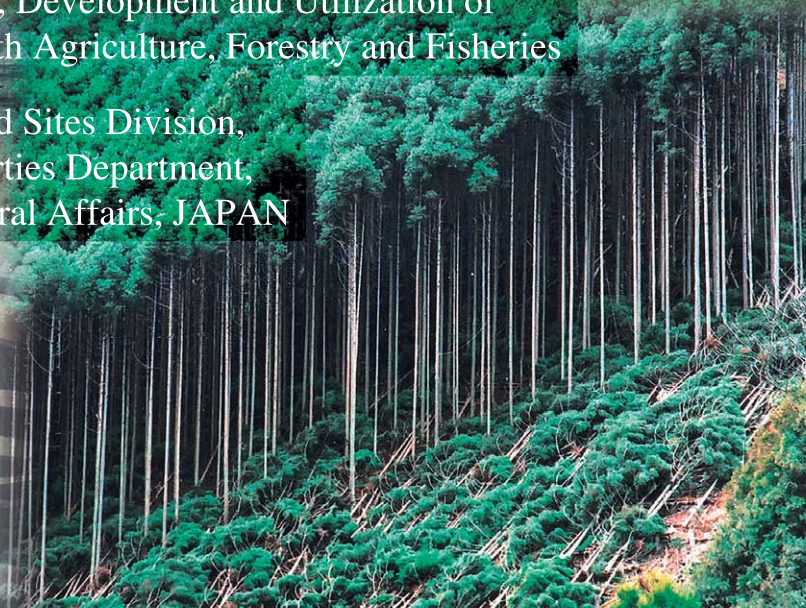
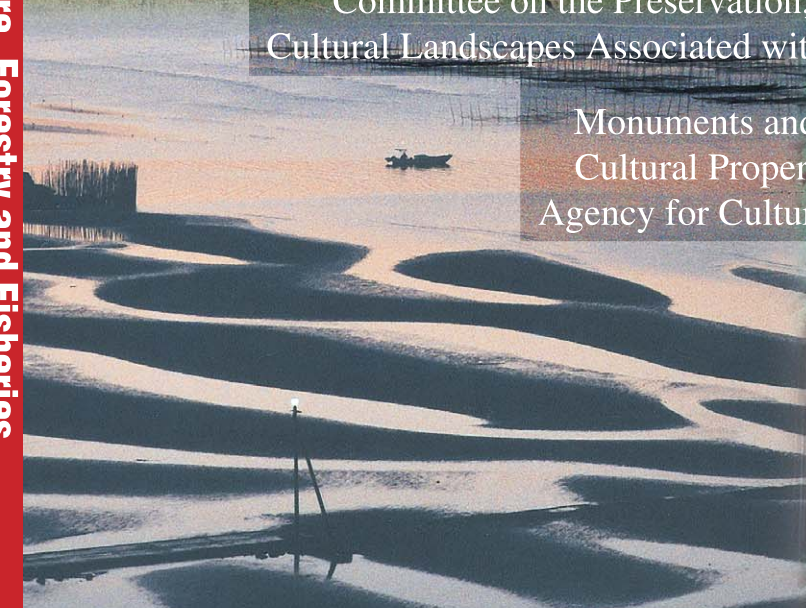
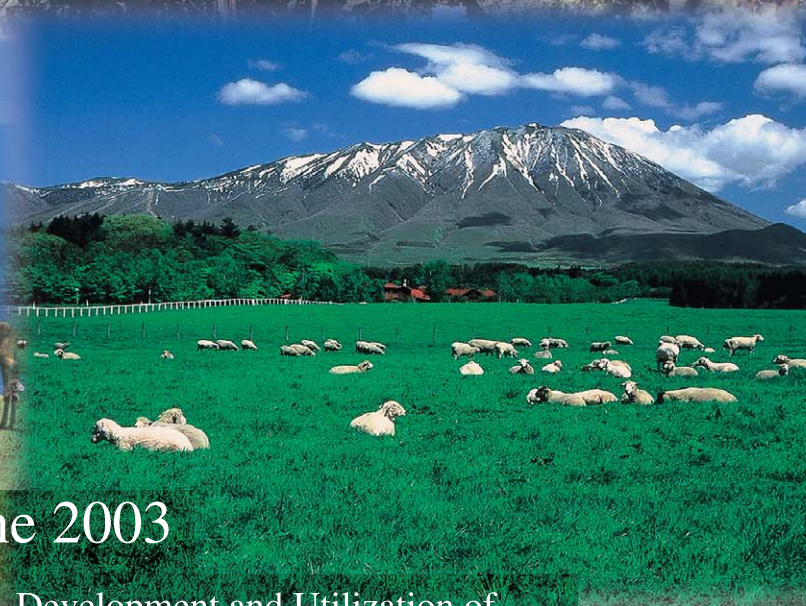


# The Report of the Study on the Protection of Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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12 June 2003

Committee on the Preservation, Development and Utilization of  
Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Monuments and Sites Division,  
Cultural Properties Department,  
Agency for Cultural Affairs, JAPAN



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# **The Report of the Study on the Protection of Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

12 June 2003

Committee on the Preservation, Development and Utilization of  
Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

## **Introduction**

In recent years there is a growing public demand, especially in rural villages in mountain areas, for the protection of the landscapes which have been formulated through interactions between humankind and nature such as terraced rice fields and coppice woodlands domestically called “Tanada” and “Satoyama”, respectively. Tanada and Satoyama, which are cherished as nature most close to us, are getting attention not only because they contribute to environmental conservation and disaster prevention; now that they are recognized as representative examples of homeland landscapes, they are expected to serve a new role as the stage for various activities that facilitate exchange between urban and rural areas in a time when tourism undertakes diversified forms.

Especially with regard to terraced rice fields, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries introduced new measures for their conservation, followed by heads of the local governments with terraced rice fields - known domestically as “Semmaida” (literally, one thousand rice fields) - in their territories, who established a “national terraced rice field conference” and have been holding its summit meetings on an annual basis with a view to activating local economy through conservation of terraced rice fields. As a result, terraced rice fields have become widely known and many people are now seen visiting terraced rice fields such as those selected and advertised in the list of “100 selected terraced rice fields of Japan” to enjoy beautiful views and landscapes there. In addition, some local governments went farther to introduce the “ownership system” in which urban residents rent rice fields and experience rice farming with the assistance of local citizens. As a result, terraced rice fields have become the active stage for interaction and exchange between people living in urban and rural areas.

At the level of the World Heritage Convention, since the “Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras” was inscribed on the World Heritage List, “cultural landscapes associated with agriculture, forestry and fisheries” (hereinafter referred to as “cultural landscapes”) including those related to rice farming has become a hot topic of discussion. Subsequently, other “cultural landscapes” such as vineyards for wine production in European countries have been continually added on the World Heritage List. It can rightly be said that this particular category is now getting the most serious attention globally.

In concurrence with the recent trends in the World Heritage regime and as a reflection of the contemporary changes in social structure and public awareness in Japan, the voice to advocate the expanded definition and scope of cultural heritage to cover all the cultural products of historic value, whether tangible or intangible, as the cultural heritage which need preservation and utilization is becoming stronger and more dominant in light of the contemporary social structure and public opinions. “Cultural landscape” is one of the important topics in this regard, too.



On 10 May 1999, the rice terrace known as one of Semmaida in Koshoku City, Nagano Prefecture was designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the name of “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”. On 29 January 2001, another rice terrace in Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture was designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the name of “Shiroyone no Semmaida”. In these places, while due attention is paid to various functions of the terraced rice fields including those for ecosystem conservation and for disaster prevention in land slide areas, a number of measures are actively being undertaken to ensure the protection and transmission of its high cultural value to future generations.

Terraced rice fields, or for that matter any “cultural landscapes”, have been formulated in relation to the local history and climate of the places where they are located; therefore, protection policies based upon a wide perspective which covers the surrounding environments are essential in preserving them in a desirable condition. Because the surrounding environments that expand around “cultural landscapes” also constitute landscapes associated with agricultural activities, fisheries or forestry in most cases, it is required to carry out protection of both elements in a concerted manner.

It was in response to and part of such international and domestic movements encompassing “cultural landscapes” that the Agency for Cultural Affairs established, in October 2000, the “Committee on the Preservation, Development, and Utilization of Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries” (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”), for the purpose of investigating issues regarding the preservation, development and utilization of “cultural landscapes” in Japan, particularly in relation to “Monuments” including “Places of Scenic Beauty” designated under the Law for the Protection of the Cultural Properties. The Committee headed by Prof. Tsuyoshi Fujimoto of Kokugakuin University (who succeeded to the chairpersonship from late Prof. Susumu Ishii of Tsurumi University after 2001) and consisting of 14 members including the chairperson compiled this report based on deliberation at its five meetings (see Appendix 1).

This report first outlines how “cultural landscapes” have become the focus of attention globally and domestically and specifies the purpose of the study by the Committee. Secondly, the report summarizes the history and procedure of the study and provides the definition and categories of “cultural landscapes” the Committee adopted together with the criteria and the result of selection of “important places”. Thirdly, it examines the relation between the current protection system for Monuments and “important places” and fourthly proposes a new protection system in accordance with the characteristics of “cultural landscapes” and gives basic principles of development and utilization. Fifthly the report concludes with a list of remaining issues concerning the protection of “cultural landscapes” for future consideration.

## **1. Background and Purpose of the Study**

This section outlines, as the background information for this study, the history and the current situation concerning “cultural landscapes” at the international and domestic levels and in light of them describes the purpose of the study.

### **(1) Background**

As the background of this study, we first outline how academic research on “cultural landscapes” has developed in Japan, and then look into the international trend regarding “cultural landscapes”, which has evolved concurrently around UNESCO’s World Heritage Convention. In



addition, from the viewpoint of the protection of Cultural Properties and Cultural Heritage in Japan and from the viewpoint of the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fishery in Japan, the trend in the protection of “cultural landscapes” will be summarized.

#### **A. Academic Research on “Cultural Landscapes” in Japan**

Academic research on “cultural landscapes” in Japan had already been started to a certain extent even before the Second World War, when pastoral landscapes were gradually disappearing from large cities and their suburban areas to the extent that the voice of concern was raised by the public and a discussion was made at the “round-table discussion on local sceneries and landscapes”. It was later after the Second World War that a significant progress was seen in various academic fields including rural engineering, history and geography. In rural engineering, pioneering studies were conducted on rural engineering facilities and farmlands of historic value while in history and geography scientific efforts were made to investigating the existing landforms, etc. such as dikes of farmlands in pursuit for scientific evidence and remnants of the Jōri system<sup>1</sup> and ancient landed estate called Shoen for the purpose of useful for restoring the original landscapes. In addition, studies on spacious formation and layout of local communities and structure of local industry by topographers and geographers dealt with “cultural landscapes” as an important subject that covers widely industrial activities and social lives of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. On the basis of these academic efforts, a part of the “cultural landscapes” which exist in great amounts have been selected - quite a small portion in comparison with the total area - as Historic Sites of high historic and academic value.

On the other hand, as not only the destruction of the natural environment but also the active development of suburban areas caused continuous decrease of agricultural lands, natural sciences recognized that lands associated with agriculture, forestry and fisheries play an important role in maintaining ecosystems by providing habitats for diverse species and began to pay more attention to “cultural landscapes” than ever before. Their findings in this regard included in particular the positive role of human interventions that are repeatedly made through agricultural, forestry and fishery activities on lands in light of a certain degree of disturbance to ecosystems contributing to the maintenance of diverse species and their habitats in an adequate condition and the extremely important roles of water surfaces such as rice paddies and agricultural water channels which provide passages to animals. Animals and plants of high academic value which inhabit, breed, stop over or naturally grow in such areas have been designated as Natural Monuments.

In recent years, studies and researches that aim to maintain such ecosystems as the basic purpose and to propose desirable images of “cultural landscapes” including agricultural, forestry and fishery societies from the viewpoint of urban planning and countryside planning, maintaining such ecosystems as the basic purpose are carried out. And civil engineering and ecological engineering are studying most appropriate technologies and techniques for creating living environments suitable for diverse species.

In the fiscal year 2001, researchers studying terraced rice fields in various academic fields,

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<sup>1</sup> the Jōri System:

System of land division in the 7th and 8th centuries. Under the Taika Reform of 645, tracts of land were divided into squares measuring 6 *cho* to a side (1 *cho* = 109 m or 358 ft). Counting from north to south, these units were designated *jo* 1, *jo* 2, etc; from east to west, the same units were called *ri* 1, *ri* 2, etc. Each of these units was further divided into 36 equal and numbered squares, called *tsubo*, each having an area of 1 square *cho*. Thus it was possible to indicate any parcel of land by specifying in which *tsubo*, *ri*, *jo*, *gun* (district), and *kuni* (province) it lay. [Source: *Encyclopedia of Japan*. Kodansha Ltd., 1996.]



government officials related to terraced rice fields, farmers, NGOs working for their protection, individuals undertaking cultivation of terraced rice fields, etc. gathered and established the Rice Terrace Research Association (“Tanada Gakkai”). The Rice Terrace Research Association is expected to make much contribution not only from the academic perspective but also as a forum where various opinions and information are exchanged on various issues such as protection measures and NGO activities.

## **B. International Trend regarding “Cultural Landscapes”**

### **(a) “Cultural Landscapes” in the World Heritage Convention**

#### **Cultural Landscapes in the World Heritage Convention**

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 17<sup>th</sup> session in 1972. The convention was an extremely original and epoch-making system in that it aimed to inventory both cultural and natural heritages of outstanding universal value on the List of World Heritages and to protect them under one single framework. However, most of the Cultural Heritages actually inscribed on the List were monumental buildings which are works of the humankind, whereas Natural Heritages were primitive natural areas which are remotest from human interventions. As a result, there was a tendency that Cultural Heritages as masterpieces of human creativity and pristine Natural Heritages were differentiated as the two extreme poles so much so that voices were heard pointing out that the outstanding universal value of a wide spectrum of natural areas that exist in between are not fully reflected on the World Heritage List. As a result, “cultural landscapes” which show physical and spiritual relations the humankind have been building with nature began to attract attention as a new concept which could fill the gap that existed traditionally between Cultural Heritages and Natural Heritages.

The 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the World Heritage Committee which was held in 1992 made a decision to introduce officially the concept of cultural landscape as representing the combined works of nature and of man and amended the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” (hereinafter referred to as the Operational Guidelines) by adding provisions for inscription of cultural landscape heritages on the World Heritage List. The Operational Guidelines categorizes cultural landscapes into three main categories according to the degree of naturalness and the degree of human influence upon nature (Table 1-1). This study mainly deals with the second category of the cultural landscapes of the World Heritage Convention.

As a reason behind the attention paid to the cultural landscapes in the World Heritage regime, there evidently lies the idea to the effect that, instead of differentiating heritages simply into Cultural Heritage or Natural Heritages, it is desirable to incorporate into the scope of heritage the landscapes which represent the ensemble of cultural and natural elements of all the interactions that the humankind has made with nature through daily lives.

#### **Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras**

“Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras” (Philippines, 1995) is the first cultural landscape that has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in history (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The rice terraces are significant material evidence to show that the Asian rice-farming culture was introduced from the Chinese Continent to the highlands of the mountainous regions of Cordilleras in the north of Luzon Island, the Philippines. The magnificent cultural landscape furthermore is, as a certain theory holds it, the result of human



**Table 1-1.** Main Categories of Cultural Landscapes in the World Heritage Convention

<p><b>1. Clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man</b>  This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.  Examples: Cultural Landscape of Sintra (Portugal, 1995);  Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (Spain, 2001)</p>
<p><b>2. Organically evolved landscape</b>  This category fall into two sub-categories: (i) a continuing landscape and  (ii) a relict (or fossil) landscape.  The former is one closely associated with activities such as agriculture, forestry and fishery; the latter is one constitutes an important element as an integral part of a monument such as a historic site.  Examples: (i) Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines, 1995);  Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (France, 1999)  (ii) Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao, 2001);</p>
<p><b>3. Associative cultural landscape</b>  Landscapes with the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element.  Examples: Tongariro National Park (New Zealand, 1993)  Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (Australia, 1994)  Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (France and Spain, 1997-1999)</p>

struggles against the severe nature in the mountain region which lasted for as long as 2,000 years. Aboriginal tribes including Ifgao who have been taking care of those rice terraces maintain unique cultural traditions in every mode of their lives, having defiantly resisted the Christian propagation by Spanish missionaries in the 16th to 17th centuries and the American colonization that followed. As the central stage for their livelihood and daily lives and also as their cultural symbol, the rice terraces were strongly recommended by the government of the Philippines for inscription on the World Heritage List.

However, there are currently several problems with the conservation of the rice terraces. First of all, younger generations who do not like to undertake hard labor flow out to cities, causing significant shortage of hand for rice terraces. On the other hand, in light of the limited capacity of rice terraces to support livelihood, the outflow of younger generations to cities in a way works to lessen the potential load on rice terraces, which would not accommodate population growth. Secondly, the introduction of modern materials and techniques is subtly undermining the rice terrace systems and their landscapes. Rice terraces are cultural landscape systems which consist of a complex combination of many different elements; there are concerns that use of concrete walls or water channels instead of traditional stonewalls or water channels might disturb the delicate equilibrium of the original flexible water supply/drainage system, making them vulnerable to rainfalls and small earthquakes. Thirdly, as a result of more tourists visiting the region and the income level of independent farmers increasing gradually, cultural landscapes are gradually being affected; for instance, thatched roofs of farmers' houses are changed to tin roofs.





**Figure 1-1.** Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines)



**Figure 1-2.** Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines)



Due to these problems, Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger<sup>2</sup> in 2001; currently, under the UNESCO's financial and technical assistance, the government of the Philippines has made the accurate map of the World Heritage area and the management plan, and just commenced providing support to local communities.

### **Increasing Number of Inscriptions of “Cultural Landscapes” on the World Heritage List and Future Challenges**

Since the inscription of the “Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras” on the World Heritage List, a series of the “cultural landscapes” associated with vineyards of the major wine production areas in Europe have been inscribed on the World Heritage List as cultural landscapes: “Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)” (Italy, 1997), tiers of grape and citrus fruits fields on the steep slopes facing the Mediterranean Sea; “Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion” (France, 1999) (Figure 1-3), Bordeaux wine production area; “Jurisdiction of Alto Douro Wine Region” (Portugal, 2001), Port wine production area; and “Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape” (Hungary, 2002) (Figure 1-4), a major wine region in Eastern Europe. In addition, “Agricultural Landscape of Southern Oland” (Sweden, 2000) which exhibits the sandbar in the Scandinavian Peninsula and unique farming patterns there, “Droogmakerij de Beemster” (Netherlands, 1999. Not inscribed as a cultural landscape) (Figure 1-5) which illustrates the land use of reclaimed lowlands of the country, “Ferrara, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta” (Italy, 1995. Additional inscription and change of the name in 1999) (Chart 1-6) which contains wetlands, farmland and pastures on reclaimed land spreading at Ferrara, an Italian medieval-to-renaissance city, and at the mouth of the River Po running through the Lombardy Plain to the east of the city are also inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Furthermore, “Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes” (France, 2001) (Figures 1-7 and 1-8) and “Upper Middle Rhine Valley” (Germany, 2002) were inscribed in the World Heritage List; in these cases characterized by the existence of a large river as the cultural womb and the geographical axis, a wide tract of land containing the river and “cultural landscapes” such as farmlands spreading along the river is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

As is shown above, more and more “cultural landscapes” are inscribed on the World Heritage List. It is not too much to say that this is the hottest subject that attracts the most attention at present as the type of heritage which represents the unique land use demonstrating sustainable coexistence of humankind and nature.

However, the inscription of “Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras” on the List of World Heritage in Danger clearly shows the tremendous difficulties in local communities' maintaining “cultural landscapes” through their traditional agricultural/forestry/fishery activities and ensuring their management into the future. This is a big challenge every heritage site has in common.

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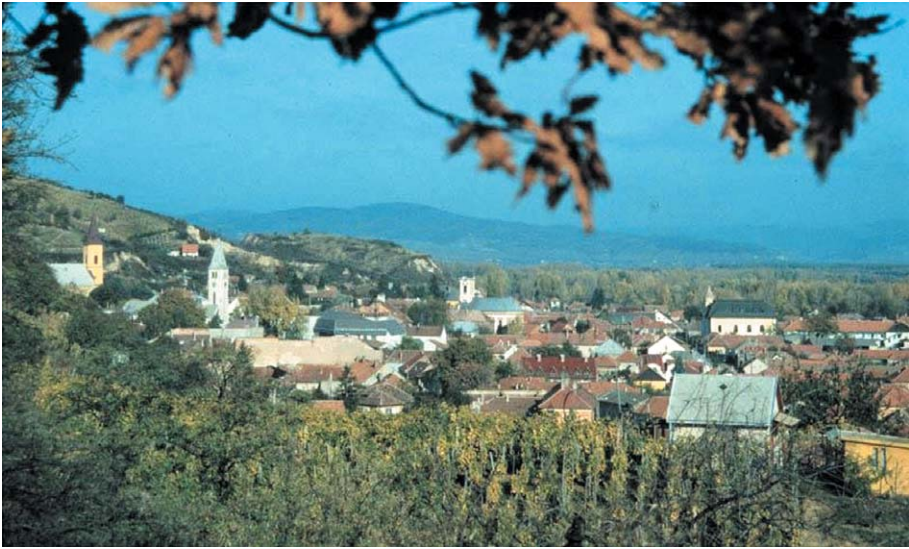
<sup>2</sup> List of World Heritage in Danger:

The World Heritage Committee is entitled to inscribe the World Heritage whose conservation is in danger due to war, development, climate change, etc. on the “List of World Heritage in Danger” and to gain international assistance both financially and technically.





**Figure 1-3.** Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (France)



**Figure 1-4.** Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (Hungary)



**Figure 1-5.** Droogmakerij de Beemster (Netherlands)



**Figure 1-6.** Ferrara, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta (Italy)



**Figure 1-7.** Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (France)



**Figure 1-8.** Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (France)



### **(b) Protection of “Cultural Landscapes” in Other International Agreements**

Besides the World Heritage Convention, whose objective is to protect the heritage of outstanding universal value, there are other international agreements concerning the protection of “cultural landscapes” such as the “Man and Biosphere Programme” (hereinafter referred to as MAB), which has been promoted by UNESCO since 1968 and the “Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat” which was adopted in Ramsar, Iran in 1971 (hereafter referred to as Ramsar Convention).

MAB sets the core area for strict nature protection and establishes the buffer zones and the transition areas around it with a view to providing different degrees of protection to natural areas according to the degree of human influences; in this system, the buffer zones and the transition areas contain “cultural landscapes”. In Japan, “Yakushima Island” (Kagosima Prefecture) and “Mount Odaigahara and Mount Omine” (Nara and Wakayama Prefectures) are designated as MAB Reserves and forestry-related “cultural landscapes” are included in their buffer zones.

On the other hand, the Ramsar Convention aims to protect natural and artificial wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat. Ramsar Sites in Japan such as “Yatsu-higata” (Chiba Prefecture), “Katano-kamoike” (Ishikawa Prefecture), and “Biwa-ko” (Shiga Prefecture) (all inscribed in 1993) contains fishery-related “cultural landscapes”.

In addition to the above-mentioned international systems, there are movements to establish multilateral or regional agreements and charters for the protection of “cultural landscapes” such as the “European Landscape Convention” which is in the process of consensus-building; at the national level, France and Germany in Europe and the Republic of Korea in Asia, for example, are making efforts to incorporate the protection of “cultural landscapes” in the existing systems for the protection of cultural properties or heritages. Countries which take similar measures are increasing.

### **C. Rise in the Public Demand for “Cultural Landscape” Protection in Japan**

As was stated in the very beginning of this report, there has been a surge of the public demand for the protection of “cultural landscapes” in Japan. It can also be seen in the enthusiastic activities undertaken by citizens throughout Japan in order to protect “Tanada” and “Satoyama” (Figure 1-9). These movements in Japan have made remarkable progress in parallel with the concurring international trends for the protection of “cultural landscapes” which is lead by the World Heritage Convention.

As the amount of abandoned farmland increased especially in the semi-mountainous regions, it was pointed out that due attention should be paid to the multifaceted functions of Tanada and other “cultural landscapes”, ranging from land conservation, water retention, natural environment conservation to good landscape formation etc, in order to prevent the abandonment of agricultural land and maintain and improve the agricultural and other lands toward the future.

Among the multi-functions of “cultural landscapes”, the cultural value inherent in landscape from the perspectives of cultural properties/heritages has been recognized by committees under the Commission, which operated under the auspices of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, and the need for active measures to protect them has been pointed out in their reports. At the same time, there are voices for due consideration, when a certain project is implemented in agricultural, forestry or fishery communities, to be paid to the conservation of “cultural landscapes” from the perspectives of the succession of culture and the preservation and promotion of cultural properties/heritages.



**Figure 1-9.** Efforts to protect Tanada or rice terraces are under way throughout Japan. *Inabuchi no Tanada* (Asuka-mura, Nara Prefecture).

**(a) Reports of the National Council, etc.**

**Cultural Promotion Master Plan (Basic Plan)**

The Agency for Cultural Affairs drew up the Cultural Promotion Master Plan on 25 March 1998, based on the recommendations made in July 1998 by the Cultural Policy Promotion Committee, an advisory body for the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs. The plan states that it is necessary, in relation to the succession and development of traditional culture, to expand the scope of the protection of cultural properties and to protect the historic cultural settings; it also states that it is necessary to review the existing protection system and consider the establishment of a new protection system with a view to ensuring the preservation and utilization of historic, cultural landscapes. In addition, it also calls for substantial discussion for the comprehensive protection of the designated cultural properties and their surrounding environments, as can be seen in the concept of the buffer zones in the World Heritage scheme, without excluding the possibility of amendment to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

**Report of the Cultural Properties Working Group of the Council for Cultural Affairs**

The report of the Cultural Properties Working Group of the Council for Cultural Affairs, an advisory body of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, “A New Development for the Preservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties -Cultural Heritages for the Future” (16 November 2001) adopted a broad definition of cultural heritage in light of the contemporary social structure and public opinions, covering not only cultural properties but also all the cultural products of historic value, whether tangible or intangible, and states in that context that the scope of the cultural heritage which need preservation and utilization is widening from the viewpoint of transmitting their values to future generations and making them useful for the contemporary life. To be specific, the protection of the surrounding environments that encompass cultural properties, the protection of cultural landscapes, and the protection based upon the comprehensive understanding of cultural properties are listed as the relatively new areas which need to be addressed.



Particularly with regard to the protection of cultural landscapes, the report points out that there exist many properties that cannot be covered in the existing cultural property protection system such as the designation of Places of Scenic Beauty and proposes a new framework at the national level, pointing out the need to consider legal instruments enabling local governments to take the major role for their protection in cooperation with the national government. The report, in relation to cultural landscapes, takes note of the case of similar individual cultural properties, each value of which does not reach a certain value level, being distributed in a certain area with relation to each other and the case of different types of individual properties gathering with a certain relation to each other, and points out the possibility that such properties exhibit new values when evaluated as one whole ensemble. The report calls for the need to consider evaluating such properties as an ensemble eligible for protection.

At the same time, the report concludes that the preservation and utilization of such cultural heritage needs a broader range of efforts in terms of the scope, the method and the subject. The report, recognizing that some of such properties are already covered within the existing framework of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties or taken care of through the flexible operation of the law but that, nevertheless, there could still be cases in which sufficient care cannot be provided, states that it is necessary to study to what extent the current system of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties can accommodate such heritage and consider amendments to the Law, when necessary. Furthermore, the report suggests the need for establishing a new system other than the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties with a view to extending the protective measures with a comprehensive perspective to a wide range of cultural heritages that cannot be covered fully by the Law. It also states that the preservation and utilization of cultural heritage can only be possible with the active involvement of not only the Agency of Cultural Affairs but also other relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, industries, NPOs, NGOs and other private organizations, as well as each and every citizen of the country. In this respect, the report emphasizes the need for the Agency of Cultural Affairs to take the initiative in public outreach activities as a measure to promote preservation and utilization efforts.

Those key recommendations of the report introduced above were reflected and incorporated into the “Basic Policy Concerning the Promotion of Culture and Art” compiled by the Council for Cultural Affairs on 5 December 2002 which was later adopted as the Cabinet Decisions on 10 December 2002.

**(b) Progress of Agricultural Land Conservation and Improvement Projects in Semi-Mountainous Regions<sup>3</sup>**

In semi-mountainous regions of Japan, the proportion of forested land is high and the topography is characterized by the abundance of sloped land. In these areas, the topographical constraints force most farmers to operate on a very small scale with low productivity, causing serious problems such as the aging of farmers, the shortage of successors and the decreasing number of households in a community. Most of “cultural landscapes”, as is the case with Tanada, are located in these semi-mountainous regions, where abandonment is progressing due to the adverse agricultural conditions. As was stated before,

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<sup>3</sup> Semi-Mountainous Regions:

Regions from the periphery of plainland to mountain areas where there is little large-scale farmland.

all agricultural lands including those in semi-mountainous regions have not simply the food production function but also other important multi-faceted functions for the life of people in Japan including residents in urban areas in terms of land conservation, water retention, natural environment conservation, and the formation of good landscape. In view of this, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out various support projects for the development of agricultural land with the purpose of preventing abandonment of agricultural land in semi-mountainous regions and other areas where cultivation is difficult, maintaining and developing healthy, good agricultural land in general and producing desirable landscapes. At the same time, the ministry is supporting the awareness raising projects for “cultural landscapes” such as “100 selected rural cultural landscapes”, which is carried out based on the request of local governments, and “beautiful Japanese village landscape contest”, which is conducted and sponsored by local governments.

In addition, a direct-payment funding targeting semi-mountainous regions was started in 2000, in which farmers who agree to continue agricultural activities for 5 years or more in eligible agricultural lands are granted with subsidies through signing to a community agreement or an individual agreement.

As is introduced above, in semi-mountainous regions and other areas where “cultural landscapes” are distributed, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is implementing various support measures from the viewpoint of promotion of agricultural productivity and agricultural communities and plays a vital role in the protection of “cultural landscapes”, too.

### **(c) Environmental Conservation in the Ancient Cities Preservation Law**

The Law Concerning Special Measures for the Preservation of Historical Natural Features in Ancient Cities (hereinafter referred to as the Ancient Cities Preservation Law), which was enacted in 1966, is a special law which targeted at the specific areas called as “Ancient Cities” and aimed to conserve the entire environments inseparably united with cultural properties.

The Ancient Cities Preservation Law defines the “Kyoto City, Nara City, Kamakura City and other cities designated by a Cabinet Order as containing areas of historic value that served as political or cultural centers in the history of Japan” as “Ancient Cities” and defines “spaces in which buildings, historic sites, etc. of historic value in Japan embody and formulate the tradition and culture of the ancient city in harmony with the surrounding natural environment” as “Historical Natural Features” (Article 2, item 2). Although the scope of the law is limited to “Historical Natural Features” that exist around tangible cultural properties, historic sites, etc. of “Ancient Cities” designated by the national government, they contain rice paddies, farmlands, and Satoyama areas in most case; in this regard, the Ancient Cities Preservation Law plays a significantly large role in the protection of “cultural landscapes” in the “Ancient Cities” of Japan (Figure 1-10) and therefore is expected to provide the basis for future discussion for a wider framework of the protection of “cultural landscapes”.





**Figure 1-10.** *Inabuchi no Tanada* designated as the Area for Preservation of Historical Natural Features (Asukamura, Nara Prefecture).

#### **(d) Protection of “Cultural Landscapes” in Landscape Ordinances**

When a property is nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, it is required that the buffer zones of appropriate size should be provided around the heritage site. In The World Heritage Sites of Japan that are nominated or have already been inscribed, the buffer zones of appropriate size are provided by the Natural Parks Law, the Forestry Law and other national laws as well as the landscape ordinances and other by-laws by local governments to surround the buildings, other tangible cultural properties, historic sites, and other cultural properties designated by the national government under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. In those buffer zones, “cultural landscapes” such as rice paddies, farmland, forest where forestry activities are operated, ponds, lakes and marine areas where fisheries are operated, are contained and protected through appropriate control measures as the components of the surrounding environments for the cultural heritage of outstanding universal value which is inscribed on the World Heritage List (Figures 1-11, 1-12, and 1-13).

In this way, through the process of establishing buffer zones for the nomination and inscription of World Heritage Sites, local governments have become more and more actively involved in the conservation of “cultural landscapes” and the surrounding environments of cultural properties; this fact needs to be fully noted when a comprehensive framework of the protection of “cultural properties” is to be discussed in the future.



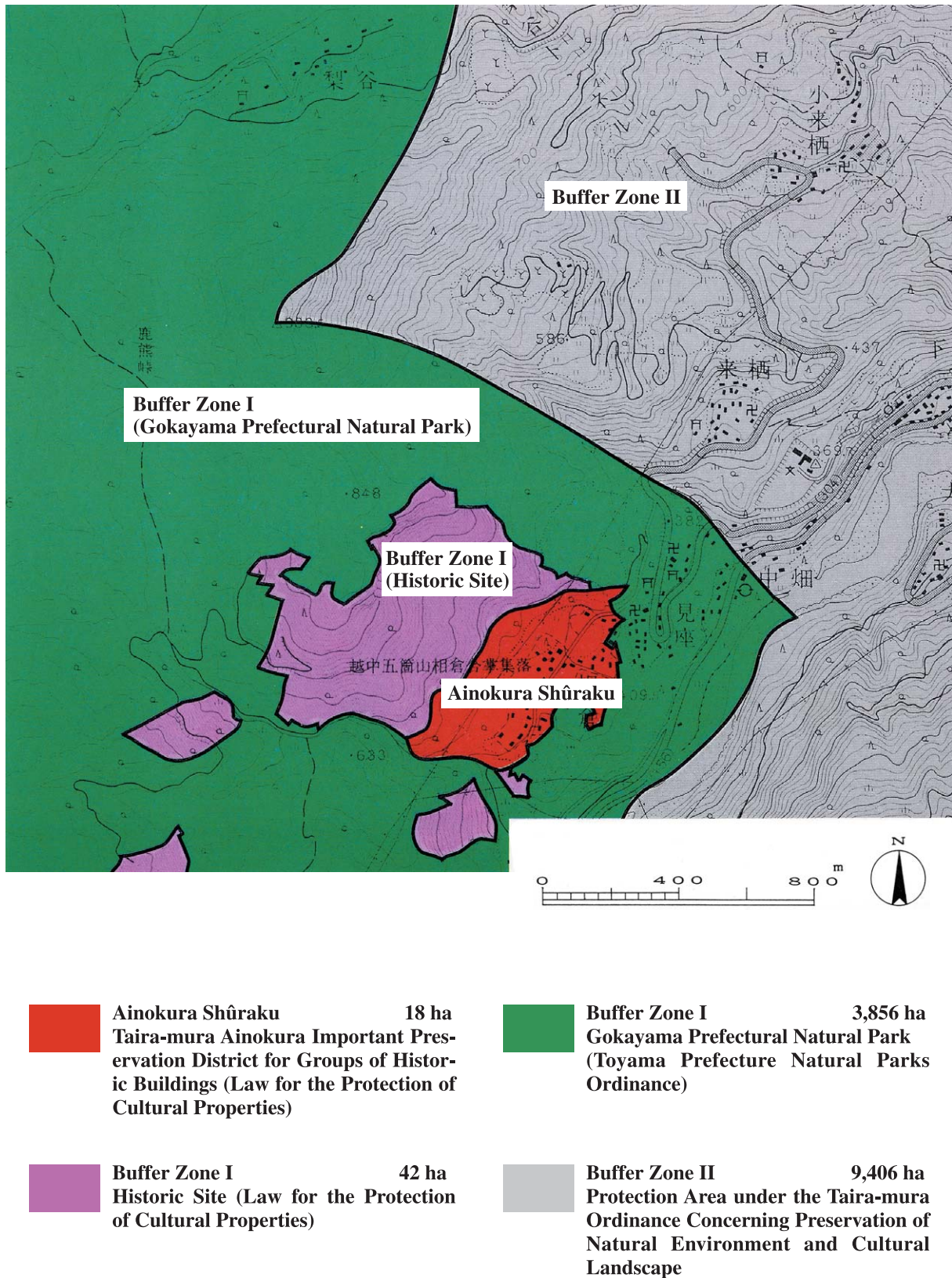


**Figure 1-11.** The World Heritage, “Historic Villages of Shirakawa-gô and Gokayama” (Ainokura Shûraku, Taira-mura, Toyama Prefecture)



**Figure 1-12.** The World Heritage, “Historic Villages of Shirakawa-gô and Gokayama” (Suganuma Shûraku, Kamitaira-mura, Toyama Prefecture)





**Figure 1-13.** The Core Zone and the Buffer Zones of the World Heritage Site, “Historic Villages of Shirakawa-gô and Gokayama” (Ainokura Shûraku, Taira-mura, Toyama Prefecture)

#### **D. Designation of “Cultural Landscapes” as Places of Scenic Beauty**

It was along the line of the domestic and international movements that two rice terraces of Japan, which were known as Semmaida (literally a thousand rice paddies) and show high artistic and aesthetic value, were designated as Places of Scenic Beauty. In these two rice terrace areas, new efforts are being made to preserve and utilize the cultural values of landscape. It is necessary to follow the progress and the development of these efforts carefully and to continue administrative and financial support, as appropriate.

##### **(a) “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”**

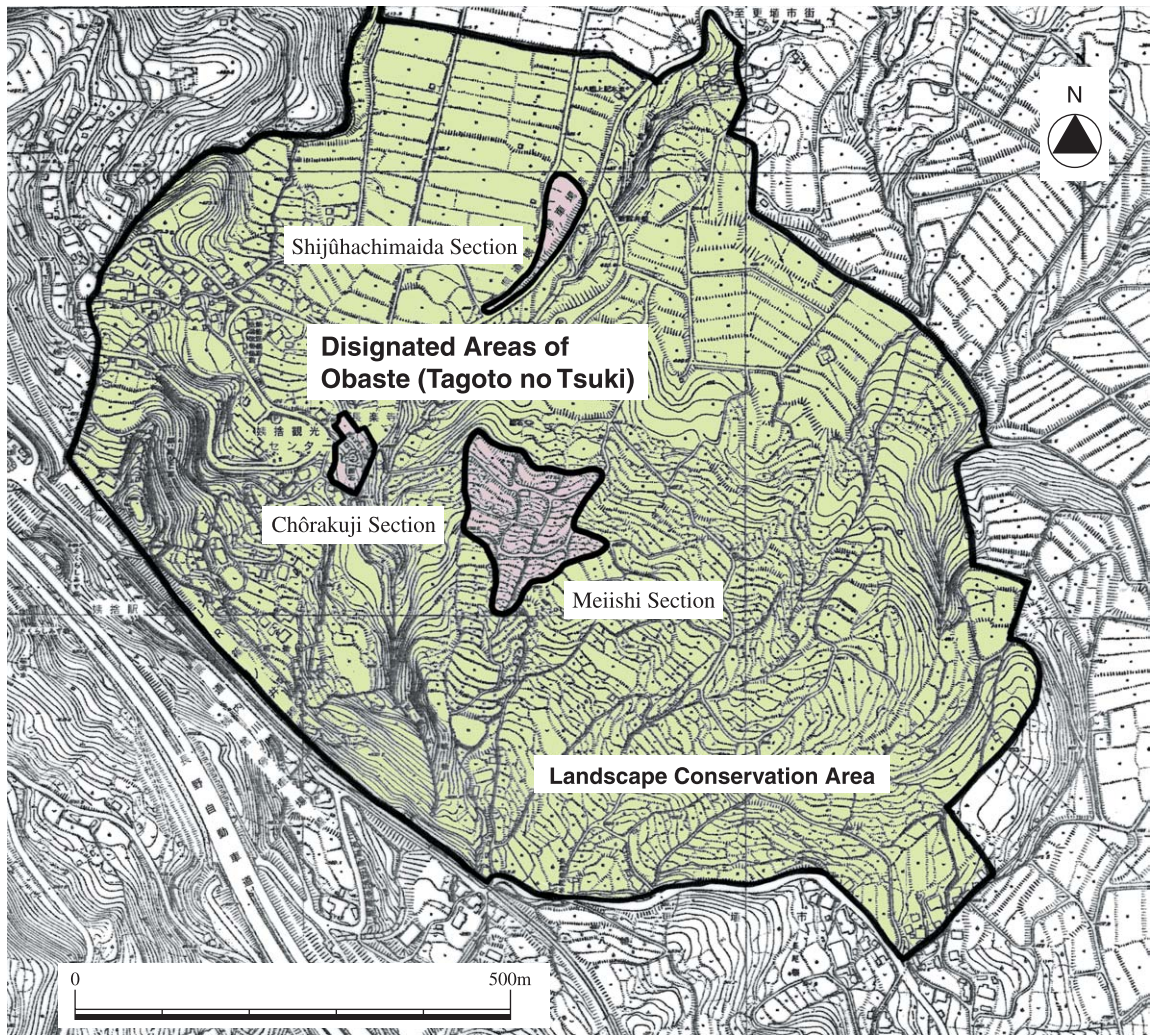
The Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”, located in Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture, is the rice terraces that were developed from the Edo Period to the Meiji Period on the steep slopes at the foot of Mt Obasute, a widely known moon-viewing spot even introduced in the ancient *Kokin Wakashu* (a collection of Japanese poems from ancient times). Out of the 30 ha of the terraced rice field, 3 ha was designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty on 10 May 1999 (Figure 1-14).

The designated area consists of three sections: “Chôraku-ji Keidai Section” (the precincts of the Chôraku-ji temple, Figure 1-16) where many cultural properties are distributed such as monuments on which waka poems or haiku about Obasute by renowned historic poets like Matsuo Basho were inscribed, historic buildings such as “Kangetsudô” and “Obaishi” stone which was named according to the legend that an abandoned old lady cried herself into a stone; “Shijûhachimaida Section” (literally, forty-eight rice paddies, Figure 1-17) where many small rice paddies remain, retaining most vividly the original landscape of the rice terraces of this area; and “Meiishi Section” (Figure 1-18), where abandoned rice fields have been restored by the “rice terrace emergency conservation project”.

With the designation of “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” as a Place of Scenic Beauty, a committee was set up consisting of experts from various fields, members of “Meigetsukai”, a rice terrace conservation association, and relevant government officials. The committee, based on the results of the scientific research on the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”, prepared the preservation and management plan which includes the principles for preservation and management, the criteria for activities that alter the existing condition or affect the state of conservation of the designated area, the guidelines for desirable landscape formation and a proposal for utilization and administration systems. In this plan, an area of over 30 ha, including the above-mentioned three areas and their surroundings, are proposed as the “Landscape Conservation Area” whose landscape should be controlled as the integral part of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” (Figures 1-14 and 1-15). Furthermore, Koshoku City took the opportunity of the designation of the Place of Scenic Beauty to pass its ordinance for the creation of a beautiful city; it is now exploring the possibility of providing legal protection to the “Landscape Conservation Area” as a “Landscape Formation Target Area” under the ordinance.

At the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”, in the recognition that the area designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty and the surrounding environments should be treated as one unit, a comprehensive system for the protection of “cultural landscapes” is being explored.





**Figure 1-14.** The Designated Areas of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” and the Landscape Conservation Area (Kōshoku City, Nagano Prefecture)



**Figure 1-15.** Rice Terraces in the Landscape Conservation Area for the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” (Kōshoku City, Nagano Prefecture)





**Figure 1-16.** Chôraku-ji Keidai Section of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” (Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture)



**Figure 1-17.** Shijûhachimaida Section of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” (Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture)



**Figure 1-18.** Meiishi Section of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” (Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture)



**(b) “Shiroyone no Semmaida”**

Similar efforts are under way to some extent at “Shiroyone no Semmaida” (Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture), which was designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty, on January 29, 2001, following the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”. The designated area of “Shiroyone no Semmaida” measures about 1.8 ha, small in comparison with “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”; however, the view of small patches of rice paddies carpeting the steep slopes facing the Sea of Japan represents literally a Semmaida (one thousand rice paddies), with the relation of rice terraces and topography contributing to the creation of a “cultural landscape” of extremely high aesthetic value (Figures 1-19 and 1-20). At “Shiroyone no Semmaida”, landowners are undertaking agricultural activities and taking care of the rice paddies without resort to urban-rural interchange programmes by the local governments such as “ownership system”. At present, based on the experiences obtained at the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”, the local government and local people are dialoguing in preparation for a preservation management plan for the Place of Scenic Beauty and a utilization and promotion plan which incorporates the conservation of the surrounding areas.



**Figure 1-19.** The Place of Scenic Beauty, “Shiroyone no Semmaida”  
(Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture)



**Figure 1-20.** The Place of Scenic Beauty, “Shiroyone no Semmaida”  
(Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture)

## **(2) Purpose and Methodology**

As we have seen so far, the public demand for the protection of “cultural landscapes” such as Tanada and Satoyama has been rising to an unprecedented degree both in Japan and internationally. Accordingly, it is becoming an important task for the government to provide an adequate solution to the request.

Areas containing “cultural landscape” serve the purpose of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production and at the same time provide extremely diversified functions by, for example, contributing to the appropriate maintenance of natural ecosystems around us or preventing natural disasters in areas vulnerable to landslides. In addition, “cultural landscapes”, which have been formed in the process of traditional industries and daily lives in agricultural, forestry, fishery communities, are cultural heritages that represent the unique characteristics closely related to the local history and culture. Therefore, in order to protect “cultural landscapes” in a proper manner, it is necessary to carry out studies and researches on the interpretation of their values and the method for their protection in due consideration of the diverse functions of cultural landscapes.

The purpose of this study is to examine comprehensively various issues concerning the preservation, development, and utilization of “cultural landscapes” in Japan, starting from the analysis of the cultural properties, especially from the viewpoint of Monuments, and to propose basic directions to follow in the future efforts to promote steadily the protection of “cultural landscapes”.

Firstly, the definition of “cultural landscapes” will be given and the distribution of the “cultural landscapes” in Japan will be identified according to the definition at the first phase. Secondly, based upon the result, excellent ones will be selected from the viewpoints of uniqueness, component, aesthetic value in a view, sustainability of view, etc. for the second phase, in which the categorization of “cultural landscapes” will be done and the existing conditions of individual “cultural landscapes” will be sorted out. Furthermore, based on the outcome, important places where protection measures should be implemented will be selected. In selecting the important places, the unique characteristics of “cultural landscapes” will be identified and basic principles for protection will be proposed together with a framework for the protection system as well as guidelines concerning appropriate preservation management, utilization and promotion.

## **2. History and Development of Study**

This study was carried out from October 2000 to March 2003 over a period of approximately 2 and half years, from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> investigations to the selection of important places and a trial-base detailed investigation.

First of all, the concept of “cultural landscapes” was defined and, according to the definition, the 1<sup>st</sup> phase study was carried out to identify their nation-wide distribution in Japan. Out of the 2,311 areas identified at the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 502 areas were selected for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, which were further screened and 180 areas were selected as important places (Figure 2-1).

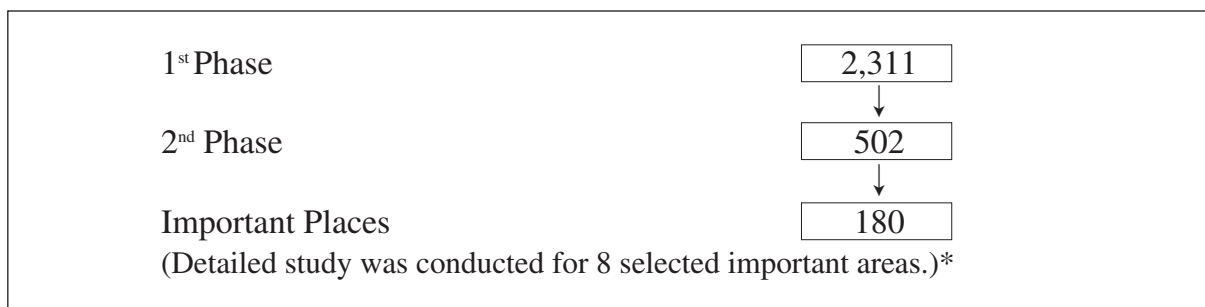
The list of areas studied at the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase and important areas is given in Appendix 2.

Taking into account the variety and geographical distribution, we also picked out 8 locations out of the most important areas to conduct an experimental research.

Lastly, in consideration of the categorical and regional distribution of “cultural landscapes”, 8 important areas were selected and detailed study was conducted on a trial basis.



**Figure 2-1.** Flow of the Study and the Number of Studied Items



\* Notes:

- ① Agricultural Landscape of Furano (Furano City, Kamifurano-cho, and Nakafurano-cho, Hokkaido Prefecture)
- ② Santomeshinden (Tokorozawa City and Miyoshi-cho, Saitama Prefecture)
- ③ Oyama no Semmaida (Kamogawa City, Chiba Prefecture)
- ④ Landscape of Tonami Communities (Tonami City, Oyabe City, Fukuno-cho, Fukko-cho, and Yukagawa-cho, Toyama Prefecture)
- ⑤ Forestry Landscape of Kitayamasugi (Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture)
- ⑥ Cultural Landscape of Ushimadowan (Ushimado-cho, Okayama Prefecture)
- ⑦ Riverside Landscape of Yanagawa (Yanagawa City, Oki-cho, and Mihashi-cho, Fukuoka Prefecture)
- ⑧ Grassland Landscape of Aso (Aso-cho, Nishihara-mura, and Kukino-mura, Kumamoto Prefecture)

### (1) Definition of “Cultural Landscape”

For the purpose of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase study, “cultural landscape” was defined as shown below.

Landscape of high value which exist against the background of the nature, history and culture of agricultural, forestry, fishery communities, having close relation with traditional industries and modes of life, and embraces a unique land use or natural feature representative of the area

### (2) 1<sup>st</sup> Phase Study and 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase Study

According to the above “definition”, the 1st phase of the study was conducted to identify the nation-wide distribution in Japan, which resulted in identification of 2,311 areas of “cultural landscapes”.

Out of the “cultural landscapes” identified at the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 502 areas were selected as areas satisfying two or more of the four criteria shown below and the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase study was conducted for their existing conditions.

1. Landscapes of or closely associated with agriculture, forestry and fisheries which possess unique characteristics or components (due consideration should be paid to those that are not known usually but are deemed to be important)
2. Selected such as in a list of 100 selected landscapes or introduced in a publication and, therefore, it can be judged that its scenic value is widely recognized
3. Activities of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, or similar activities are still operated and the landscape is maintained
4. Not affected significantly by the development pressure of recent years and it can be judged that its fundamental value is retained

### (3) Categorization

As a result of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase study, it has turned out that “cultural landscapes” can be categorized into the four categories as is shown below.

- I . Associated with land use
- II . Associated with natural features
- III . Unified with and encompassing cultural properties representing traditional industries or modes of life
- IV. Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III)

### (4) Selection of Important Areas

#### A. Criteria for Selection

Out of the 502 areas of “cultural landscapes” that were studied at the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, the following criteria corresponding to the category shown above were applied for further screening. As a result, 180 areas were selected as important areas.

- I . Having close relation with traditional industries and modes of life that are unique to agriculture, forestry, fishery communities and illustrating representative forms of unique land use
- II . Having close relation with traditional industries and modes of life of agriculture, forestry, fishery communities and representing unique natural feature
- III . Existing in the areas surrounding a cultural property or a group of cultural properties representing traditional industries or modes of life and constituting the integral value with them
- IV. Through a combination of I, II and/or III, representing the local characteristics

#### B. Viewpoints for Selection

The selection of important areas was done with the following four viewpoints in mind in addition to the criteria shown above.

1. Positive influences that “cultural landscapes” as the prototypic landscape of the region gives to human emotions such as “beauty” and “comfort” should be considered
2. In light of the fact that many “cultural landscapes” provide habitats for a diversity of precious animals and plants including endangered species, their roles in the natural ecosystems should be considered
3. In light of the fact that “cultural landscapes” that represent specific local characteristics can still be distributed widely in various places and that the social changes are driving many “cultural landscapes” on the verge of extinction, representativeness and rareness should be taken into consideration
4. In light of the close relation with the traditional industries and modes of life which are unique to agricultural, forestry, fishery communicates, preservation and utilization measures such as concerted efforts by local people and the local government must be checked to the extent that the landscape can be expected to be maintained in the future.

In the first and the second phases of the study, landscapes which provide the stage for early morning markets or festivals had been included. However, they were excluded from the selection of important areas because their major components are human activities which only last over a certain period of time and therefore are not appropriate for the evaluation from the perspective of Monuments.



### **C. Result of Selection**

After selecting important areas of “cultural landscapes” based upon the criteria shown in A, they were categorized according to Table 2-1. The distribution of the important areas is shown by category in Table 2-2.

The examples, characteristics and problems of “cultural landscapes” by category are described below.

#### **(a) Rice Paddy Landscape [I-1]**

##### **Examples:**

Landscapes of Tanada (terraced rice fields) account for about 70% of the rice paddy landscape. The rest includes landscapes associated with underground remains of historic value such as of the Jori system, those accompanied by unique agricultural facilities such as “Hasaki” (trees planted to dry harvested rice ears on them), those showing unique structures reflecting geographical conditions or agricultural activities used such as “Yatsuda” (valley-bed rice fields) and “Kurumada” (round-shaped rice fields), and large scale rice fields existing in the plain fields as the outcome of agricultural infrastructure development projects which started in the Modern Period.

##### **Characteristics and Problems:**

As for Tanada, although local people’s understanding and awareness of the need for protection is rising through successful publicity efforts such as “100 selected terraced rice fields of Japan”, there exist serious challenges such as the aging of farmers who take care of them and lack of successors. In addition, as a means of carrying out maintenance of the rice field levees with the limited manpower, modern materials and techniques are more often introduced, which not only affects the transmission of the value as “cultural landscape” significantly but also constitutes a considerable problem from the viewpoint of preservation of traditional techniques such as stonework.

As for rice paddy landscapes that are directly related to underground archeological remains such as those of the Jori system, it is usually difficult for people to see the relationship between the landscapes and the archeological remains that exist underground. Lack of local people’s understanding of the value makes it difficult to implement active utilization measures and could even endanger the preservation of the value as for example in the case of nobody noticing that a rice field re-development project is threatening to destroy it.

In addition, “Hasaki” and “Keihanboku” (levee-planted trees), etc. which used to have agricultural functions are being replaced by alternative equipment and facilities and not on the verge of extinction in many places.

#### **(b) Farmland Landscape [I-2]**

##### **Examples:**

Farmland landscape includes “Dandan Batake” (terraced farmland) which is developed on steep slopes and ordinary farmland which is to be seen in plain fields or on modestly sloped areas. In terraced farmland, from the Taisho Period to the early Showa Period, large-scale mono-cultivation of taro, etc. was carried out for the purpose of mass production for a nation-wide distribution; later in the post-war period, fruit orchards became prevalent, taking advantage of the abundance of sunlight. In farmland on the plain fields and on modestly sloped areas, taro cultivation and grain cultivation have been changed to “Soba” (buckwheat) in many places. The farmland landscapes selected this time, especially those associated with buckwheat fields, are mostly relatively recently-

**Table 2-1.** Category of Important Places of “Cultural Landscapes”

Category	Sub-category		Description
I	1	Rice Paddy Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with unique landform and climate. Eg. “Tanada” (rice terrace), “Yatsuta” (valley-bed rice field), levee trees</li> <li>• Associated with aboveground and underground archeological remains. Eg. Rice paddy landscape overlapping with the Jori system</li> </ul>
	2	Farmland Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with unique landform and climate. Eg. “Dandan Batake” (terraced farmland), farmland with wind-breaking forests</li> <li>• Associated with aboveground and underground archeological remains. Eg. Farmland landscape overlapping with the Jori system, the land division made by new rice field development campaign, etc.</li> <li>• Associated with specific agricultural product and unique cultivation techniques</li> </ul>
	3	Grassland Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintained by humankind. Eg. Fodder crops, pasture, etc.</li> </ul>
	4	Forest Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintained by humankind. Eg. Production forest, coppice forest, secondary forest, wind-breaking forest, sand-shielding forest, airborne-salt-shielding forest, etc.</li> </ul>
	5	Fishing Ground Landscape Fishing Port Landscape Seacoast Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with unique landform and climate.</li> <li>• Associated with traditional fisheries. Eg. Traditional dragnet, airborne-salt-shielding hedge, cultivation of oyster and Nori seaweed, etc.</li> </ul>
	6	River Landscape Pond Landscape Lake Landscape Waterway Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with unique landform and climate and maintained by humankind. Eg. Reservoir pond, moat, reed field, etc.</li> <li>• Associated with traditional fisheries. Eg. Weir fishery, white fish fishery, etc.</li> <li>• Containing river landscape or waterway landscape where traditional ferry boating, cormorant fishery, etc. are conducted.</li> </ul>
	7	Landscape Associated with Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with unique livelihood, landform and climate. Eg. Wind-breaking forest to protect a settlement, stonewall or hedge separating residential areas, etc.</li> </ul>
II	1	Landscape which has traditionally been the object of worship or the destination of tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape such as a mountain, forest, pond, waterfall, etc. that has been worshipped in association with livelihood.</li> <li>• Landscape that has been the destination of tourism in association with livelihood.</li> </ul>
	2	Landscape which has traditionally been the motif of artistic works or the source of creative inspiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape of agriculture, forestry, or fisheries which has traditionally been the motif or the source of inspiration for artistic works such as poems, song, pictures, etc.</li> </ul>
	3	Landscape which occurs by a unique climate condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unique landscape which occurs with rain, fog, snow, mirage, etc. and signifies the seasonal period in association with agriculture, forestry and fisheries.</li> </ul>
III	Landscape surrounding cultural properties which represent traditional industries and modes of life		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape surrounding structures (dam, bridge, etc.) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.</li> </ul>
IV	Combination of I, II and/or III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area where more than one element is functioning organically under a certain system (a set of rice paddy and water source, a set of production land and settlement, etc. )</li> </ul>



**Table 2-2.** Places Studied at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase and Distribution of Important Areas by Category and By Prefecture  
Areas Studied at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase

No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Prefecture		Hokkaido	Aomori	Iwate	Miyagi	Akita	Yamagata	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Saitama	Chiba	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Niigata	Toyama	Ishikawa	Fukui	Yamanashi	Nagano	Gifu	Shizuoka
Category	Sub-category																						
I	1			2	1	1			1	1	1	2	3		1	9	3	2	4	1	4	2	2
	2	4	2	1		1	2	3				2	3	1	1		1		5	1	2		4
	3	1		2			1										1				3		2
	4		3	1	1	3	1		2				1				1	1					
	5	2		2	1	1			1				2			1	1	2					
	6		7	1	1	1			1	2	4		2			2	1		1				2
	7		2	2		2	2	1		1	3	1	5	1				3		2	2	2	2
	Sub-total		7	14	11	4	9	6	4	5	4	8	5	16	2	2	12	8	8	10	4	11	4
II	1	1																					
	2							1	1												1		
	3			1			1	1								1	1	1		1	1	2	
	4			2		1												1			1		
	Sub-total		1	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	2
III							1						1							1			
IV		3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2		1		1	2	2		1	2	2	3
Total		11	15	16	6	11	10	7	7	6	9	7	17	3	2	14	11	12	10	7	16	8	15

**Important Areas**

No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Prefecture		Hokkaido	Aomori	Iwate	Miyagi	Akita	Yamagata	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Saitama	Chiba	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Niigata	Toyama	Ishikawa	Fukui	Yamanashi	Nagano	Gifu	Shizuoka
Category	Sub-category																						
I	1			1									2			5		1			1	1	1
	2	1	1				1	1				2	1	1			1		1	1			1
	3	1		1													1				2		2
	4		2			1																	
	5	1								1			1				1						
	6		2		1	1																	
	7			1			1				1	1	3					1		1	1		
	Sub-total		3	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	0	5	3	2	1	2	4	1
II	1																						
	2							1															
	3			1				1															
	Sub-total		0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III													1										
IV		3	1	2		1	2	1	1	2	1	2		1			2	2			2	2	3
Total		6	6	6	1	3	4	4	2	3	2	4	8	2	0	5	5	4	1	2	6	3	7

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total
Aichi	Mie	Shiga	Kyoto	Osaka	Hyogo	Nara	Wakayama	Tottori	Shimane	Okayama	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Tokushima	Kagawa	Ehime	Kochi	Fukuoka	Saga	Nagasaki	Kumamoto	Oita	Miyazaki	Kagoshima	Okinawa	Total
1	1	4	7	7	3	3	2	2	6	2	3	3	2	1	10	6	2	5	4	7	6	4	2	1	134
1	1	1	1	2	1		2	1	1		4	1	3	1	6			1	4	1	3		4		72
	1							1		2		1										1	1		17
			2			2	2									2		1	1	1	1	1			27
1	3	1	2		1					1	4	1	1	1	3	1			1				2	1	37
		1		1	2		1	4	2		1	2					2	2	1	3			1		48
		2	1		1	3	1	1	3	1		1			1	2		1		1	3	1	2	1	57
3	6	9	13	10	8	8	8	9	12	6	12	8	7	3	20	11	4	10	11	13	13	7	12	3	392
						1														1			1		4
						2																1			6
	1																								11
1			1				1				1					1		1					2	2	15
1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	36
			1		1				1								2	1		1	2				12
	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	4	2	2	2		1	6	1	1	2		3	2		1		62
4	8	10	16	11	10	12	9	11	17	8	15	10	7	4	26	13	7	14	11	18	17	8	16	5	502

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total
Aichi	Mie	Shiga	Kyoto	Osaka	Hyogo	Nara	Wakayama	Tottori	Shimane	Okayama	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Tokushima	Kagawa	Ehime	Kochi	Fukuoka	Saga	Nagasaki	Kumamoto	Oita	Miyazaki	Kagoshima	Okinawa	Total
1	1	1	1	1		2	1		2	1	1			1	1	1	2	2		1	1	2			35
	1	1		1			1				2	1	3		3				2		2		3		32
									1		1											1			10
			1			1										1				1					7
	1				1						1												2	1	10
					1				1			1								1			1		9
															1	2									13
1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	3	2	4	3	3	1	5	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	1	116
																							1		1
																									1
																									2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
			1		1												1	1		1	2				8
	1	1		1	1	1		1	4	2		2		1	5	1	1	2		3	2				52
1	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	1	7	4	4	5	3	2	10	5	4	5	2	7	7	3	7	1	180

Note: The figure in the rightmost total column does not agree with the sum of the total numbers of all the prefectures because a place located over a boundary of neighboring prefectures is counted as one.



developed large-scale farmland that makes strong visual impressions; however, it is necessary to add older, small-scale areas that possess the important value.

Some of the farmland landscapes are characterized by the existence of wind-breaking forests, boundary-marking trees or “Shishigaki” stone hedges constructed for the purpose of preventing damage from deer or wild boars. Landscape of Dorine farmland in the Karst limestone area shows unique relation with the geological feature.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

The aging of farmers and shortage of successors are the problems common with Tanada. However, in farmland, various measures are being taken in order to ensure continuous production, rather than from the perspective of environmental protection. Many boundary-marking trees are on the verge of disappearance, and many Shishigaki are left unattended and unrecognizable covered by rampant trees.

**(c) Grassland Landscape [I-3]**

**Examples:**

Grassland landscape includes pasture for the purpose of grazing, grassland for the purpose of fodder cropping, thatch fields for growing roofing materials, etc.

Pastureland contains ranches originating from military horse production in the Modern Period and the Meiji Period and commercial ranches which appeared after the Modern Period where milk cows or meat livestock were raised. Pasture of thoroughbred horses ranches for the horse races are also included.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

In pastureland of the ranches, a variety of activities are provided targeting tourists from urban areas; even prescribed grass burning which is done for the purpose of pasture management is carried out as a tourist attraction. Those activities, which used to be carried out by individual farmers, are now more often done by conservation associations or tourism promotion organizations, etc. Some pastures are changing into forestland due to lack of care as the demand for dairy products is decreasing because of the changing mode of consumers’ life. As a result, more and more conservation organizations or tourism promotion organizations are taking the managerial responsibility on a continual basis with a view to protecting landscapes, maintaining ecosystems or promoting tourism.

**(d) Forest Landscape [I-4]**

**Examples:**

Forest landscape includes landscapes associated with forestry operation, landscapes associated with the production of particular goods such as Shiitake mushroom, and landscapes of wind-breaking forests or sand-shielding forests.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

Due to the low price of timber in the domestic market and the resulting unpromising future of forestry, the size of the foresters is diminishing. This poses a fundamental problem to the maintenance of forest landscape.

However, some goods produced from tree-sapped liquids such as lacquer and products related to traditional craftsmanship still can enjoy stable demand. Landscapes associated with such goods do not require too much concern from the viewpoint of forestry landscape maintenance. On the other hand, wind-breaking forests or sand-shielding trees which are planted in the seacoast are pine trees in most cases, which are vulnerable to pest insects.

**(e) Fishing Ground Landscape, Fishing Port Landscape and Seacoast Landscape [I-5]**

**Examples:**

This category includes unique fishery landscapes which are formulated when fisheries are practiced actually, landscapes of fisherman's villages including fishing ports, landscapes associated with cultivation of fish or Nori seaweed, and special landscapes consisting of structures constructed in the seacoast.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

Fishery landscape exist depending upon close relation with unique fishing methods taking advantage of natural phenomena such as the ebbing and flowing of the tide or the biological habit of fish. Due to changes of the natural environment including the pollution of the marine environment, it is becoming difficult to maintain landscape in some places.

Many of the cultivation fisheries were started in the Edo Period as part of the public economic activity by the local government of the time. Still now they are pursuing technology improvement with a view to increasing the quality and quantity of the products. Since most cultivation fisheries are operated in closed water systems such as a bay, they are more vulnerable to environmental changes such as the deterioration of the water quality.

**(f) River Landscape, Pond Landscape, Lake Landscape and Waterway Landscape [I-6]**

**Examples:**

This category includes landscapes associated with unique fishery methods which are carried out in rivers, ponds, waterway, etc., landscapes consisting of water control facilities (e.g. sluices, water gates, dams, and siphon facilities) and structures such as dams and bridges, landscapes of water channels related to land uses in specific landforms such as reservoir ponds and moats, and landscapes of reed fields maintained for the purpose of reed production.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

Those associated with fishery methods form unique landscapes in unity with the river, the pond, or the waterway together with fishing activities which take advantage of landform and biological habitats of fish. In some places, fisheries are no longer profitable and the survival depends upon tourism. In other places, the climate change, the deterioration of the water quality due to inflow of wastewater from households or caused by landslides, etc. are causing the reduction of fishery production, which drives associated landscapes into the verge of extinction.

Some landscapes have been nurtured as part of local history characterized by undertaking of periodical repair or management activities such as dam repair or moat dredging. The number of people who participate in such activities is decreasing due to the on-going depopulation and the change in the mode of life.

As for landscapes of reed fields, as the demand for reeds is decreasing, there remain uncertainties for their maintenance. At present, prescribed grass burning is carried out from the viewpoint of landscape protection and many places are utilized as tourism attractions.

**(g) Landscape Associated with Settlements [I-7]**

**Examples:**

This category includes unique landscapes accompanied by stone walls, wind-breaking forests, hedges and other facilities constructed in relation to the geographical or climate features of slopes, level grounds, mountains or seacoasts where they are located. Some of the landscapes in this category are evaluated because of the manner in which the residen-



tial area and the production area exist in unity with the settlement in the center and farmland and forestland in the surrounding, and the natural mountains and fields spreading around them.

In addition, landscapes of quarries which supplied construction materials to agricultural, forestry, or fishery settlements are also included in this category.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

In many places, depopulation is progressing and the number of resident people is declining. This poses a serious concern from the viewpoint of traditional skills which are necessary for maintenance of stonewalls, wind-breaking forests, hedges or other components of those settlements. However, there are a few local governments which provide subsidies for the purpose of the maintenance and repair of wind-breaking forests.

**(h) Landscape which has Traditionally been the Object of Worship or the Destination of Tourism [II-1]**

**Examples:**

This category includes mountains, forests, ponds, waterfalls and other landscapes that have been worshipped by people or visited for recreation in relation to agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

**Characteristics and problems:**

As manifestations of the humankind's spiritual and emotional interactions with the surrounding nature through activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries or of daily lives in villages depending upon those activities, diverse types of landscapes are included such as the mountains, forests and seacoasts that have been worshipped in relation to agricultural activities or fishery labor and the hot spa areas that people have been visiting to relieve themselves between livelihood labors.

Most landscapes in this category are covered in the national parks or established tourist spots, remaining therefore in a relatively stable condition of protection.

**(i) Landscape which has Traditionally been the Motif of Artistic Works or the Source of Creative Inspiration [II-2]**

**Examples:**

This category includes landscapes associated with agriculture, forestry and fisheries that have traditionally provided the backdrop of creative activities as the motif for poems, paintings and other works of art. Many of them are known in association with specific works by particular writers or artists.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

Some landscapes included in this category might overlap with other categories from (a) - (g), containing elements such as rice paddies, fields, grassland, and forestland.

As is the case with the previous category, most landscapes in this category are covered in the national parks or established tourist spots, remaining therefore in a relatively stable condition of protection.

**(j) Landscape which Occurs by a Unique Climate Condition [II-3]**

**Examples:**

This category includes landscapes in which unique meteorological phenomena caused by specific geological or climate factors such as rain, fog, snow, etc. signify the seasons of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. As exemplified by "Yukigata" (snow signs), landscapes that occur with meteorological phenomena caused by special landforms, mirage, etc. are included in this category.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

These landscapes appear for a limited duration of time at a specific season and in a specific location. As the timing of appearance is changing under the influence of the climate change, getting discordant with the seasons of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and because the modes of life and the perception of people are changing in terms of the seasons of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the significance of this type of landscape is gradually dissipating.

**(k) Landscape Surrounding Cultural Properties which Represent Traditional Industries and Modes of Life [III]****Examples:**

This category includes landscapes which are formed with structures such as dams and bridges that are deeply related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries or to the lives of people in those industries and unfolding to encompass them in unity.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

Whereas structures that constitute the core of the landscape are protected as cultural properties in many cases, the protection of the surrounding landscape is not sufficient in most cases.

**(l) Combination of I, II and/or III [IV]****Examples:**

This category includes combinations of more than one landscape which belongs to (a) - (k) and function organically under one system and combinations of landscapes of different types of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Examples for the former are a set of rice paddies, the water source and the waterway network linking each other, a set of a residential settlement and an agricultural land for production, an important relationship of the seacoast, the river, and the fishing ground, and a deeply related system of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. On the other hand, examples for the latter are a wide range of several, different landscapes connected to one river system or any other water system and a group of several, different landscapes that share history and culture under a specific theme.

These areas characteristically are composed of more elements than one, which combine to form one composite landscape: the area containing several different “cultural landscapes” that possesses high value of their own such as uniqueness in land use and serves as the core of the landscape and the other areas of “cultural landscape” that exist around or between them with close relation to the core area.

**Characteristics and Problems:**

Many “cultural landscapes” derive their significance from the combination of different elements with diverse functions and the organic relation thereof. In this regard, it is not too much to say that it is a combination of I, II and/or III categories that represents the quintessential value of “cultural landscapes” in completeness. However, the important places selected this time under this category are mostly places containing several different “cultural landscapes” that possesses high value of their own such as uniqueness in land use; in order to protect their values in completeness, it is a big challenge to implement an extensive protection measures that can cover areas of “cultural landscape” that exist around or between them with close relation to them.



### **(5) Detailed Research on a Trial Basis**

In order to tailor the most appropriate protection measures for each of the selected important places, detailed research will be necessary to identify elements composing the “cultural landscape” and have clear understanding about the desirable extent of areas to be protected and the current problems. With that recognition, in consideration of the categories and geographical distribution of “cultural landscapes”, 8 areas from the selected important areas were chosen and detailed research were carried out for them on a trial basis under the items shown below.

The information about the existing status was obtained for items 1 to 3, based upon which the value and the characteristics were identified (item 4), and the on-going activities and measures were inventoried and the issues to be considered for future activities were suggested in items 6 to 7.

Especially as regards item 3 for the analysis of the landscape structure of the “cultural landscape”, special attention should be paid to the extent and spatial size of the unfolding landscape and the locations which serve as important viewpoints for visual appreciation of the landscape; it is also necessary to examine fully the extent and the manner in which the “cultural landscape” is recognized by local people.

1. Natural, historical and social conditions of the area in which “cultural landscape” is located.
2. Mechanism of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (history, change in the mechanism and change in land use)
3. The scale, form and characteristics of the “cultural landscape”  
(Identification of composing elements, structural characteristics of the landscape, etc.)
4. Identification of the value and the characteristics of “cultural landscapes”
5. Local people’s activities and measures for protection
6. Issues from the viewpoint of protection
7. Issues for future activities

When protection measures for the locations of “cultural landscapes”, it is necessary to carry out detailed research according to the items listed above and to clarify the scope of the protection. In addition, it is essential to draw up a comprehensive preservation management plan which contains basic principles for preservation management, methodology for preservation management for each composing element, ideas concerning necessary control measures for appropriate preservation management, etc.

### **3. The Existing Protection System and the Important Areas**

This section makes analysis of the existing protection system which is based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, especially from the perspective of monuments, in relation to the important areas.

#### **(1) Designation of Monuments**

Article 2 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties defines 5 categories of cultural properties (Figure 3-1). Monuments, for the purpose of this report, are the third category defined in the law. Under Article 69 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can designate important items of Monuments as Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and/or Natural Monuments and especially important ones as Special Historic Sites, Special Places of Scenic Beauty and/or Special Natural Monuments. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology must consult the Council for Cultural Affairs in advance for their designation or the annulment of designation, since such matters require highly technical knowledge and experience (Article 84 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties).

Criteria for designation are set forth in “Criteria for Designation of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, Natural Monument, Special Historic Site, Special Place of Scenic Beauty and/or Special Natural Monument” (hereinafter referred to as the “designation criteria”) (the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Properties bulletin No. 2, 10 May 1951; the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Properties bulletin No. 29 (1st revision), 25 May 1955; the Ministry of Education bulletin No. 24 (2nd revision), 6 March 1997) (the summary of the designation criteria is given in Figure 3-2 for reference).

#### **(2) Monuments and “Cultural Landscapes”**

Under the existing protection system, the relationship between monuments and “cultural landscapes” can be summarized as shown below by category:

##### **A. Historic Sites**

###### **Definition:**

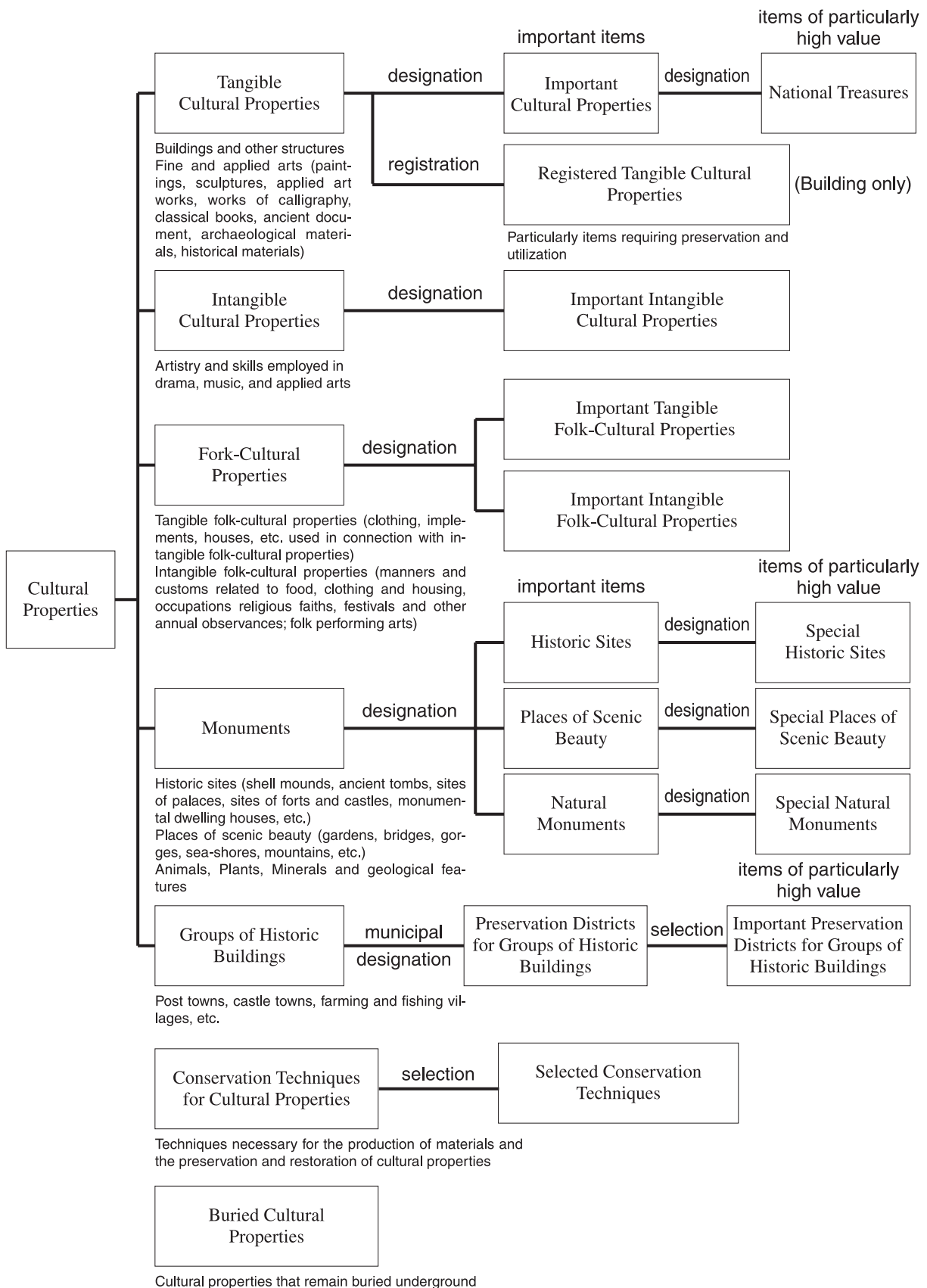
Historic Sites are “shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, monumental dwelling houses and other sites, which possess a high historical and/or scientific value in and for this country” (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties) that are designated as important items by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology according to Article 69, paragraph 1 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The designation criteria states that they should be “essential to appropriate understanding of the history of Japan and of scientific value in terms of scale of the archeological remains, structural relics and accompanying remains, etc.” (Figures 3-1 and 3-2).

###### **Elements Composing the Historical or Scientific Value:**

Historic Sites, according to the definition of cultural properties of Article 2 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, are important items among “archeological remains” that possess high historical and/or scientific value, and consists mainly of “structural relics” and “accompanying remains”. Further to it, the designation criteria refer not only to “structural remains” and “accompanying remains” but also the “scale of the archeological remains” as criteria for evaluating the scientific value, indicating that it is assumed that the space itself occupied by archeological remains over a specific area of



**Figure 3-1.** The System of Cultural Properties in Japan under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties



**Figure 3-2.** Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments and “Cultural Landscapes”

### **(1) Historic Sites**

#### **Definition of Articles 2 and 69 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties**

Important items of shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, monumental dwelling houses, and other sites, which possess a high historical and/or scientific value in and for this country (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties)

#### **Definition of Criteria for Designation of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, Natural Monument, Special Historic Site, Special Place of Scenic Beauty and/or Special Natural Monument**

(omitted) essential to appropriate understanding of the history of Japan and of scientific value in terms of the scale of the archeological remains, structural relics, and accompanying remains.

#### **“Cultural Landscape” from the Viewpoint of Historic Sites**

Cultural landscapes in which archeological remains of the land division or land use of historical and/or scientific value combine with the agricultural land or forestland of the contemporary time to form the unique “landscapes of Historic Sites”.

A comprehensive evaluation based upon the following 3 points is necessary:

1. Archeological remains which are buried underground in the land clearly showing historic land division or land use, etc.
2. Archeological remains which, despite a certain degree of alteration that may exist, manifest historic land division or land use in the aboveground landform or exterior land appearance in relation to 1,
3. Contemporary agricultural land or forestland, etc. which are inseparable from 1 and 2.

### **(2) Places of Scenic Beauty**

#### **Definition of Articles 2 and 69 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties**

Important items of gardens, bridges, gorges, sea-shores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, which possess a high value from the viewpoint of art or visual appreciation in and for this country (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties)

#### **Definition of Criteria for Designation of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, Natural Monument, Special Historic Site, Special Place of Scenic Beauty and/or Special Natural Monument**

(omitted) essential components of the beauty of Japan and excellent in terms of scenic beauty, sightseeing or scientific value (natural objects or natural areas) or in terms of artistic or scientific value (man-made properties)

#### **“Cultural Landscape” from the Viewpoint of Places of Scenic Beauty**

Scenic Places of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries which have traditionally been famous as extraordinary sightseeing spots and well known through appearance in works of art since old times and which possess high value from the viewpoint of visual appreciation

### **(3) Natural Monuments**

#### **Definition of Articles 2 and 69 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties**

Important items of animals (including their habitats, breeding places and summer and winter resorts), plants (including their habitats), and geological features and minerals (including the grounds where extraordinary natural phenomena are seen), which possess a high scientific value in and for this country (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties)

#### **Definition of Criteria for Designation of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, Natural Monument, Special Historic Site, Special Place of Scenic Beauty and/or Special Natural Monument**

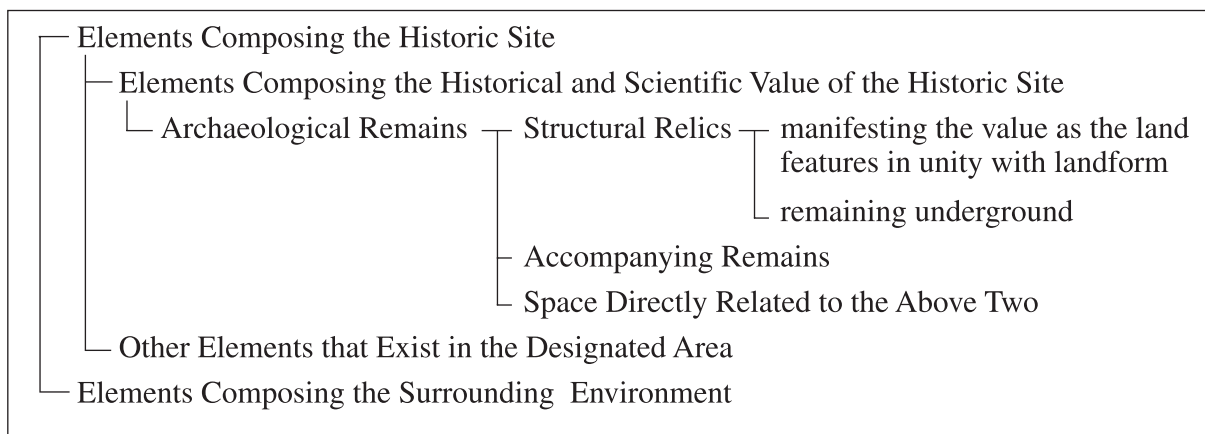
(omitted) plants, animals, geological features and minerals of scientific value which represent typical characteristics of the nature of Japan

#### **“Cultural Landscape” from the Viewpoint of Natural Monuments**

Places in which agriculture, forestry and fisheries are operated where plants and animals of high scientific value inhabit, breed, migrate or occur or where geological features and minerals of high scientific value or extraordinary natural phenomena occur and in which at the same time those livelihood activities or industries show profound physical or spiritual relation to the survival of the relevant Natural Monuments.



**Figure 3-3.** Elements Composing the Historic Site and the Surrounding Environment



landform is also a composing element. In other words, the elements that compose the historical and scientific value of Historic Sites are a three-fold set of “structural relics”, “accompanying remains” and “the space occupied by the archeological remains over a specific area of landform.” (Figure 3-3)

**Components and Landscape:**

“Structural relics” and “accompanying remains” are both attached to the land of the “archeological remains”. “Structural relics” contain two types: one, like mounds of ancient tombs and stone fences and moats of castle sites, manifests its value as land features in unity with landform; the other, like many shell mounds and ancient palace sites, remain underground. These two combine to form the space, including land, of the archeological remains and further combine with various exterior appearances of remains to formulate the “historic landscape of the Historic Site”.

In addition, the area designated as a Historic Site includes, besides the elements that represent the historical and/or cultural value of the Historic Site, other elements such as the landform altered with the passing of time and buildings, structures, agricultural land, trees and forests added to the original by following generations. These other elements combine with the elements that represent the historical and/or scientific value of the Historic Site to form the “landscape of the Historic Site”.

**Surrounding Environment:**

Every Historic Site exists as an inseparable unity with its surrounding environment; Elements that compose the surrounding environment of the designated area such as landform, settlements, farmland and trees are deeply related to the historical or scientific value of the Historic Site, and therefore need to be treated as composing the “landscape of the surrounding environment”.

**Historic Sites and “Cultural Landscapes”:**

As we have seen so far, it is appropriate to consider that the landscape of a Historic Site is composed, generally speaking, of mutually fusing two factors: the historic landscape of the Historic Site (formed by the space of “archeological remains” including “structural relics” and “accompanying remains”) and the landscape of the designated area (formed by the landform and buildings altered or added to the original by following generations). And the landscape within the designated area and its composing elements are closely related with the landscapes in the surrounding areas and their composing elements.

The “cultural landscapes” to be evaluated from the perspective of Historic Sites are those in which archeological remains of the land division or land use of historical and/or scientific value combine with the agricultural land or forestland of the contemporary time to form the unique “landscapes of Historic Sites” (Figure 3-2). Their evaluation should be carried out in full respect of the above-mentioned general viewpoints for understanding “landscapes of Historic Sites” and in a comprehensive manner based upon the 3 points shown below.

1. Archeological remains which are buried underground in the land clearly showing historic land division or land use, etc.
2. Archeological remains which, despite a certain degree of alteration that may exist, manifest historic land division or land use in the aboveground landform or exterior land appearance in relation to 1,
3. Contemporary agricultural land or forestland, etc. which are inseparable from 1 and 2.

#### **Evaluation of Important Areas from the Perspective of Historic Sites:**

Among the areas selected as important areas, evaluation from the perspective of Historic Sites is possible for the following areas:

Not only the conventionally-used viewpoints of Historic Sites but also the viewpoint of cultural landscapes need to be fully incorporated into evaluation of their historical or scientific value for archeological remains related to Shoen such as the Historic Site, “Hinenoshô Iseki” (Izumisano City, Osaka Prefecture) (Figures 3-4 and 3-5), which contains the temple precinct, the site of it, water channels, reservoir ponds which, collectively as the site of a landed estate called “Shôen” dating back to the Middle Age, have already been designated as a Historic Site by the national government, and the “Honeteramura Shôen Iseki” (Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture) (Figures 3-6 and 3-7) and “Tashibunoshô Iseki” (Bungotakada City, Oita Prefecture) (Figures 3-8 and 3-9), which have not yet been designated as Historic Sites; archeological remains related to new rice paddies development such as “Santomeshinden Kaihatsuchiwari Iseki” (Miyoshi-cho and Tokorozawa City, Saitama Prefecture) (Figures 3-10 and 3-11) and remains of 300-ken (approximately 545m)-sided rice paddies uniquely created in the Modern-Period Hokkaido, as can be seen typically in the Tokachi Plains (Obihiro City, Hokkaido); and archeological remains related to the Jôri system, such as Jôri rice paddies in Konan and Kohoku Districts of Lake Biwa (Moriyama City and Nagahama City, Shiga Prefecture), Jôri landscape of the Yamato Region (Yamatokoriyama City and Sakurai City, Nara Prefecture), and Jôri landscape of Marugame (Marugame City, Kagawa Prefecture) (Figure 3-12).

The similar consideration is needed for archeological remains of iron sand mining and refining which retain close relation with the present landform and land use such as agricultural land (Kimita-mura, Hiroshima Prefecture), remains of land reclamation of the Yatsushiro Seacoast (Yatsushiro City, Kumamoto Prefecture) (Figure 3-13), remains related to Koiwai Farm which played a central role for ranch development (Shizukuishi-cho, Iwate Prefecture) (Figures 3-14 and 3-15), and the “Nomayokeato” of Kitaomaki which is the remains related to facilities for “Nomaoui” (literary, wild horse chase) (Kitaomaki-mura, Nagano Prefecture). Japanese wax trees of the River Kikuchi, which were planted in relation to the production of tree wax and the establishment of the river transportation





Figures 3-4 and 3-5. The Historic Site, “Hinenoshô Iseki” (Izumisano City, Osaka Prefecture)



Figures 3-6 and 3-7. “Honeteramura Shôen Iseki” (Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture)  
\* Figure 3-6 is provided by courtesy of the Kawashima Printing Co. Ltd.



Figures 3-8 and 3-9. “Tashibunoshô Iseki” (Bungotakada City, Oita City)



Figures 3-10 and 3-11. “Santomeshinden Kaihatsuchiwari Iseki” (Miyoshi-cho and Tokorozawa City, Saitama Prefecture).  
Figure 3-10 on the left is a copy of an aerial photo published by the Geological Survey Institute of Japan.

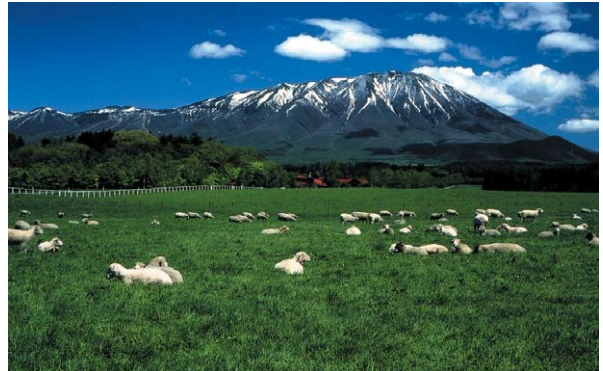




**Figure 3-12.** “Jôri” Lanscape of Marukame (Marukame City, Kagawa Prefecture)



**Figure 3-13.** Land-reclamation-related Remains of the Yatsushiro Seacoast (Yatsushiro City, Kumamoto Prefecture)



**Figures 3-14 and 3-15.** Koiwai Farm-related Remains (Shizukuishi-cho, Iwate Prefecture)



**Figure 3-16.** Japanese Wax Trees of the Kikuchi River (Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture)



**Figure 3-17.** “Ishiibi” Dam and the River Tabuse (Saga City and Yamato-cho, Saga Prefecture)



**Figures 3-18 and 3-19.** “Nobidome Yôsui” Water Channel (Niiza City, Saitama Prefecture; Kodaira City, Kiyose City, Tachikawa City, Higashikurume City, and Higashiyamato City, Tokyo)





**Figure 3-20.** Landscape of Lake Jūsanko (Shiura-mura, Aomori Prefecture, etc.)

system at the River Kikuchi in the Edo Period (Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture) (Figure 3-16), “Asaka Sosui” (Inawashiro-cho and Kawahigashi-cho, Fukushima Prefecture), and “Nasu Sosui” (Shiobara-cho, Fukushima prefecture), “Nobidome Yōsui” (Niiza City, Saitama Prefecture; Kodaira City, Kiyose City, Higashimurayama City, Tachikawa City, Higashiyamato City and Higashikurume City, Tokyo) (Figures 3-18 and 3-19), “Ishiibi” dam and the River Tabuse (Saga City, Koga City, and Yamato-cho, Saga Prefecture) (Figure 3-17) are examples which indicate the need to cover both linear agricultural facilities such as water channels, etc. and the landscapes unfolding along them in evaluation of them as “cultural landscapes”.

In a case like the landscape of Lake Jūsanko in the Tsugaru Peninsula which contains, as its major component, the “Tosaminato Iseki” remains related to the Andō Family, who reigned the northern part of Japan during the Middle Age (Shiura-mura, etc., Aomori Prefecture) (Figure 3-20), it is necessary not only to evaluate the extremely high historical and scientific value of “Tosaminato Iseki” but also to consider evaluating the surrounding lake landscapes as the integral “cultural landscapes”.

## **B. Places of Scenic Beauty**

### **Definition:**

Places of Scenic Beauty are “gardens, bridges, gorges, sea-shores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, which possess a high value from the viewpoint of art or visual appreciation in and for this country” (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties) that are designated as important items by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology according to Article 69, paragraph 1 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The designation criteria states that they should be “essential components of the beauty of Japan and excellent in terms of scenic beauty, sightseeing or scientific value (natural Places of Scenic Beauty) or in terms of artistic or scientific value (man-made Places of Scenic Beauty)” (Figures 3-1 and 3-2).

### **Elements Composing the Artistic or Aesthetic Value:**

Elements composing the artistic or aesthetic value of the natural Places of Scenic Beauty include all the natural and man-made elements that make natural scenery landscapes excellent and serve as the source of the sightseeing value or the scientific value. (Figure 3-21) For example, natural elements which constitute the basis of artistic and aesthetic qualities of the sightseeing spots (climate, weather, landform, geology, waters systems, water quality, plants and animals) and man-made elements such as historic buildings, structures, and unique forms of land use which show the long history of a specific place as a well-known tourist spot are included.

Elements composing the artistic or aesthetic value of the man-made Places of Scenic Beauty include all the elements that compose gardens, parks and bridges which are designed by the humankind and serve as the source of the artistic and the aesthetic value of them. For example, the landform, land division, stonework, planted trees which are seen in those works of the humankind, buildings and structures and a group of them which are inseparable structural parts of them, outside views, and bridges and rivers inseparable from them are included. Elements composing man-made Places of Scenic Beauty contain two types of elements, as is the case with Historic Sites: i.e. one manifesting its value aboveground and the other remaining underground. In addition, the views of “Shakkei” (borrowed scenery)<sup>4</sup> such as views of agricultural lands that are located outside the garden area but still are incorporated into the garden system as the important component and the views of agricultural lands such as rice paddies that are constructed inside the garden are also included.

The artistic and aesthetic value of the Places of Scenic Beauty is, whether natural or man-made, lies in organic relations among each of the above-mentioned elements which are visually perceived as scenic beauty by the humankind.

### **Components and Landscape:**

A Place of Scenic Beauty is the cultural value of land that is visually perceived from the point of view of art or visual appreciation. It could be put in other words: elements composing the specific land are perceived as a landscape, whose aesthetic value then is perceived through the visual perception as “scenic beauty”. Therefore, as far as Places of

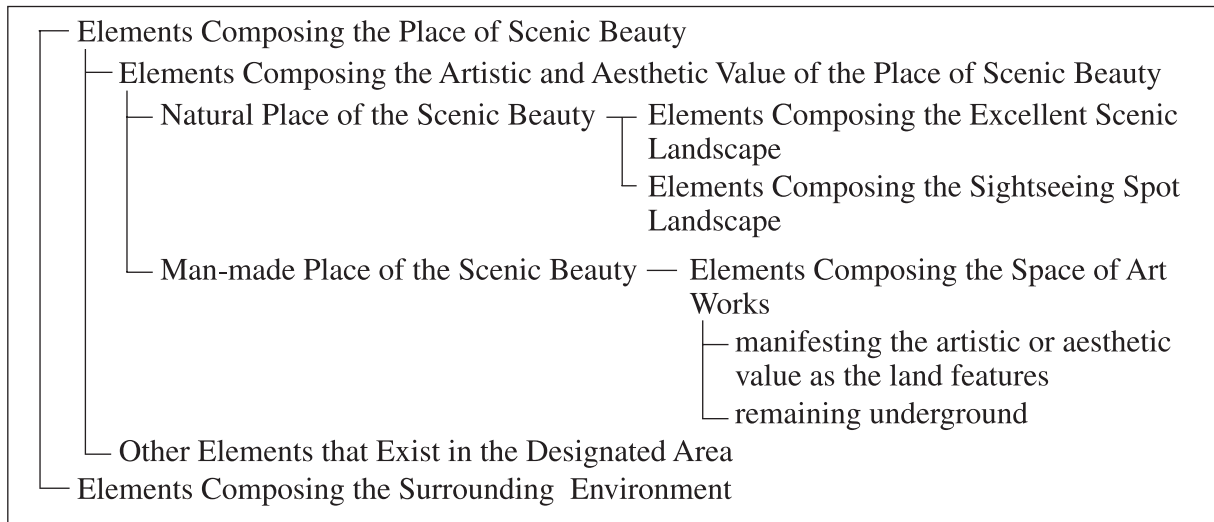
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<sup>4</sup> Shakkei:

The use of background views outside and beyond the garden, such as a mountain, a broad plain, or the sea. The garden is designed in such a way that they become part of the interior scenic composition. For this reason the surrounding view is an important factor in the selection of a garden site. [Source: *Encyclopedia of Japan*. Kodansha Ltd., 1996.]



**Figure 3-21.** Elements Composing the Place of Scenic Beauty and the Surrounding Environment



Scenic Beauty are concerned, the perspective or the view constitutes an extremely important component in their aesthetic perception. In addition, the artistic or aesthetic value of Places of Scenic Beauty presupposes a certain degree of alteration or change in landscape with the passing of time and the vicissitude of seasons.

**Surrounding Environment:**

As is the case with Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty exist in unity with their surrounding environment. Therefore, elements composing the surrounding environment of the designated area such as landform, settlements, agricultural land, trees, etc. are closely related to the artistic or aesthetic value of the Places of Scenic Beauty and should be considered as elements composing the landscapes of the surrounding environment. In particular, outside landscapes which are viewed at the gardens of Shakkei are not so much the surrounding environment of the garden as part of the quintessential component of the garden’s landscape.

**Places of Scenic Beauty and “Cultural Landscape”:**

The “cultural landscapes” to be evaluated from the perspective of Places of Scenic Beauty can be defined as those places that have traditionally been famous as renowned sightseeing spots since old times and also well known in relation to works of art and which compose scenery or landscape of agriculture, forestry and fisheries highly valuable from the viewpoint of visual appreciation. (Figure 3-2)

Their evaluation should be carried out by clearly distinguishing between the elements that are sources of the artistic or aesthetic value and those that are not, with special attention to the organic relations among each element and in terms of how the entire landscape is in harmony as a view from the viewpoint of visual appreciation.

**Evaluation of Important Areas from the Perspective of Places of Scenic Beauty:**

Among the areas selected as important areas, evaluation from the perspective of Places of Scenic Beauty is possible for the following areas:

For each of them, there remain famous works of art or literature such as pictures and poems that prove the artistic or aesthetic value of the relevant “cultural landscapes”.

First of all, rice paddies which have already been designated as Places of Scenic Beauty should be named: the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)”, which

has been famous as a moon-viewing spot since the Edo Period (Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture) (Figures 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, and 1-18) and the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Shiroyone no Semmaida” (Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture) (Figures 1-19 and 1-20), which possesses high value from the viewpoint of visual appreciation as the rice terraces carpeting the steep slopes facing the seacoast of the Sea of Japan. In addition to them, there are farmland landscapes such as the vineyards of Katsunuma, the central production area of the Koshu grape vineyard which extends in an alluvial fan, attracting renowned writers since the Edo Period (Katsunuma-cho, Yamanashi Prefecture) (Figure 3-22), and stonework terraced rice fields on the coast of the Seto Inland Sea, which also appear in modern literature works: “Kashima” (Kurahashi-cho, Hiroshima Prefecture) (Figure 3-23), “Mizugaura” (Uwajima City, Ehime Prefecture) (Figure 3-24) and “Uwakai” (Akihama-cho, Ehime Prefecture). The farmland, grassland, and forestland which represent unique landform as stages for the works of Miyazawa Kenji, who was a writer and a practicing farmer at the same time, can be evaluated as Places of Scenic Beauty (Shizukuishi-cho and Hanamaki City, Iwate Prefecture) (Figures 3-25, 3-26, 3-27, and 3-28). “Cultural landscapes” which became the stages for works of literature can also be evaluated as Places of Scenic Beauty: landscape of Kitayama cedar trees, the stage for a literary work of Kawabata Yasunari (Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture) (Figure 3-29), landscape of “Horiwari” moat network at Yanagawa and other places, the stage for a work of Kitahara Hakushu (Yanagawa City and Oki-cho, Fukuoka Prefecture) (Figures 3-30 and 3-31), landscape of the inner lake (“Nishinoko”) which appeared in the poems of Man-yô-shû<sup>5</sup> (Omihachiman City, Shiga Prefecture) (Figures 3-32 and 3-33), and landscapes which appeared in songs and poems in the recent times such as the reed landscape of the River Maruyama (Kinosaki-cho, Hyogo Prefecture) (Figure 3-34), “Mannôike” Pond (Mannô-cho, Kagawa Prefecture) (Figure 3-35), and the landscape of the tidal flat of Ariake Bay where “Shiranui” (a glow of fishing lamps) can still be seen as a living tradition (Tamana City and Udo City, Kumamoto Prefecture) (Figure 3-36). The Beppu hot spa (Beppu City, Oita Prefecture) (Figure 3-37) whose steaming spa landscape which attracted many writers and artists who wrote the landscape in their works makes outstandingly aesthetic contrast with the grass-covered hills in the background which produced thatches for roofs of alum-refining workshops can also be evaluated as “cultural landscapes”.

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<sup>5</sup> Man-yô-shû:

The earliest extant collection of Japanese poetry. Divided into 20 books, it contains 4,516 numbered *waka* poems, the last and most recent of which is dated New Year's Day of the Japanese year corresponding to AD 759. [Source: *Encyclopedia of Japan*. Kodansha Ltd., 1996.]



**Figure 3-22.** Vineyards of Katsunuma (Katsunuma-cho, Yamanashi Prefecture)



**Figure 3-23.** Rice Terraces of Kashima (Kurahashi-cho, Hiroshima Prefecture)



**Figure 3-24.** Rice Terraces of Mizugaura (Uwajima City, Ehime Prefecture)



**Figure 3-25.** Agricultural Lands Related to Miyazawa Kenji (Shizukuichi-cho, Iwate Prefecture, etc.)



**Figures 3-26 and 3-27.** Agricultural Lands Related to Miyazawa Kenji (Shizukuichi-cho, Iwate Prefecture, etc.)



**Figure 3-28.** Agricultural Lands Related to Miyazawa Kenji (Shizukuichi-cho, Iwate Prefecture, etc.)



**Figure 3-29.** Landscape of Kitayama Cedar Trees (Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture)





**Figures 3-30 and 3-31.** Landscapes of “Horiwari” Moat Network in Yanagawa Region (Yanagawa City, Okimachi, etc., Fukuoka Prefecture)



**Figures 3-32 and 3-33.** Inner Lake (“Nishinoko”) of Lake Biwa (Ômihachiman City, Shiga Prefecture)



**Figure 3-34.** Reed Landscape of the River Maruyama (Kinosaki-cho, Hyogo Prefecture)

**Figure 3-35.** “Mannôike” Pond (Mannô-cho, Kagawa Prefecture)



**Figure 3-36.** Landscape of Tidal Flat of Ariake Bay and Traditional Lights of “Shiranui” (Tamana City, Uto City, etc., Kumamoto Prefecture)

**Figure 3-37.** Landscape of Beppu Spa and Mt Ôgiyama (Beppu City, Oita Prefecture)

## **C. Natural Monuments**

### **Definition:**

Natural monuments are “animals (including their habitats, breeding places and summer and winter resorts), plants (including their habitats), and geological features and minerals (including the grounds where extraordinary natural phenomena are seen), which possess a high scientific value in and for this country” (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties) that are designated as important items by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology according to Article 69, paragraph 1 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The designation criteria state that they should be “plants, animals, geological features and minerals which represent typical characteristics of the nature of Japan” (Figures 3-1 and 3-2).

### **Elements Composing the Scientific Value:**

In the case of Natural Monuments, the elements that compose the scientific value concerning plants and animals include plants and animals and the natural and man-made elements which compose their habitats, breeding places, migration places or locations where they naturally occur. The elements that compose the scientific value concerning geological features and minerals include geological features, minerals, extraordinary natural phenomena and the natural and man-made elements of the land where they occur. The natural elements include soil, water, air, and ecological systems consisting of all kinds of biological communities in a specific area, whereas the man-made elements include all the activities and products of the humankind that are relevant to the existence of the Natural Monuments. (Figure 3-38)

### **Components and Landscape:**

There are many cases in which human influences such as the livelihood activities or daily lives are deeply related to the ecological systems of the Natural Monuments and their survival. When the Natural Monuments inhabit, breed, migrate or occur in places where agriculture, forestry and fisheries are operated, it is to be estimated that human activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries are making a large contribution to the survival of those Natural Monuments. The evaluation of such cases should be done by considering the specific land as a “cultural landscape” where various and diverse elements interrelate with each other in a complex manner with sufficient attention to the organic relationship between the diverse elements and the Natural Monuments.

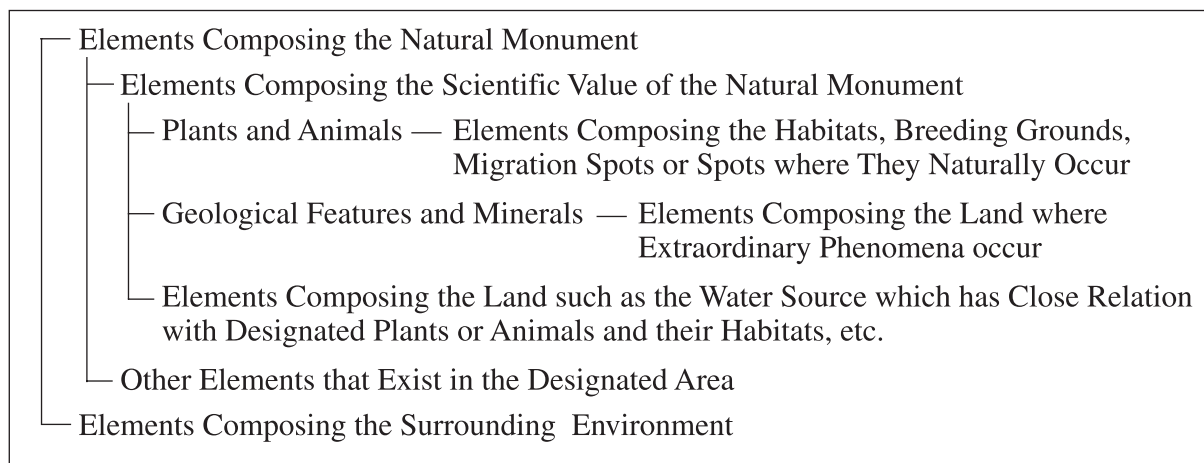
### **Surrounding Environment:**

The water system and the water quality which are the preconditions for Natural Monument animals and plants which inhabit, breed, migrate or occur are not necessarily confined to the land in question. Therefore, it is necessary to conserve the environment of the surrounding areas such as the entire water system or watershed of a river. It is also necessary to evaluate fully both positive and negative effects upon the relevant Natural Monuments of the human activities through livelihood and daily lives in those surrounding areas. When agriculture, forestry and fisheries are operated in the surrounding areas, such areas should also be analyzed from the viewpoint of “cultural landscapes.”

### **Natural Monuments and “Cultural Landscape”:**

The “cultural landscapes” to be evaluated from the perspective of Natural Monuments are those areas in which agriculture, forestry and fisheries are operated where plants and animals of high scientific value inhabit, breed, migrate or occur or where geological features and minerals of high scientific value or extraordinary natural phenomena occur and

**Figure 3-38.** Elements Composing the Natural Monument and the Surrounding Environment



in which at the same time those livelihood activities or industries show profound physical or spiritual relation to the survival of the relevant Natural Monuments. The evaluation of such areas from the viewpoint of “cultural landscapes should be carried out by clearly distinguishing between the elements that are directly related to the Natural Monuments and those that are not, and with special attention to the organic relations among each element in an ecosystem and the relation between human activities and survival of the Natural Monuments.

**Evaluation of Important Areas from the Perspective of Natural Monuments:**

Among the areas selected as important areas, evaluation from the perspective of Natural Monuments is possible for the following areas:

Every one of them is a plant or an animal of high scientific value which inhabits, breeds, migrates or occurs in the relevant “cultural landscape” or a geological feature, a mineral or an extraordinary natural phenomenon which occurs there.

For instance, a specific animal species and its habitat, breeding ground, or migration spot: “Abi Torai Gun-yû Kaimen (flocks of red-throated loons and their playing ground on the sea surface)” (Toyohama-cho, Hiroshima Prefecture) which shows the relationship between red-throated loons designated as a Natural Monument and the fishing ground, which could be considered as “cultural landscape”; and “Misakiuma” horses and their habitat (Kushima City, Miyazaki Prefecture) (Figure 3-39) in which horses designated as a Natural Monument and their breeding ground maintained through human interventions such as periodical grass burning combine to form a “cultural landscape”. Unique land uses of agriculture, forestry and fisheries are seen in relation to geological features, minerals, or natural phenomena which occur in the specific place: e.g. the doline field of the Akiyoshidai limestone area (Mitou-cho, Yamaguchi Prefecture) (Figure 3-40), and the pastoral landscape of the great caldera valley at Mt Aso (Aso-cho, Kumamoto Prefecture) (Figure 3-41). On the other hand, among the areas where occurs the type of the Natural Monument that is designated on a species basis without defined jurisdiction areas such as “Kônotori” (Japanese storks) and “Miyakotanago” (Japanese bitterling), there are many cases which are not “cultural landscapes” of high value themselves but nevertheless, adjoining human settlements, show relations with human activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.





**Figure 3-39.** “Misakiyuma” Horses and their Habitat (Kinosaki-cho, Hyogo Prefecture)



**Figure 3-40.** Doline Field of Akiyoshidai (Mitou-cho, Yamaguchi Prefecture)



**Figure 3-41.** Pastoral Landscape of the Caldera Valley of Mt Aso (Aso-cho, Kumamoto Prefecture)

## 4. Protection of “Cultural Landscapes”

This section first identifies the characteristics of “cultural landscapes” and then, based on them, propose basic ideas concerning the protection of “cultural landscapes”. Finally, a indicative plan of the protection system will be proposed together with guiding ideas for preservation, mangement, utilization and promotion.

### (1) Characteristics

“Cultural landscapes” have the 7 characteristics that are shown below from A to G.

#### A. Foundation on Traditional Industries and Modes of Life

“Cultural landscapes”, which were formulated through interactions between humankind and land on the basis of traditional industries and modes of life in agricultural, forestry, and fishery communities, relates deeply to the contemporary industries and current modes of life in the locality, too. Therefore, “cultural landscapes” are significant not only because they have traditionally been succeeding to the land use of a specific period but also because they have been properly maintained in harmony with the industries and the modes of life of the present time.

#### B. Rich Local Characteristics

“Cultural landscapes” reflect the unique history and culture of agricultural, forestry, and fishery communities and represent the natural features unique to the particular localities. In this regard, they are extremely rich in local characteristics. Being close to the hearts of people who were born, grew up and live in the locality, they symbolize the image of the hometown or the spiritual proto-landscape in many cases. In addition, representing the unique form of land use that has been inherited from generation to generation exclusively in that locality, not a few cultural landscapes are also the important spiritual centers for people living in the locality.

#### C. Cyclic Change

It is an important characteristic of “cultural landscapes” that they are constantly changing at a certain cycle in concurrence with the cycle of the traditional industries and lives of agricultural, forestry and fishery communities. The diurnal cycle of day and night and the seasonal, stepwise changes in the process of production activities and fishery labor recur cyclically at a certain period of time; “cultural landscapes” also change and show different apperances cyclically. For that matter, as traditional industries and modes of life have been changing over a long period of time, many “cultural landscapes” have gradually evolved themselves.

#### D. Diverse Component Elements and their Organic Relations

“Cultural landscapes” are composed of various types of tangible and intangible elements, and characterized importantly by organic relations among these components. For example, in the case of Semmaida, which contains rice paddies consisting of levees and stonewalls, etc., elaborately made water supply/drainage system, reservoir ponds and rivers as the water source, and protective forests fostering the water source as tangible components, it is these divers elements and the organic relations among these elements that constitute the extremely important value. One example is diverse communities of plants and animals living in a particular area and the rich ecosystems built by them. Furthermore, various activities to operate, maintain and manage these tangible elements or to pray for and celebrate an abundant harvest or a large catch of fish and other activities repeatedly carried out by the

humankind upon the land through traditional industries and lives constitute the important intangible elements that compose “cultural landscapes”.

#### **E. Diversity in Landscape Structure**

The structure of “cultural landscapes” is extremely diverse, depending on the nature of landscape and landform, etc. The landscape of a Semmaida in which a group of rice terraces unfold themselves in a valley surrounded by sloped walls, the landscape of continuous farmland extending on the slopes of the pediment area, the compound landscape in which rice paddies and farmland spread in a vast plain fields or a basin, with rivers, hills and settlements distributed between them here and there, or the landscape of fishery and fishing grounds which expands limitlessly over a sea surface or a lake surface as far as you can see, et cetera: their landscape structure is extremely diverse, changing depending on the size of the space in which a landscape unfolds and the continuity with the surrounding space.

#### **F. Maintenance of Diverse Species of Plants and Animals and their Habitats**

Interventions by the humankind on the land, which are repeated through agriculture, forestry and fisheries, cause a certain degree of disturbance to the ecosystem, which can result in adequate maintenance of diverse species of plants and animals and their habitats. On the other hand, the water surface of rice paddies and water channels and the green space provided by Satoyama are not only the habitats of plants and animals but also they play an extremely important role as movement passages for the animals to move or migrate. Therefore, it should be noted that “cultural landscapes” provide, in some cases, as the precious habitats for endangered species.

#### **G. Two Types of “Cultural Landscapes”**

“Cultural landscapes” can be divided into two types: those representing extremely high value by themselves (“cultural landscapes (A)” in Figure 4-1) and those whose value comes from being united with other monuments or a group of monuments that those landscapes encompass (“cultural landscapes (B)” in Figure 4-2.). Both types occupy a continuous and inseparable space and closely related to each other; however it is appropriate to evaluate them separately without confusing them.

### **(2) Guidance for Protection**

The protection of “cultural landscapes” should be designed in full consideration of the following 7 items which correspond to the above-mentioned 7 characteristics of “cultural landscapes”.

#### **A. Appropriate Harmony with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Traditional Culture**

In order to maintain and protect “cultural landscapes” in an appropriate manner, it is necessary, building upon the inherited mechanism of traditional industries and modes of life of agricultural, forestry and fishery communities, to continue agriculture, forestry and fisheries, on which they are founded, stably and in a manner to meet the living standard of the contemporary generation. Therefore, proper harmonization between the measures for the protection of traditional culture and those for the development and promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries is an essential perspective. In addition, it is necessary to respect the traditional industries and modes of life and give due consideration to the transmission of their essential value, building consensus with local people, and to consider moving on to new methods, as appropriate, with a long-term perspective.



## **B. Need for Consensus Building with Local People and Other Stakeholders**

Appreciating the history and culture of the locality and discovering the beauty and the newly found value in the landscapes closely associated with the traditional industries and modes of life, with which one is familiar in daily lives is an extremely cultural attitude. It is important to re-evaluate such attitudes from the viewpoint of the protection of cultural properties.

“Cultural landscapes”, which represent the natural features unique to the relevant locality, demands devoted commitment of the local communities for their protection. Therefore, it is important, first of all, for the local people to fully recognize the value of the relevant “cultural landscape” and continuously make efforts for the protection based on a mutual consensus. It is also important for the government organizations, NPOs and NGOs to continually provide various assistance to their efforts so that the local people could learn the significance of discovering the value in the scenic landscapes with which they are familiar in their daily lives.

Particularly, the governments need to have concrete policies to protect “cultural landscapes” while maintaining and continuing traditional industries and modes of life and to provide awareness-raising opportunities to obtain the understanding from local people; the local governments of the areas where “cultural landscapes” to be protected are located need to actively implement measures to support protection measures in their jurisdiction.

## **C. Protection Accommodating Appropriate Degrees of Change Caused by Time**

“Cultural landscapes” constantly change their aspects, concurring with a certain cycle of traditional industries and modes of life, and in many cases are evolving with the passage of time; therefore, their protection measures need to accommodate the perspective of appropriate control of the degree of the change or transformation within certain amplitude.

Where the changing social circumstances encompassing the traditional industries and modes of life compel the traditional mechanism supporting “cultural landscapes” to change, it would be necessary to consider flexible measures including the introduction of a new mechanism for landscape maintenance which could replace the traditional system. In such cases, it is required to have thorough communication with the local people, who are the direct stakeholders of the traditional industries and modes of life, in exploring desirable options.

## **D. Protection with Focus upon Tangible and Intangible Components and their Organic Relations**

“Cultural landscapes” not only consist of individual tangible components but also contain intangible components ranging from human activities for the operation, maintenance and management of the relevant “cultural landscapes” to the industries operated in the locality and the modes of life and customs of the people living in the locality; their value consists also in the organic relations among these components including the ecosystems built by communities of plants and animals inhabiting the locality. Therefore, comprehensive measures for evaluation and protection with focus upon these factors are necessary.

## **E. Protection with Focus upon the Diversity of Landscape Structure**

The diversity of the structure of “cultural landscapes” reflects how the people who live in the locality perceive and recognize these landscapes. The extent and spatial size of landscape as perceived by the humankind can be identified, in many cases, as the scope of “cultural landscape” that can be daily viewed through various activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries which are carried out upon the land in agriculture, forestry and fishery communities. Therefore, it is important to have an accurate understanding of the characteristics of

landscape structure of “cultural landscapes” vis-à-vis the scope and spatial size of “cultural landscapes” as perceived by people living in the localities and to define the scope of “cultural landscapes” to be protected appropriately.

**F. Protection with Focus upon the Role for Maintenance of Diversity of Plants and Animals and their Habitats**

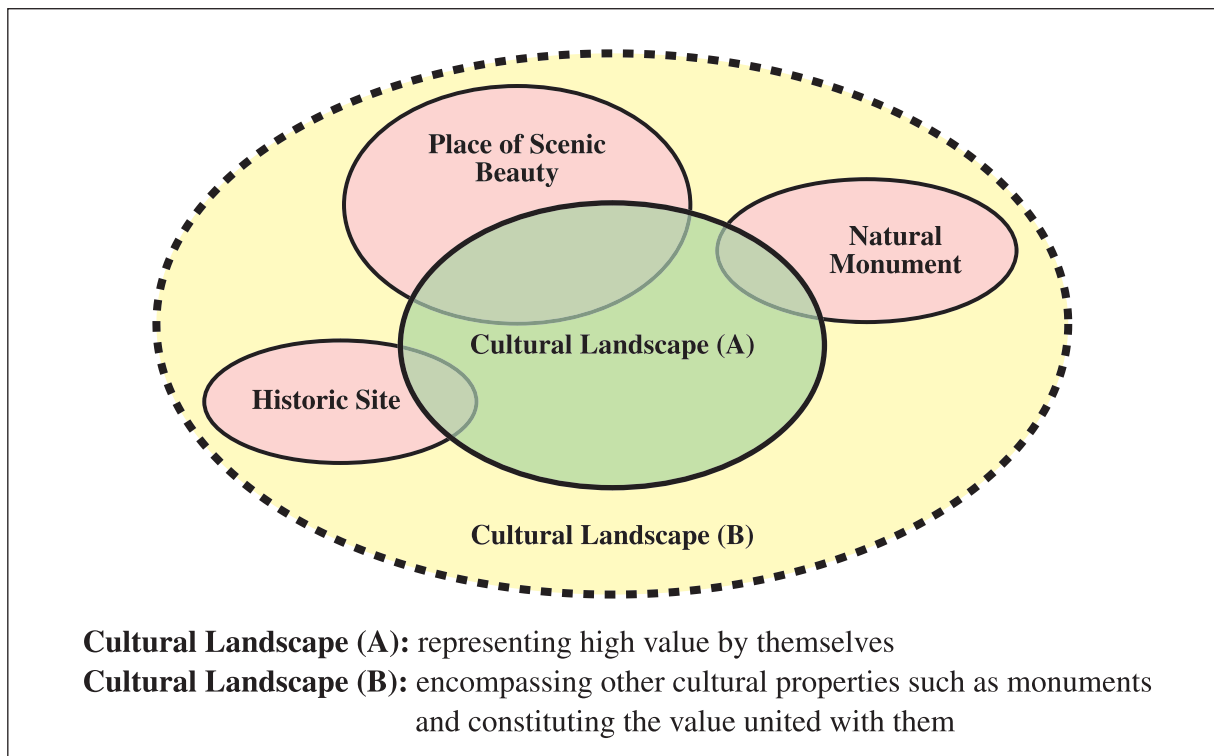
Since “cultural landscapes” are manifestations of how the land shared by the humankind and the nature is utilized, their protection must be carried out with sufficient consideration paid to diverse communities of plants and animals occurring in the locality. The role that human activities through agriculture, forestry and fisheries play from the viewpoint of maintaining the diversity of plants and animals and their habitats should be sufficiently recognized; at the same time, it is necessary to make efforts to remove obstacles hindering the growth and inhabitation of plants and animals, to ensure that water surfaces and green spaces are distributed as appropriate, and to explore technical options for creating desirable living environments for plants and animals.

**G. Comprehensive “Cultural Landscape” Protection**

In examining the protection system of “cultural landscapes”, it is of extreme importance to have a comprehensive perspective of protecting both “cultural landscapes” representing extremely high value by themselves (“cultural landscapes (A)” in Figure 4-1) and those whose value comes from being united with other monuments or a group of monuments that those landscapes encompass (“cultural landscapes (B)” in Figure 4-2.).

Especially with respect to the compound landscapes or category IV of this study (see Figure 2-1), it is important to aim at protecting the value as a whole, including not only the “cultural landscapes” which, displaying unique land use, represent high value by themselves but also the areas existing around or between them in close relation with them.

**Figure 4-1.** Schematic Chart of Spatial Relation between Two Concepts of “Cultural Landscapes” and Monuments



### **(3) Protection System**

#### **A. Protection of Selected Areas**

As for the areas selected as important areas and the areas studied in the 2nd phase of this study, it is desirable that their protection be considered in accordance with the following directions.

##### **(a) Important Areas**

For the areas selected as important areas in this study and other “cultural landscapes” possessing high value, it is appropriate for the national government to consider a system to take necessary measures from the viewpoint of the protection of cultural properties and cultural landscapes.

##### **(b) Areas Studied in the 2nd Phase Study**

For the areas studied in the 2nd phase of this study and other “cultural landscapes” possessing high value comparable to that of important places, it is appropriate for the prefectural or municipal governments to explore various options of protective measures from the viewpoint of the protection of cultural properties and cultural landscapes.

#### **B. Protection of Important Areas**

The protection system for “cultural landscapes”, it is expected, is multilayered, depending on the nature of the “cultural landscape”, the extent of the area to be covered, regulations and restrictions required for protection, the difference of competent authorities in charge of the protection system, etc.

First of all, as was pointed out previously in “3. The Existing Protection System and the Important Places”, some of the “cultural landscapes” exhibiting high value can be evaluated from the perspectives of Monuments, making it possible to protect them by making the best use of the existing system of Monument designation set out in the existing Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. At the next level, it would be possible to establish a new system in which, as is the case with the existing Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, the local governments first establish legally-binding protection measures by passing their ordinances, etc. and the national government makes the final selection. On the other hand, use of registered cultural properties system is another option, whose major goal is awareness-raising and public-outreach rather than more than moderate regulation.

However, as many “cultural landscapes” represent the natural features as well as social customs unique to the localities, there will be cases which cannot be dealt with by the conventional monument designation system of Japan which is designed to protect those of high historic, scientific, artistic, and aesthetic values through strong regulatory measures. At the same time, it should be noted that many “cultural landscapes” covers a vast tract of land which involves a large number of landowners; therefore, introduction of a zone protection scheme is most suitable which could enable assistance under appropriate regulations.

In conclusion, consideration of the protection system, especially for important areas, should be carried out with continued efforts to designate those eligible for protection under the existing system of Monuments, whereas it is necessary to start discussion for necessary amendments to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties with a view to making it possible to establish a new system in which the local governments set up their ordinances for zone protection measures in agreement with local people and the national government select areas to which it provides support when necessary.

##### **(a) Promotion of Protection under the Existing Monument Designation System**

As was stated earlier, some of the “cultural landscapes” exhibiting high value have already been designated as Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty or Natural Monuments and



there are still others that can be protected under the existing system. Therefore, it is necessary to continue designation and other applicable protection measures for them. For the time being, it is appropriate to carry out re-evaluation of the monuments listed below in terms of their historical, scientific, artistic and/or aesthetic values from the perspective of “cultural landscapes” and to designate them when possible as Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty or Natural Monuments.

Historic Site	Archeological or historical remains representing the land use or the land division of high historical or scientific value, combining with agricultural land or forestland of the present to form unique “landscapes of Historic Sites”.
Place of Scenic Beauty	Places which have traditionally been famous as scenic spots and widely known in association with works of art since old times, constituting scenic landscapes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and possessing high aesthetic value.
Natural Monument	Places where plants and/or animals possessing high scientific value inhabit, breed, migrate, or occur, as well as places where geological features and minerals of high scientific value or extraordinary natural phenomena occur, existing with operations of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries whose physical or spiritual relation deeply impacts the survival and maintenance of the relevant Natural Monuments.

At the same time, by comparing the scope of protection available under the existing designation system with the extent of actual “cultural landscape”, the existing system should be reviewed to clarify to what extent the designation and protection of “cultural landscapes” is possible under the existing framework, including the review of the existing designation criteria as appropriate. (Figure 4-1)

**(b) Study for a New System of Protection**

As “cultural landscapes” possess the 7 characteristics mentioned above, there could be some cases which cannot be dealt with under the conventional designation system; therefore, it is necessary to consider establishing a new protection system under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. (Figure 4-1)

Consideration of a new protection system should be done with full attention to the following two points.

1. The purposes and objectives of the existing cultural properties protection system should be fully respected and duplication or contradiction between a new system, and the conventional system must be avoided by clarifying the scopes and classifications of protection.
2. Protection of “cultural landscapes” is not possible without the consensus of local people and the support from local governments in this regard. In this recognition, unlike the conventional designation system, a mechanism should be incorporated in which local governments take on the central role in controlling the alteration of landscapes properly and the national government provides support when necessary.

As a possible option for the new protection system, for instance, a two-layered scheme could be suggested, as in the existing designation of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties: Firstly, local governments,

according to their ordinances, establish protection measures based on an authorization/advance permit system. Secondly, based upon applications by the relevant local governments, the national government makes selection of what could be temporarily called for the purpose of this report, “Important Cultural Landscape Preservation Areas”\*. (Figures 4-2 and 4-3)

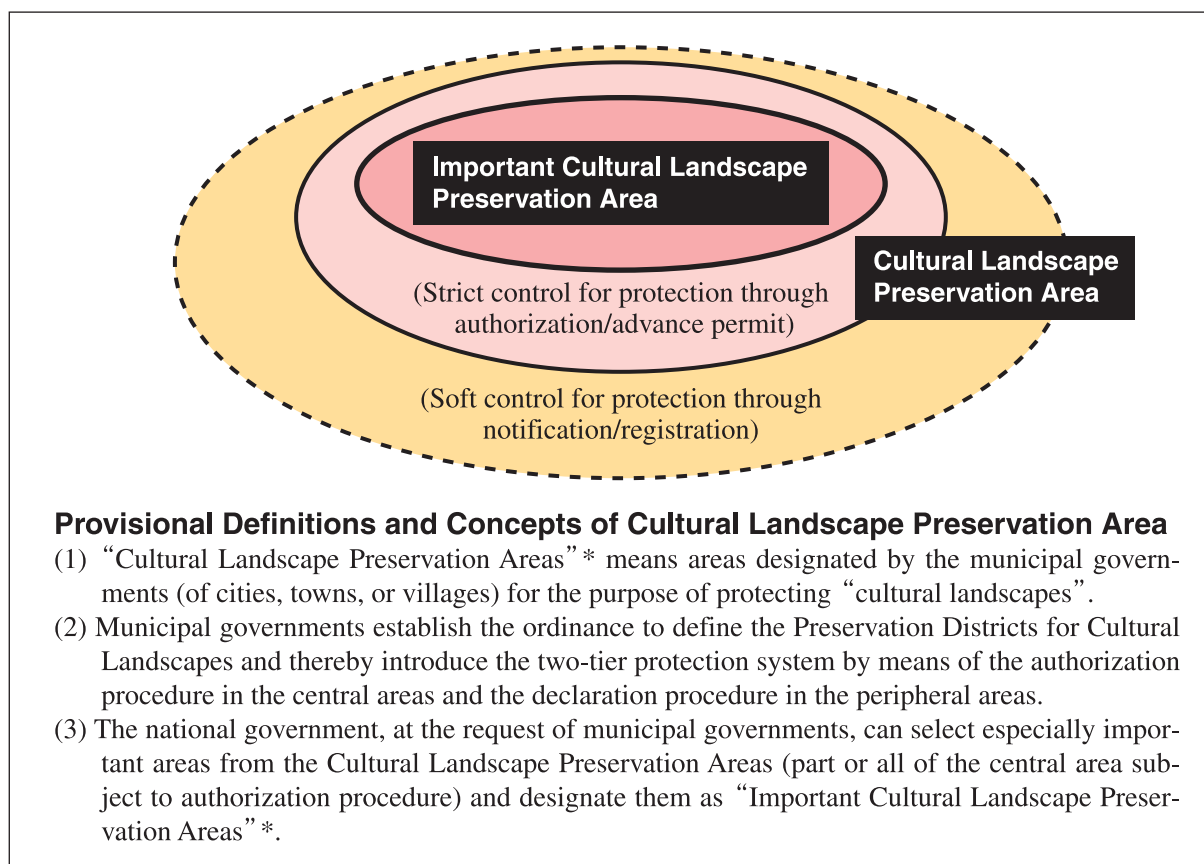
In this case, local governments will be required to conduct detailed survey in and around the candidate areas for the selection by the national government as “Important Cultural Landscape Preservation Areas”\* and to prepare a plan for preservation, management, utilization and promotion. Therefore, a system to make available the support from the national government in such efforts of local governments would also be needed.

At the same time, the system will also be needed to make the support from the national government available for local governments when they carry out regular repair work of principal elements of the relevant “cultural landscapes” and other measures for preservation and utilization in “Important Cultural Landscape Preservation Areas”\* selected by the national government.

**(c) Protection of the Surrounding Environment**

In order to ensure the protection of “cultural landscapes” of high value, it is necessary, for example, through the relevant local governments’ ordinances to set up overall conservation measures covering the surrounding agriculture, forestry and fishery areas under the soft control measures based upon the notification/registration system. (Figures 4-1 and 4-2)

**Figure 4-2.** Protection System for “Cultural Landscape”



\* The name, “Cultural Landscape Preservation Area”, is not officially endorsed; it is only used here as a provisional, indicative term for the purpose of this report.

Figure 4-3. Relevant Legislations

## 1. Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

### (1) Definition and Characteristics of the Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings

#### Groups of Historic Buildings:

Groups of historic buildings of high value which form a certain antique beauty in combination with their environs (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 5 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties).

#### Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings:

The districts determined by cities, towns or villages (omitted) for the purpose of preserving groups of historic buildings and the environs which build up a value in combination with such buildings. (Article 83, paragraph 2 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties).

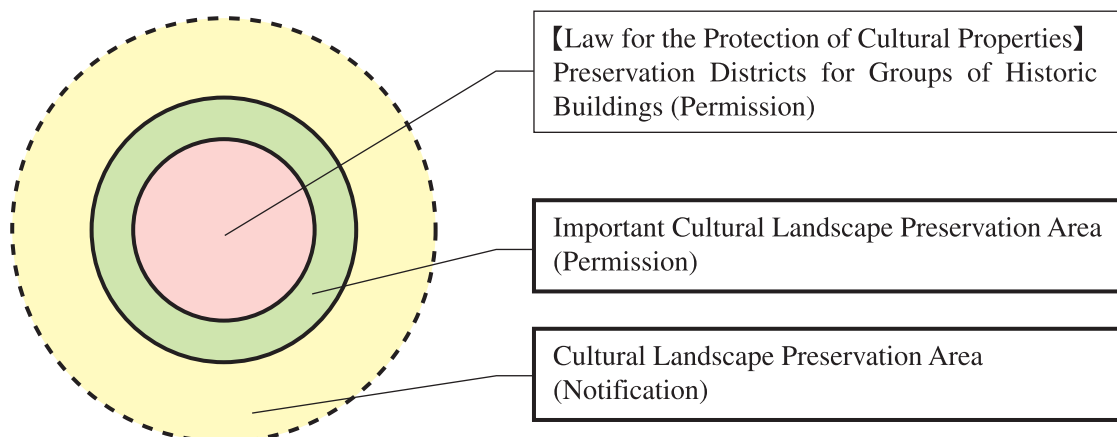
Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings consist of “Groups of Historic Buildings” (buildings and structure) and “environmental elements”, such as trees, ponds, gardens, agricultural land surrounding settlements, other natural features and land, which building up a value in combination with them.

Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings are established under municipal governments’ city planning or preservation ordinances. The national government may, according to the application filed by municipal governments, classify whole or part of the Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings which possess an especially high value in and for this country as Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings. Based on this, the national government can provide guidance and advice to municipal governments’ preservation projects and subsidize them.

### (2) Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings and “Cultural Landscapes”

Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings contain environmental elements such as agricultural land surrounding settlements, which could overlap with elements composing “cultural landscapes”. Therefore, “Important Cultural Landscape Preservation Areas” can contain part of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings. There even could be cases in which both areas become identical.

However, it should be noted that Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings are for the protection of settlements which are important by themselves, not for the protection of “cultural landscapes” which unfold around cultural properties other than Groups of Historic Buildings and combine with them to constitute high value, as is also the case with “Historical Natural Features” under the Ancient Cities Preservation Law.





## 2. Historical Natural Features under the Law Concerning Special Measures for the Preservation of Historical Natural Features in Ancient Cities (Ancient Cities Preservation Law)

### (1) Definition and Characteristics of the “Historical Natural Features”

Spaces in which buildings, historic sites, etc. of historic value in Japan embody and formulate the tradition and culture of the ancient city in harmony with the surrounding natural environment (Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Ancient Cities Preservation Law).

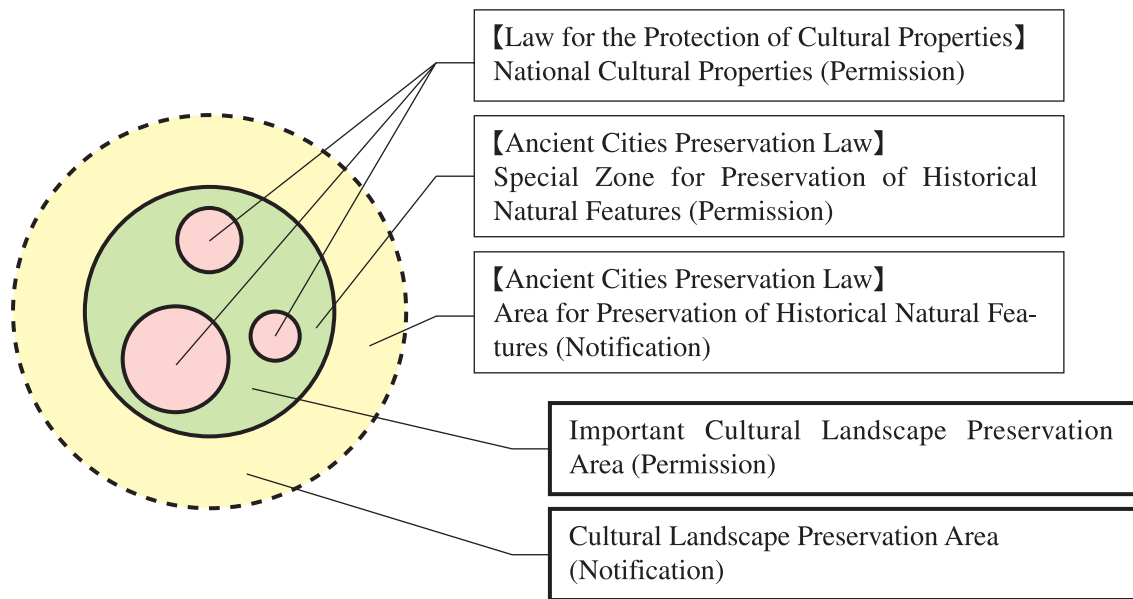
“Historical Natural Features” are natural features which possess significant meaning in relation with the national cultural properties and function as the buffer zones to ensure the protection of the national cultural properties.

### (2) Historical Natural Features and “Cultural Landscapes”

“Cultural landscapes” contain those whose value comes from being united with other monuments or a group of monuments that the landscapes encompass (“cultural landscapes (B)” in Figure 4-2). In this regard, “cultural landscapes” have similarity with “Historical Natural Features”.

On the other hand, “cultural landscapes” contains those representing outstanding natural features by themselves and possessing high value (“cultural landscapes (A)” in Figure 4-1). This type of “cultural landscapes” is of excellent value comparable with other cultural properties.

The above-mentioned relations can be schematically shown as below.



### C. Protection of Areas Studied in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase Study

Since areas covered by the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase study have high value comparable with that of important places, it is desirable to designate their core parts as prefectural/municipal cultural properties or cultural heritage and to provide various conservation measures in coordination with other measures for the promotion of agricultural, forestry, and fishery communities. It is also important to select and reevaluate those for which protection measures are completed with a view to upgrading them to important areas.

#### **(4) Preservation, Management, Utilization and Promotion**

##### **A. Preservation Management Plan and Utilization Promotion Plan**

As was mentioned in 2 - (5), when protection measures for “cultural landscapes” are designed, it is necessary to carry out detailed survey in accordance with the framework indicated in this study report and based on the results to clearly define the scope of protection.

Following that, it is necessary, taking into consideration the nature and components of the relevant “cultural landscape” and the organic relations among these components, to present the most suitable plans for preservation and management as well as utilization and promotion.

First of all, the basic principles of preservation and management of the zone to be covered by protection measures need to be presented; then, based on them, concrete methods of preservation and management for each component composing the relevant “cultural landscape” need to be specified; and regulatory measures that are necessary for the proper preservation and management need to be identified. Secondly, the basic principles of utilization and promotion, including efforts to raise awareness of the value of “cultural landscapes,” utilization to reactivate local economy, training of human resources, allocation of responsibilities among the protection implementing agents and the governments, etc, need to be set forward in accordance with items shown below; it is thereby required to clearly show the desirable future image of the relevant “cultural landscape” and specific methods to realize it.

Through the process of preparing such plans for preservation and management and for utilization and promotion, it will be possible to build consensus for the preservation of the relevant “cultural landscape” among stakeholders including local people.

##### **B. Efforts for Appreciation of the Value of “Cultural Landscapes” in Daily Lives**

Discovering beauty and importance in the surrounding landscapes in daily lives is an extremely cultural attitude. It often happens to find the source of strength or the joy of life in familiar landscapes or in the landscapes of the hometown visited after a long absence and thereby to regain the vigor and vitality for life tomorrow. For local people to find in the “cultural landscape” associated with their traditional industries and lives the cultural value unique to the locality and to recognize the importance of passing it on properly to future generations is of extreme importance in finding pride in their own hometown and improving their own lives culturally. It is particularly important for people working in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries to know the value of “cultural landscapes” and recognize their roles in the protection of “cultural landscapes” through their daily works. Therefore, local governments should work closely with local people and various relevant organizations to actively promote a variety of creative projects to help local people experience the quintessence of the “cultural landscapes” which have been firmly rooted and formulated in the traditional industries and lives of their hometowns and learn about their essential value. In such activities, special efforts should be made so that particularly younger generations can understand that “cultural landscapes” which have been traditionally inherited from generation to generation are significant examples showing land uses at a certain period in history and that they have the significance in our contemporary efforts to explore how to enrich our lives while maintaining harmony with the natural environment.

On the other hand, in order to pass on “cultural landscapes” to future generations appropriately, it is extremely important to preserve and transmit the techniques for their maintenance properly. In this regard, it is necessary to provide opportunities for local people to realize the significance of the traditional technologies and skills of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and to train people who succeed to them.

### C. Utilization and Promotion for Revitalization of Local Economy

Since many “cultural landscapes” are unique and eloquent of the history, culture, industries and modes of life of the localities, it is important to utilize and promote them as the “face” of a community.

In particular, Tanada and terraced farmland which were developed on steeply sloped land, it can be presumed, would not have been possible without tremendous labor and pains; because of that, they are heritages representing the history of the local economy. However, it is possible that there are some people who hesitate to agree to protect them as the “face” of their community. Therefore, it is necessary to explore ways of utilization and promotion which would enable local people to understand the value of the “cultural landscapes”, which have been built at the cost of such labor and pains, in the contemporary context and to see the significance of taking active measures to protect them as well as to be able to feel proud of them.

So-called “ownership system”, which is being implemented in many well-maintained Tanada rice terraces in Japan, is the mechanism in which the local governments arrange people living in the urban areas to rent rice paddies and experience cultivation with cooperation from local people and shows a good example of rice terraces being utilized as the stage of exchanges between rural villages and urban cities. Besides this, there are cases of farmers running farm tourism and rent-a-farm to attract tourists and of using the Internet to advertise “cultural landscapes” and to do direct on-line sales of their produce. When carrying out such activities, it is necessary to consider “cultural landscapes” as tourist resources and explore active measures for their utilization while paying due attention to balance with preservation (Figure 4-4).

In addition, with regard to various activities for reactivating local economy which are carried out throughout Japan, it is necessary that local people, local governments and relevant organizations work together to provide support to people who visit for observation tours, agricultural experiences, participation in activities with a view to enhancing mutual efforts to promote inter-/intra-regional cultural exchanges (Figure 4-5).



**Figure 4-4.** An Example of a Seminar about “Cultural Landscape”. Pine Tree Planting at Enjugahama Beach (Mihama-cho, Wakayama Prefecture)



**Figure 4-5.** An Example of the Utilization of “Cultural Landscape” for Tourism. Dragnet Fishery of Ida (Kihō-cho, Mie Prefecture)





**Figure 4-6.** An Example of Participatory Preservation and Utilization. Yokone Rice Paddies (Iida City, Nagano Prefecture)



**Figure 4-7.** An Example of Participatory Preservation and Utilization. The Place of Scenic Beauty, “Obasute (Tagoto no Tsuki)” (Koshoku City, Nagano Prefecture)

#### **D. Lead Operators of Protection**

Since “cultural landscapes” are characteristically associated with the history and culture unique to each locality and representing unique natural features, it is local people living there with direct interest in the preservation of the relevant “cultural landscapes” who undertake the leading role in their protection. In this regard, as was introduced above in C, it is essential to promote participatory approaches for preservation and utilization in which every local resident in the locality can participate (Figures 4-6 and 4-7). In addition, it is necessary to expand the circle of participation in the protection of “cultural landscapes” by actively contacting the NPOs, NGOs and other private organizations which, recognizing the need for the protection of these “cultural landscapes”, are carrying out various activities related to revitalization of local economy. At the same time, the local governments and the national government need to strengthen their support measures.

#### **E. Building Human Resources**

Training of human resources to undertake the leading role in the protection of “cultural landscapes” at the regional level is required. For organizations such as residents’ associations and co-operatives, NPOs and NGOs, which can undertake the protection of “cultural landscapes”, training for people who can lead protection activities is commonly an important issue.

It is also necessary to make efforts to make up the circumstances in which people from other regions can easily participate and undertake agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which are the foundation of the formulation of “cultural landscapes”. Particularly, those who, having lived in cities for a long time, move to the rural area in favor of the hometown countryside have a tendency to have a wish to somehow stay in touch with “cultural landscapes” in their daily lives and there are some who even wish to find a job in agriculture, forestry, fisheries or any other traditional industries; therefore, it is important to establish the mechanism in localities to accommodate these people and train them as undertakers of the protection of “cultural landscapes” in future generations.

In addition, in order to promote experience-based or participatory approaches for preservation and utilization, including “ownership system”, it is also necessary to build facilities for training programmes and to institutionalize a legislative system which facilitate the smooth operations of voluntary activities, etc.

## **F. Allocation of Roles in Protective Measures**

In order to utilize and promote “cultural landscapes” appropriately, active participation of every local citizen living in the locality in efforts for their protection is important before anything; in this regard, it is important for local people to participate in groups through residents’ associations and cooperatives, for NPOs and NGOs to cooperate with them according to respective purposes and specific objectives, and for local governments and the national government ministries and agencies concerned to provide active support to them. Especially the role of local governments in the appropriate preservation and utilization of “cultural landscapes” is significant and the national government needs to provide support and assistance as appropriate. In that context, it is essential that local governments’ divisions/bureaus in charge of cultural properties and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, from the viewpoint of preservation and utilization of the cultural value of the “cultural landscapes”, and local governments’ divisions/bureaus in charge of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, from the viewpoint of revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fishery communicates and promotion of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries in coordination with the preservation and utilization of the cultural value, cooperate mutually under appropriate collaboration and role sharing. At the same time, it is also necessary to collaboratively explore measures which could contribute to the maintenance of “cultural landscapes”, such as support to preservation and repair of component elements of “cultural landscapes”, reinforcement of the existing direct subsidy payment system for community in semi-mountainous regions, and even tax exemptions.

## **5. Future Issues**

This study report, focusing exclusively, especially from the viewpoint of Monuments, upon the cultural landscapes associated with the primary industries; i.e. agriculture, forestry and fisheries, selected areas which will need to be given protection in some way or other and gave basic principles for their protection together with specific methods. There had been no studies or research before this study which evaluated industry-related cultural properties or heritage from the viewpoint of landscape and suggested the directions to the desirable protection; in this regard, this study is of outstanding significance. In order to further promote study and research along this line and make steady progress with the protection of cultural properties and heritage, widely covering “cultural landscapes”, it is important to take full note of the following viewpoints.

### **(1) Need for Comprehensive Protection of Compound Landscapes Including the Surrounding Environment**

The significance of “cultural landscapes” consists in the combination of component elements which have various functions and the organic relations among those elements.

Not only individual “cultural landscapes” that represent unique form of land use and exhibit high value by themselves (“cultural landscape (A)” in Figure 4-1) but also other “cultural landscapes” that are closely related with them, encompass or existing between those core “cultural landscapes” (“cultural landscape (B)” in Figure 4-1) should most desirably be protected as one whole system.

In this study, compound landscapes were taken up as belonging to category IV; however, they are actually groups of “cultural landscapes” that represent unique forms of land use and exhibit high value existing in a certain area collectively. Aggregations of “cultural landscapes”

would be more accurate an expression to describe them rather than compound landscapes. In order to protect them not as simple aggregations but as integral systems in the genuine meaning of compound landscapes, it is imperative to provide a comprehensive zonal protection with extensive coverage, including those “cultural landscapes” which are deeply related with aggregated individual landscapes, encompassing or existing between them (“cultural landscape (B) in Figure 4-1).

This study proposed, as an option of the above-mentioned zonal protection, that local governments enact relevant ordinances from the viewpoint of protecting cultural properties and cultural heritage, protect each individual “cultural landscape” of high value under the permission-based regulation system, and to cover the areas which are deeply related with them, surrounding or existing between them, with soft control measures such as notification/registration. By protecting, under such two-fold regulation system, both “cultural landscapes” of high value and their surrounding areas in a comprehensive manner and by expanding the extent of protection according to the nature of each “cultural landscape” as appropriate, it becomes possible to shift from the protection of an aggregation of “cultural landscapes” to the zonal protection covering a more extensive area.

On the other hand, in the case of compound landscapes it often happens that the part containing a group of landscapes of high value expands beyond the boundaries of several municipalities to other prefectures with the result that “cultural landscapes” that are deeply related with them, encompassing or existing between them are distributed over an extremely large area. In such cases, protection provided only from the viewpoint of cultural properties and cultural heritage may not be comprehensive enough to preserve a compound landscape as one whole system.

In that context, it is essential that local governments’ divisions/bureaus in charge of cultural properties and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, from the viewpoint of the protection of cultural properties and cultural heritage, take the lead in ensuring the preservation of “cultural landscapes” of extremely high value as a matter of priority and that relevant divisions/bureaus cooperate to provide the zonal protection to the extent possible for “cultural landscapes” that are deeply related, encompassing and existing between them, based on the principles for “cultural landscape” protection described in this study report. In addition, in cases where the extent to be protected expands beyond several municipalities to other prefectures, it is necessary for the Agency for Cultural Affairs to take the initiative in exploring new frameworks of protection other than the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in order to ensure the appropriate protection of the entire area.

## **(2) Need for More Thorough Inventorying of Areas to be Protected and Incorporation of Perspectives Other than Monuments**

Important areas and other areas indicated in this study as needing protection are based on the selection at the present moment and must not be considered to be fixed. The list needs to be updated with addition of items which are judged to be of high value in future studies so that it can be more thorough.

It should be particularly noted that in this study some areas of high value were not selected as important areas for various reasons such as lack of consensus in the relevant community. In such areas, it is desirable to monitor the development and make efforts to build a consensus among stakeholders so that these areas can be added on the list of important areas.

In addition, since “cultural landscapes” are diverse cultural heritages associated with the



whole aspect of life in agricultural, forestry, and fishery communities and agriculture, forestry and fisheries, comprehensive evaluations are required to be carried out not only from the viewpoint of Monuments but also from the viewpoints of Folk-Cultural Properties and Groups of Historic Buildings. Therefore, continued discussion on the protection system, etc. should desirably be continued with these fields in the perspective.

### **(3) Need for Study and Research on “Cultural Landscapes” Associated with Mining Industries and Urban Industries.**

This study partially dealt with landscapes of quarries as the sources of construction materials for agricultural, forestry, and fishery communities and, in relation to the sites of mines of the Modern Period, landscapes of mining traces remaining in unity with the existing land use such as agricultural land. However, it is likely that there still exist many other cultural landscapes of high value in association with mining industries and urban industries and life besides agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the selection and addition of important areas in these fields in follow-up studies, etc. in the future (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). Especially with regard to the protection of cultural landscapes associated with mining industries and urban industries and life, it is appropriate to discuss the issue among relevant ministries and agencies and the competent divisions/bureaus of local governments.



**Figure 5-1.** An Example of Cultural Landscape Associated with Mining Industry.  
The Historic Site, “Sado Kinzan Iseki”, where traces of gold mining in the Modern Period are evidently seen in the existing landform.  
(Aikawa-cho, Niigata Prefecture)



**Figure 5-2.** An Example of Cultural Landscape Associated with Urban Industries.  
The ginkgo trees lining a street, representing the city landscape of Osaka are designated as the Place of Scenic Beauty by the local government. (Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture)

#### **(4) Need for Political Measures for Information Sharing**

Various policies and measures for the protection of “cultural landscapes” which were mentioned in this study are already being implemented in many places throughout Japan. In order to develop such efforts into more creative ones, it is absolutely necessary to establish a forum in which not only local people but also NPOs, NGOs, other relevant organizations, local governments and the national government organizations can share achievements and information about “cultural landscape” protection in various places, discuss various issues concerning “cultural landscape” protection and exchange opinions with each other closely. The sharing of achievements and information can be done, for example, by taking full advantage of websites on the Internet and magazines, etc; local governments could publish brochures and newsletters to achieve the same purpose. It is important for local governments to invite local people, relevant organizations, experts, researchers, etc. to participate and set up a committee to discuss various issues concerning protection; it is also important for relevant organizations and governments in charge of protection to organize seminars and workshops so that they can communicate with and stimulate each other.

Furthermore, it is hoped that the Rice Terrace Research Association and other academic associations related to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, landscape study associations, urban/rural planning study associations, etc. study “cultural landscapes” with a broad perspective and that interdisciplinary studies on “cultural landscapes” and their protection are carried out.

#### **Conclusion**

“Cultural landscapes” are things very close to us, formed on the basis of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which are the key industries of Japan; they are also cultural heritages which are the rich representation of local characteristics and the closest manifestations of the image of hometown and the spiritual proto-landscape in the hearts of the Japanese people. As the industrial structure and modes of life changed drastically, the scenery surrounding us has also changed so much that some “cultural landscapes” are facing extinction. Among them, not a few are highly valuable works of the humankind, us and our ancestors, facing the nature up front over a long period of time. We, living at present, have the responsibility to pass the value of these “cultural landscapes” on to future generations with certainty, which needs to be recognized once again now.

The national government and local governments need to pay attention to the domestic and international trends encompassing “cultural landscapes”, which were introduced in this report, and make efforts to ensure that policies and measures necessary for protection are implemented for “cultural landscapes” of high value including the important areas selected in this study.

In addition, it is hoped that people undertaking agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in “cultural landscape” areas and other individuals and organizations working for the protection of “cultural landscapes” in the private sector cooperate and collaborate with each other and actively participate in various activities for the protection of “cultural landscapes”.

It is the earnest wish of this committee that citizens, governments and other relevant organizations recognize their roles for the protection of “cultural landscapes”, achieve deeper collaboration, and manage to develop the basic directions for the protection of “cultural landscapes” shown in this study into more concrete actions.

## Members of the Committee on the Preservation, Development, and Utilization of Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

### (Members)

**AKASAKA Makoto.** Assistant Professor, Chiba University. Landscape Planning.

**ISHIZUKA Katsuhiko.** Representative, Furusato Caravan. Playwright; Stage Director .

**ONO Sawako.** Professor, Chiba University. Garden Designs.

**KINDA Akihiro.** Professor, Kyoto University. Historical Geography.

**SHIMOMURA Akio.** Professor, the University of Tokyo. Forest Landscape Planning.

**SENGA Yutaro.** Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. Agricultural Engineering.

**NAKAGOSHI Nobukazu.** Professor. Hiroshima University. Plant Ecology.

**NAKAJIMA Minehiro.** Professor, Waseda University. Agricultural Geography.

**HATTORI Hideo.** Professor, Kyushu University. Medieval History.

**HARUYAMA Shigeko.** Assistant Professor, the University of Tokyo. Agricultural Engineering.

**HIGUCHI Tadahiko.** Professor, Kyoto University. Landscape Engineering.

**FUJIMOTO Tsuyoshi.** Professor, Kokugakuin University. Archeology.

**YOSHIDA Hironobu.** Professor, Nihon University. Landscape Architecture.

**YONEYAMA Junichi.** Director, Japan National Trust. Heritage Conservation.

\* At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, Mr ISHII Susumu (Visiting Professor, Tsurumi University) was elected as Chairperson, who passed away on 24 October, 2001, with the chair taken over by Mr FUJIMOTO Tsuyoshi (Professor, Kokugakuin University) at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting.

\*\* All the meetings were attended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as the observer.

### (Meetings)

**1<sup>st</sup> meeting** Date. 25 October 2000 Venue. Agency for Cultural Affairs

- Agenda: 1. Purpose and Schedule of Study  
2. Methodology and Content of Study  
3. Issues Encompassing “Cultural Landscapes”

**2<sup>nd</sup> meeting** Date. 13 April 2001 Venue. Kasumigaseki Tokyo Kaikan

- Agenda: 1. Result of 1<sup>st</sup> Phase Study  
2. Study Items and Study Targets of 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase

**3<sup>rd</sup> meeting** Date. 30 May 2002 Venue. Mita Kyoyo Kaigisho

- Agenda: 1. Result of 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase Study  
2. Candidates of Important Areas  
3. Reviewing of Discussions of the Past Meetings  
4. Consideration of Trial Implementation of Detailed Study

**4<sup>th</sup> meeting** Date. 9 April 2003 Venue. Mita Kyoyo Kaigisho

- Agenda: 1. Result of Trial Implementation of Detailed Study  
2. Preparation of Report

**5<sup>th</sup> meeting** Date. 12 June 2003 Venue. Mita Kyoyo Kaigisho

- Agenda. Completion of Report



**The Report of the Study on the Protection of Cultural Landscapes Associated with  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

**List of Areas Studied at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase  
and the Selected Important Areas**

**Categories of Cultural Landscapes Associated with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

- |  |
|--|
| I. Cultural Landscapes Associated with Land Use  |
| II. Cultural Landscapes Associated with Natural Features   |
| III. Cultural Landscapes Unified with and Encompassing Cultural Properties Representing Traditional Industries and Modes of Life |
| IV. Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III)   |

Category	Sub-category	2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase	IA
I	1 Rice Paddy Landscape	134	35
	2 Farmland Landscape	72	32
	3 Grassland Landscape	17	10
	4 Forest Landscape	27	7
	5 Fishing Ground Landscape, Fishing Port Landscape and Seacoast Landscape	37	10
	6 River Landscape, Pond Landscape, Lake Landscape and Waterway Landscape	48	9
	7 Landscape Associated with Settlements	57	13
II	1 Landscape which has traditionally been the object of worship or the destination of tourism	4	1
	2 Landscape which has traditionally been the motif of artistic works or the source of creative inspiration	6	1
	3 Landscape which occurs by a unique climate condition	11	2
	4 Landscape which occurs by customs or rituals	15	
III	Landscape surrounding cultural properties which represent traditional industries and modes of life	12	8
IV	Combination of I, II and/or III	62	52
<b>Total</b>		<b>502</b>	<b>180</b>

Note: The selected important areas are indicated in the list as “IA” or with asterisks in the “IA” column.

The names of the areas listed in this document are based upon submission by relevant local governments at the 2nd phase survey, with amendment for consistency, as appropriate.

IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-1 Rice Paddy Landscape (1)

*	Honeteramura Shôen Iseki	Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture
	Jôbôjijôato oyobi sono shûhen Keikan	Jôbôji-cho, Ninohe-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Sawajiri no Tanada	Marumori-machi, Igu-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
	Tobasawa no Suiden to Shûraku	Higashiyuri-machi, Yuri-gun, Akita Prefecture
	Masakiura / Hosoura	Tôkai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
	Yaitashinai no Nobiyaki	Yaita City, Tochigi Prefecture
	Katashinagawa / Tonegawa no Kagan Dankyû	Shôwa-mura, Tone-gun, Gumma Prefecture
	Ôta Jôri Iseki to Tameike	Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture
	Koma no Kinchakuda	Hidaka City, Saitama Prefecture
*	Chiba no Yatsuda	Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture
*	Ôyama Semmaida	Kamogawa City, Chiba Prefecture
	Nakazawa Yotsuzuka / Yotsumata Benten	Tomisato City, Chiba Prefecture
	Kamiyamaguchi no Tanada	Hayama-machi, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
*	Manganji no Hasagi Namiki	Niitsu City, Niigata Prefecture
	Sado no Kurumada	Ryôtsu City, Niigata Prefecture
*	Natsui no Hasagi Namiki	Iwamuro-mura, Nishikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture
	Kitaimogawa no Tanada	Shitada-mura, Minamikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture
*	Yamakoshi no Tanada	Yamakoshi-mura, Koshi-gun, Niigata Prefecture
*	Kamifunakura no Tanada	Yasuzuka-machi, Higashikubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture
*	Matsunoyama no Tanada	Matsunoyama-machi, Higashikubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture
	Hasuno no Tanada	Ôshima-mura, Higashikubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture
	Aikawachô no Umigiwa no Suiden	Aikawa-cho, Sado-gun, Niigata Prefecture
	Himi no Tanada	Himi City, Toyama Prefecture
	Yamada no Tanada	Yamada-mura, Nei-gun, Toyama Prefecture
	Iôzen Fumoto no Hiroreshô	Fukumitsu-machi, Nishitonami-gun, Toyama Prefecture
*	Shiroyone no Semmaida	Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Tsubatamachi no Okuyamada	Tsubata-machi, Kawakita-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Kishimizuchô no Tanada	Fukui City, Fukui Prefecture
	Katsuyama no Shichirikabe	Katsuyama City, Fukui Prefecture
	Nashigadaira no Semmaida	Echizen-cho, Nyû-gun, Fukui Prefecture
	Hibiki no Semmaida	Takahama-machi, Ôi-gun, Fukui Prefecture
	Yashiroetchûnokami Yakataato to Suiden	Akeno-mura, Kitakoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
	Yokone Tambo	Iida City, Nagano Prefecture
	Okushinano no Tanada	Iiyama City, Nagano Prefecture
*	Obasute no Tanada	Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture
	Ônishi no Tanada	Nakajô-mura, Kamiminochi-gun, Nagano Prefecture
*	Sakaori no Tanada	Ena City, Gifu Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-1 Rice Paddy Landscape (2)

	Shôgahora no Tanada	Shirotori-machi, Gujô-gun, Gifu Prefecture
	Ukishimanuma to Fujisan	Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture
*	Ôguriyasu no Tanada	Tenryû City, Shizuoka Prefecture
*	Yotsuya no Semmaida	Hôrai-cho, Minamishitara-gun, Aichi Prefecture
*	Maruyama Semmaida	Kiwa-cho, Minamimurô-gun, Mie Prefecture
	Ôgi no Tanada	Ôtsu City, Shiga Prefecture
*	Kohoku no Jôri Shûraku	Nagahama City, Shiga Prefecture
	Konan no Jôri Suiden to Shûraku	Moriyama City, Shiga Prefecture
	Kondô Shûraku to Jôri Suiden	Gokashô-cho, Kanzaki-gun, Shiga Prefecture
	Koshihata no Tanada	Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture
	Kameoka Bonchi no Hasagi to Higambana	Kameoka City, Kyoto Prefecture
	Minamikanage no Hazaki	Kameoka City, Kyoto Prefecture
	Kehara no Tanada	Ôe-machi, Kasa-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
	Kayadani no Suiden Keikan	Kaya-cho, Yosa-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
*	Nii no Semmaida	Ine-cho, Yosa-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
	Sodeshi no Tanada	Tango-cho, Takeno-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
	Kannabi no Tanada	Tondabayashi City, Osaka Prefecture
	Shimanotanichiku no Tanada	Kawachinagano City, Osaka Prefecture
	Yokoo no Tanada	Kashiwara City, Osaka Prefecture
	Tsûhôji no Jôri Ikô	Habikino City, Osaka Prefecture
*	Nagatani no Tanada	Nose-cho, Toyono-gun, Osaka Prefecture
	Kanandaichi no Jôri Jiwari	Kanan-cho, Minamikawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture
	Shimoakasaka no Tanada	Chihayaakasaka-mura, Minamikawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture
	Isarigami no Tanada	Kami-cho, Taka-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Otsuôkidani no Tanada	Sayô-cho, Sayô-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Wasabunishigaoka no Tanada	Muraoka-machi, Mikata-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Yamato no Jôri Keikan	Yamatokôriyama City, Nara Prefecture
*	Sakuraishi no Jôri Suiden	Sakurai City, Nara Prefecture
*	Kannabi no Sato	Asuka-mura, Takaichi-gun, Nara Prefecture
	Miogawa no Tanada	Misato-machi, Kaisô-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
*	Aragijima	Shimizu-machi, Arita-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Ôginosen to Waji no Tanada	Kokufu-cho, Iwami-gun, Tottori Prefecture
	Anagamo no Ishigaki no Tanada	Misasa-cho, Tohaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture
*	Nakagaachi no Tanada	Masuda City, Shimane Prefecture
	Ôbara Shinden	Yokota-machi, Nita-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Kandani Shûraku no Tanada	Hasumi-mura, Ôchi-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Izuwabonchi no Kagan Dankyû	Mizuho-cho, Ôchi-gun, Shimane Prefecture



IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-1 Rice Paddy Landscape (3)

*	Tsukawa no Tanada	Asahi-cho, Naga-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Murodani no Tanada	Misumi-cho, Naga-gun, Shimane Prefecture
*	Ueyama no Semmaida	Aida-cho, Aida-gun, Okayama Prefecture
	Ôhaga no Tanada	Chûdô-cho, Kume-gun, Okayama Prefecture
	Tsutsugason Ini Tanada	Tsutsuga-mura, Yamagata-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Bingokoku Ôtanoshô	Sera-cho, Sera-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Tatarakannanagashi to Kanayagonokami	Kimita-mura, Futami-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Kawanakachiku no Suiden	Simonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Nakaoryôunjiato Shûhen no Tanada	Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Tokuchi no Ishigaki Tanada to Chanoki	Tokuji-cho, Saba-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Kashihara no Tanada	Kamikatsu-machi, Katsuura-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
	Shimokage no Tanada	Ikawa-cho, Miyoshi-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
*	Marugame no Jôri Jiwari	Marugame City, Kagawa Prefecture
	Senjô no Tanada	Saijô City, Ehime Prefecture
	Iuchi no Tanada	Kawauchi-machi, Onsen-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Hondani no Tanada to Iyonada	Futami-machi, Iyo-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Shirao / Tachikawafuroku no Tanada	Uchiko-machi, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Izumitani no Tanada	Ikazaki-machi, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Kubono no Ganjôden	Shirokawa-machi, Higashiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
*	Shirokawachô no Chadô to Sanson	Shirokawa-machi, Higashiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Dônosako no Tanada	Shirokawa-machi, Higashiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Hiromichô no Chadô to Sanson	Hiromi-machi, Kitauwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Okuuchi no Tanada	Matsuno-machi, Kitauwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Nora Dokei	Aki City, Kochi Prefecture
	Arase no Tanada	Kahoku-cho, Kami-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Taniai no Tanada	Kahoku-cho, Kami-gun, Kochi Prefecture
*	Kanzaiko no Semmaida	Yusuhara-machi, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Chôja no Tanada	Niyodo-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Ichinose no Tanada	Saga-cho, Hata-gun, Kochi Prefecture
*	Tsuzura Tanada	Ukiha-machi, Ukiha-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
*	Hoshinomura no Tanada	Hoshino-mura, Yame-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
	Eriyama no Tanada	Ogi-machi, Ogi-gun, Saga Prefecture
*	Warabino no Tanada	Ouchi-machi, Higashimatsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture
	Ôura no Tanada	Hizen-cho, Higashimatsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture
	Hamanoura no Tanada	Genkai-cho, Higashimatsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture
*	Dake no Tanada	Nishiarita-machi, Higashimatsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture
	Ônakao Tanada	Sotome-cho, Nishisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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#### I-1 Rice Paddy Landscape (4)

	Hinata no Tanada	Kawatana-cho, Higashisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
	Onigi Tanada	Hasami-cho, Higashisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
	Obamamachi no Tanada	Obama-machi, Minamitakaki-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
	Samukawa no Tanada	Minamata City, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Ubuyamamura no Ôgitanada	Ubuyama-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Mine Tanada	Yabe-cho, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Sugesakoda	Yabe-cho, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Nichikô no Tanada	Sakamoto-mura, Yatsushiro-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Yatsushiro Kantaku no Keikan	Ryûhoku-cho, Yatsushiro-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Ôsakuyama Semmaida	Ryûgatake-cho, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Uchinari no Tanada	Beppu City, Oita Prefecture
*	Tashibunoshô Shôen Sonraku Iseki	Bungotakada City, Oita Prefecture
	Okuzume no Tanada	Hasama-cho, Ôita-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Jikumaru no Tanada	Ogata-cho, Ôno-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Yamaurasôzu no Tanada	Kusu-cho, Kusu-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Ryôai Tanada	Innai-cho, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture
*	Sakatani no Tanada	Nichinan City, Miyazaki Prefecture
	Mukae Tanada	Nishimera-mura, Koyu-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture
	Harunohira Tanada	Nishimera-mura, Koyu-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture
*	Togawa no Ishigaki no Mura	Hinokage-cho, Nishiusuki-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture
	Kôda no Tanada	Kurino-machi, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Uchizume no Hatsuinada	Sata-cho, Kimotsuki-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Azanakachi no Shûraku to Suiden	Kumejima-cho, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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## I-2 Farmland Landscape (1)

	Ishikariheiya no Den-en Fûkei	Ebetsu City, Hokkaido
	Yôteisanroku no Kaitakuchi	Makkari-mura, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido
*	Biei no Kyûryô	Biei-cho, Kamikawa-gun, Hokkaido
	Tannochô no Kyûryô no Hatake	Tanno-cho, Tokoro-gun, Hokkaido
	Shoka no Kaburajima	Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture
*	Tsugaru no Ringo Batake	Itayanagi-machi, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Yamanechô no Keisha Batake	Kuji City, Iwate Prefecture
	Hoppu Batake to Chôkaisen	Taiyû-mura, Hiraka-gun, Akita Prefecture
	Takase no Benibana	Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture
*	Tagawa no Akakabu Saibai to Yakihata	Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture
	Sarugakudaichi no Soba Batake	Shimogô-cho, Minamiaizu, Fukushima Prefecture
	Aizubonchi to Soba Batake	Shiokawa-machi, Yama-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
*	Yanoharakôgen no Soba Batake	Shôwa-mura, Ônuma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
*	Angyô no Ueki	Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture
*	Iruma no Cha Batake	Iruma City, Saitama Prefecture
	Yachimatashi Nambu no Bôfûhoanrin to Rakka Botchi	Yachimata City, Chiba Prefecture
*	Sakamoto no Hasuda	Chônnan-cho, Chôsei-gun, Chiba Prefecture
	Minamibôsô no Hana Batake	Chikura-machi, Awa-gun, Chiba Prefecture
*	Ueyama no Tsubaki	Ôshima-machi, Ôshima-gun, Tokyo
	Miura no Hatasaku	Miura City, Kanagawa Prefecture
*	Fukuokamachi no Sugeda to Sugeboshi	Fukuoka-cho, Nishitonami-gun, Toyama Prefecture
	Sanribamasakyû no Bôfûrin to Rakkyô Batake	Mikuni-cho, Sakai-gun / Fukui City, Fukui Prefecture
	Fukube Shôzu	Ôno City, Fukui Prefecture
	Heikedaira no Ôren Batake	Ôno City, Fukui Prefecture
	Miyamachô no Akakabura Batake	Miyama-cho, Asuwa-gun, Fukui Prefecture
*	Koshinomura no Suisen Batake	Koshino-mura, Nyû-gun, Fukui Prefecture
*	Katsunuma no Budô Batake	Katsunuma-machi, Higashiyamanashi-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
	Iwadarehara no Retasu Batake	Shiojiri City, Nagano Prefecture
	Kôshoku no Anzu no Sato	Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture
	Ashitakasanroku no Cha Batake	Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Nishiura Mikan Batake	Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Fujisan Nanroku no Cha Batake	Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture
*	Makinohara Daichaen	Kikukawa-cho, Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Ichinomiya shûhen no Shimabata	Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture
*	Nikishimachô / Mihamachô no Shishigaki	Kumano City / Mihama-cho, Minamimuro-gun, Mie Prefecture
*	Ômi no Shishigaki	Takashima-cho, Takashima-gun, Shiga Prefecture
	Kizugawa ryûiki no Shimabata	Jôyô City, Kyoto Prefecture



IA	Area Name	Location
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## I-2 Farmland Landscape (2)

*	Komagatanechiku no Budô Batake	Habikino City, Osaka Prefecture
	Takayamachiku no Gobô Batake	Toyono-cho, Toyono-gun, Osaka Prefecture
	Môshi no Cha Batake	Mita City, Hyogo Prefecture
*	Yuasachô no Kajuen no Dandan Batake	Yuasa-cho, Arita-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Minabe no Bairin	Minabe-cho, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Koizumi no Wasabida	Sekigane-cho, Tôhaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture
	Kyokuhônashi no Sato	Asahi-cho, Naga-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Onomichi no Momobatake to Shûraku	Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Shigei no Jochugiku Batake	Innoshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Kashima no Dandan Batake	Kurahashi-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Yutakamachi no Mikan no Dandan Batake to Ishigaki	Yutaka-cho, Toyoda-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Akiyoshidai no Dorîne Batake	Mitô-cho, Mine-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
*	Kitôyuzu no Seisanchi	Kitô-son, Naga-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
*	Takakai no Ishizumi Dandan Batake	Misato-son, Oe-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
*	Misato no Bairin	Misato-son, Oe-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
	Higashiueta no Cha Batake	Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture
*	Gorô / Wakamiya no Hatake no Sakaigi	Ôsu City, Ehime Prefecture
	Ishidatamihigashichiku no Tabako Batake	Uchiko-cho, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Gôji no Kakibata Fûkei	Uchiko-cho, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
*	Ikatachô no Kankitsu no Dandan Batake to Bôfûrin	Ikata-cho, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
*	Shiroi Ishizumi no Dandan Batake to Uwakai	Akehama-cho, Higashiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Yoshidamachi no Dandan Batake to Riasushikikaigan	Yoshida-machi, Kitauwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Ariakekai Seigan no Mikan-en	Kashima City / Tara-cho, Fujitsu-gun, Saga Prefecture
*	Ôsetochô no Yanagi no Bôfûgaki	Ôseto-cho, Nishisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
*	Ainochô no Jagaimo Batake	Aino-machi, Minamitakaki-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
	Minamikushiyamachô no Dandan Batake	Minamikushiyama-cho, Minamitakaki-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
	Miirakumachi no Embata	Miiraku-machi, Minamimatsuura-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
	Niôdani no Cha Batake	Chûdô-machi, Shimomashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Tsurumimachi no Shishigaki	Tsurumi-machi, Minamiamabe-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Yonouzumura no Shishigaki	Yonouzu-mura, Minamiamabe-gun, Oita Prefecture
*	Kamaechô no Shishigaki	Kamae-cho, Minamiamabe-gun, Oita Prefecture
*	Kominato Shûraku to Hatachi no Sotetsu	Naze city, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Tamamushino no Chaen to Takayagao	Kaseda City, Kagoshima Prefecture
*	Kanami no Sotetsugun to Hatake	Tokunoshima-machi, Ôshima-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
*	Okinoerabujima no Taimo Batake	China-cho, Ôshima-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-3 Grassland Landscape

*	Bokujô to Hidakasammyaku no Yamanami	Mitsuishi-cho, Mitsuishi-gun, Hokkaido
	Abarayama Bokuya	Esashi City, Iwate Prefecture
*	Koiwai Nôjô	Shizukuishi-cho, Iwate-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Nishizaô Hôbokujô	Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture
*	Tairamura no Kayaba to Kayakari Fûkei	Taira-mura, Higashitonami-gun, Toyama Prefecture
	Nagano Bokujô	Saku City, Nagano Prefecture
*	Kitamimaki no Nomayokeato	Kitamimaki-mura, Kitasaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture
*	Makinôiri Kayaba	Otari-mura, Kitaazumi-gun, Nagano Prefecture
*	Asagirikôgen no Bokusôchi	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture
*	Ômuroyama	Itô City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Jingû no Kayaba	Watarai-cho, Watarai-gun, Mie Prefecture
	Kawaidanikôgen Hôbokujô	Kokufu-cho, Iwami-gun, Tottori Prefecture
*	Hiruzenkôgen	Kawakami-son, Maniwa-gun / Yatsuka-son, Maniwa-gun, Okayama Prefecture
	Ombarabokujô Uenonaru	Kamisaibara-son, Tomata-gun, Okayama Prefecture
*	Tsunoshima no Hôboku	Hôhoku-cho, Toyoura-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
*	Toi Misaki	Kushima City, Miyazaki Prefecture
	Eino no Hôbokujô	Ei-cho, Ibusuki-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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#### I-4 Forest Landscape

	Byôbuyama no Kuromatsurin	Kizukuri-machi, Nishitsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
*	Sharikimura no Kaigan Bôsairin	Shariki-mura, Nishitsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
*	Shichirinagahama no Bôsarin	Shiura-mura, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Yoshida / Umaaraiba no Urushi Shokusaichi	Jôbôji-machi, Ninohe-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Tsuyamachô no Sugibayashi	Tsuyama-cho, Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
	Noshiro no Sabôrin	Noshiro City, Akita Prefecture
	Nagakisawa Sugibayashi	Ôdate City, Akita Prefecture
*	Yatatetôge no Akitasugibayashi	Ôdate City, Akita Prefecture
	Ôuhonsen Sekine Ichigôrin	Yonezawa City, Yamagata Prefecture
	Ôaraikaigan no Matsubayashi	Ôarai-machi, Higashiibaraki-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
	Yamizosan no Sugikodachi	Daigo-machi, Kuji-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
	Sambusugi no aru Keikan	Sambu-machi, Sambu-gun, Chiba Prefecture
	Miyajimasugi	Oyabe City, Toyama Prefecture
	Hatta no Matsubayashi	Matsuto City, Ishikawa Prefecture
*	Kitayamasugi no Ringyô Keikan	Kyoto City / Keihoku-cho, Kitakuwada-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
	Minoyama no Chikurin	Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture
	Shimotako no Mori	Kawakami-mura, Yoshino-gun, Nara Prefecture
*	Yoshinosugi no Ringyô Keikan	Kawakami-mura, Yoshino-gun, Nara Prefecture
	Enjugahama	Mihama-cho, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Hosshimmon no Sugibayashi	Hongû-cho, Higashimuro-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
*	Yanase no Ringyô Keikan	Umaji-mura, Aki-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Kotogahama Matsubara	Geisei-mura, Aki-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Sagaheiyatôbu no Hazenoki	Nakabaru-cho, Miyaki-gun, Saga Prefecture
	Akabô no Tani	Higashisonogi-cho, Higashisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
*	Kikuchigawa to Hazenamiki	Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Kushiku no Shiitakehodaba	Kunimi-cho, Higashikunisaki-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Morotsukason no Mozaiku Rinsô	Morotsuka-son, Higashiusuki-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture



IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-5 Fishing Ground Landscape, Fishing Port Landscape and Seacoast Landscape

*	Bekkaichô no Utasebune	Bekkai-chi, Notsuke-gun, Hokkaido
	Shiretokohantô no Ban-ya to Rausu/Hyôkai no Sukesoryô oyobi Washirui Ettôiki	Rausu-cho, Menashi-gun, Hokkaido
	Kosodekaigan no Ama	Kuji City, Iwate Prefecture
	Yamadawan no Yôshoku Ikada	Yamada-machi, Shimohei-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Koamikurawan to Yôshoku Kaki Ikada	Oshika-cho, Oshika-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
	Yurikaigan no Namiyoke Ishigaki	Nikaho-machi, Yuri-gun, Akita Prefecture
*	Akamidaigoishiura no Utoriba	Jûdô-machi, Taga-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
	Kaneda no Sudate	Kisarazu City, Chiba Prefecture
*	Futtsu no Nori Yôshoku	Futtsu City, Chiba Prefecture
	Kamoko ni ukabu Kaki no Yôshoku Ikada	Ryôtsu City, Niigata Prefecture
*	Ôshikiami	Himi City, Toyama Prefecture
	Shimizuchô no Agehamashiki Enden	Suzu City, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Notojumahanoura no Ishizumi Bôhatei	Notojima-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Yoshidaoki no Nori Yôshoku Gyojô	Kira-cho, Hazu-gun, Aichi Prefecture
*	Isewan Matsuzakaoki no Norihibi	Matsuzaka City, Mie Prefecture
	Shima no Norihibi	Shima-cho, Shima-gun, Mie Prefecture
	Ida no Jibikiami	Kihô-cho, Minamimuro-gun, Mie Prefecture
	Kaizu no Ishizumi Gogan	Makino-cho, Takashima-gun, Shiga Prefecture
	Taizakaigan to Isaribi	Tango-cho, Takeno-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
	Kumihamawannai no Kakidana	Kumihama-cho, Kumano-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
*	Narugashima to Yurawan	Sumoto City, Hyogo Prefecture
	Setonaikai no Sokobikisendan no Shutsuryô	Yorishima-cho, Asakuchi-gun, Okayama Prefecture
	Yoshiwakô	Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Tomo no Kôwanshisetsu	Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Abi Torai Gun-yû Kaimen	Toyohama-cho, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Toyoshima no Iebune	Toyohama-cho, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Ii no Ishizumi Bôhatei	Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Mitokowan shûhen no Gyojô	Shishikui-cho, Kaifu-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
	Ôte	Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture
	Saijôshi no Higata no Noriyôshoku	Saijô City, Ehime Prefecture
	Kitanadawan no Yûhi to Yôshoku Ikesu	Tsushima-cho, Kitauwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Saikaichô no Yôshoku Fûkei to Ishigaki	Nishiumi-cho, Minamiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
	Kashiwajima no Sekitei	Ôtsuki-cho, Hata-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Isahayawan no Sukui Gyojô	Takaki-cho, Kitatakaki-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture
*	Izumi no Ketautaseryô	Izumi City, Kagoshima Prefecture
*	Tatsugochô no Kakiryô	Tatsugô-cho, Ôshima-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
*	Kohamajima no Umigaki	Taketomi-cho, Yaeyama-gun, Okinawa Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-6 River Landscape, Pond Landscape, Lake Landscape and Waterway Landscape (1)

	Inaogawa Yôsuïro	Towada City, Aomori Prefecture
	Kanita no Shirouoryô	Kanita-machi, Higashitsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
		Nakasato-machi, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
*	Nakazatomachi no Fuyu no Ashiwara	Tsuruta-machi, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Mawarizeki Yôsuïro	Shiura-mura, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
*	Jûsanko no Keikan	Tôhoku-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Ogawabarako no Shigabikiamiryô	Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Rokkashomura no Mategoya	Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture
	Teruizeki	Semine-cho, Kurihara-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
*	Oyamadagawa no Minozeki	Yamamoto-cho, Yamamoto-gun, Akita Prefecture
*	Yamamotochô no Junsaitori	Daigo-machi, Kuji-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
	Kujigawa no Ayuryô	Batô-machi, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
	Kunase no Yana	Batô-machi, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
	Takebuyurigane no Yana	Tatebayashi City, Gumma Prefecture
	Horiku no Yoshihara Keikan	Kanra-machi, Kanra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
	Ogawazeki	Itakura-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
	Tonegawa to Yatagawa no Shibayaki	Chiyoda-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
	Akaiwa no Watashibune	Noda City, Chiba Prefecture
	Sekiyado	Abiko City, Chiba Prefecture
	Teganuma no Gyogyô	Toyosaka City, Niigata Prefecture
	Fukushimagata	Sasakami-mura, Kitakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture
	Muraoka no Junsaitori	Nyûzen-machi, Shimoniikawa-gun, Toyama Prefecture
	Funamino Yôsui	Obama City, Fukui Prefecture
	Minamigawa no Isazaryô	Hamakita City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Tenryûgawa no Ayutsuri	Shimizu-cho, Suntô-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Kakitagawa	Kôra-cho, Inukami-gun, Shiga Prefecture
	Inukamigawa Yôsui	Ôsakasayama City, Osaka Prefecture
	Sayamaïke	Takino-cho, Katô-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Takino no Tôryûnada	Inami-cho, Kako-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
*	Inamichô no Tameikegun	Kumanogawa-cho, Higashimuro-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Kumanogawa no Susukioiryô	Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture
	Koyamaïke no Ishigamaryô	Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture
	Indachiku Tsutsumigun	Hawai-cho, Tôhaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture
	Tôgôko no Shijimiryô	Misasa-cho, Tôhaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture
	Misasaonsen no Kawaraburo	Masuda City, Shimane Prefecture
	Takatsugawa no Ayutsuri	

IA	Area Name	Location
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#### I-6 River Landscape, Pond Landscape, Lake Landscape and Waterway Landscape (2)

*	Jinzaiko no Shijimiryô nado Gyorô Fûkei	Koryô-cho, Hikawa-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Miyoshi no Ukai	Miyoshi City, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Matsumotogawa no Shirouoryô	Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Awanogawa no Kawaryô	Hôhoku-cho, Toyoura-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Koganegawa no Kawataketori	Amagi City, Fukuoka Prefecture
	Sakuta no Unade	Nakagawa-machi, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
	Momonokawa no Umankashira	Imari City, Saga Prefecture
	Dakôsuru Rokkakugawa to Chokusen Suiro	Ômachi-cho, Kishima-gun, Saga Prefecture
	Yotsuike / Mitsuibatsutsumi Âchishiki	Higashisonogi-cho, Higashisonogi-gun, Nagasaki
	Teibô	Prefecture
	Tashiro Yôsui	Hitoyoshi City, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Kusuurachô no Horikiri Kantaku	Hondo City, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Uto no Todorokisuiigen to Gôsensuidô	Uto City, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Kawaharazonoizeki no Shibakake	Kushira-cho, Kimotsuki-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture



IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-7 Settlement Landscape (1)

	Fujieda no Kayabuki Shûraku	Kanagi-machi, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Nishihama no Katcho	Shiura-mura, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
	Nabekura Shûraku	Hanamaki City, Iwate Prefecture
*	Isawa Senjôchi no Sanson Keikan	Isawa-cho, Isawa-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Kitanomata Kayabuki Shûraku	Gojôme-machi, Minamiakita-gun, Akita Prefecture
	Sembokuheiya no Sanson Keikan	Semboku-machi, Semboku-gun, Akita Prefecture
*	Iide no Sankyo Shûraku	Iide-machi, Nishiokitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
	Shinaori no Sato Sekikawa Shûraku	Nukumi-machi, Nishitagawa-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
	Yanagawa no Ampogaki wo hosu Shûraku	Yanagawa-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
*	Ôyaishi no Keikan	Utsunomiya City, Tochigi Prefecture
	Sôjasannôchiku no Minka to Kashigune	Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture
	Horiku no Yashikirin	Tatebayashi City, Gumma Prefecture
*	Nasushûraku no Dandan Batake to Ishigaki	Kanra-machi, Kanra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
	Ukiya no Sato	Kazo City, Saitama Prefecture
*	Sawarashi no Suigô no Suiden to Shûraku	Sawara City, Chiba Prefecture
*	Nokogiriyama Saisekijôato	Futtsu City, Chiba Prefecture
	Fukama no Mizuka no aru Shûraku	Sakae-machi, Imba-gun, Chiba Prefecture
*	Tomiurachô no Maki no Ikegaki	Tomiura-machi, Awa-gun, Chiba Prefecture
	Maruyamachô no Maki no Ikegaki	Maruyama-machi, Awa-gun, Chiba Prefecture
	Shikikaidô no Keyakinamiki to Yashikirin	Kiyose City, Tokyo
	Ôsawa no Magaki	Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture
*	Higashidanichiku no Shûraku	Yamanaka-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Shigachô no Korogaki no Shûraku	Shika-machi, Hakui-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
*	Matusato no Korogaki wo hosu Shûraku	Enzan City, Yamanashi Prefecture
	Ashigawamura no Ishigaki	Ashigawa-mura, Higashiyatsushiro-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
*	Azumino no Den-en Fûkei	Misato-mura, Minamiazumi-gun, Nagano Prefecture
	Chikunimaki Shûraku	Otari-mura, Kitaazumi-gun, Nagano Prefecture
	Hachiyagakizukuri no Shûraku	Minokamo City, Gifu Prefecture
	Tokiyama no Kaidan Shûraku	Kamiishizu-cho, Yôrô-gun, Gifu Prefecture
	Nishiizukaigan no Nôson Shûraku	Nishiizu-cho, Kamo-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Nishiizukaigan no Gyoson Shûraku	Nishiizu-cho, Kamo-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Sakamoto no Ishigaki	Ôtsu City, Shiga Prefecture
	Sugaura no Shûraku	Nishiasai-cho, Ika-gun, Shiga Prefecture
	Ine no Funaya	Ine-cho, Yosa-gun, Kyoto Prefecture
	Kamichô no Washizukuri	Kami-cho, Taka-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Takayama no Kamboshi	Ikoma City, Nara Prefecture
	Fukanoshimmeijinja no Chinju no Mori to Shûraku	Murô-mura, Uda-gun, Nara Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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### I-7 Settlement Landscape (2)

	Kuzu no Sato	Yoshino-cho, Yoshino-gun, Nara Prefecture
	Shigo no Kushigaki	Katsuragi-cho, Ito-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Itaibara Shûraku	Chizu-cho, Yazu-gun, Tottori Prefecture
	Totakakinomotojinja Shûhen no Nôson	Masuda City, Shimane Prefecture
	Koizu no Gyoson Shûraku	Hirata City, Shimane Prefecture
	Aoishidatamidôri	Mihonoseki-cho, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Yokono Kamisuki no Sato	Tsuyama City, Okayama Prefecture
	Nakanotani no Ishigura	Misato-mura, Oe-gun, Tokushima Prefecture
*	Sotodomari no Ishigaki Shûraku	Nishiumi-cho, Minamiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
*	Tsubaki no Ikegaki Shûraku	Tosashimizu City, Kochi Prefecture
*	Tajikawa no Kôzo / Mitsumatamushi	Ôtoyo-cho, Nagaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture
	Kashima no Kusabuki no Nôka Shûraku	Kashima City, Saga Prefecture
	Kuratakemachi Tanasoko no Ishigakigun	Kuratake-machi, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
	Katamukisankei to Uwahata Shûraku	Ogata-machi, Ôno-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Kinodaichi no Bôfû no Ikegaki	Ogata-machi, Ôno-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Ajikichô no Nôson Shûraku to Kotee	Ajimu-machi, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Shiibamura no Inoshishigari	Shiiba-son, Higashiusuki-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture
	Tarumizu no Gyoson to Sakurajima	Tarumizu City, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Tomboro	Sato-mura, Satsuma-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Sonai Shûraku	Yonaguni-cho, Yaeyama-gun, Okinawa Prefecture

IA	Area Name	Location
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### II-1 Landscape which has traditionally been the object of worship or the destination of tourism

	Arashiyama	Asahikawa City, Hokkaido
	Kônoyama	Yamazoe-mura, Yamabe-gun, Nara Prefecture
	Soyôkyô	Soyô-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Kaimondake	Kaimon-cho, Ibusuki-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture

### II-2 Landscape which has traditionally been the motif of artistic works or the source of creative inspiration

*	Matsukawaura	Sôma City, Fukushima Prefecture
	Nantaisan	Daigo-machi, Kuji-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
	Kumejikyô	Shinshûshin-machi, Kamiminochi-gun, Nagano Prefecture
	Yamatosanzan	Kashihara City, Nara Prefecture
	Miwayama / Makimukuyama	Sakurai City, Nara Prefecture
	Oguragahama	Hyûga City, Miyazaki Prefecture

### II-3 Landscape which occurs by unique climate condition

*	Kurosaki no Yamase	Fudai-mura, Shimohei-gun / Noda-mura, Kunohe-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Shônaihama no Naminohana	Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture
	Iiderempô no Neushi to Hakuba no Yukigata	Yamato-machi, Yama-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
*	Shumondake no Yukigata	Sumon-mura, Kitauonuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture
	Sôgatake no Yukigata	Uozu City / Kurobe City / Unazuki-machi, Shimoniikawa-gun, Toyama Prefecture
	Sosogi no Naminohana	Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Kôfubonchi no Kiri	Kôfu City, Yamanashi Prefecture
	Chikumagawa no Kawagiri	Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture
	Kasagatake to Norikuradake no Yukigata	Takayama City, Gifu Prefecture
	Kasagatake no Uma no Yukigata	Kamitakara-mura, Yoshiki-gun, Gifu Prefecture
	Oroshi no Asagiri to Suiden	Mihama-cho, Minamimuro-gun, Mie Prefecture



IA	Area Name	Location
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#### II-4 Landscape which occurs by customs and rituals

	Edanarisawamushi Matsuri	Kuji City, Iwate Prefecture
	Nakazawa no Mushioi Matsuri	Ninohe City, Iwate Prefecture
	Azukisawa no Ojinaobana	Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture
	Notojimakôda no Himatsuri	Notojima-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Shiodadaira no Amagoi	Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture
	Aguidani Mushikuyô	Agui-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi Prefecture
	Gozan no Okuribi	Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture
	Gokurakuji no Mushiokuri	Minabegawa-mura, Hidaga-gun, Wakayama Prefecture
	Mibu no Hanadaue	Chiyoda-cho, Yamagata-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Nomi no Shiobakari	Suzaki City, Kochi Prefecture
	Kanko Odori	Yamauchi-cho, Kishima-gun, Saga Prefecture
	Kedôin no Tanokami Matsuri	Kedôin-cho, Satsuma-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Tanegashima Hômanjinja no Otaue Matsuri	Minamitane-cho, Kuamge-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
	Minatogawa Hârê	Gushikami-son, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Prefecture
	Mifûdâ to Wêdaugan	Tamagusuku-son, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Prefecture

#### III Landscape surrounding cultural properties which represent traditional industries and modes of life

	Kaminoyamashi no Meganebashi	Kaminoyama City, Yamagata Prefecture
*	Nishihirozeki	Ichihara City, Chiba Prefecture
	Shingenzutsumi	Ryûô-machi, Nakakoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
*	Kizugawa no Nagarebashi	Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture
*	Tadekawaiseki	Hidaka-cho, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Mitoyachô no Sensuikyô	Mitoya-cho, Iishi-gun, Shimane Prefecture
	Asakura no Suisha	Asakura-machi, Asakura-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
*	Yamadazeki	Asakura-machi, Asakura-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
*	Ishiibi oyobi Tabusegawa	Saga City / Yamato-cho, Saga-gun, Saga Prefecture
*	Midorikawa Ryûiki Ishibashigun	Chûô-machi, Shimomashiki-gun / Yabe-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Ogata no Ishibashigun	Ogata-machi, Ôno-gun, Oita Prefecture
*	Innaimachi Ishibashigun	Innai-machi, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture

IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (1)

*	Tokachiheiya	I	2	Tokachiheiya no Nôen ni okeru Nôkôchinai no Koritsuringun	Obihiro City, Hokkaido
		I	2	Tokachiheiya no Nôen ni okeru 300-ken kankaku no Hojô	Obihiro City, Hokkaido
		I	2	Obihiroshi no Kôchi Bôfûrin	Obihiro City, Hokkaido
		I	2	Tokachiheiya no Nôen	Nakasatsunai-mura, Kasai-gun, Hokkaido
		I	2	Tokachiheiya no Nôen	Sarabetsu-mura, Kasai-gun, Hokkaido
		I	2	Tokachiheiya no Nôen	Churui-mura, Hiroo-gun, Hokkaido
		I	2	Tokachiheiya no Nôen	Taiki-cho, Hiroo-gun, Hokkaido
*	Furanobonchi	I	2	Furanobonchi no Hatachi Keikan	Furano City, Hokkaido
		I	2	Furanobonchi no Hatachi Keikan	Kamifurano-cho, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido
		I	2	Furanobonchi no Hatachi Keikan	Nakafurano-cho, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido
*	Erimomisaki	I	3	Kaigandankyû ni okeru Erimo Tankakugyû no Hôboku	Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
		I	4	Hyakuninshama no Ryokkachitai	Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
		I	5	Erimomisaki no Fûkei	Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
		I	6	Erimo no Konburyô Fûkei	Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
		II	4	Erimojinja Saiten no Mikoshitogyo	Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
		II	4	Funatamasama Saiten	Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
*	Shimokitahantô no Hibabayashi	I	4	Ôhatachô no Hiba no Kiridashi	Ôhata-machi, Shimokita-gun, Aomori Prefecture
		I	4	Saimura no Hiba no Kiridashi	Sai-mura, Shimokita-gun, Aomori Prefecture
*	Miyazawa Kenji ni kansuru Bunkateki Keikan	I	1	Nanatumori kara no Shizukuishibonchi	Shizukuishi-cho, Iwate-gun, Iwate Prefecture
		I	3	Taneyamakôgen	Ezashi City, Iwate Prefecture
		I	4	Rasuchijin Kyôkaiato to Shinrin	Hanamaki City, Iwate Prefecture
		I	6	Igirisukaigan	Hanamaki City, Iwate Prefecture
		II	3	Iwatesan no Yukigata	Takizawa-mura, Iwate-gun, Iwate Prefecture
		III		Shimomiyamori no Meganebashi	Miyamori-mura, Kamihei-gun, Iwate Prefecture
*	Tôno	I	3	Arakawakôgen Hôbokuchi	Tôno City, Iwate Prefecture
		I	7	Tôno no Nôson Shûraku	Tôno City, Iwate Prefecture
		I	7	Dannohana to Denderano	Tôno City, Iwate Prefecture
		I	7	Tôno no Mukaitoroge no aru Kayabuki Shûraku	Tôno City, Iwate Prefecture
		II	2	Hayachinesan oyobi Yakushidake	Tôno City, Iwate Prefecture

IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (2)

	Kinkazantô	IV		Kinkazantô	Oshika-machi, Oshika-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
	Shizugawawan	I	5	Shizugawawannai ni hirogaru Yôshokuikadagun	Shizugawa-cho, Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
		I	5	Shizugawawannai no Asayake no Awabiryô	Shizugawa-cho, Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Prefecture
*	Hachirôgata	I	1	Ôgatamura no Daikiboeinô no Suiden	Ôgata-mura, Minamiakita-gun, Akita Prefecture
		I	2	Momonokidaisakyû to Hachirôgata	Tennô-machi, Minamiakita-gun, Akita Prefecture
		I	7	Ôgatamura no seizentoshita Sôgôchûshinchi no Shûraku	Ôgata-mura, Minamiakita-gun, Akita Prefecture
*	Shônaiheiya	I	1	Shônaiheiya no Fûkei	Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture
		I	1	Suiden no hirogaru Shônaiheiya	Matsuyama-machi, Akumi-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		I	4	Shônaisakyû to Sabôrin	Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture
*	Mogamigawa	I	1	Mogamigawa to Imashukushûraku oyobi Tambo	Ôishida-machi, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		I	6	Mogamigawa no Yana	Ôe-machi, Nishimurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		I	6	Mogamigawa no Yatsumedoryô	Tachikawa-machi, Higashitagawa-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		II	1	Mogamigawa	Ôe-machi, Nishimurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		II	2	Mogamigawa to Shûhen no Satoyama	Ôishida-machi, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		II	2	Mogamigawa to Ôura no Tambo	Ôishida-machi, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
		II	2	Mogamikyô no Keikan	Tozawa-mura, Mogami-gun, Yamagata Prefecture
*	Asaka Sosui	I	6	Asaka Sosui	Inawashiro-machi, Yama-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
		III		Jûrokkuyô Suimon	Inawashiro-machi, Yama-gun / Kawahigashi-machi, Kawanuma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
*	Kasumigaura	I	2	Kasumigauraengan no Hasuda	Tsuchiura City, Ibaraki Prefecture
		I	5	Tennôzaki no Yûshô	Aso-machi, Namekata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
		I	6	Shishitsuka Ôike	Tsuchiura City, Ibaraki Prefecture
		II	2	Takahama no Iri	Ishioka City, Ibaraki Prefecture
*	Nasu Sosui	I	6	Nasu Sosui Kyûsaifondeguchi	Siobara-machi, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
		I	6	Hikinuma Yôsui Kyûshusuiiguchi	Siobara-machi, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture



IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (3)

*	Wataraseyûsuichi	I	1	Iino no Kawada	Itakura-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
		I	6	Wataraseyûsuichi no Yoshiyaki	Oyama City, Tochigi Prefecture
		I	6	Wataraseyûsuichi no Yoshiyaki	Fujioka-machi, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
		I	6	Wataraseyûsuichi no Yoshiyaki	Itakura-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
		I	6	Yatagawa Saifon	Itakura-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
		III		Ainokawabashi	Itakura-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
		III		Yatagawa Daiichi Haisuikijô	Itakura-machi, Ôra-gun, Gumma Prefecture
*	Santomeshinden	I	2	Santome Kaitakujiwari Iseki	Tokorozawa City, Saitama Prefecture
		I	2	Santome Kaitakujiwari Iseki	Miyoshi-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama Prefecture
*	Nobidome Yôsui	I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Niiza City, Saitama Prefecture
		I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Tachikawa City, Tokyo
		I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Kodaira City, Tokyo
		I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Higashimurayama City, Tokyo
		I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Higashiyamato City, Tokyo
		I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Kiyose City, Tokyo
		I	6	Nobidome Yôsui	Higashikurume City, Tokyo
	Kijiya no Sato	IV		Kijiya no Sato	Itoigawa City, Niigata Prefecture
*	Tonamiheiya no Sanson	I	7	Tonamiheiya no Sanson	Oyabe City /Tonami City / Shôgawa-machi, Higashitonami-gun / Fukunomachi, Higashitonami-gun / Fukumitsumachi, Nishitonami-gun, Toyama Prefecture
*	Kurobegawa Senjôchi	I	6	Kasumitei to Suiden no Keikan	Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture
		I	6	Kurobegawa Senjôchi no Kyûteibôato	Nyûzen-machi, Shimoniikawa-gun, Toyama Prefecture
		I	7	Kurobegawa Senjôchi no Sankyoson	Kurobe City / Nyûzen-machi, Shimoniikawa-gun, Toyama Prefecture
*	Nadaura	I	5	Nadaurachiku no Teichiami	Nanao City, Ishikawa Prefecture
		IV		Doumi no Tanada to Teichiami	Nanao City, Ishikawa Prefecture

IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (4)

*	Tedorigawa	I	1	Tedorigawa Senjôchi no Suiden	Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
		III		Tedorigawa Shichika Yôsui Shusuimon to Kyûsuiguchi	Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
	Tokushimazeki	IV		Tokushimazeki Shusuikô to Tsuburai Shûraku no Suiden	Nirasaki City, Yamanashi Prefecture
*	Suwako	I	1	Suwakonambu no Teishitsudenchitai	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		I	6	Suwako no Gyorô	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		I	6	Tenjôgawa no Kakehi	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		I	7	Suwa no Kôrimochi wo hosu Fûkei	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		II	1	Suwataishashintaisan	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		II	1	Motomisayama	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		II	3	Suwako no Omiwatari	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
		II	3	Suwako no Suiheiniji	Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
*	Chikumagawa	I	6	Chikumagawa no Tsukebaryô	Kôshoku City, Nagano Prefecture
		I	6	Chikumagawa no Ayutsuri	Saku City, Nagano Prefecture
		I	6	Chikumagawa no Iwaozutsumi	Saku City, Nagano Prefecture
		I	6	Chikumagawa no Tsukebaryô	Togura-machi, Hanishina-gun, Nagano Prefecture
*	Nagaragawa	I	6	Gifushi no Nagaragawa no Ukai	Gifu City, Gifu Prefecture
		I	6	Sekishi no Nagaragawa no Ozeukai	Seki City, Gifu Prefecture
*	Wajû	IV		Kamabue no Mizuyagun	Ôgaki City, Gifu Prefecture
		IV		Nagaragawa / Ibigawa Ryûiki no Wajûchitai	Wanouchi-cho, Ampachi-gun, Gifu Prefecture
		IV		Nagashimachô no Wajû	Nagashima-cho, Kuwana-gun, Mie Prefecture
*	Izu no Wasabida	I	2	Amagiugashimachô no Tanaba no Wasabida	Amagiugashima-cho, Tagata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		I	2	Nakaizuchô no Wasabida	Nakaizu-cho, Tagata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture

IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (5)

*	Hamanako	I	6	Hamanako no Noriyôshoku	Maisaka-cho, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		I	6	Hamanako no Nekoamiryô	Yutô-cho, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		I	6	Hamanako no Takiyaryô	Yutô-cho, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		I	6	Hamanako no Yôman to Mekkoryô	Yutô-cho, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		II	2	Inasahosoe	Hosoe-cho, Inasa-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
*	Surugawan no Sakuraebiryô	I	5	Kambarachô no Sakuraebiryô to Tempiboshi	Kambara-cho, Ihara-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		I	5	Surugawan no Sakuraebiryô	Yui-cho, Ihara-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
		I	5	Sakuraebi no Mizuage / Seri no okonawareru Ôigawakô	Ôigawa-cho, Shida-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
*	Biwako	I	6	Biwako no Yotsudeamiryô	Biwa-cho, Higashiazai-gun, Shiga Prefecture
		I	6	Biwako no Eriryô	Makino-cho, Takashima-gun, Shiga Prefecture
		I	6	Biwako no Oisaderyô	Makino-cho, Takashima-gun, Shiga Prefecture
		II	2	Chikubujima	Biwa-cho, Higashiazai-gun, Shiga Prefecture
		II	3	Biwako no Yûkei to Yakei	Biwa-cho, Higashiazai-gun, Shiga Prefecture
		III		Dekejima no Tôdai	Ôtsu City, Shiga Prefecture
		III		Kofunairi no Jôyatô	Ôtsu City, Shiga Prefecture
		IV		Nishinoko no Suigô	Ômihachiman City, Shiga Prefecture
		IV		Biwakonaiko to Hachimanbori	Ômihachiman City, Shiga Prefecture
	Ujigawa	IV		Ujigawa no Keikan	Uji City, Kyoto Prefecture
*	Nijôsan	II	1	Nijôsan	Taishi-cho, MinamiKawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture
		II	1	Nijôsan	Taima-cho, Kitakatsuragi-gun, Nara Prefecture
*	Maruyamagawa	I	6	Maruyamagawa no Yoshiwaragun	Kinosaki-cho, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
		I	6	Toshima no Yoshiwara to Yoshiyaki	Kinosaki-cho, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
		II	2	Maruyamagawa	Kinosaki-cho, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
	Yumigahama	I	4	Yumigahama no Matsubayashi	Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture
		II	2	Yumigahamakaigan	Sakaiminato City, Tottori Prefecture



IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (6)

*	Chizu no Sugibayashi	I	4	Dadokobirin	Chizu-cho, Yazu-gun, Tottori Prefecture
		I	4	Ôya no Shinrin Keikan	Chizu-cho, Yazu-gun, Tottori Prefecture
		I	4	Okinoyama no Shokurinchi	Chizu-cho, Yazu-gun, Tottori Prefecture
*	Izumoheiya no Tsuijimatsu no Sanson Shûraku	I	7	Izumoheiya no Tsuijimatsu Sanson Shûraku	Izumo City, Shimane Prefecture
		I	7	Izumoheiya no Tsuijimatsu Sanson Shûraku	Hirata City, Shimane Prefecture
		I	7	Izumoheiya no Tsuijimatsu Sanson Shûraku	Hikawa-cho, Hikawa-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	7	Izumoheiya no Tsuijimatsu Sanson Shûraku	Taisha-machi, Hikawa-gun, Shimane Prefecture
*	Okî	I	2	Akahage no Myôgaki	Chibu-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	2	Makihata	Chibu-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	3	Dakesansanroku no Hôboku Fûkei	Goka-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	7	Uzuki no Funagoyagun	Fuse-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	7	Kumi no Bôfûkakine	Goka-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	7	Nagu / Yui no Bôfûkakine	Tsuma-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		II	7	Kamaya no Funagoyagun to Takadayama	Tsuma-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		II	4	Fuse no Yamamatsuri	Fuse-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		II	4	Ichiyagatake Ushizuki Taikai	Goka-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture
II	4	Hassaku Ushizuki Taikai	Tsuma-mura, Okî-gun, Shimane Prefecture		
*	Gônokawa	I	6	Gônokawa no Toamiryô	Ôchi-cho, Ôchi-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	6	Gônokawa no Hiburiryô	Daiwa-mura, Ôchi-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		I	6	Gônokawa no Yanaryô	Daiwa-mura, Ôchi-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		II	2	Takatsunoyama kara mita Gônokawa to Tsunonoura	Gôtsu City, Shimane Prefecture
		II	2	Karanosaki kara mita Tsunonoura to Nihonkai	Gôtsu City, Shimane Prefecture
		II	2	Asarifuji (Yakaminoyama)	Gôtsu City, Shimane Prefecture
		II	4	Hôran-e	Gôtsu City, Shimane Prefecture
		II	4	Kawado no Mizukamimatsuri	Sakurae-cho, Ôchi-gun, Shimane Prefecture
*	Shinjiko	I	6	Shinjiko no Shijimiryô	Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture
		I	6	Yada no Watashi	Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture
		I	6	Shinjiko no Yûkei	Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture
		I	6	Shinjiko no Shijimiryô	Hirata City, Shimane Prefecture
		I	6	Shinjiko no Shijimiryô	Shinji-cho, Yatuka-gun, Shimane Prefecture
		II	4	Hôran-en-ya	Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture

IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (7)

*	Kojimawan	I	1	Maegata no Suiden	Hayashima-cho, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama Prefecture
		I	5	Kojimawan no Yotsudeami	Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture
		III		Katasaki Himon	Nadasaki-cho, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture
		III		Miyakawa Himon	Nadasaki-cho, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture
		III		Tsunekawa Himon	Nadasaki-cho, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture
*	Ushimadowan	I	2	Ushimado no Dandan Batake	Ushimado-cho, Oku-gun, Okayama Prefecture
		I	5	Ushimadowan no Tsuboami	Ushimado-cho, Oku-gun, Okayama Prefecture
		II	2	Karakoto no Seto	Ushimado-cho, Oku-gun, Okayama Prefecture
	Mitokuchi	IV		Kakiikada to Keishachi no Mikan to Biwa	Yasuura-cho, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Hiroshimawan	I	5	Hiroshimawan no Kakiikada	Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture
		I	5	Edajimawan no Kakiikada	Nômi-cho, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
*	Yuyachô	IV		Ushirobata no Tanada to Isaribi	Yuya-cho, Ôtsu-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
		IV		Yûyachôkawashiri no Bôfûrin no aru Tanada	Yuya-cho, Ôtsu-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
*	Mishima	IV		Mishima no Tanada to Mishimaushi no Hôboku	Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
*	Mannôike	I	6	Takamatsushi no Desui to Tameike	Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture
		I	6	Zentsûjishi no Desui to Tameike Mannôike	Zentsûji City, Kagawa Prefecture
		I	6	Mizugaura no Dandan Batake	Mannô-cho, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa Prefecture
*	Mizugaura	IV		to Gyokô	Uwajima City, Ehime Prefecture
				Kaminuwa no Dandan Batake	
	Kutsunashotô	IV		to Yôshokuikada	Nakajima-cho, Onsen-gun, Ehime Prefecture

IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (8)

*	Hijikawa	I	6	Hijikawa no Enokijusô Bôsuirin to Goyôyabu no Takebayashi	Ôsu City, Ehime Prefecture
		I	6	Hijikawa no Nage	Ôsu City, Ehime Prefecture
		I	6	Hijikawa no Sebariryô	Ôsu City, Ehime Prefecture
*	Shikoku Karusuto	I	3	Shikoku Karusuto to Hôbôku no Ushi	Yanadani-mura, Kamiukena-gun, Ehime Pref.
		I	3	Ônogahara no Karusutochikei to Bokusôchi	Nomura-cho, Higashiwa-gun, Ehime Pref.
*	Fumotogawa	III		Fumotogawa no Sekigun	Uchiko-cho, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
		III		Ronden no Fumotogawa ni kakaru Itabashi	Uchiko-cho, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
		III		Kawanouchi no Yanetsukibashigun to Den-en Fûkei	Uchiko-cho, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture
*	Satamisakihantô	I	2	Satamisaki no Dandan Batake to Bôfûrin	Misaki-cho, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture
		I	7	Natori no Ishigaki Shûraku	Misaki-cho, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime Pref.
		I	7	Ôsada no Funaguragun	Misaki-cho, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime Pref.
		I	7	Ishigakigun no Bôfûtai	Misaki-cho, Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime Pref.
*	Shimantogawa	I	1	Shimantogawazoi no Ishigaki to Suiden	Tôwa-son, Hata-gun, Kochi Prefecture
		I	6	Shimantogawa no Ochiayuryô / Goriryô	Nakamura City, Kochi Prefecture
		I	6	Shimantogawa no Ayuryô	Kubokawa-cho, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Pref.
		I	6	Shimantogawa no Hiburiryô	Kubokawa-cho, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Pref.
		I	6	Shimantogawa no Chinkabashi to Akimatsuri	Nishitosa-mura, Hata-gun, Kochi Prefecture
		III		Shimantogawa Genryû Ipponbashi	Higashitsuno-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture
*	Yanagawa	I	1	Yanagawa no Jôri Ikô	Yanagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture
		I	5	Yanagawa no Gyorô Keikan	Yanagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture
		I	5	Yanagawa no Gyokô	Yanagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture
		I	6	Yanagawa no Horiwari	Yanagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture
		I	6	Nagamatsuarako to Dôryûtei	Yanagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture
		I	6	Ôkimach no Horihoshi	Ôki-machi, Mizuma-gun, Fukuoka Pref.
		I	6	Yanagawa no Donkobune	Mitsubishi-machi, Yamato-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
*	Sagaheiya no Horiwari	I	6	Sagaheiya no Horiwari wo ikashita Anegawajôshi	Kanzaki-machi, Saga Prefecture
		I	6	Sagaheiya no Horiwari deno Hishimitori	Chiyoda-cho, Saga Prefecture
		I	6	Naotorijôato	Chiyoda-cho, Saga Prefecture



IA	Group Name	Category	Component Areas	Location
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#### IV Compound Landscape (Combination of I, II and/or III) (9)

*	Ariakekai	I	5	Ariakekai no Gyorô Keikan	Ariakekaiengan, Saga Prefecture
		I	5	Ariakekai no Kantaku	Ariakekaiengan, Saga Prefecture
		I	5	Ariakekai no Gyorô Keikan	Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture
		I	5	Ariakekai Higata	Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture
		I	5	Okoshiki Kaigan	Uto City, Kumamoto Prefecture
		I	6	Ariakekai Kantaku Teibô	Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Sakitsu	IV		Sakitsutenshudô to Sakitsu Gyokô	Kawaura-machi, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Aso	I	2	Tawarayama kara mita Aso	Kugino-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		I	3	Aso no Sôgen	Aso-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		I	3	Kusasenrigahama	Aso-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		I	3	Tawarayama, Ichinomine, Takahatayama no Gen-ya	Nishihara-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		II	1	Asosan	Aso-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		II	3	Aso no Unkai	Aso-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		II	4	Shimomiya no Hitakishinji	Aso-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
		III		Futae no Tôge Ishidatami	Aso-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture
*	Beppu	I	3	Ôgiyama / Jûmonjiharaittai no Noyaki	Beppu City, Oita Prefecture
		II	1	Beppu no Yukemuri	Beppu City, Oita Prefecture
*	Kujûsan	I	3	Kujûkôgen no Matsunamiki	Kujû-machi, Naoiri-gun, Oita Prefecture
		I	3	Kujûsan / Kûjukôgen, Kujû no Noyaki	Kujû-machi, Naoiri-gun, Oita Prefecture
		II	2	Kujûsan / Taisenzan, Kurodake no Yamayama	Kujû-machi, Naoiri-gun, Oita Prefecture
		II	4	Kujûmatsuri no Dashi	Kujû-machi, Naoiri-gun, Oita Prefecture
	Kirishimarenzan	I	1	Mochimatsu no Tanada	Makizono-cho, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
		II	2	Kirishimarenzan	Kirishima-cho, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture