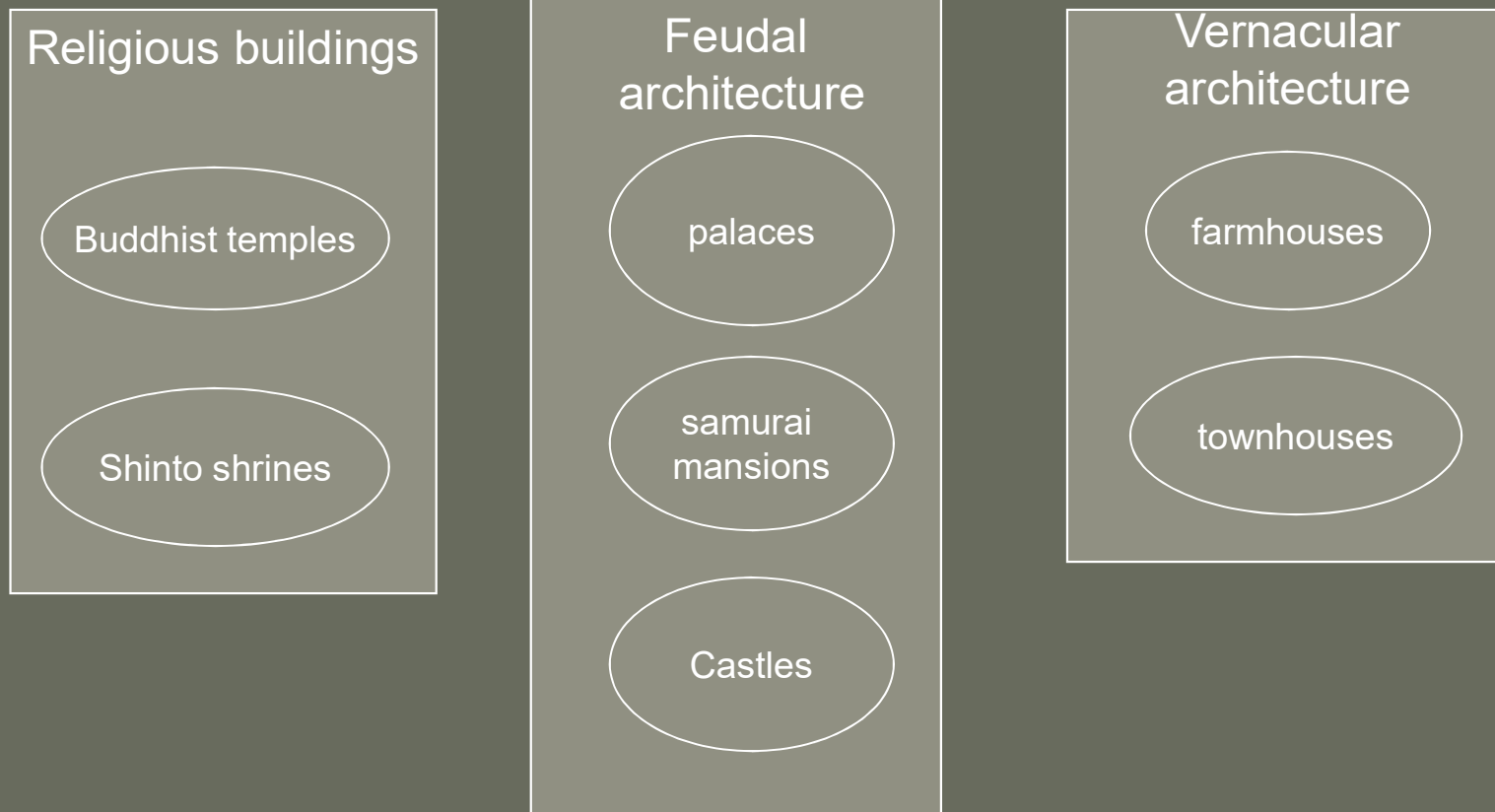
- Buddhist temples
- Shinto shrines,
- Aristocratic Palaces and Samurai Mansions,
 - Castles,
 - rural Farmhouses
 - urban Townhouses.
 - Japanese Gardens
- Urban and Rural Landscape, (Ensemble)

and after Meiji

- Industrial heritage
- Modern Japanese Architecture (after Meiji Aera)
- Japanese Building Materials

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Where did it start?



Cultural, Religious (Buddhism) and Administrative Influence Route in the 7./8. Century

Traditional Japanese Architecture

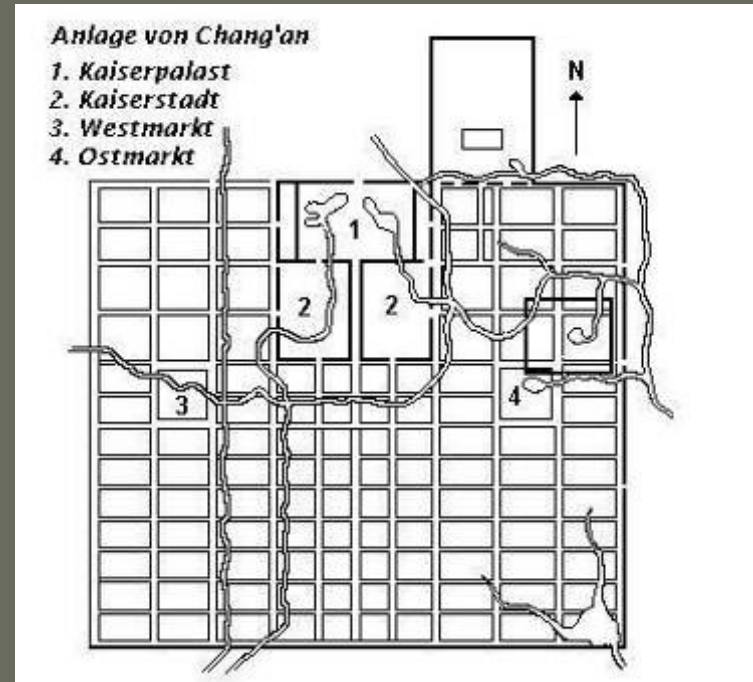


West Japan, Kansai
the birthplace of
Traditional
Japanese Architecture

- Osaka (Naniwa)
- Nara
- Kyoto
- Ise
- etc.

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture and town planning

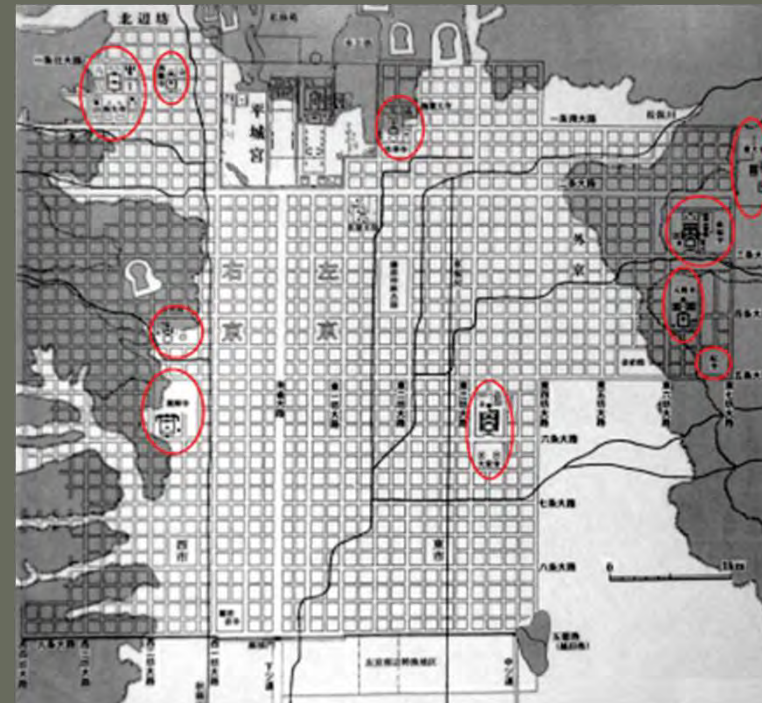
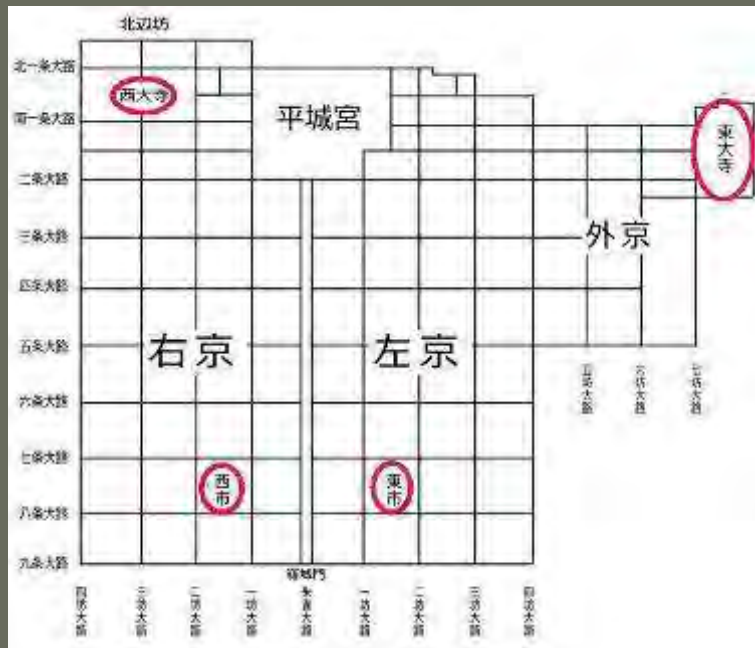


Chang'an 700 B.C.
Model for the imperial and royal cities in
Korea and Japan

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Heijo-kyo



Heijō-kyō, capital of Nara-period (710 – 784) Japan

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



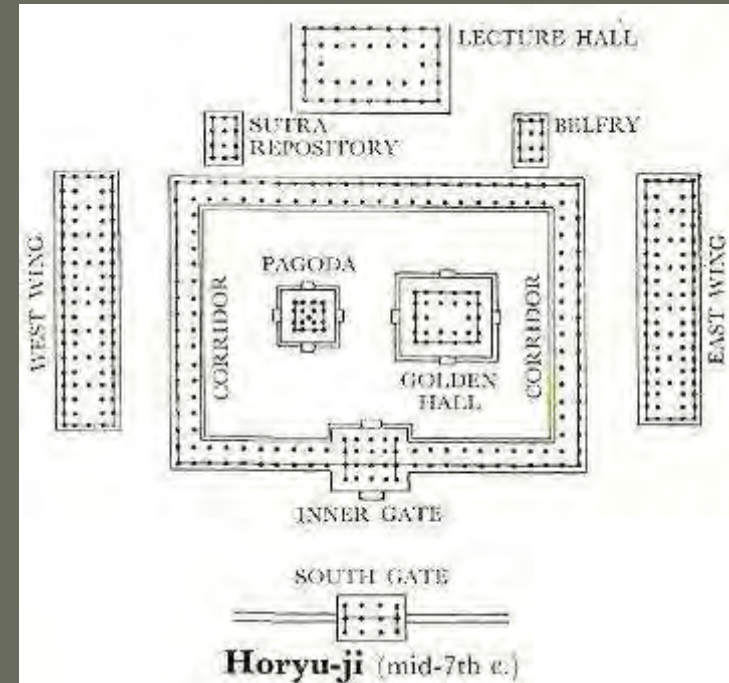
Heijo-kyo (Nara)
and
Heian-kyo (Kyoto)
(the last Imperial City in Kansai- Aerea 10C.)

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Hōryū-ji

Buddhist temples, Nara



Asuka-Zeit founded and built 607, lost 670 after fire, 711 reconstructed, repaired and reassembled in the early twelfth century, in 1374, 1603, 1949, 1976

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Hōryū-ji

Buddhist temples, Nara



pagoda



Buddha Hall, Kondo



Lecture hall



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Hōryū-ji

Buddhist temples, Nara

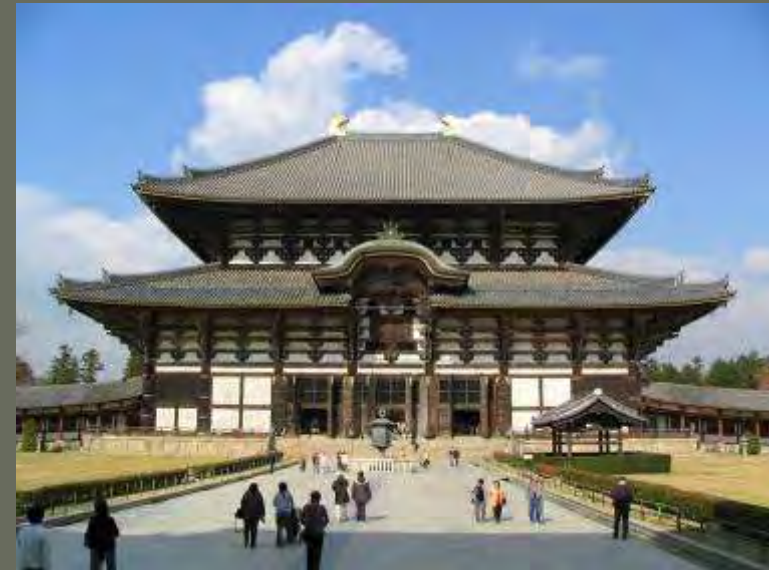
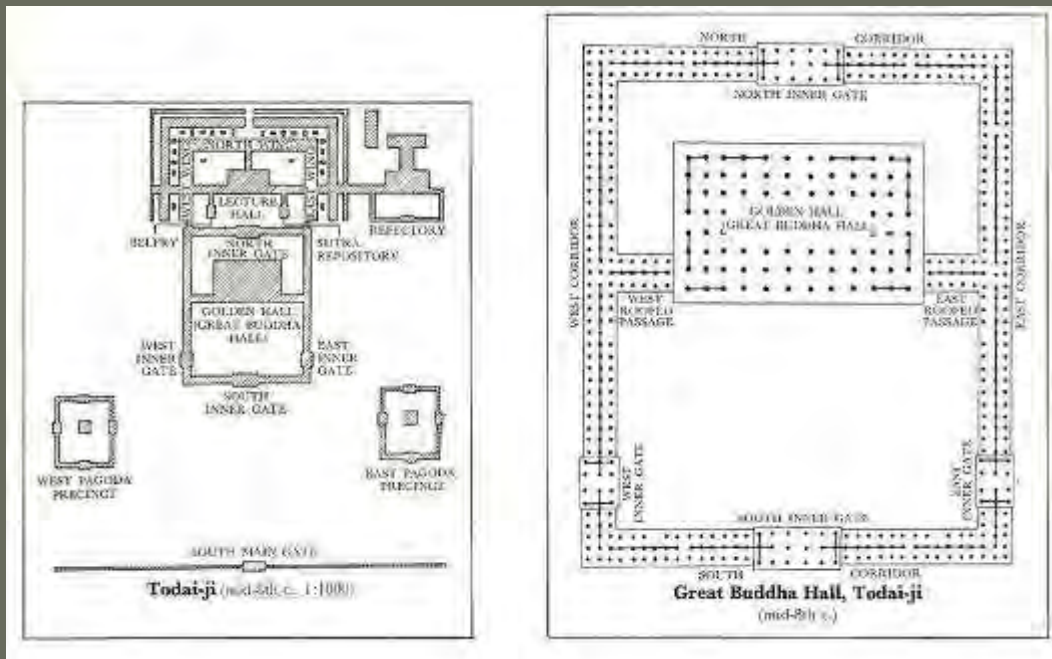


Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Todai-ji, Nara 8th c.

Buddhist temples, Nara

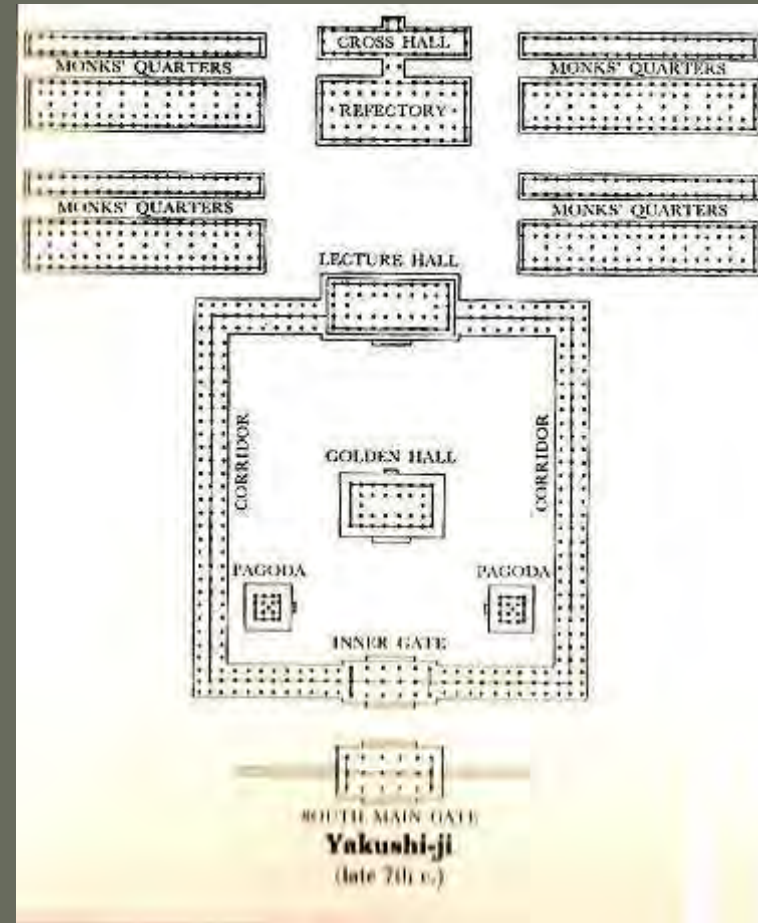


Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples, Nara



薬師寺 Yakushi-ji, Nara, 697



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples, Nara



West pagoda rec. 1981,



Buddha Hall, Kondo rec. 1976

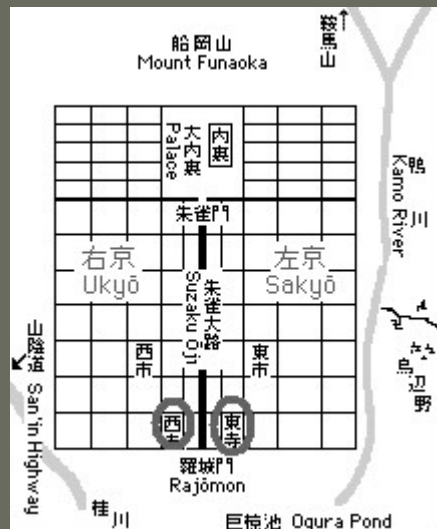


east pagoda 7th c.

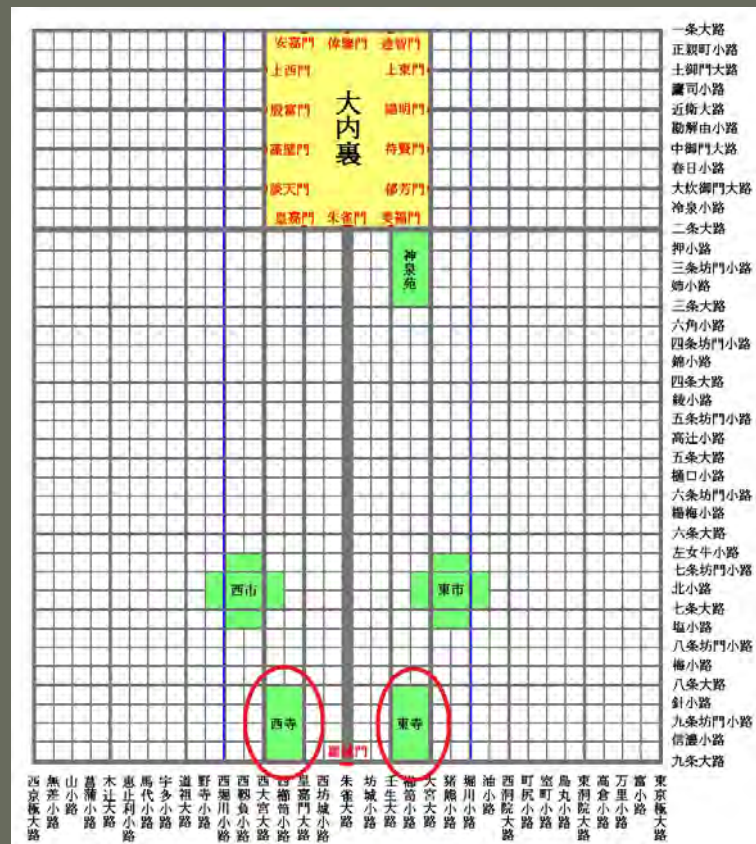
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto



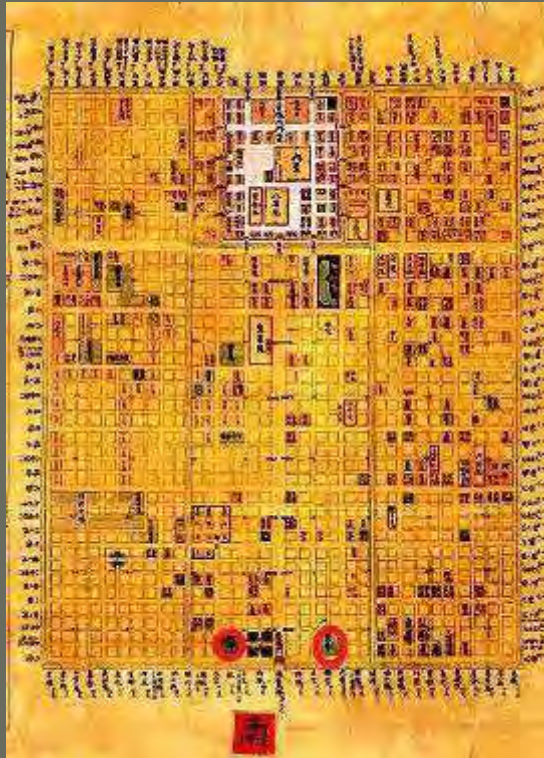
Heian-kyo, Kyoto,
Imperial Capital of Japan 794 - 1868



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto



Heian-kyo (Kyoto)



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto

To-ji, Kyoto
Pagoda 877-887
Rec 1644



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples

Higashi Honganji. Kyoto,
established in 1602 buildings built in 1895



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples

Nishi Honganji. Kyoto,
established in 1602 buildings built in 1895



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto

Kyomizu-dera, founded 798 hall 1633



Shisendo, 1631

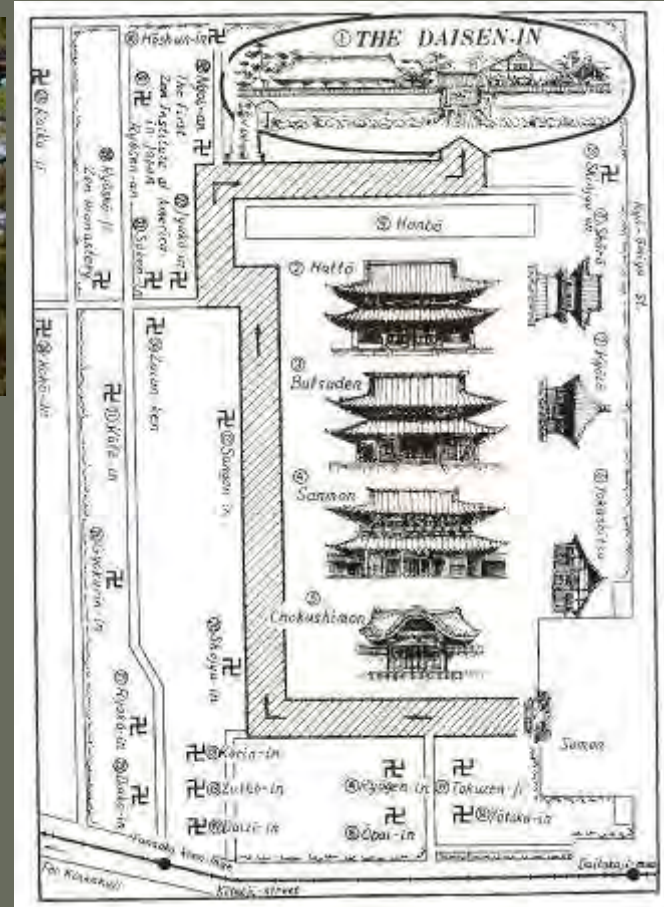


Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto



Daitoku-ji Zen temple, Rinzai sect, since 1324



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto

Kinkaku-ji 1397,
villa of Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, converted into a Zen temple



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Buddhist temples in Kyoto



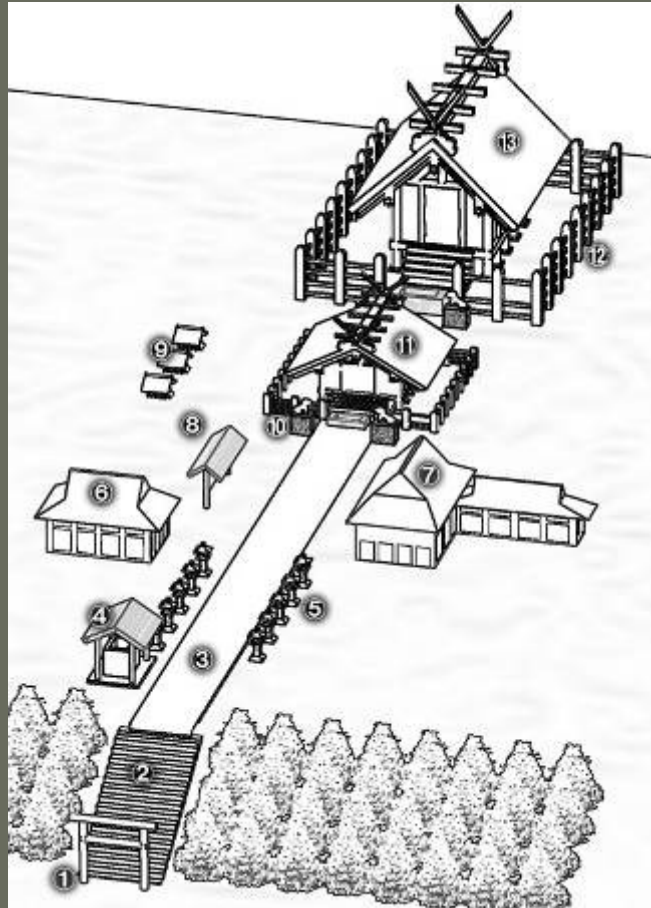
Ginkaku-ji 1483



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines

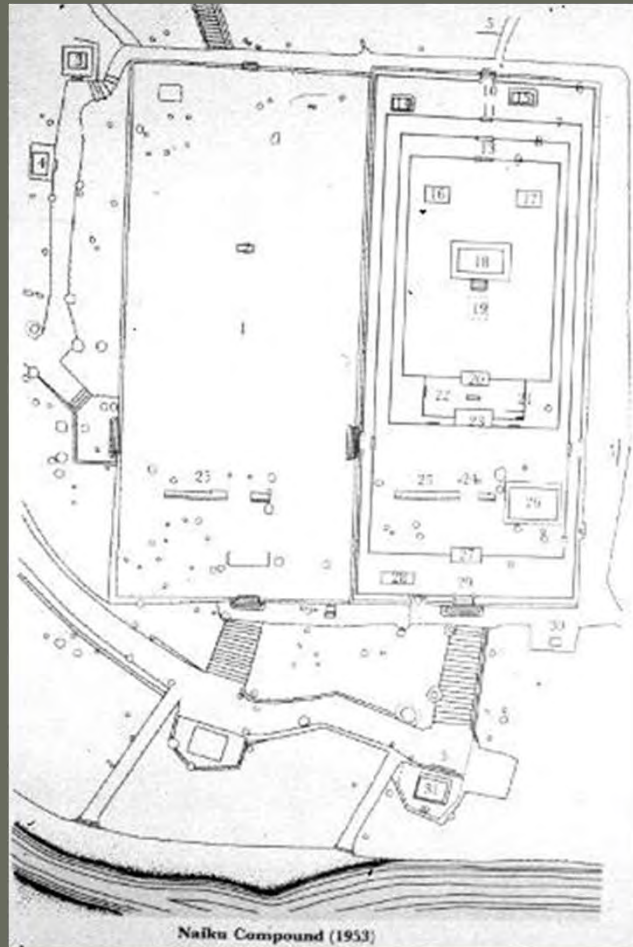


- 1 Torii - *Shinto gate*
- 2 Stone stairs
- 3 Sandō - *the approach to the shrine*
- 4 Chōzuya or temizuya - *purification font to cleanse one's hands and mouth*
- 5 Tōrō - *decorative stone lanterns*
- 6 Kagura-den - *building dedicated to Noh or the sacred kagura dance*
- 7 Shamusho - *the shrine's administrative office*
- 8 Ema - *wooden plaques bearing prayers or wishes*
- 9 Sessha/massha - *small auxiliary shrines*
- 10 Komainu - *the so-called "lion dogs", guardians of the shrine*
- 11 Haiden - *oratory or hall of worship*
- 12 Tamagaki - *fence surrounding the honden*
- 13 Honden - *main hall, enshrining the kami*

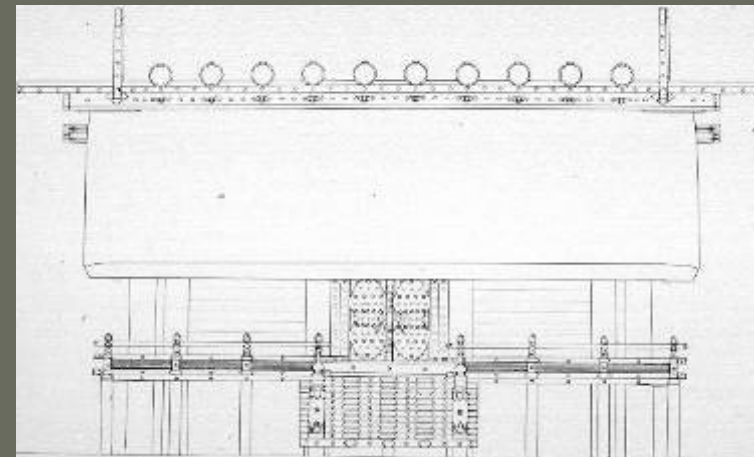
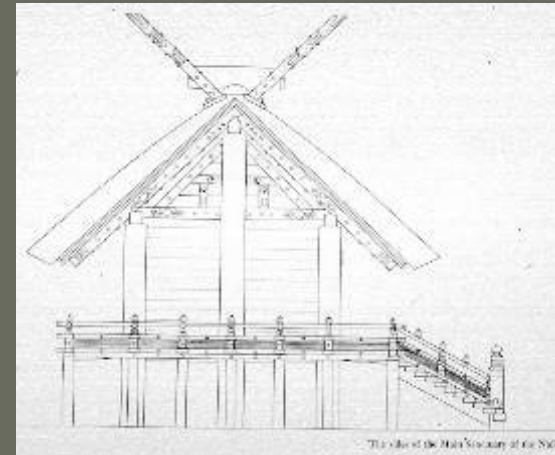
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines



Ise Shrine
since 690
every 20 y.
replacement



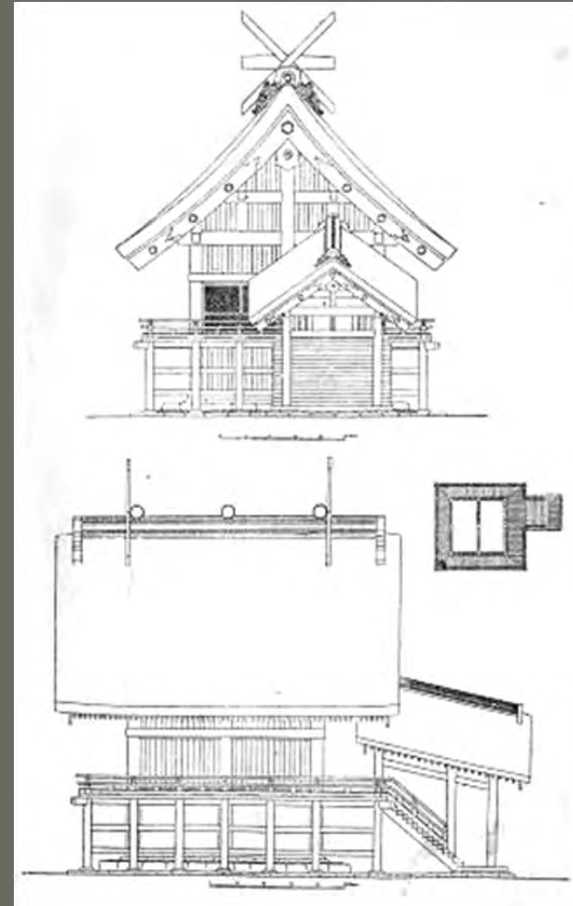
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines



Izumo Shrine



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines



tori

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Shinto shrines



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Shinto shrines



Heian Shrine built in 1895 for the 1,100th anniversary of the establishment of Heiankyō



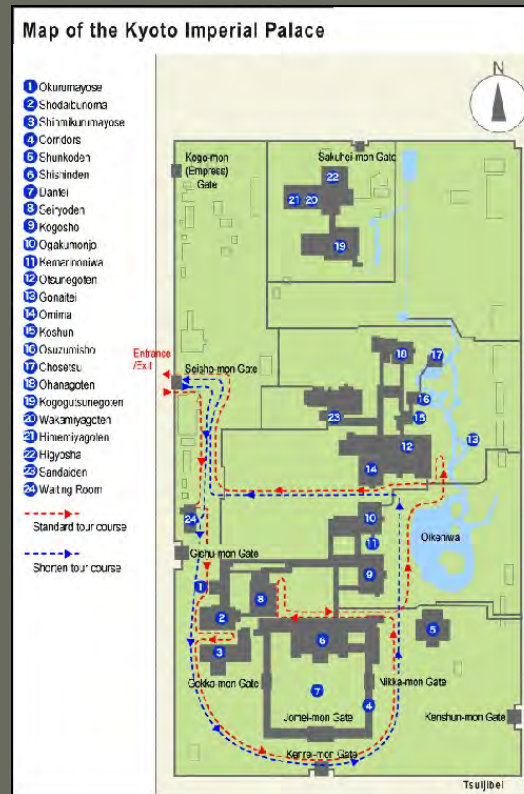
Meiji Shrine is dedicated to the deified spirits of [Emperor Meiji](#) and his wife, [Empress Shōken](#)

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Gosho Kyoto

Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions



Moved to this place in the 12th century,
destroyed and rebuilt eight times, completed in 1855,
Order to be preserved 1877

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Gosho Kyoto

Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions

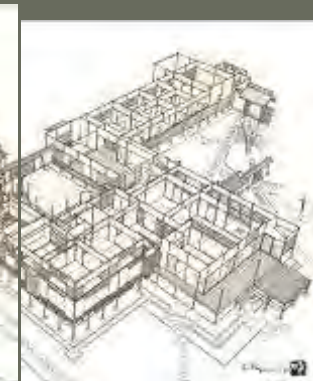


Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Katsura Rikyu

Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions

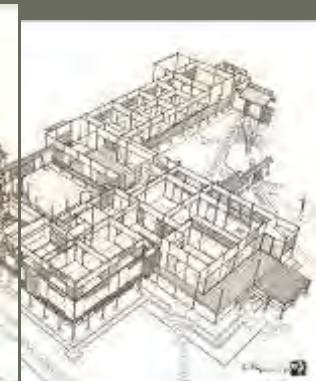


Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Katsura Rikyu

Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions

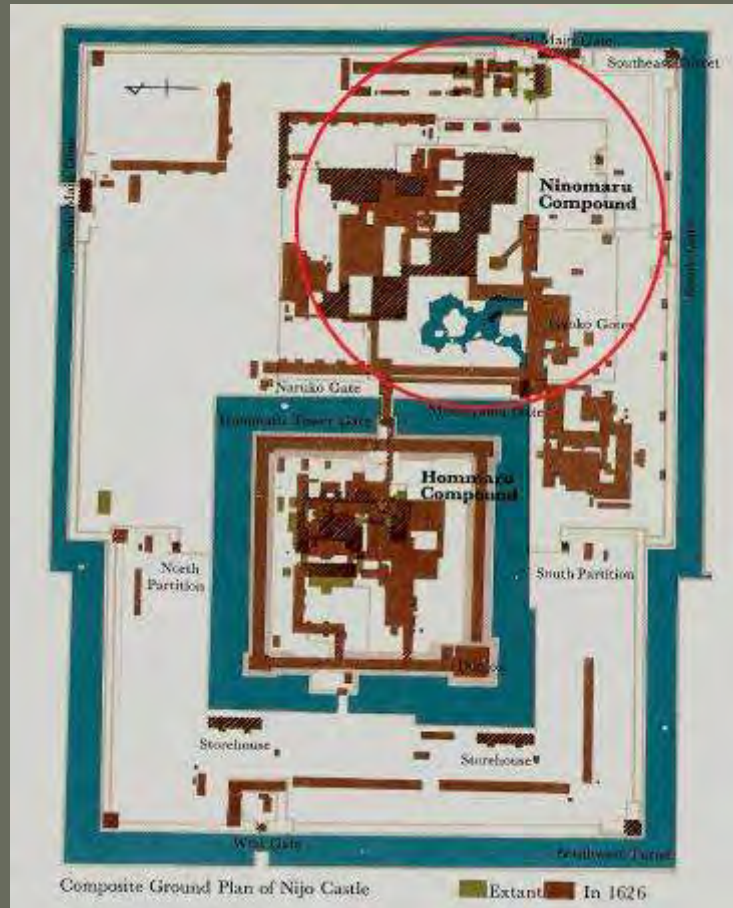


Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Ni-jo palace

Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions



Palace of the shogun in Kyoto
completed 1626

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Ni-jo palace

Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions

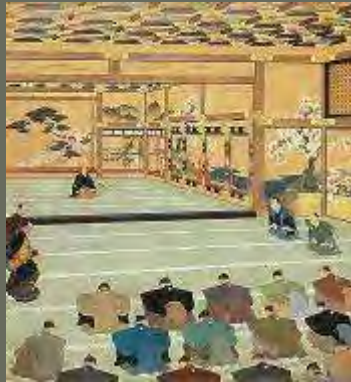


Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Ni-jo palace

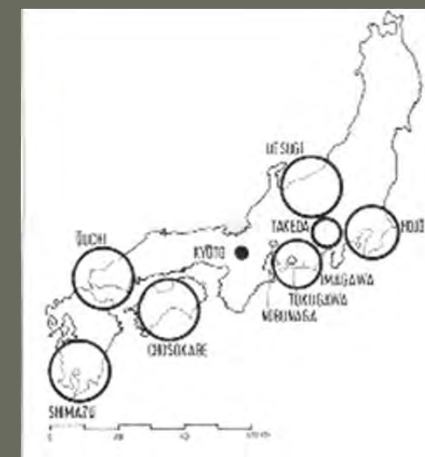
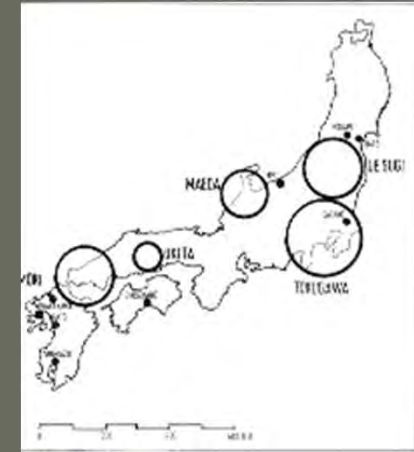
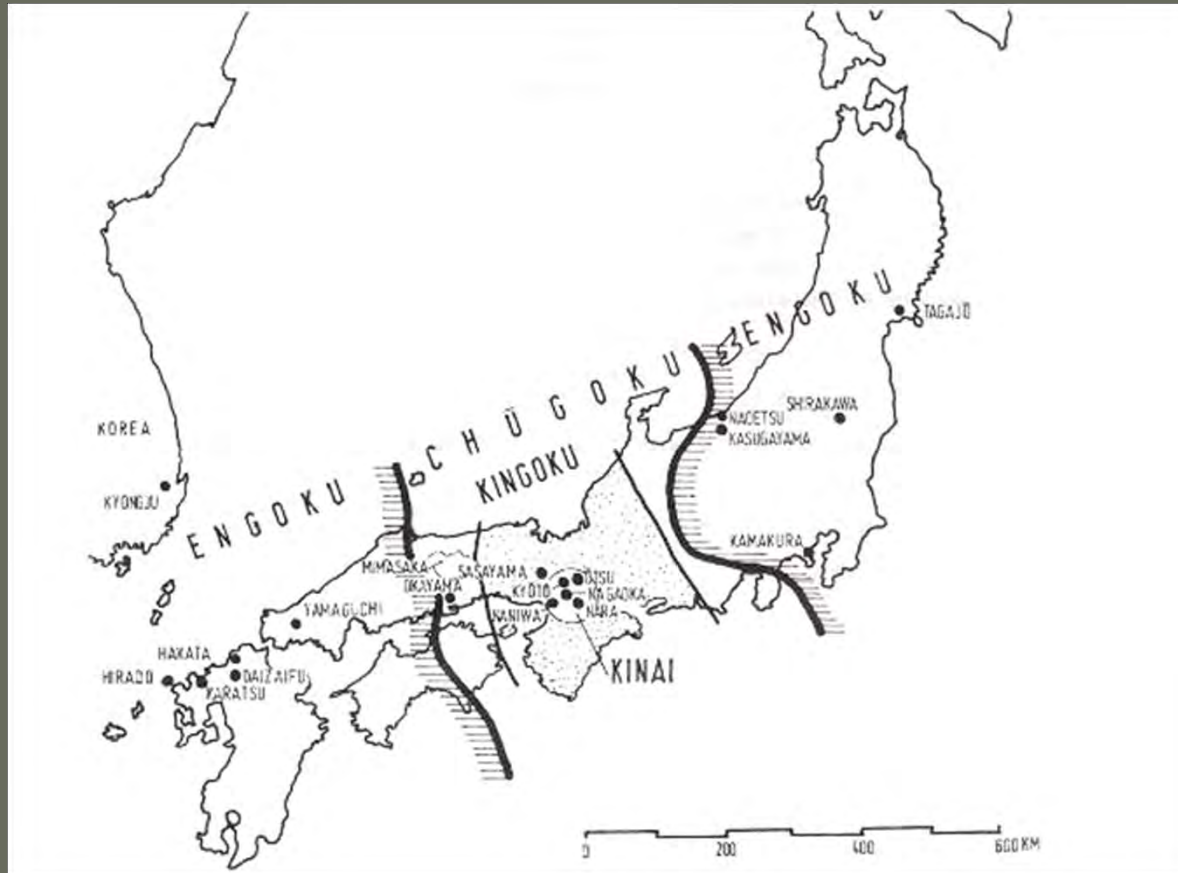
Aristocratic palaces and samurai mansions



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Castle town and Castle



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Castle town and Castle



Himeiji



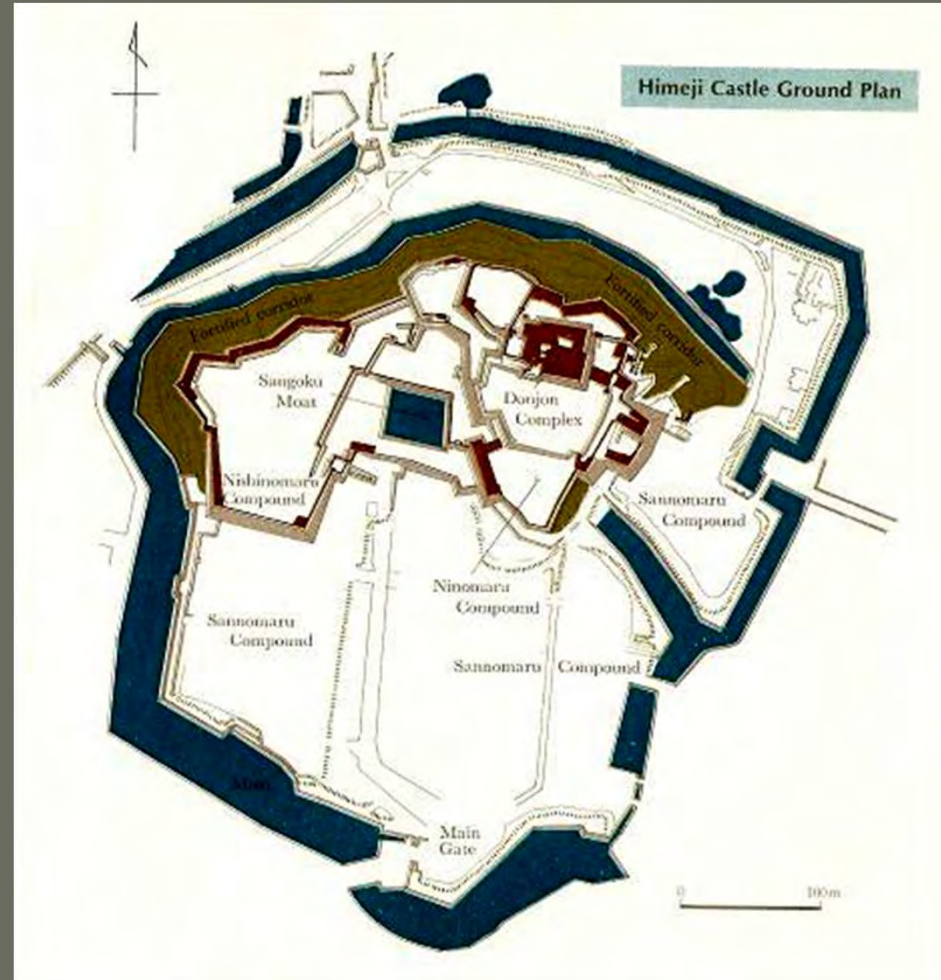
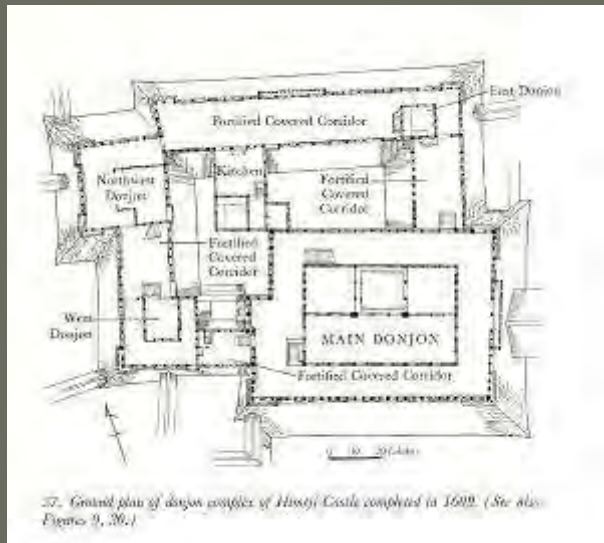
Fukuchiyama, Tamba



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

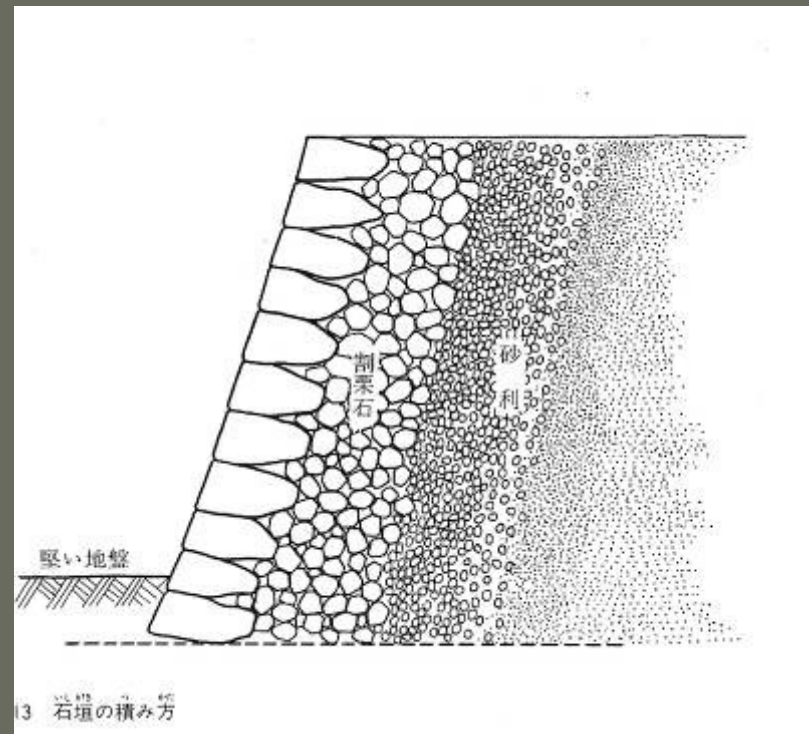
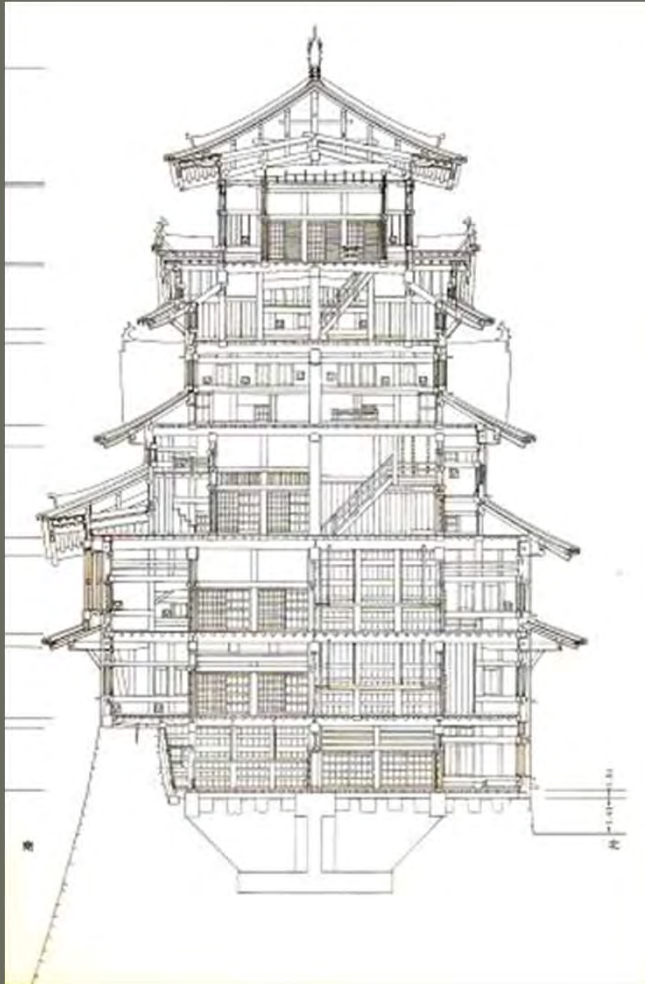
Castle



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

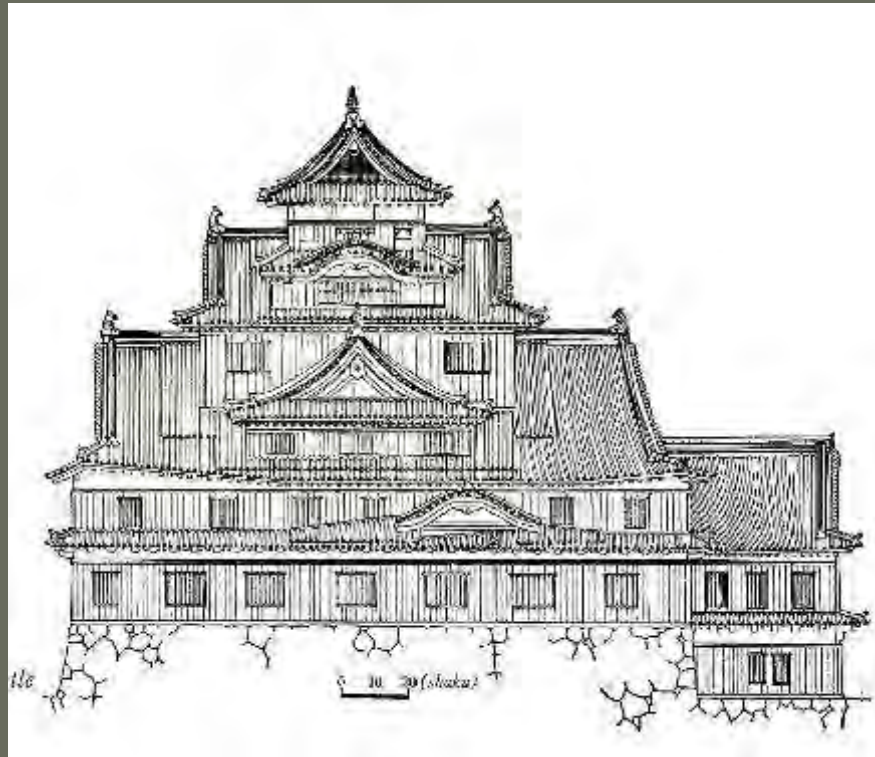
Castle



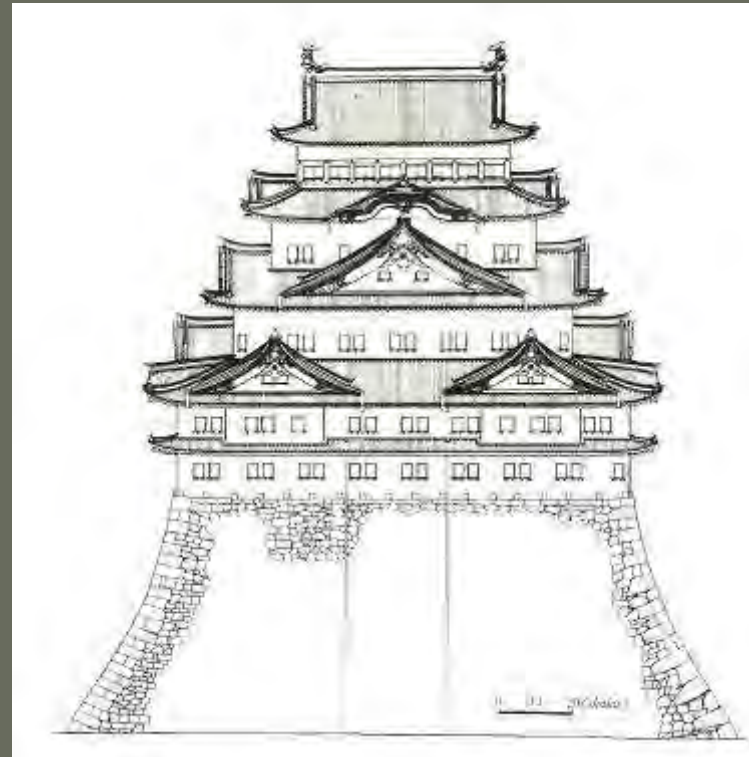
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Castle



Okayama



Nagoya

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Castle



136. Kora's ground plan of Edo Castle (the most accurate extant plan), 1718. Hibiya Library.



Edo, Tokyo

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

Castle



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture:

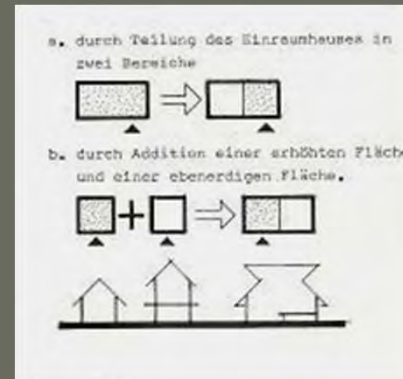
Castle



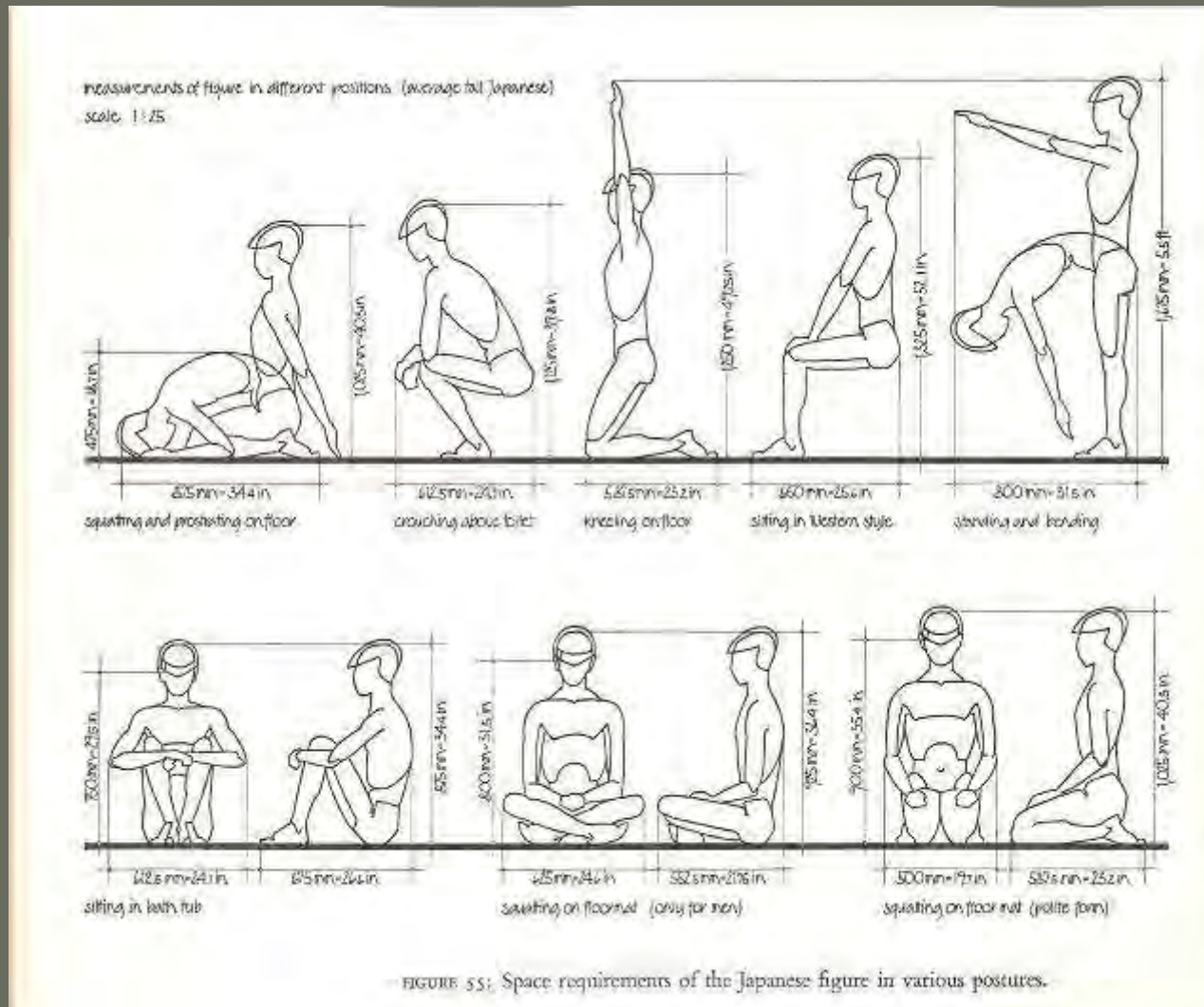
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

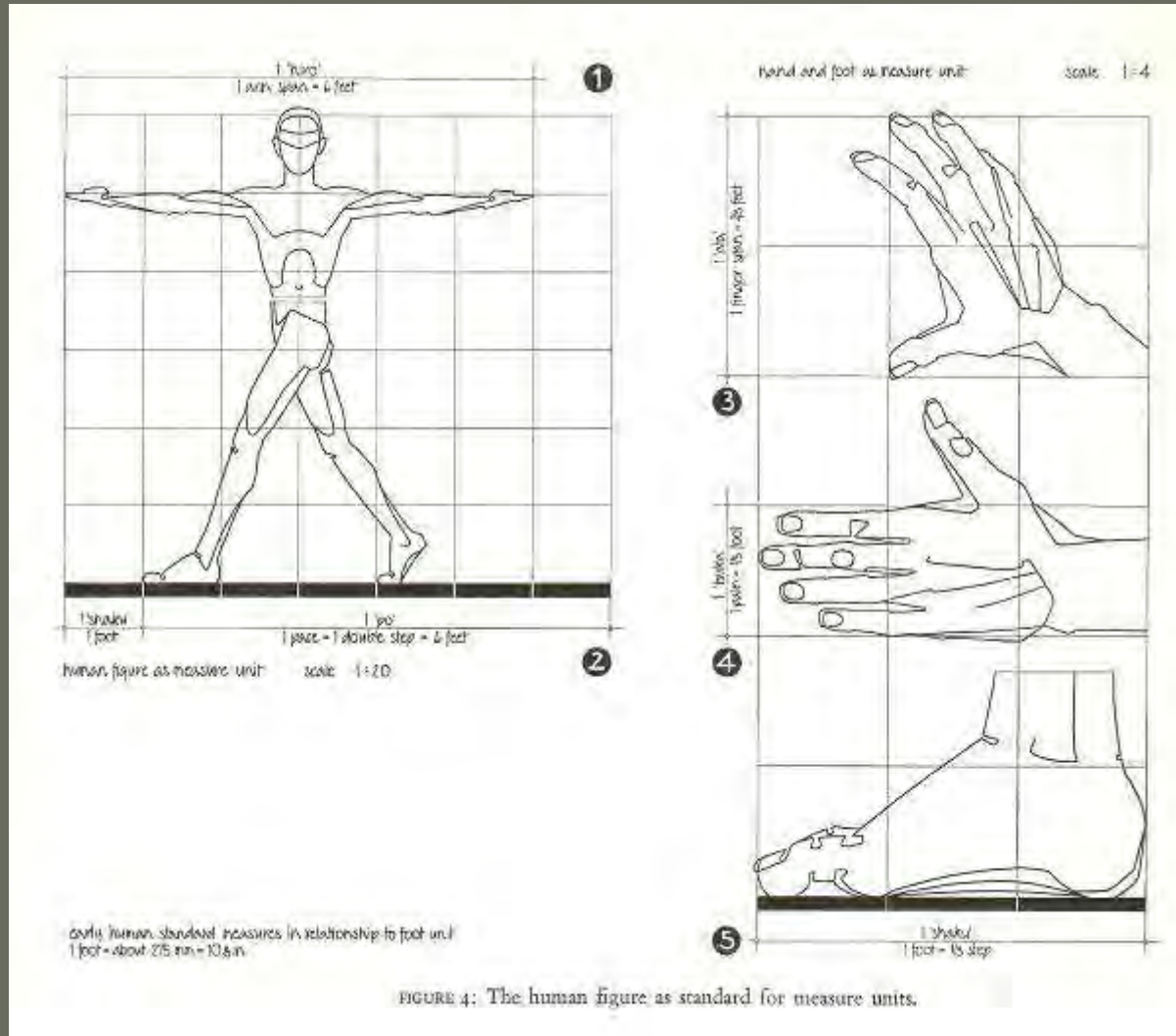
Japanese houses



Traditional Japanese Architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

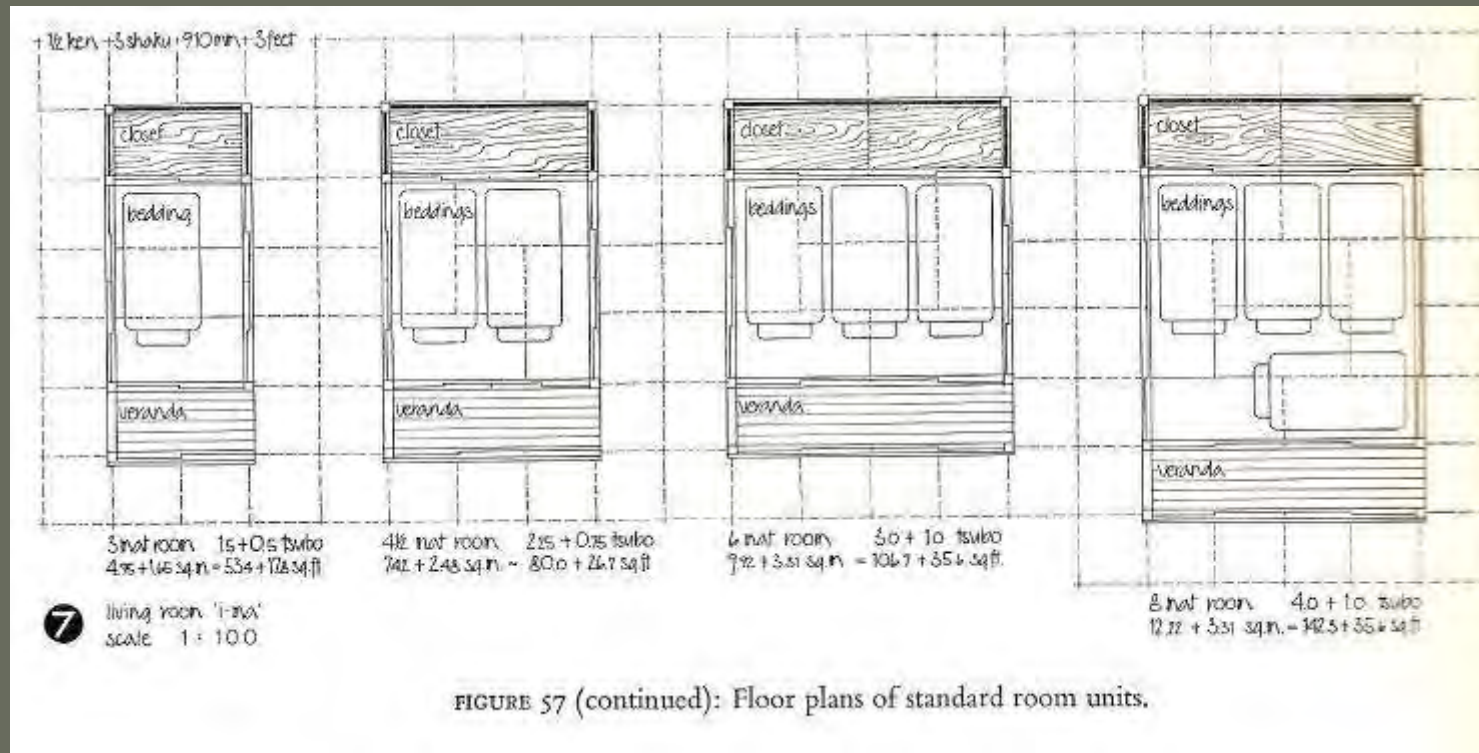


FIGURE 57 (continued): Floor plans of standard room units.

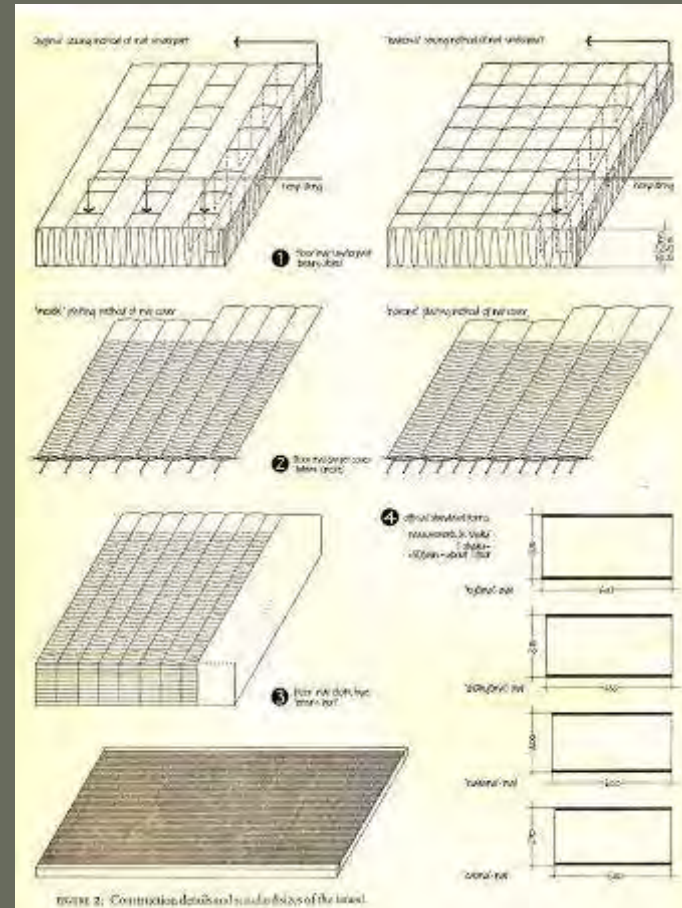
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Japanese houses

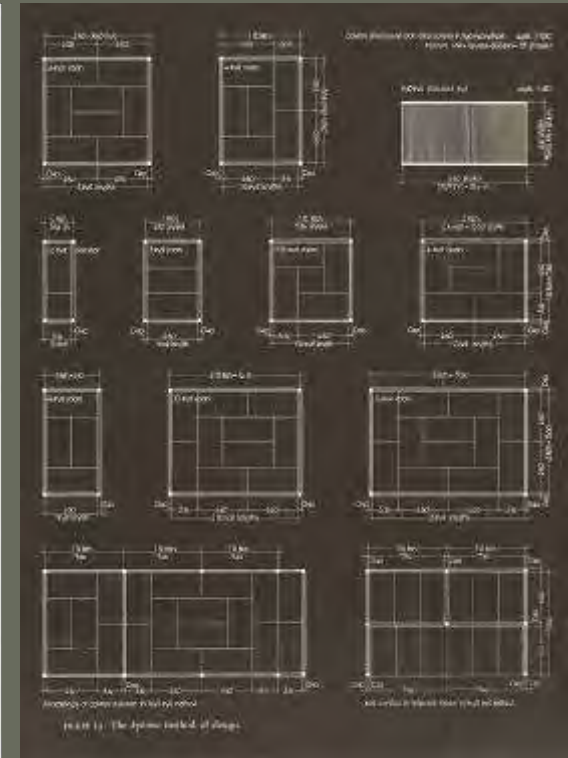
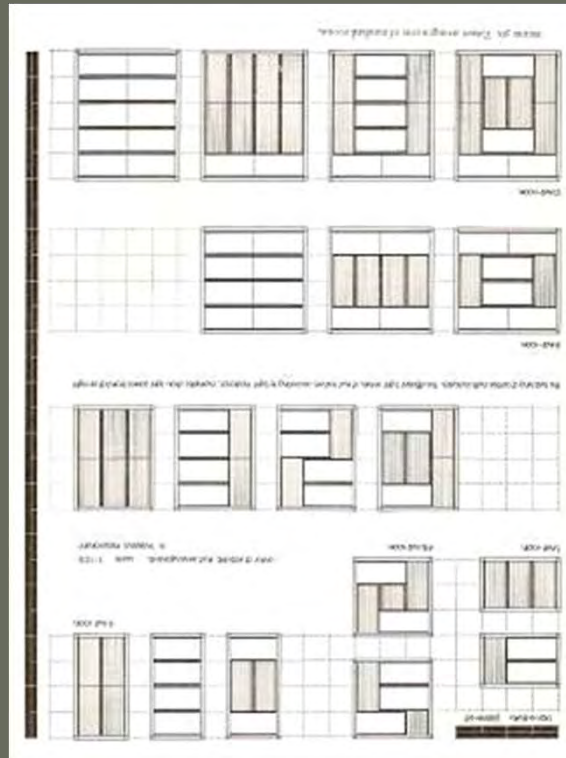
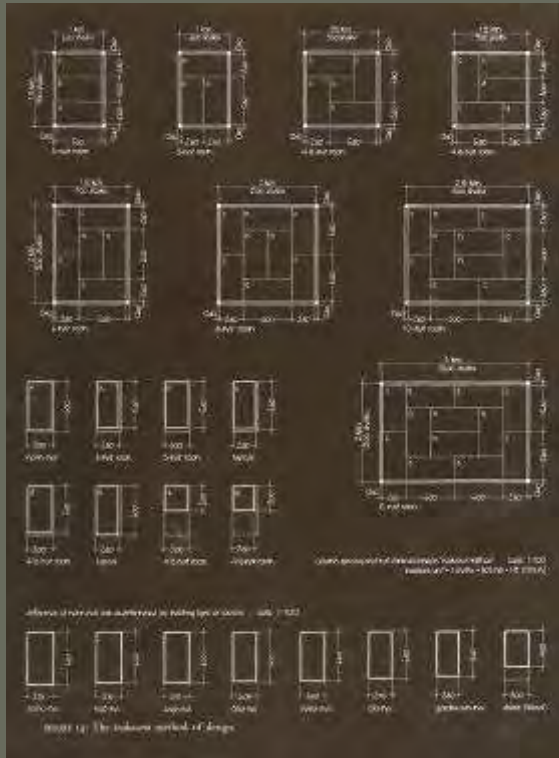


Tatami



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

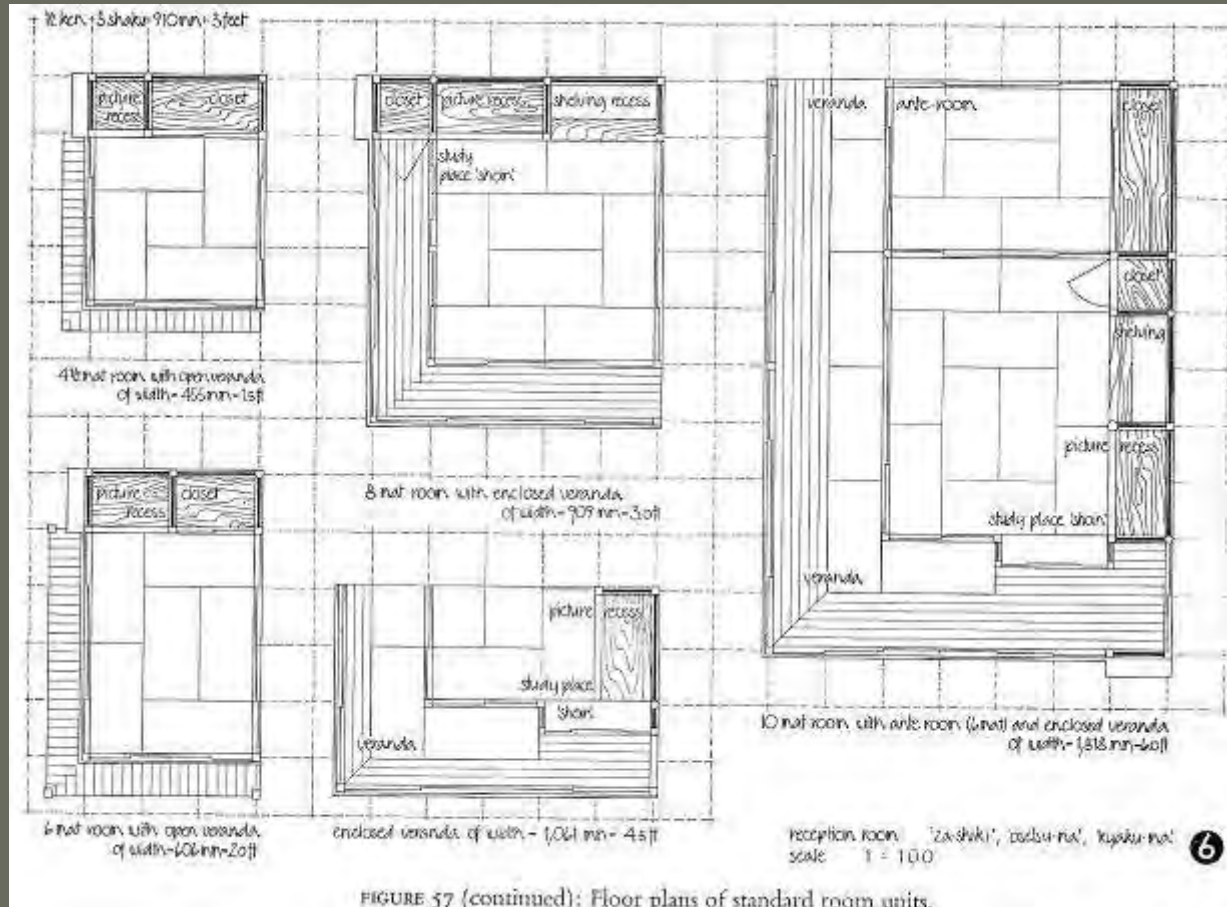
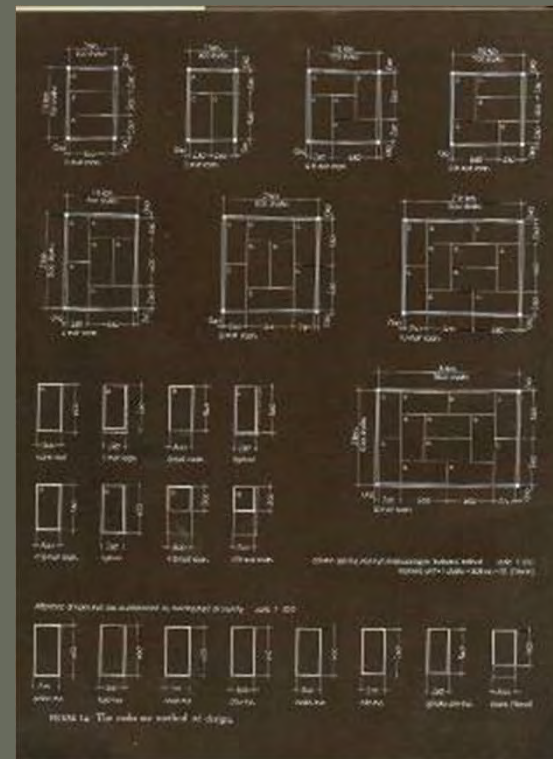
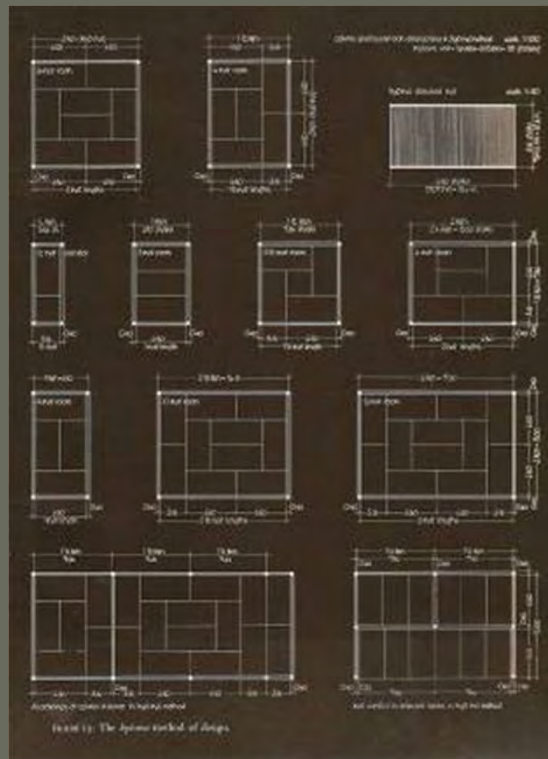


FIGURE 57 (continued): Floor plans of standard room units.

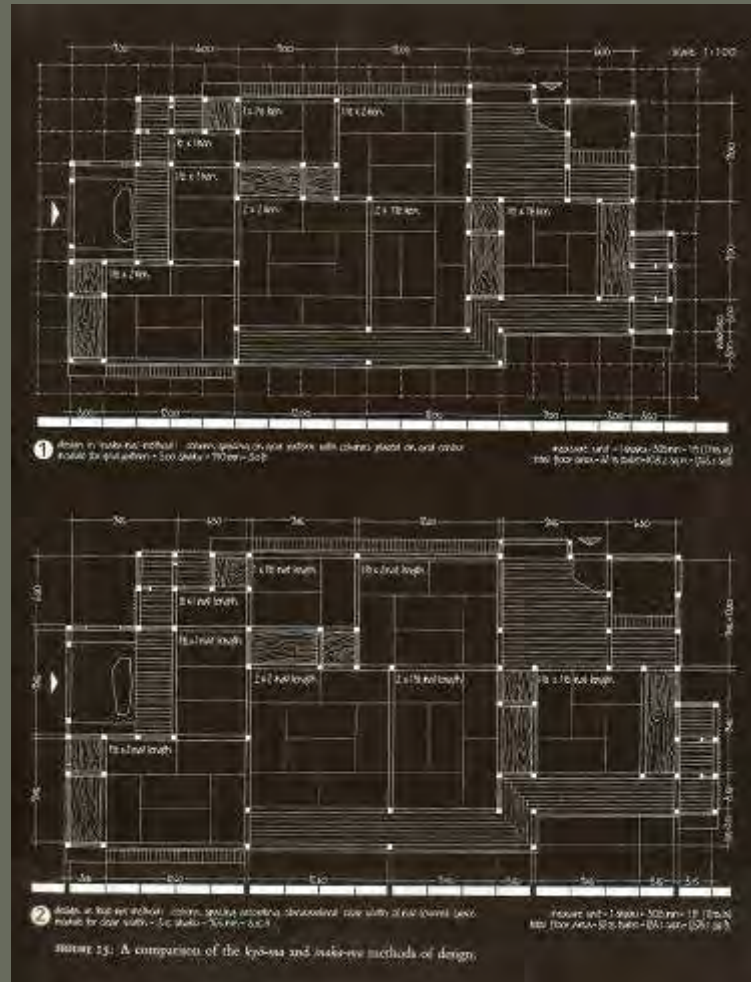
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



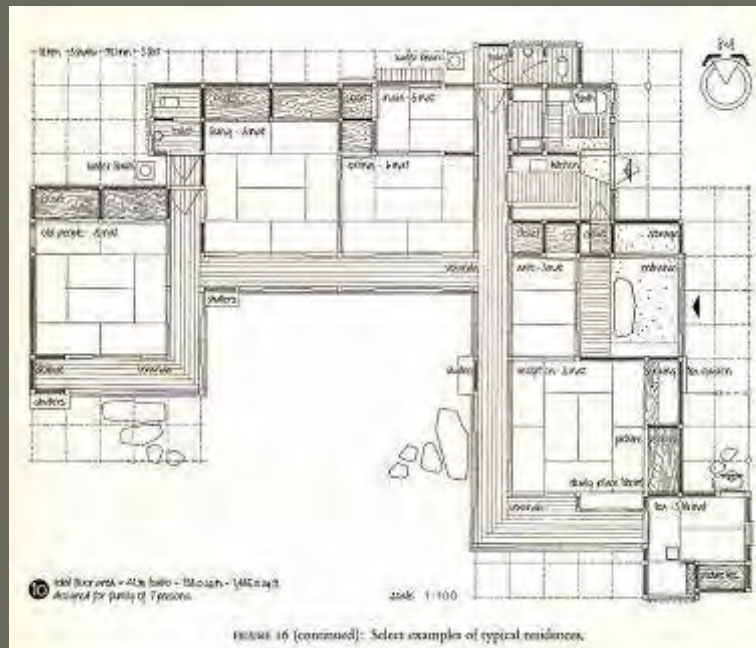
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



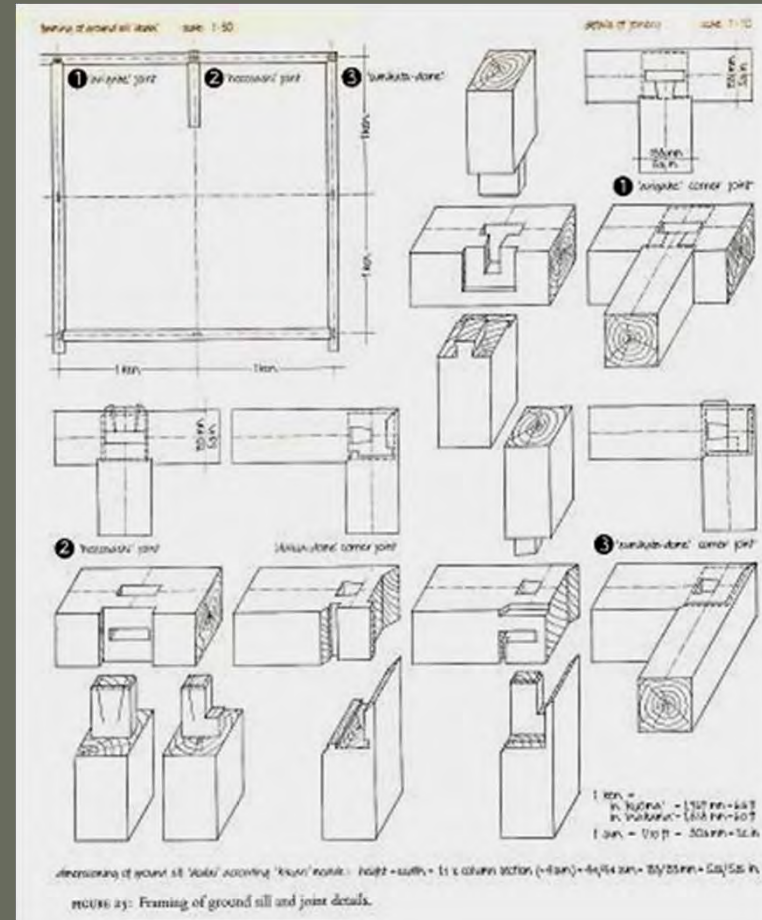
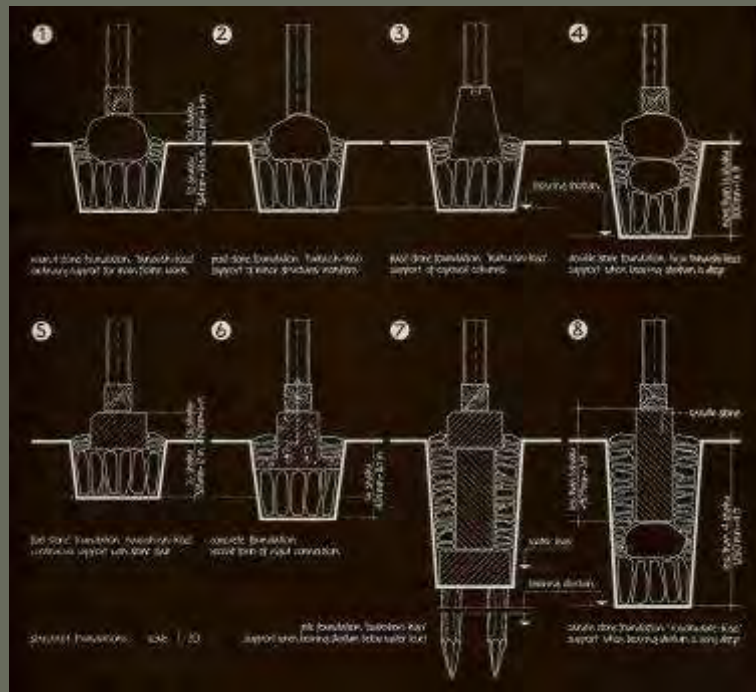
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



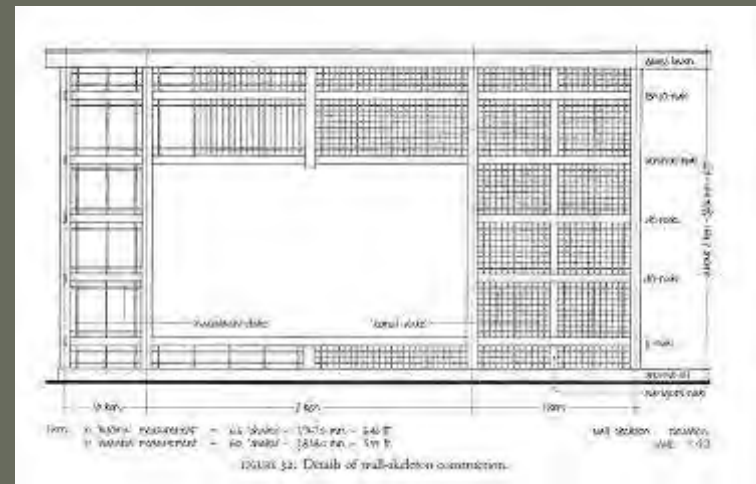
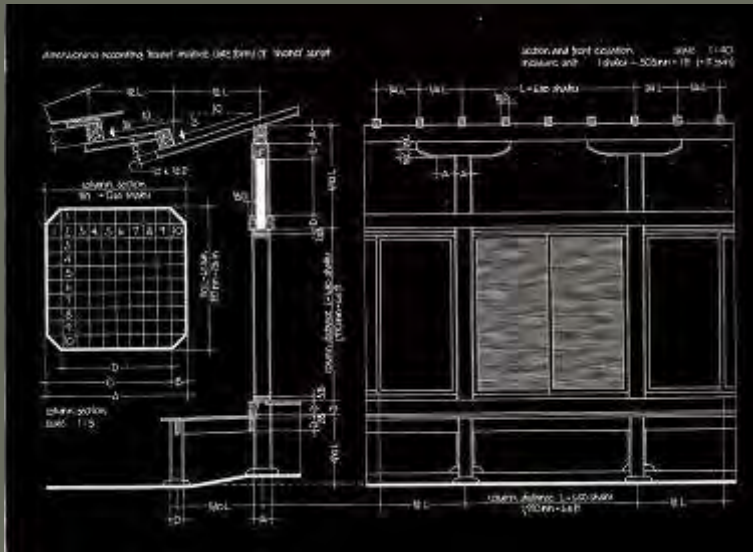
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



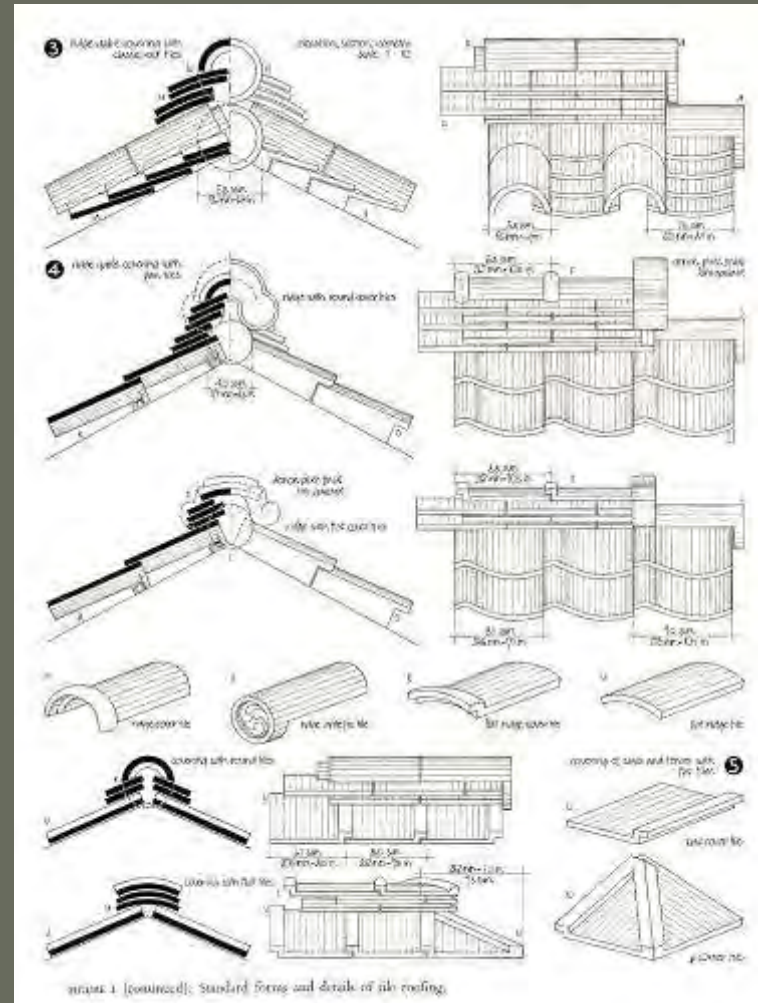
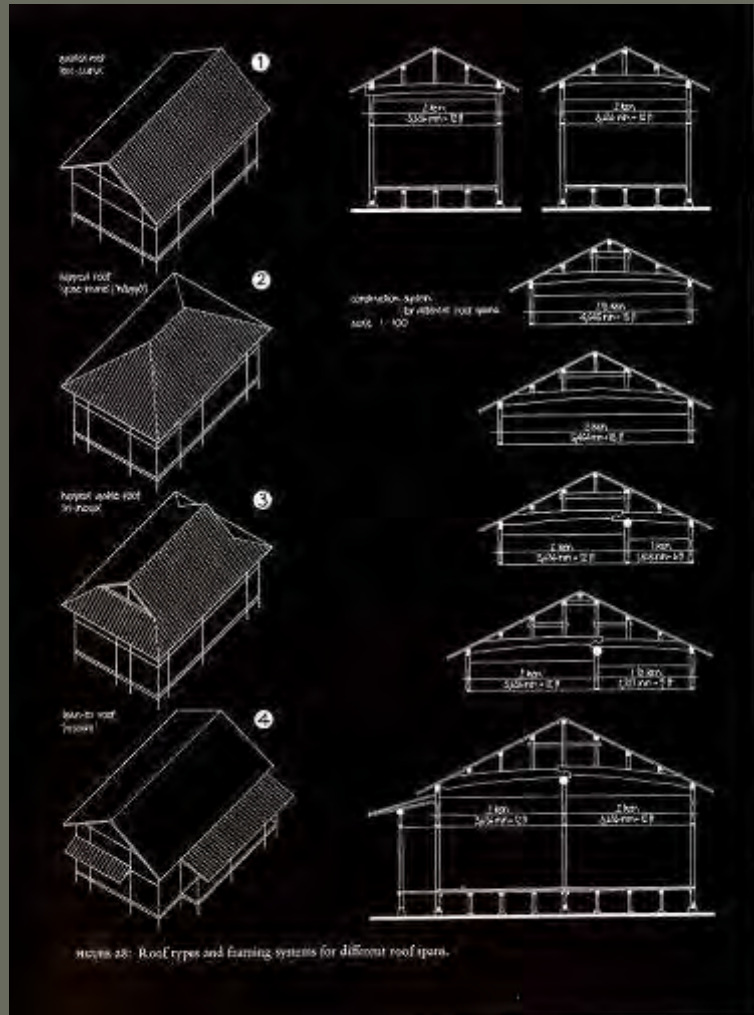
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



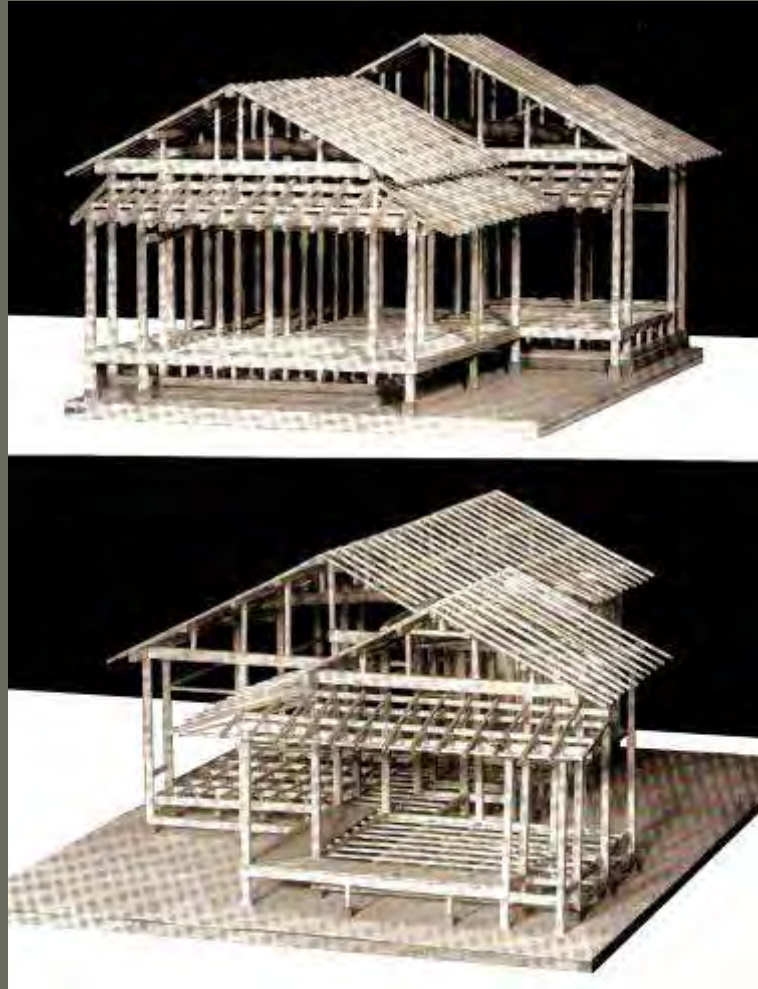
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

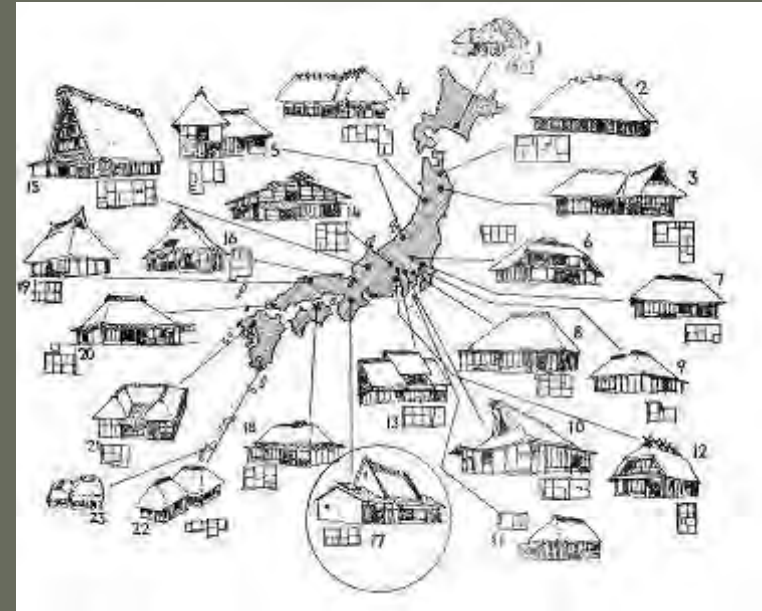
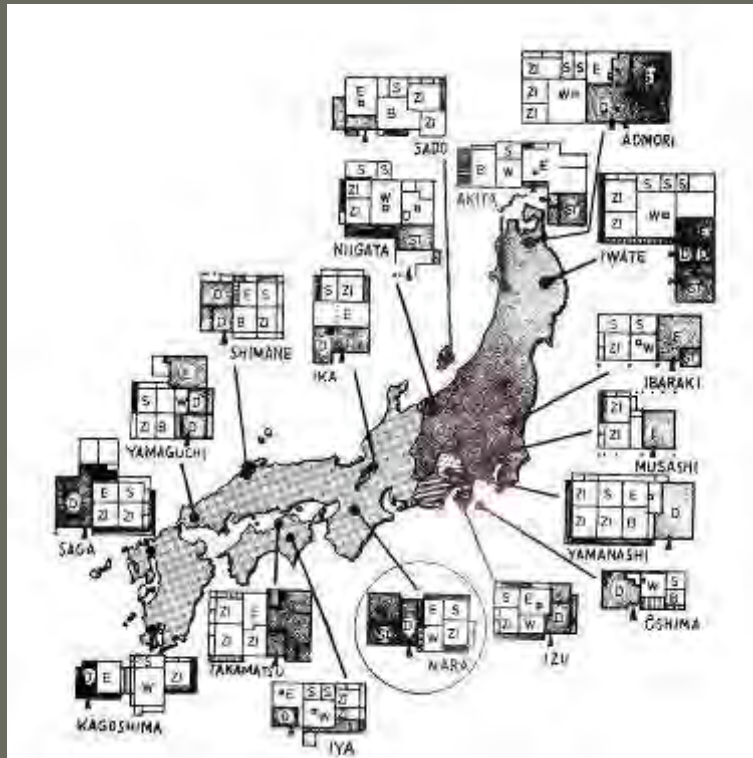
traditional forms of Japanese architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses

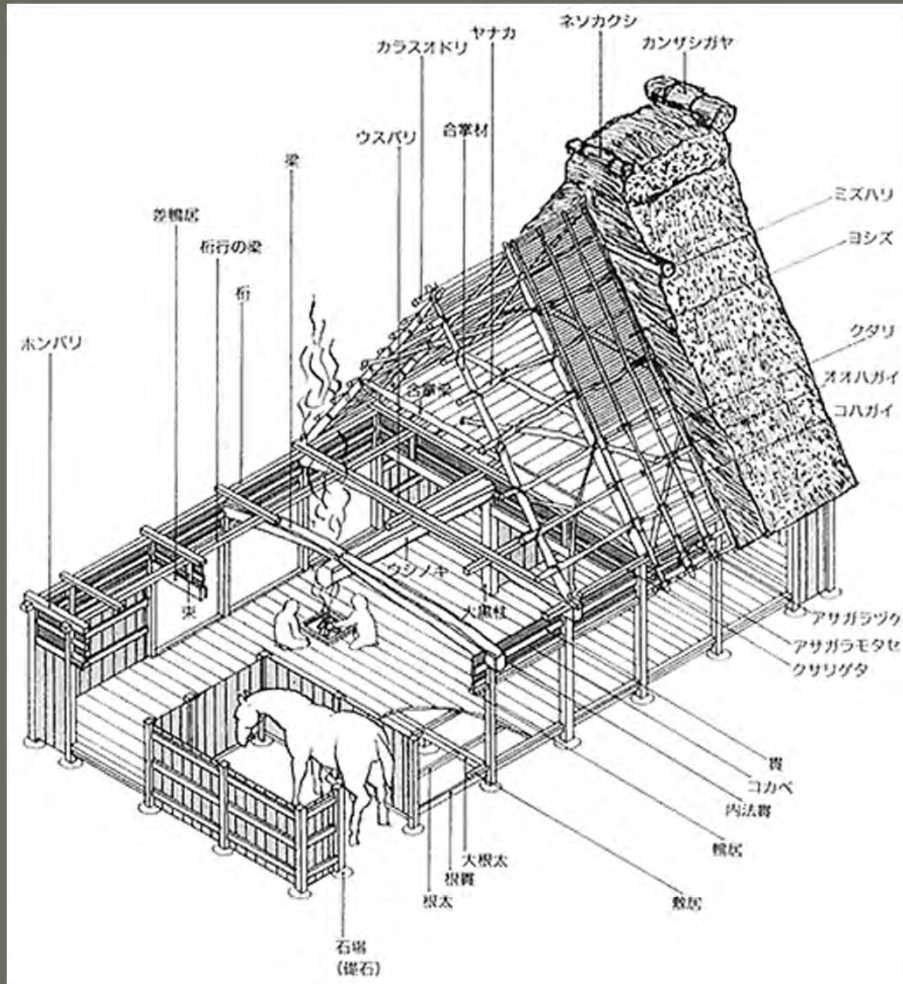


- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|-----------|
| 1 | Hokkaido | 13 | Yamanashi |
| 2 | Aomori | 14 | Nagano |
| 3 | Iwate | 15 | Shirakawa |
| 4 | Akita | 16 | Shiga |
| 5 | Niigata | 17 | N a r a |
| 6 | Gumma | 18 | Kagawa |
| 7 | Ibaraki | 19 | Shimane |
| 8 | Tokyo | 20 | Yamaguchi |
| 9 | Tokyo | 21 | Saga |
| 10 | Saitama | 22 | Kagoshima |
| 11 | Oshima | 23 | Okinawa |
| 12 | Shizuoka | | |

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses



Shirakawa-go and Gokayama

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses

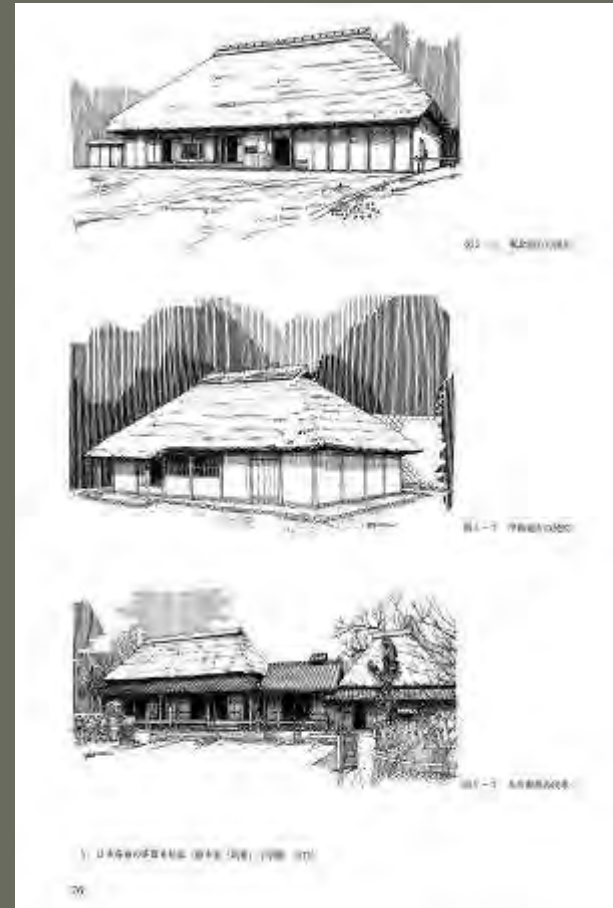


The steeply-sloped roof structure composed of open-trussed frames provides a large volume of usable interior space. It is divided into two, three or four levels which are actively used for raising silkworms.

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses

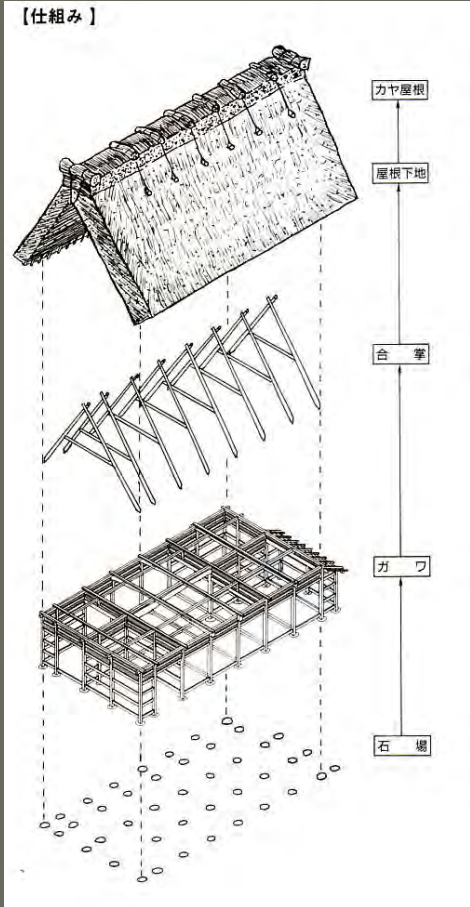
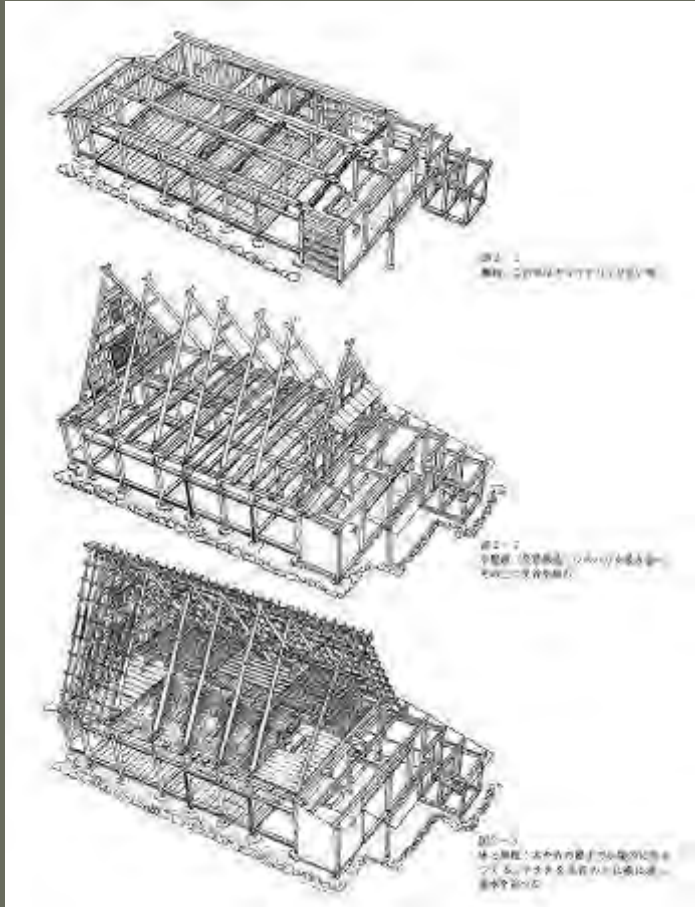


In the generic Japanese farmhouse, the overall size is not unusually large, the height of the ridge is not especially tall, and the slope of the roof is not so steep (typically less than 45 degrees).

Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses





Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

rural farmhouses



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

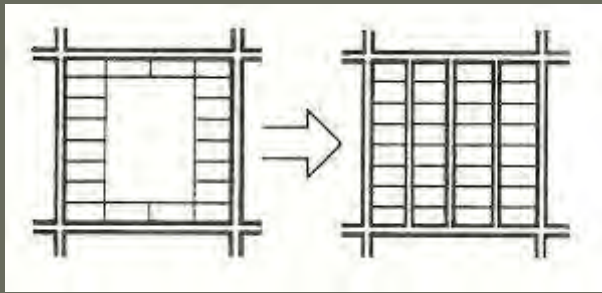
rural farmhouses



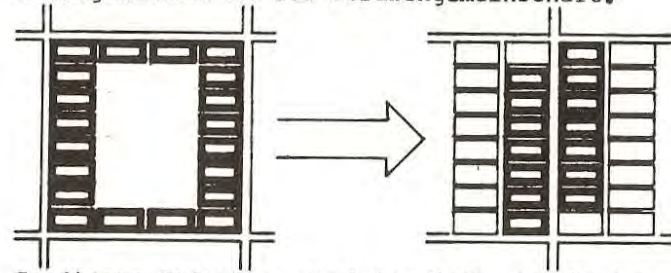
Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

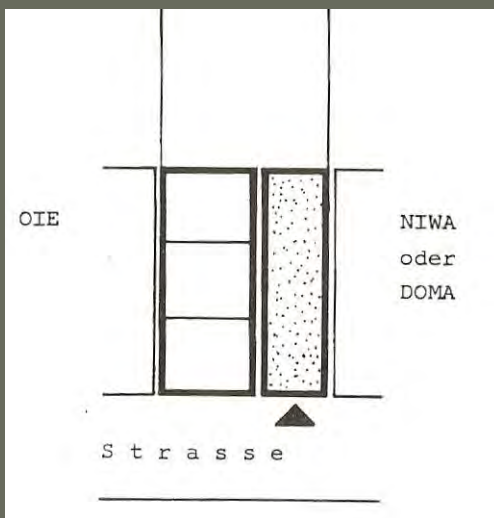
Town houses



Dadurch veränderte sich die MACHI von der Blockgemeinschaft zur Straßengemeinschaft.



In dieser Bedeutung wird das Wort noch heute als Quartierbezeichnung verwendet. Seit der MEIJI Restauration 1868 wird der Begriff als Verwaltungsbezirksbezeichnung auch in ländlichen Bezirken verwendet. ⑥



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Town houses



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Town houses



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Town houses in Kyoto



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Town houses in Kawagoe



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Town houses in Imai



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Kura, Storehouse



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Kura, Storehouse



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Town houses in Kurashiki



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Tea ceremony



Traditional Japanese Architecture

traditional forms of Japanese architecture

Tea house



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Material:

Japanese buildings made extensive use of readily available natural material
-including miscanthus reed thatch,

--bamboo,

--straw, -

- stone,

-wood,

-plaster

-clay

-paper

-tile.

Traditional Japanese Architecture

Early structures had beams and rafters tied together, bound in place by straw rope.



Traditional Japanese Architecture

Bamboo



Traditional Japanese Architecture



emphasis on fine joinery;
buildings came to be pieced
together like giant wooden
puzzles with beams and pillars,
railings and window grids all
locked in place without the
extensive use of nails.



Since posts and beams supported the
roof, walls in traditional Japanese
buildings essentially were utilized as
decorative dividers, easily pushed
aside or removed altogether, even
along the exterior

Traditional Japanese Architecture

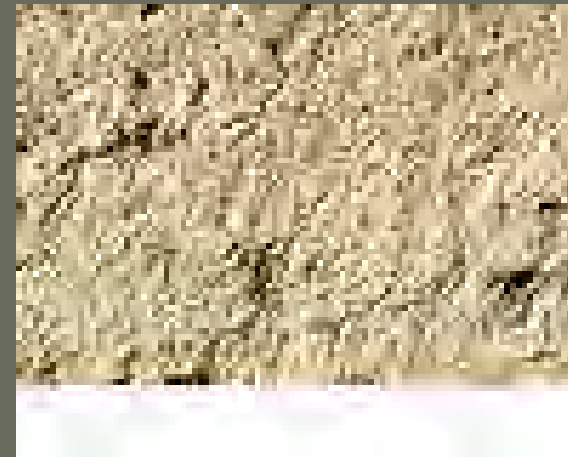


Many traditional Japanese structures are then in essence merely roofed pavilions, open to cooling summer breezes but hard pressed to cope with winter's chill

Traditional Japanese Architecture



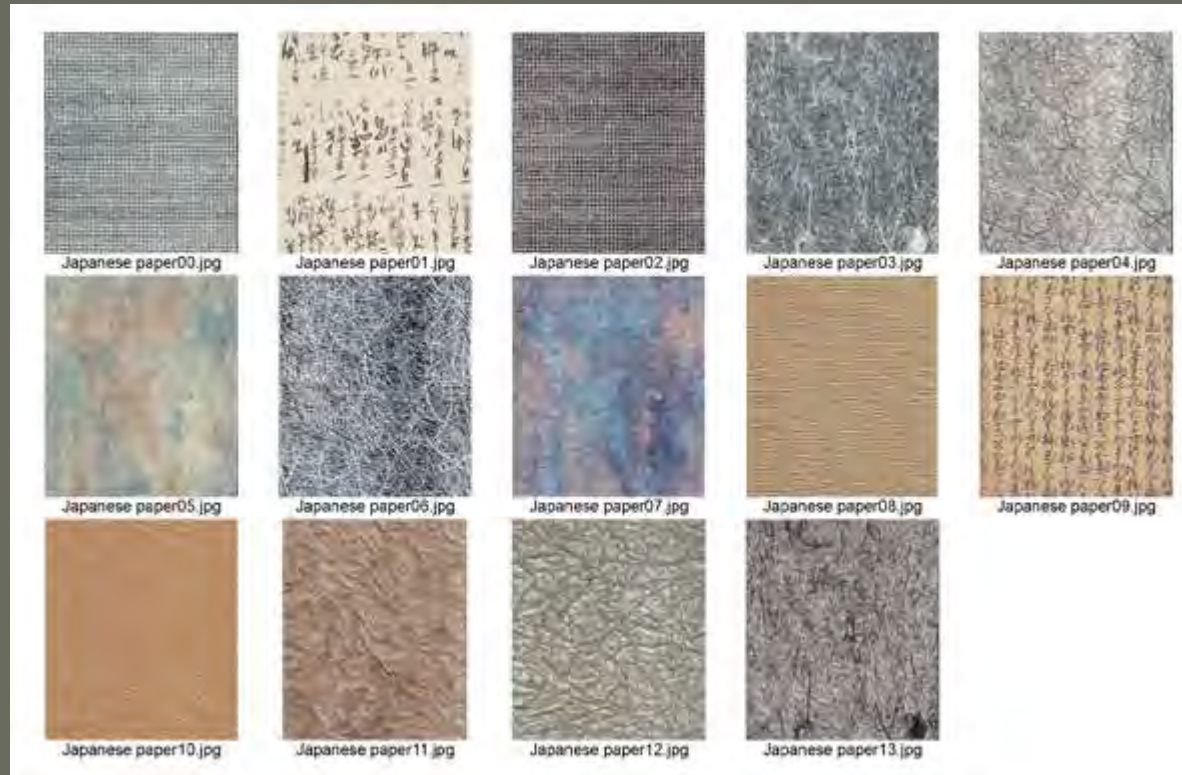
Traditional Japanese Architecture



glay

Traditional Japanese Architecture

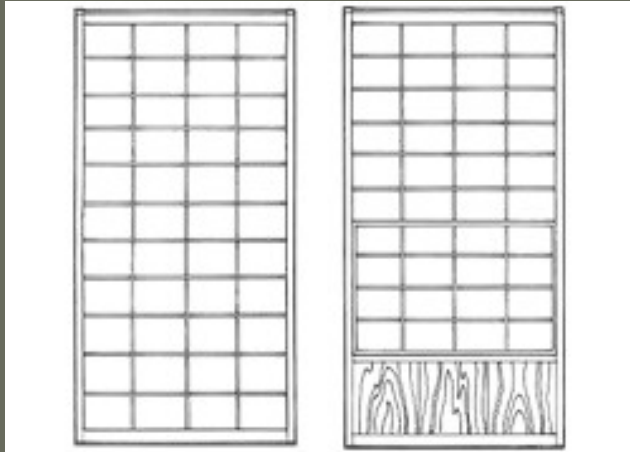
Paper



Traditional Japanese Architecture



Traditional Japanese Architecture



shoji

Traditional Japanese Architecture

tiles



Traditional Japanese Architecture

2 How and why is it protected and preserved?

Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

1871 Plan for the Preservation of Ancient Artifacts

1897 Ancient Temples and Shrines Preservation Law

1919 Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments Preservation Law

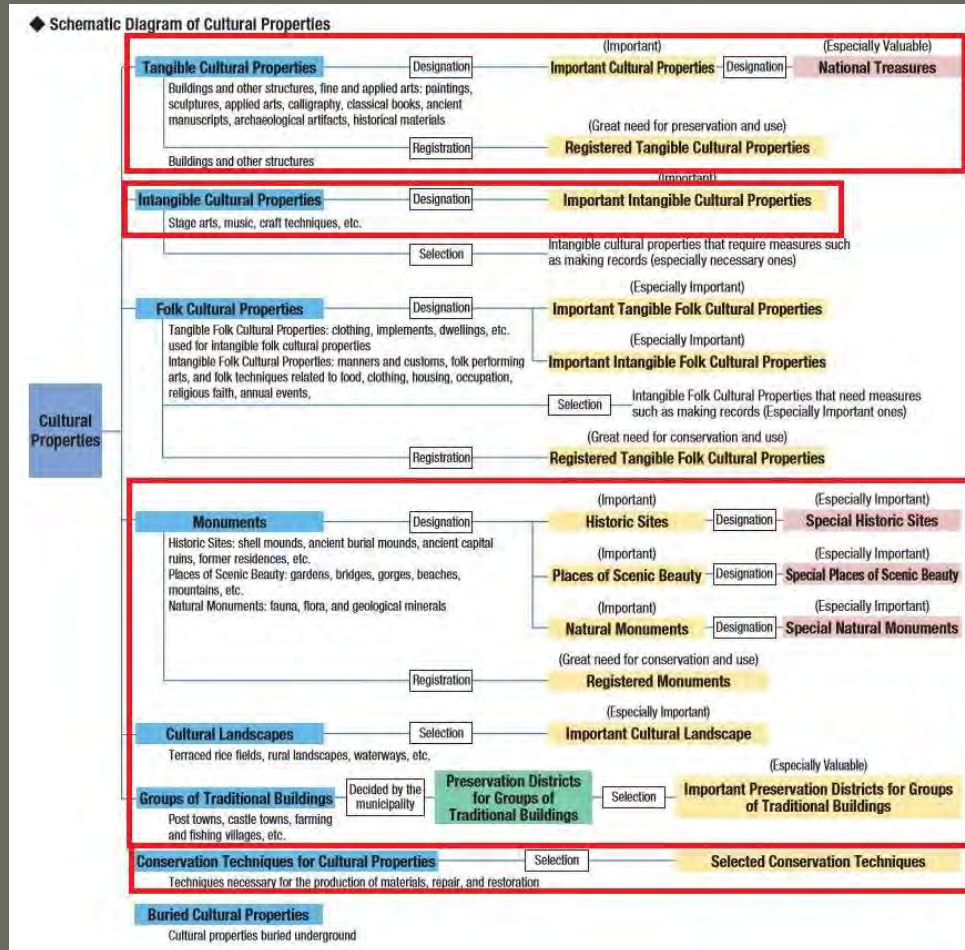
1929 National Treasures Preservation Law

1933 Law Regarding the Preservation of Important Works of Fine Arts

1950 Present Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

- 1954 amendment
- 1966 Law for the Preservation of Ancient Capitals
- 1975 amendments: *Preservation District for a Group of Historic Buildings* and *Techniques for the conservation of cultural properties*
- 1996 amendment: **Registered Cultural Properties**
- 1999 amendment
- 2004 amendment

Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties



Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Japan of importance for the preservation of monuments

Built Heritage category according Legislation
(World Heritage Monuments)

Tangible Cultural Properties (Buildings and other structures)

1. National Treasures (国宝 *kokuhō*) : Buildings 214 (2009)
2. Important Cultural Properties (重要文化財 *jūyō bunkazai*): Buildings 2,344 (2009)
3. Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Buildings) 7,407 (2009)
4. Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings 83 (2009)
5. Monuments: Garden, Bridges,
6. Industrial Heritage

Important Intangible Cultural Property

1. Craft Techniques : Individuals recognition 36 (55 people), (2009), Designated holding groups 14 (2009)
2. Selected Conservation Techniques : Number of Holders and Groups Holders 47 (52 people) (2009)
Holding Groups 27 (28 groups) (2009)

Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Japan of importance for the preservation of monuments

National Treasures (国宝 *kokuhō*)

Important Cultural Properties

(重要文化財 *jūyō bunkazai*)



◆ Structures Designated as National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties (classified by period) As of April 1, 2009

Category		Sites		Structures	
Early modern period or earlier	Shinto shrines	561	(37)	1,160	(63)
	Buddhist temples	846	(154)	1,115	(160)
	Castles	53	(8)	235	(16)
	Residences	94	(12)	150	(20)
	Farmhouses	338		746	
	Others	192	(3)	262	(3)
Subtotal		2,084	(214)	3,668	(262)
Meiji Period Onwards	Religious architecture	23		25	
	Residential architecture	66		221	
	School architecture	38		65	
	Cultural facilities	30		38	
	Government structures	20		25	
	Commercial structures	18		23	
	Industrial, transportation, civil engineering	60		190	
	Others	5		17	
Subtotal		260		604	
Grand total		2,344	(214)	4,272	(262)

Note: A parenthesized numeral indicates the number of National Treasures included in the figure that precedes it.

Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Japan of importance for the preservation of monuments (文化財 *bunkazai*)

Registered Tangible Cultural Properties 登録有形文化財 *Tōroku yūkei bunkazai*



Villa Iwasaki 1896, Tokyo J.Conder



Kokusai Kodomo Toshokan (Imperial Library) 1906



YOKOHAMA SHÔKIN BANK 1904



DÔSHISHA UNIVERSITY, Kyôto 1884



Nara National Museum, Katayama Tōkuma 1895



Yodokō Guest House, Frank Lloyd Wright
1924

Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Japan of importance for the preservation of monuments (文化財 *bunkazai*)

- Industrial Heritage



- Steel Factory Izunokuni



- Hashima coal mine, Nagasaki 1887 -1974



- Tomioka Silk Mill (富岡製糸場 Tomioka Seishijō) 1872



- Kitami Hakka Memorial Hall,
laboratory of the Hokuren Kitami
Light Weight Factory (built in 1965)



- Nagasaki Shipyard



- First Head Office of the Steel Works 1899

Cultural Properties: Monuments, (Special) Places) of Scenic Beauty,

- Garden, Bridges,



• Shugakuin , Kyoto



Nikko



• Katsura Rikyu, Kyoto



Iwakuni

Groups of Traditional Buildings (伝統的建造物群 *Dentōteki kenzōbutsu-gun, DENKEN*)



Shirakawa-gō



Imai Cho



Uminojuku, Nagano Ken



Rural village in Taketomi island

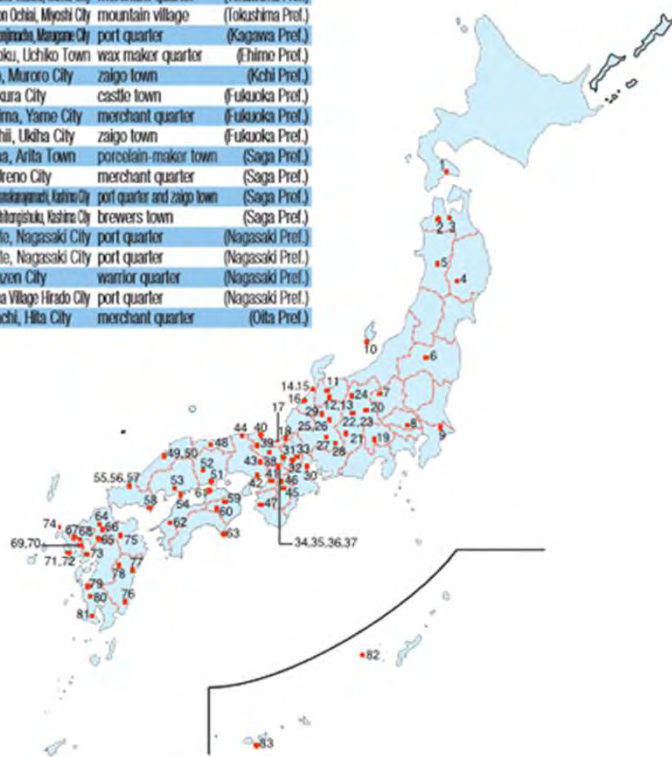
Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings (IPDGHB)

Groups of Traditional Buildings (伝統的建造物群 Dentōteki kenzōbutsu-gun, DENKEN)

◆ List of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings in Japan

1. Mitomachi Sarihicho, Hakodate City	port quarter	(Hokkaido Pref.)
2. Nakacho, Hirotsaki City	warrior quarter	(Aomori Pref.)
3. Nakamachi, Kuroishi City	merchant quarter	(Aomori Pref.)
4. Jyonai-suzakoji, Kanegasaki Town	warrior quarter	(Iwate Pref.)
5. Somboku City	karuabe tekkō warrior quarter	(Akita Pref.)
6. Ouchi-juku, Shimogo Town	post town	(Fukushima Pref.)
7. Akaiwa, Hokuogo Village	main temple and shrine annual	(Gunma Pref.)
8. Kawagoe, Kawagoe City	merchant quarter	(Saitama Pref.)
9. Sawara, Katori City	merchant quarter	(Chiba Pref.)
10. Syukunogi, Sado City	port quarter	(Niigata Pref.)
11. Yamachosuji, Takaoka City	merchant quarter	(Toyama Pref.)
12. Ainokura, Nanto City	mountain village	(Toyama Pref.)
13. Saganuma, Nanto City	mountain village	(Toyama Pref.)
14. Higashiyamahigashi, Kanazawa City	pleasure quarter	(Ishikawa Pref.)
15. Kazuo-machi, Kanazawa City	pleasure quarter	(Ishikawa Pref.)
16. Kagahashidate, Kaga City	ship owner quarter	(Ishikawa Pref.)
17. Obamanishigumi, Obama City	merchant and pleasure quarter	(Fukui Pref.)
18. Kuragawajuku, Wakasa Town	post town	(Fukui Pref.)
19. Akasawa, Hayakawa Town	kobu nabe post town for pilgrims	(Yamanashi Pref.)
20. Uhojuku, Tobu Town	post town and shrine annual	(Nagano Pref.)
21. Tsunagajuku, Nagiso Town	post town	(Nagano Pref.)
22. Narai, Shiojiri City	post town	(Nagano Pref.)
23. Kishihirasawa, Shiojiri City	lacquerware town	(Nagano Pref.)
24. Aoni, Hakuba Village	mountain village	(Nagano Pref.)
25. Sanmachi, Takayama City	merchant quarter	(Gifu Pref.)
26. Shino-Nomachi-jimachi, Takayama City	merchant quarter	(Gifu Pref.)
27. Mino-machi, Mino City	merchant quarter	(Gifu Pref.)
28. Hondori, Hamura-cho, Era City	merchant quarter	(Gifu Pref.)
29. Ogi-machi, Shirakawa Village	mountain village	(Gifu Pref.)
30. Sokajuku, Kamoyama City	post town	(Mie Pref.)
31. Sakamoto, Otsu City	temple town	(Shiga Pref.)
32. Hachiman, Omihachiman City	merchant quarter	(Shiga Pref.)
33. Gokasyokendo, Higashiomi City	farming village	(Shiga Pref.)
34. Kamigamo, Kyoto City	shrine quarter	(Kyoto Pref.)
35. Sannoi-zaka, Kyoto City	temple town	(Kyoto Pref.)
36. Gion Citynbashi, Kyoto City	pleasure quarter	(Kyoto Pref.)
37. Saga-Iorimoto, Kyoto City	temple town	(Kyoto Pref.)
38. Kita, Miyama-cho, Nantan City	mountain village	(Kyoto Pref.)
39. Kaya, Yosano Town	ladle town	(Kyoto Pref.)
40. Ine-ura, Ine Town	fishing village	(Kyoto Pref.)
41. Tondabayashi, Tondabayashi City	temple town, zaigo* town	(Osaka Pref.)
42. Kitanocho-yamamoto-dori, Kobe City	port quarter	(Hyogo Pref.)
43. Sasayama, Sasayama City	castle town	(Hyogo Pref.)
44. Iuzhi, Toyooka City	castle town	(Hyogo Pref.)
45. Matsuyama, Uda City	merchant quarter	(Nara Pref.)
46. Imai-cho, Kashihara City	temple town, zaigo town	(Nara Pref.)
47. Yuasa, Yuasa Town	brewers quarter	(Wakayama Pref.)
48. Usubukitagawa, Kurayoshi City	merchant quarter	(Tottori Pref.)
49. Omoriginzan, Oda City	mining town	(Shimane Pref.)
50. Yunotsu, Ota City	port quarter, hot spring town	(Shimane Pref.)
51. Kurashiki-kaikan, Kurashiki City	merchant quarter	(Okayama Pref.)
52. Fukuya, Takahashi City	mining town	(Okayama Pref.)
53. Takehara district, Takahara City	salt works town	(Hiroshima Pref.)
54. Yutakamachi-mitsurai, Kure City	port quarter	(Hiroshima Pref.)
55. Horikuchi district, Hagi City	warrior quarter	(Yamaguchi Pref.)
56. Hiyocho district, Hagi City	warrior quarter	(Yamaguchi Pref.)
57. Harimasaki, Hagi City	port quarter	(Yamaguchi Pref.)
58. Furuichi-kanaya, Yamai City	merchant quarter	(Yamaguchi Pref.)
59. Wakimachi-miemi-machi, Mima City	merchant quarter	(Tokushima Pref.)
60. Higashiyamason Ochi, Miyoshi City	mountain village	(Tokushima Pref.)
61. Kazama, Shikokujima, Mangano City	port quarter	(Kagawa Pref.)
62. Yoicachi-goikoku, Uchiko Town	wax maker quarter	(Fukushima Pref.)
63. Kiragawacho, Muroro City	zaigo town	(Kochi Pref.)
64. Akizuki, Asakura City	castle town	(Fukuoka Pref.)
65. Yamotokushima, Yama City	merchant quarter	(Fukuoka Pref.)
66. Chikugo-yoshii, Ukiha City	zaigo town	(Fukuoka Pref.)
67. Aritauchiyama, Arita Town	porcelain-maker town	(Saga Pref.)
68. Shiota-tsu, Ureno City	merchant quarter	(Saga Pref.)
69. Irimikawachi at Iwakaguchi, Ikaruga City	port quarter and zaigo town	(Saga Pref.)
70. Ikaradanashi-hachirigishuku, Kashima City	brewers town	(Saga Pref.)
71. Higashiyamato, Nagasaki City	port quarter	(Nagasaki Pref.)
72. Minamiyamato, Nagasaki City	port quarter	(Nagasaki Pref.)
73. Kojirokaji, Urizen City	warrior quarter	(Nagasaki Pref.)
74. Konoura, Oshima Village Hirado City	port quarter	(Nagasaki Pref.)
75. Mameda-machi, Hita City	merchant quarter	(Oita Pref.)
76. Obi, Nichinan City	warrior quarter	(Miyazaki Pref.)
77. Mimitsu, Hyuga City	port quarter	(Miyazaki Pref.)
78. Tonogawa, Shiba Village	mountain village	(Miyazaki Pref.)
79. Izumitumoto, Izumi City	warrior quarter	(Kagoshima Pref.)
80. Irid-tumoto, Satsumasendai City	warrior quarter	(Kagoshima Pref.)
81. Chiran, Chiran Town	warrior quarter	(Kagoshima Pref.)
82. Tonaki-jima, Tonaki Village	farming village	(Okinawa Pref.)
83. Taketomi-jima, Taketomi Town	farming village	(Okinawa Pref.)

*Zaigo post towns were established in the mid Edo period. They were not urban provinces designated by the Edo shogunate, but they had urban functions.



Intangible Cultural Properties

◆ Number of Recognized Important Intangible Cultural Properties holders
As of April 1, 2009

Division	Category	No. of designation	
		Individual recognition	Collective or group recognition
Performing arts	Gagaku	0	1
	Noh	6	1
	Bunraku	3	1
	Kabuki	4	1
	Kumiodori	2	1
	Music	18	6
	Dance	1	0
	Engel	2	0
	Subtotal	36	11
Craft techniques	Ceramics	10	3
	Textile weaving and dyeing	15	7
	Lacquerwork	5	1
	Metalwork	7	0
	Woodwork and bamboo work	2	0
	Doll making	2	0
	Papermaking	3	3
Subtotal	44	14	
Total	80	25	



Designation, Registration and Selection

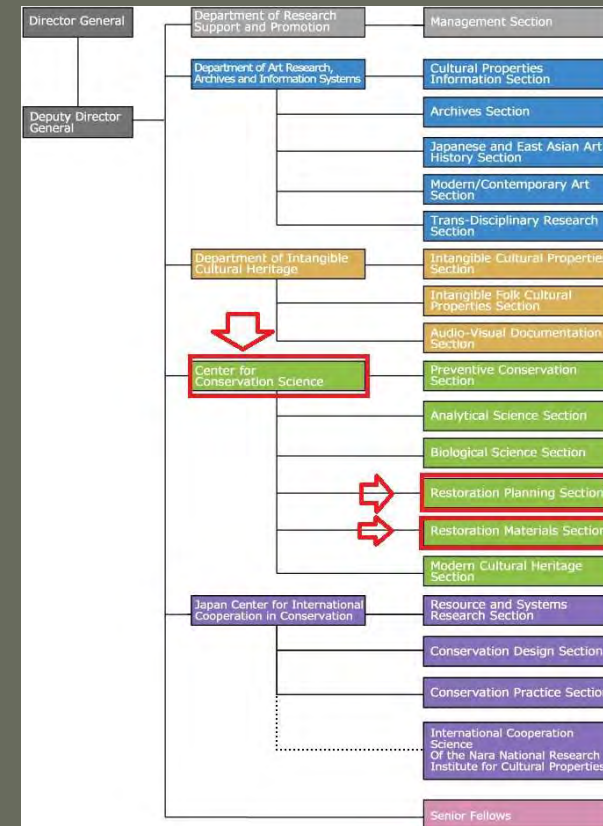


Inventory (Investigation and Designation)

- For Inventory of Cultural Properties (Research, Investigation and Designation)
- Construction and Art Historians of Universities,
- Tokyo and Nara National Research Institutions for Cultural Properties
- (Tōkyō Bunkazai Kenkyū Sho TOBUNKEN 東京文化財研究所,
- Nara Bunkazai Kenkyū Sho NABUNKEN

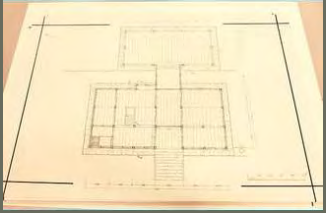


Organization Chart of NABUNKEN



Organization Chart of TOBUNKEN

for conservation management, research, design and construction:
 JACAM Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments BUNKENKYO



Nationwide Association of Conservation Architects

- authorized by the government – (over 100 Architects)
- Committed to the repair and conservation of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties
- Task: - design and management of conservation and repair project
 - Thorough inspection
 - Survey and research of the current condition of the building (structural system, material, history of repair and conservation)
 - Analysing and evaluation of the cultural significance of the building
 - Designing the conservation project
 - Managing the conservation and repair work
 - Thorough recording and documentaion of the work

Training of other conservation architects for restauration and conservation work on Prefectural and Municipal level and for the registered monuments. (more than 500 so far)

Japanese Conservation of Built Heritage

Conservation Management and Financing related to the Ranking of a Monument

National Treasures (国宝 *kokuhō*)
Important Cultural Properties
(重要文化財 *jūyō bunkazai*)

Administrative
Management
Financial Support

Planning and
Workmanship

Agency of
Cultural Affairs
Bunka Cho

JACAM
Bunkenkyo

Financing:
Up to 90% by
Bunka Cho
(National
Government, some
percentage by
Prefecture and
Municipal
Government and
about
10% by Owner

Conservation
Architects
Team
Craftsman

Registered Tangible Cultural Properties 登録有形文化財 *Tōroku yūkei bunkazai*
Groups of Traditional Buildings (伝統的建造物群 *Dentōteki kenzōbutsu-gun*,
DENKEN)
Registered Monuments (garden, bridges etc)

Administrative Management
Financial Support

Planning and Workmanship

Agency of Cultural Affairs
Bunka Cho

and

Prefectural or Municipal
Board of Education
and
Planning and/or
Construction Department

Financial support according
to registration level
By National, Prefecture and
Municipal Government,
largest share from the owner

Tax relief

Freelance Conservation
Architects,
Planners,
Heritage Consultants

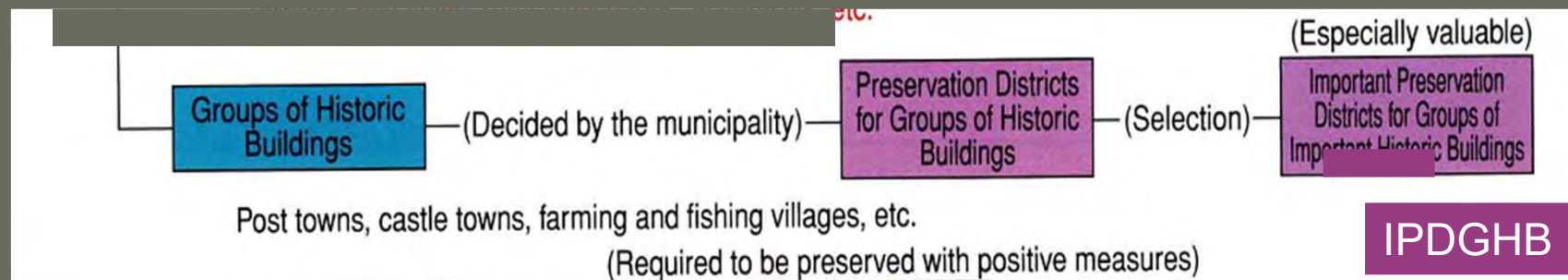
Freelance Craftsman
Construction Companies

The SYUKEI (修景) “Repair Scenery”
Architectural Design Method to Harmonize with the Historic Landscape
by Prof. Saito Kyoto Womens University

Group of Historic Buildings

Groups of historic buildings of high value which form historical scenery in combination with their environs





The local governments concerned which intend to preserve their historic districts or traditional settlements should first establish their local **regulations** for the preservation of them, and subsequently determine the relevant **preservation districts** and draw up their **preservation plans**.

If such areas are within "city planning zones", the relevant preservation districts should naturally be established within the city planning concerned.

The Minister may select some of them as "**Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings**" when the municipalities concerned apply for it and these districts are of high values.

1. the guideline for the renovation of the historic buildings
- 2-a. the guideline of architectural design for new buildings.
- 2-b. the guideline for such buildings that are not in harmony with the characteristics of the preservation district.nith the preservation plan.

※2-a,b : The guideline of the SYUKEI



The guideline of the SYUKEI for the IPDGHB in Nagasaki-City



before



after



before



after



2-a. SYUKEI: harmonized
new buildings in new method



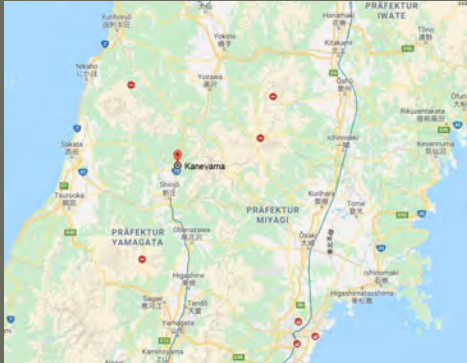


2-a. SYUKEI: harmonized
new building in new method



„machizuki“ example

- Kaneyama , Yamagata Prefecture



Restoration and Utilisation of Store Houses (KURA) with design guidelines



- improving timber industry
- improving tourism
- improving infrastructure

improving open space and infrastructure



- ‚Beautification‘ of buildings by guidelines

Thank you
ありがとう