



Chapter 5

Protection and Management of the Property

Chapter 5 Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

The location and ownership of the components of the nominated property are outlined in the table below.

Table 5-001 Location and ownership of the components

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

No.	Component	Location	Owners	Managers
011	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	Goto City, Nagasaki Prefecture	Nagasaki Prefecture, Goto City, religious organisations, individuals	Nagasaki Prefecture, Goto City, religious organisations, individuals
012	Oura Cathedral	Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture	Religious organisation	Religious organisation

5.b Protective designation

The National Treasure, Important Cultural Properties and Historic Sites that are included in the nominated property are properly protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, enacted in 1950 (this law was preceded by the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law, enacted in 1897, the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, enacted in 1919, and the National Treasures Preservation Law, enacted in 1929). Since then, under the provisions of this law, thorough and complete protection measures have been taken for all of the individual components of the nominated property.

In the revision of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 2004, a new category of cultural properties, that of 'Important Cultural Landscapes', was established. Among those landscapes which have evolved together with the daily life, livelihood and geocultural features of their regions, those with especially high value have been selected and protected as Important Cultural Landscapes. Such landscapes that are included in the nominated property

have been thoroughly protected under the law.

Furthermore, specific activities are regulated so as to develop favourable landscapes, for example, within the landscape planning areas designated under the Landscape Act.

The protective designation for each component is described below.

001 Remains of Hara Castle

30 May 1938:

Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 226 of the Ministry of Education).

21 July 1938:

Minamiarima Town (the present Minamishimabara City) was appointed as the custodial body of the castle remains under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 97 of the Religious Affairs Bureau).

002 and 003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado

22 February 2010:

The Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 24 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

5 August 2010:

The Ira and Shushi areas in Hirado were additionally selected as an Important Cultural Landscape (Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island) under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 134 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology).

004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

7 February 2011:

The Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 22 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

19 September 2012:

Imatomi Village was additionally selected as an Important Cultural Landscape (Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa) under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and the designation name was changed to Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa (official notice No. 158 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology).

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

25 December 2003:

The Former Shitsu Aid Centre was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 169 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

29 November 2011:

The Shitsu Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 160 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

19 September 2012:

The Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 157 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

006 Ono Village in Sotome

9 June 2008:

The Ono Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 87 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology).

In 2017 (planned):

Ono Village is to be additionally selected as an Important Cultural Landscape (Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki) under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

007 Villages on Kuroshima Island

21 September 2011:

The Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape (official notice No. 149 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

7 February 2011:

The Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 22 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

21 September 2011:

Nozaki Island was additionally selected as an Important Cultural Landscape (Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands) under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 150 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island

14 November 2001:

The Kashiragashima Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 164 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

25 December 2003:

The precincts of the Kashiragashima Church were also designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of

Cultural Properties (official notice No. 170 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

19 September 2012:

The Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 157 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

13 May 1999:

The Former Gorin Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No.109 of the Ministry of Education)

21 September 2011:

The Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto was selected as an Important Cultural Landscape under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 149 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

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

9 June 2008:

The Egami Church was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 87 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

28 December 2012:

The precincts of the Egami Church were also designated as an Important Cultural Property

under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 179 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

1 January 2015:

The area surrounding the Egami Church was designated as a Landscape Planning Area (Important Landscape Area) under the Goto City Landscape Ordinance enacted based on the Landscape Act.

012 Oura Cathedral

23 January 1933:

Oura Cathedral was designated as a National Treasure under the Law for the Preservation of National Treasures (official notice No. 14 of the Ministry of Education).

15 May 1972:

The Former Latin Seminary was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 62 of the Ministry of Education).

30 April 1991:

Minamiyamate District was selected as an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings (official notice No. 52 of the Ministry of Education).

19 September 2012:

The Precincts of Oura Cathedral were designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 145 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

1. The components of the nominated property

The elements that constitute the substantial value of the components of the nominated property have been strictly and adequately identified, including buildings, structures and archaeological remains, as well as natural and manmade landforms. Designations as a National Treasure, Historic Sites, Important Cultural Properties, or Important Cultural Landscapes under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties have been made to cover all of these elements, thereby affording them with thorough legal protection.

Permission from the national government is required in advance for any alteration to the existing state of the buildings, structures, and lands that have been designated as National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, or Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. In addition, any alteration to the existing state in the areas selected as Important Cultural Landscapes requires prior notification to the Commissioner for the Cultural Affairs of the national government under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, or to the head of the relevant landscape authorities under the Landscape Act and the ordinances enacted by municipalities based thereon (as provided in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Articles 134 and 139).

As is also prescribed in the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, in principle, owners or custodial bodies of National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, and His-

toric Sites are responsible for preserving, managing, repairing and opening them to the public in an appropriate manner (Articles 31, 32-2, 113, 115, and 119 of the law).

Alterations to the existing state of buildings and other structures designated as a National Treasure or Important Cultural Property (such as restoration to the original state identified as a result of building investigations) or alterations to the existing state within Historic Sites require prior permission from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs of the national government (Articles 43 and 125 of the law).

The Commissioner for Cultural Affairs then consults with and obtains recommendations from the Cultural Properties Subdivision of the Council for Cultural Affairs, which is set up by the national government, before granting permission for any alterations to the existing state. Therefore, every alteration to the existing state of the components requires permission that is only granted on the basis of a rigorous academic review.

The law provides that the national government can also offer financial and technical assistance, as necessary, for the management, repair, and visual harmonisation of National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, Historic Sites and Important Cultural Landscapes (Articles 35, 47, 118, and 141-3 of the law).

Table 5-002 Designation status of the components of the nominated property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

No.	Component	Subject of protection	Category of designation	Designated title
001	Remains of Hara Castle	Archaeological remains of Hara Castle	Historic Site	Remains of Hara Castle
002 003	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado	Land use patterns in the village, houses containing <i>Nandogami</i> icons, Hidden Christian graveyards, Maruoyama hill (remains of early Japanese Catholics' graves), Mt. Yasumandake (Hakusan-hime Shrine, the frontal approach, stonework, and site of Saizenji Temple,) and Nakaenoshima Island	Important Cultural Landscape	Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island
004	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	Land use patterns in the village, site of a house of Hidden Christian leaders, Sakitsu Suwa Shrine, site of the house of village headmen from the Yoshida family, and site of the former Sakitsu Church	Important Cultural Landscape	Cultural Landscape of Sakitsu and Imatomi in Amakusa
005	Shitsu Village in Sotome	Land use patterns in the village, sites of houses in which sacred icons were stored by Hidden Christians, Hidden Christian graveyards, Obamaura beach, and site of a temporary church	Important Cultural Landscape	Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki
		Shitsu Church	Important Cultural Property	Shitsu Church
		Site of Shitsu Magistrate's office and village headmen's house ¹	Important Cultural Property	Former Shitsu Aid Centre
006	Ono Village in Sotome	Land use patterns in the village, Ono Shrine, Kado Shrine, Tsuji Shrine, and Hidden Christian graveyards	Important Cultural Landscape	Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki ²
		Ono Church	Important Cultural Property	Ono Church
007	Villages on Kuroshima Island	Land use patterns in the villages, Kozenji Temple, site of Honmura Office, site of Hidden Christian leader's house and the temporary church, Hidden Christian graveyards, and site of the first Kuroshima Church	Important Cultural Landscape	Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo
008	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	Land use patterns in the villages, Okinokojima Shrine, former residence of Shinto priests, Hidden Christian graveyards, sites of houses of Hidden Christian leaders, site of the first Nokubi Church, and site of Setowaki Church	Important Cultural Landscape	Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands

No.	Component	Subject of protection	Category of designation	Designated title
009	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	Land use patterns in the villages, Kashiragashima-Shirahama ruins (remains of a graveyard), and Maeda Gidayu's grave	Important Cultural Landscape	Stone-built Village Landscape of Sak-iura in Shinkamigoto
		Site of Hidden Christian leader's house (and a temporary church), and site of the first Kashiragashima Church ³	Important Cultural Property	Kashiragashima Church
010	Villages on Hisaka Island	Land use patterns in the villages, Hidden Christian graveyards, work space where Buddhists and Hidden Christians collaborated, Royano-sako martyrdom site, site of Hamawaki Church, site of Eiri Church, site of Zazare Church, and site of Akanita Church	Important Cultural Landscape	Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto
		Former Gorin Church	Important Cultural Property	Former Gorin Church
011	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings) ⁴	The current Egami Church and site of the first Egami Church ⁵	Important Cultural Property	Egami Church
012	Oura Cathedral	Precincts of the cathedral	Historic Site	Archaeological remains (including buildings and structures on the ground)
		Oura Cathedral	National Treasure	Oura Cathedral
		Former Latin Seminary	Important Cultural Property	Former Latin Seminary
		Oura Cathedral, Former Latin Seminary, Former House of the Archbishop, and Former Catechist School	Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings	Minamiyamate Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings

¹ The site of Shitsu Magistrate's office and village headmen's house is protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as a part of a designated Important Cultural Property, the Former Shitsu Aid Centre.

² The designation process is to be completed in 2018.

³ The site of a Hidden Christian leader's house (and a temporary church), and the site of the first Kashiragashima Church are protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as a part of the precincts of a designated Important Cultural Property, Kashiragashima Church.

⁴ The setting of Egami Village is protected under the Goto City Landscape Ordinance on the basis of the Landscape Act of the national government.

⁵ The site of the first Egami Church is protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as a part of the precincts of a designated Important Cultural Property, Egami Church.

2. Buffer zone

The buffer zones have been established for the components of the nominated property, duly taking into account their purpose for preventing any negative impact on its Outstanding Universal Value and conserving the existing landscapes—ensuring harmony between the components and their surrounding environments.

As a basic rule, the buffer zone for each component has been set as its surrounding environment (or setting) that possesses visual integrity. It has been delineated using boundaries established on the basis of laws and ordinances regarding land use or landscapes, land ownership boundaries, administrative boundaries, facilities such as roads, and other clearly defined boundaries that can be readily recognised.

Within such buffer zones, legal protection suitable for the surrounding environments of the components is granted under the Landscape Act, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and the Natural Parks Act of the national government, as well as ordinances enacted by the relevant municipalities.

The extent of the buffer zones for each of the individual components is illustrated in Figures 5-001 to 5-011, and the logic behind the definition of each specific buffer zone is described below.

001 Remains of Hara Castle

Placing primary importance on the spatial relationship between Hara Castle and Hinoe Castle,

which is located to the north of Hara Castle and which has a close historical association with it, the buffer zone was delineated based on the areas visible from both castle sites, including a sea area around the component, and farmlands and urban districts extending from the component to the remains of Hinoe Castle.

In terms of land area, the buffer zone was delineated using village boundaries and roads, while its sea area was established using 1-km distances measured from three specific points on the sea edge within the castle remains.

002, 003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado

The visual interconnectedness of Kasuga Village, Mt. Yasumandake and Nakaenoshima Island was considered to be highly significant, and thus a single buffer zone was established to include them all. The buffer zone was delineated so as to include the areas necessary to conserve Mt. Yasumandake, Kasuga Village and Nakaenoshima Island, as well as villages on the western coast of Hirado Island that are also relevant to the components. The buffer zone also includes a sea area that falls within the scope of an Ordinary Zone in the nationally designated park as defined under the Natural Parks Act, taking into account possible future development in the surrounding maritime area.

On land, the buffer zone was delineated using shoreline, village and forest compartment boundaries, while its sea area was established

based on 1-km distances measured from the shorelines of Nakaenoshima Island and Hirado Island.

004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary for conserving the unified landscape of Sakitsu Village, facing an inlet and the surrounding mountains.

It was delineated based on the shoreline, the ridgeline of the mountains and hills, and land ownership boundaries. In order to protect the view of the sea from the vicinity of Sakitsu Church, the buffer zone also includes a maritime Landscape Planning Area (based on the shoreline, a boundary line extending southward from Banshonohana cape, and another such line extending westward from the Sakitsu Lighthouse).

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary for conserving the village landscape with its masonry work dating back to the period of the ban, together with the surrounding terraced slopes. The buffer zone also includes the immediate sea area, in order to protect the fine view from Obamaura beach toward the Goto Islands.

The shoreline, the ridgeline of the mountains and hills, administrative boundaries, roads, land ownership boundaries and other features were all used to delineate the buffer zone. The sea area was established based on 500-m distances measured from Obamaura beach.

006 Ono Village in Sotome

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary for conserving the surrounding landscape of Ono Village, formed on the sloping terrain extending from Mt. Onodake to the sea. The buffer zone includes the immediate sea area extending 500 m from the shoreline in order to protect the fine view from the seacoast to the Goto Islands.

It was delineated based on the shoreline, roads, land ownership boundaries and the like. The boundaries of the sea area were set using 500-m distances measured from three specific points on the shoreline.

007 Villages on Kuroshima Island

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary for conserving the landscape of Kuroshima Island, which retains features dating back to the period of the ban on Christianity. It also includes the surrounding sea area, taking into account possible future development.

Therefore, the buffer zone was delineated using 1-km distances measured from the island's shoreline.

008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary for conserving the rich natural environment on the island. It also includes the surrounding sea area, which was defined using 1-km distances measured from the island's shoreline, taking into account possible develop-

ment in the sea area.

009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island

In consideration of the geographical unity of Kashiragashima Island and the need to control the reuse and redevelopment of Kamigoto Airport, which is now out of use, bordering on the eastern part of the component area, the buffer zone includes the entire island. In addition, the buffer zone also includes Rokuro Island on the opposite shore and the sea area surrounding Kashiragashima Island, taking into account possible future development in the surrounding sea area.

The buffer zone is delineated based on the shoreline and the ridgeline of the mountains and hills, with due consideration given to the view from the component area. The sea area was delineated by 1-km distances measured from the shoreline of Kashiragashima Island.

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary for conserving the landscape on Hisaka Island, which retains features dating back to the period of the ban on Christianity. The buffer zone also includes the surrounding sea area, taking into account possible nearby development.

Therefore, the buffer zone was defined using 1-km distances measured from the island's shoreline.

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

The buffer zone was delineated to include the area necessary to conserve the topography and natural environment around Egami Village that was formed in a narrow strip of land in a valley. In addition, it also encompasses a sea area including a fishing port area designated under the Act on Fishing Ports and Grounds in order to protect the view from the sea to Egami Village.

On land, the buffer zone was delineated using the ridgeline of the mountains and hills, valleys, and the shoreline, while the sea area of the buffer zone was delineated using boundary lines extending from the capes at the entrance of Okushi Bay.

012 Oura Cathedral

Considering the possible negative impact on the view from Oura Cathedral due to urban development nearby, the buffer zone was established so as to include not only the optimal view from the cathedral but also the surrounding urban districts.

The buffer zone was delineated using administrative boundaries, roads, shorelines and land ownership boundaries.

Upon implementing conservation measures in the buffer zones, laws and regulations applicable to these zones (including the Landscape Act, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Act, various ordinances and related plans pursuant to such laws) shall be applied in an appropriate manner.

Specific activities within the buffer zones, including construction, extension or reconstruction of buildings and other structures, alterations to the land configuration and the cutting of trees, are controlled by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the City Planning Act, the Landscape Act, the Natural Parks Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas, the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds, the Outdoor Advertisement Act and various ordinances of the relevant municipalities. Anyone who intends to engage in activities regulated by such acts must notify the authorities and receive their permission in advance. The relevant authorities will provide appropriate guidance and advice in conformance with the purport of the applicable laws and regulations, thereby ensuring the conservation of the environment surrounding the components of the nominated property.

Table 5-003 shows how the laws and regulations are applicable to the buffer zones, and Table 5-004 shows an outline of these laws and regulations.

The landscape characteristics of the surrounding area of each component and related issues are described in Chapter 3 ('Current Situation and Issues of the Components and Their Surroundings') of the attached Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Appendix 6a).

For more details on policies relating to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape of each component, the common policies for the visual harmonisation and landscape enhance-

ment of all components, and guidelines specific to each type of component, see Chapter 4 ('Implementation of the Management Plan') in Appendix 6a.

Table 5-003 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the components of the nominated property and their buffer zones

Laws / Regulations	Component Area / Zone	001	002 003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012
		Remains of Hara Castle	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	Shitsu Village in Sotome	Ono Village in Sotome	Villages on Kuroshima Island	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	Villages on Hisaka Island	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	Oura Cathedral
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Historic Site	●										●
	National Treasure / Important Cultural Property				●	●	●		●	●	●	●
	Important Cultural Landscape		●	●	●	● 1	●	●	●	●		
Nagasaki City Ordinance for Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings	Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings											●
Landscape Act	Landscape Planning Area									●	●	
Minamishimabara City Landscape Ordinance	Priority Area	●										
Hirado City Landscape Ordinance	Priority Landscape Planning Area		●									
Amakusa City Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Development Area			●								
Nagasaki City Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Development Priority Area				●	●						●
Sasebo City Landscape Ordinance	Priority Landscape Planning Area						●					
Ojika Town Landscape Ordinance	Priority Landscape Planning Area							●				
Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Ordinance	Important Landscape Planning Area								●			
Goto City Landscape Ordinance	Important Landscape Area										●	
	Cultural Landscape Area									●		
Natural Parks Act	Class I Special Zone		●					●				
	Class II Special Zone		●	●				●	●	●		
	Class III Special Zone		●					●		●		
	Ordinary Zone in Nationally-designated Parks		●					●	●	●		
City Planning Act	Scenic Zone											●
	City Planning Area (Urbanisation Promotion Area)											●

Laws / Regulations	Component Area / Zone	001	002 003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012
		Remains of Hara Castle	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	Shitsu Village in Sotome	Ono Village in Sotome	Villages on Kuroshima Island	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	Villages on Hisaka Island	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	Oura Cathedral
Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds	Fishing Port Area		○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	
Outdoor Advertisement Act												
Nagasaki Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance	Prohibition Area		○				○		○	○	○	
	Permission Area	○	○									
Kumamoto Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance	Prohibition Area			○								
	Permission Area			○								
Nagasaki City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance	Prohibition Area				○	○						○
	Permission Area				○	○						○
Ojika Town Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance	Prohibition Area							○				
	Permission Area							○				
Act on Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas	Agricultural Land Area	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
Agricultural Land Act	Agricultural Land	○	○		○		○		○	○	○	

1 Ono Village in Sotome is to be selected as an Important Cultural Landscape in 2018.

Legend : ● : basic laws and regulations, ○ : complementary laws and regulations

Table 5-004 Summary of the laws and regulations that apply to the components of the nominated property and their buffer zones

Laws / Regulations	Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	This law aims at preservation and utilisation of cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.	Historic Site	Prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Destruction, damaged or deterioration 	Imprisonment with or without hard labour, or fine
			Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Alteration to the existing state ●Act affecting the preservation 	Fine
			Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Restoration (excluding cases where permission must be obtained) 	—
		National Treasure / Important Cultural Property	Prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Damage or discard 	Imprisonment with or without hard labour, or fine
			Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Alteration to the existing state ●Act affecting the preservation 	Fine
			Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Restoration (excluding those cases where permission must be obtained) 	—
		Important Cultural Landscape	Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Alteration to the existing state ●Act affecting the preservation 	Non-criminal fine (for disobeying an order regarding management)
		Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings	Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Constructing, extending, reconstructing, relocating, or removal of buildings and structures ●Repair or remodelling that alters the appearance of buildings and structures, or colour alteration ●Developing residential areas or changing the features of land ●Felling trees and bamboos, extracting soil and stones, and reclaiming the surface water or reclaiming by drainage 	Fine
Nagasaki City Ordinance for Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings					

Laws / Regulations	Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Landscape Act	The purpose of this act is to build a beautiful land, create an attractive and comfortable living environment, realise vibrant communities, and develop good urban and rural landscapes, in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Japan and contribute to the growth of the national economy and sound development of society.	Landscape Planning Area	Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Constructing, extending, reconstructing or relocating buildings and structures ●Repair or remodelling that alters the appearance of buildings and structures, or colour alteration ●Acts of development ●Other acts specified in the ordinance of any landscape administration organizations (see the following rows for individual municipalities) 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
Minamishimabara City Landscape Ordinance		Priority Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Clearing land, extracting soil and stones, or changing the features of land ●Planting or felling trees and bamboos ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air ●Reclaiming the surface water or reclaiming by drainage 	
Hirado City Landscape Ordinance		Priority Landscape Planning Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Land development and the like ●Felling trees and bamboos ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air ●Reclaiming the surface water or reclaiming by drainage 	
Amakusa City Landscape Ordinance		Landscape Development Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Constructing, extending, reconstructing or relocating buildings and structures ●Repair or remodelling that alters the appearance of buildings and structures, or colour alteration ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air ●Mining minerals or extracting soil and stones ●Changing the zoning and features of land 	

Laws / Regulations	Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Nagasaki City Landscape Ordinance	The purpose of this act is to build a beautiful land, create an attractive and comfortable living environment, realise vibrant communities, and develop good urban and rural landscapes, in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Japan and contribute to the growth of the national economy and sound development of society.	Landscape Development Priority Area	Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Clearing land, extracting soil and stones, or changing the features of land ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
Sasebo City Landscape Ordinance		Priority Landscape Planning Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Clearing land, extracting soil and stones, or changing the features of land ●Constructing or repairing river facilities, water conduits, roadways, farm roads, and the like ●Planting or felling trees and bamboos ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air ●Reclaiming the surface water or reclaiming by drainage 	
Ojika Town Landscape Ordinance		Priority Landscape Planning Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●In cases where houses become uninhabited ●Clearing land, extracting soil and stones, or changing the features of land ●Planting or felling trees and bamboos ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air ●Reclaiming the surface water or reclaiming by drainage 	
Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Ordinance		Important Landscape Planning Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Land development or other alteration ●Felling trees and bamboos ●Accumulating or storing articles in the open air ●Reclaiming the surface water or reclaiming by drainage 	
Goto City Landscape Ordinance		Important Landscape Area Cultural Landscape Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Extracting soil and stones, or changing the features of land ●Planting or felling trees and bamboos ●Accumulating articles in the open air 	

Laws / Regulations	Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Natural Parks Act	This act aims to protect places of natural scenic beauty and also, through promoting utilisation thereof, contribute to the health, recreation, and education of the people as well as to biodiversity.	Class I Special Zone	Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Constructing, reconstructing, or extending structures ●Felling trees and bamboos ●Mining minerals or extracting soil and stones ●Causing an increase or decrease of the water level or quantity of water, etc. ●Discharging polluted or waste water into designated lakes, marshes or swamps and wetlands, and the like ●Putting up or setting up advertisements or similar ●Accumulating or storing soil and stones or other materials in the open air ●Reclaiming the surface of water or reclaiming by drainage ●Clearing land or changing the features of land ●Collecting designated plants or capturing designated animals, and the like ●Altering the colours of roofs, surfaces of walls, fences and walls, bridges, etc. ●Landing of airplanes in designated areas 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
		Class II Special Zone			
		Class III Special Zone			
		Ordinary Zone in Nationally-designated Parks	Notification		
City Planning Act	The purpose of this act is to promote the sound development and orderly improvement of cities by stipulating necessary matters concerning city planning, thereby contributing to well-balanced national development and the promotion of public welfare.	City Planning Area	Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Constructing, extending, reconstructing, or relocating of buildings and structures ●Developing residential areas, clearing land, or changing the features of land ●Felling trees and bamboos ●Extracting soil, stones, and the like ●Reclaiming the surface of water or reclaiming by drainage ●Altering the colours of buildings and structures ●Accumulating soil and stones, wastes, recyclable resources, and the like in the open air 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
Nagasaki City Ordinance for Regulation of Buildings in Scenic Zone		Scenic Zone			Fine

Laws / Regulations	Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds	The purpose of this act is to achieve the sound development of fisheries and the stable supply of aquatic products, through comprehensive and systematic implementation of improvement projects in harmony with the environment to ensure the proper maintenance and management of the fishing port.	Fishing Port Area	Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructing or improving structures ● Mining soil and sand, excavating land, or raising ground ● Discharging sewage, or dumping rubbish ● Making exclusive use of part of the water or land * Reclaiming publicly-owned surface water (regulated by another relevant act) 	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act	This act establishes standards that are necessary to control display of outdoor advertisement, installation of buildings and structures to place such advertisements, and the like in order to develop good landscapes, and prevent harm to the general public.	Areas specified by ordinances	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Displaying outdoor advertisements ● Installing buildings and structures on which to place outdoor advertisements 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
Nagasaki Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance (which covers the entire prefecture, excluding Nagasaki City and Ojika Town)		Prohibition Area (areas designated as Important Cultural Properties, Historic Sites, Important Cultural Landscapes, Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings, Scenic Zones, etc.)	Prohibition		
		Permission Area (areas designated as City Planning Areas, Landscape Planning Areas (excluding Sasebo City and Goto City), etc.)	Permission		

Laws / Regulations		Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Kumamoto Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance		This act establishes standards that are necessary to control the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of buildings and structures on which to place such advertisements, and the like in order to develop good landscapes, and prevent harm to the general public.	Prohibition Area (areas designated as Important Cultural Properties, Historic Sites, Scenic Zones, etc.)	Prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●Displaying outdoor advertisements●Installing buildings and structures to place outdoor advertisements	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
			Permission Area (areas designated as Landscape Planning Areas, Landscape Development Areas, etc.)	Permission		
Nagasaki City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance	Prohibition Area (areas designated as Important Cultural Properties, Historic Sites, Important Cultural Landscapes, Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings, Scenic Zones, etc.)		Prohibition			
	Permission Area (the entire area of Nagasaki City other than the Prohibition Area)		Permission			

Laws / Regulations	Purpose / Summary	Area / Zone	Regulation / Required Procedure	Regulated Acts	Penalty
Ojika Town Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance	This act establishes standards that are necessary to control the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of buildings and structures on which to place such advertisements, and the like in order to develop good landscapes, and prevent harm to the general public.	Prohibition Area (Priority Landscape Planning Area)	Prohibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaying outdoor advertisement • Installing buildings and structures to place outdoor advertisement 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
		Permission Area (Ordinary Landscape Planning Area)	Permission		
Act on Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas	This act aims at sound development of agriculture and rational utilisation of resources in national lands by taking measures for establishment of agricultural promotion areas.	Agricultural Land Area (areas to be used as farmland or the like)	Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing residential areas, extracting soil and stones, or changing the features of land • Constructing, extending, or reconstructing of buildings and structures 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine
Agricultural Land Act	This act aims to secure a stable food supply through stabilisation of the status of farmers and increasing agricultural production by regulating the diversion of farmlands to other purposes and taking measures to ensure their use for agriculture.	Agricultural Land	Permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferring rights related to farmlands • Diverting farmlands to other purposes, or transferring rights related to farmlands for their diversion to other purposes 	Imprisonment with hard labour or fine

001 Remains of Hara Castle

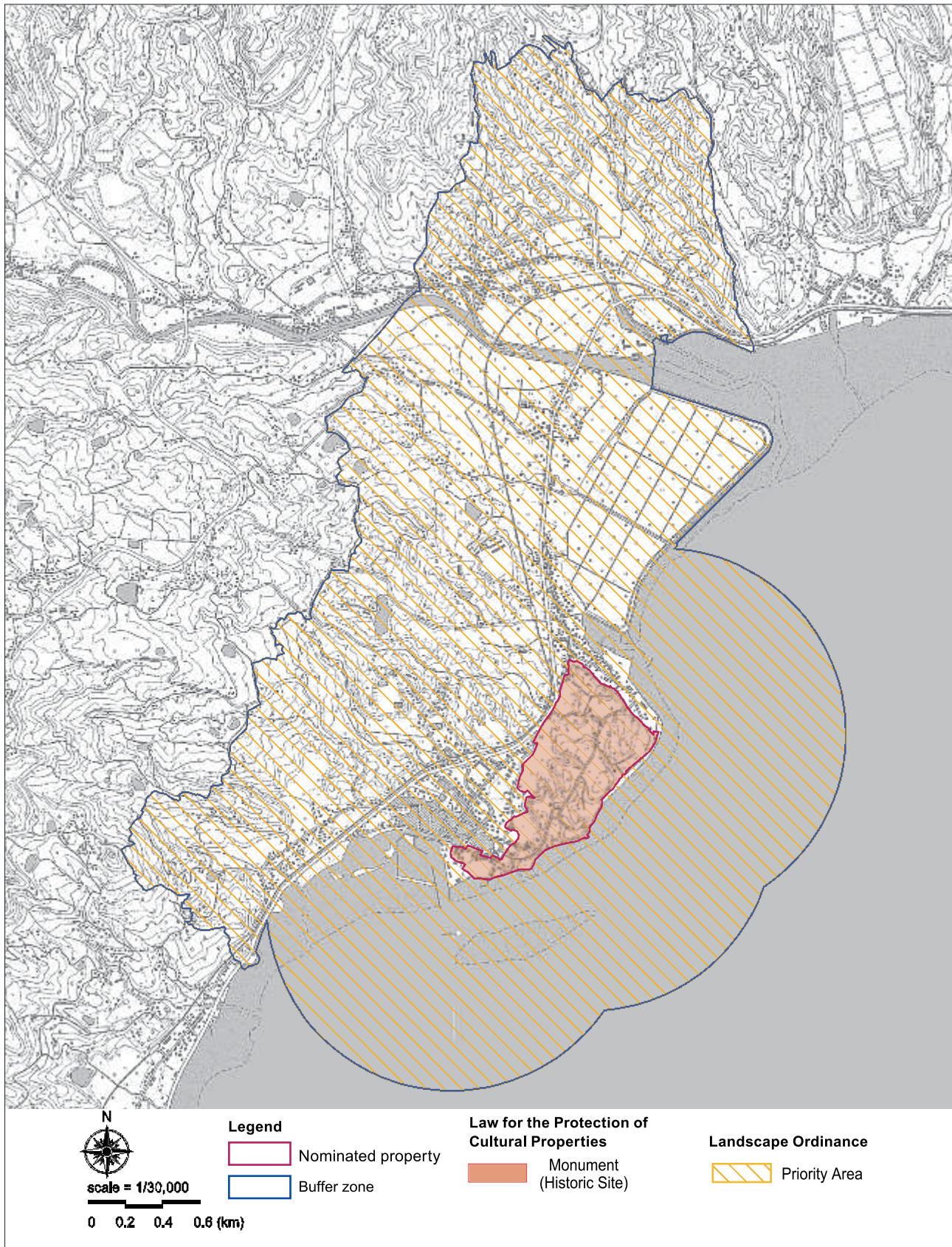


Figure 5-001 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [001 Remains of Hara Castle]

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

003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)

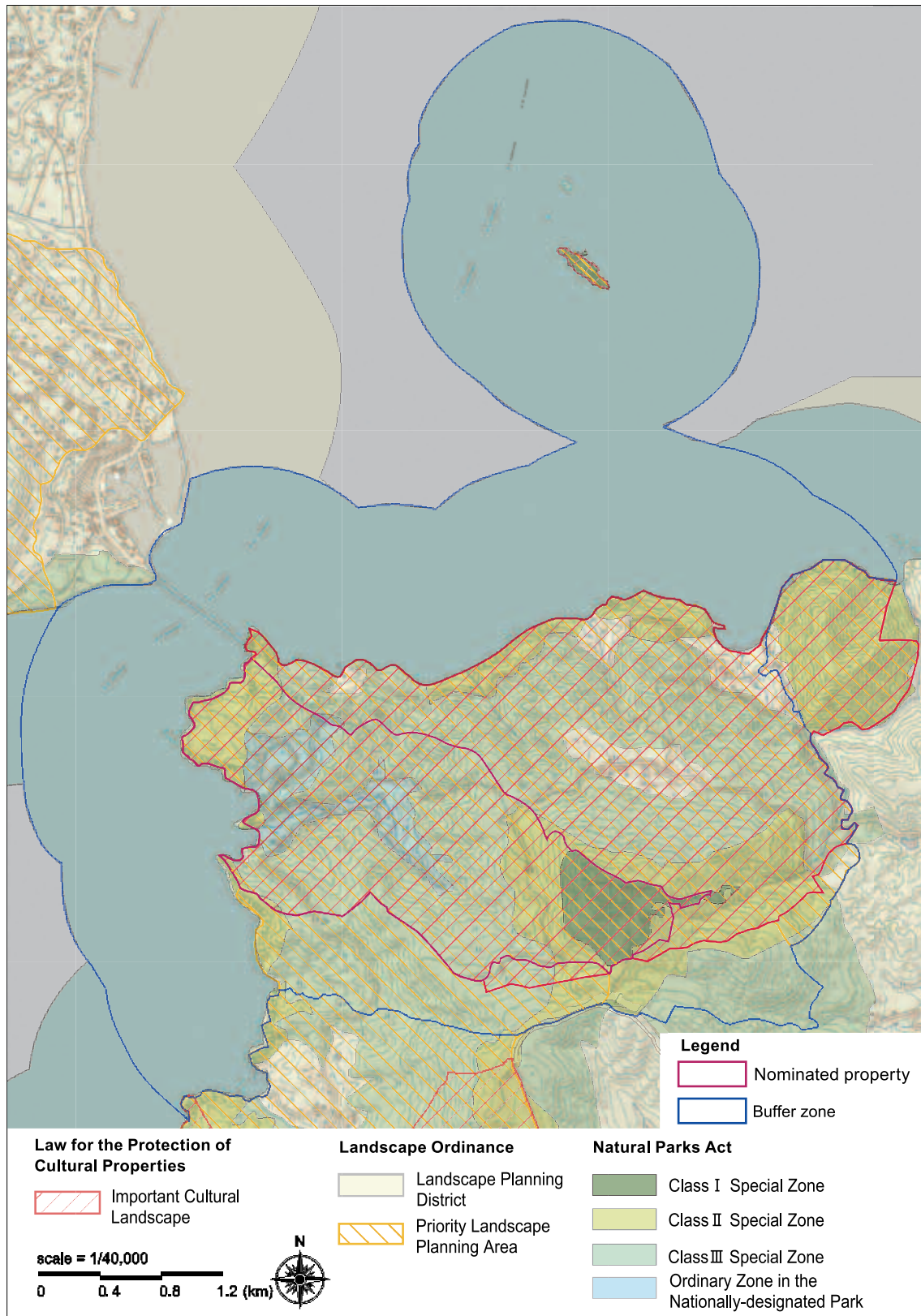


Figure5-002 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [002, 003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado]

004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

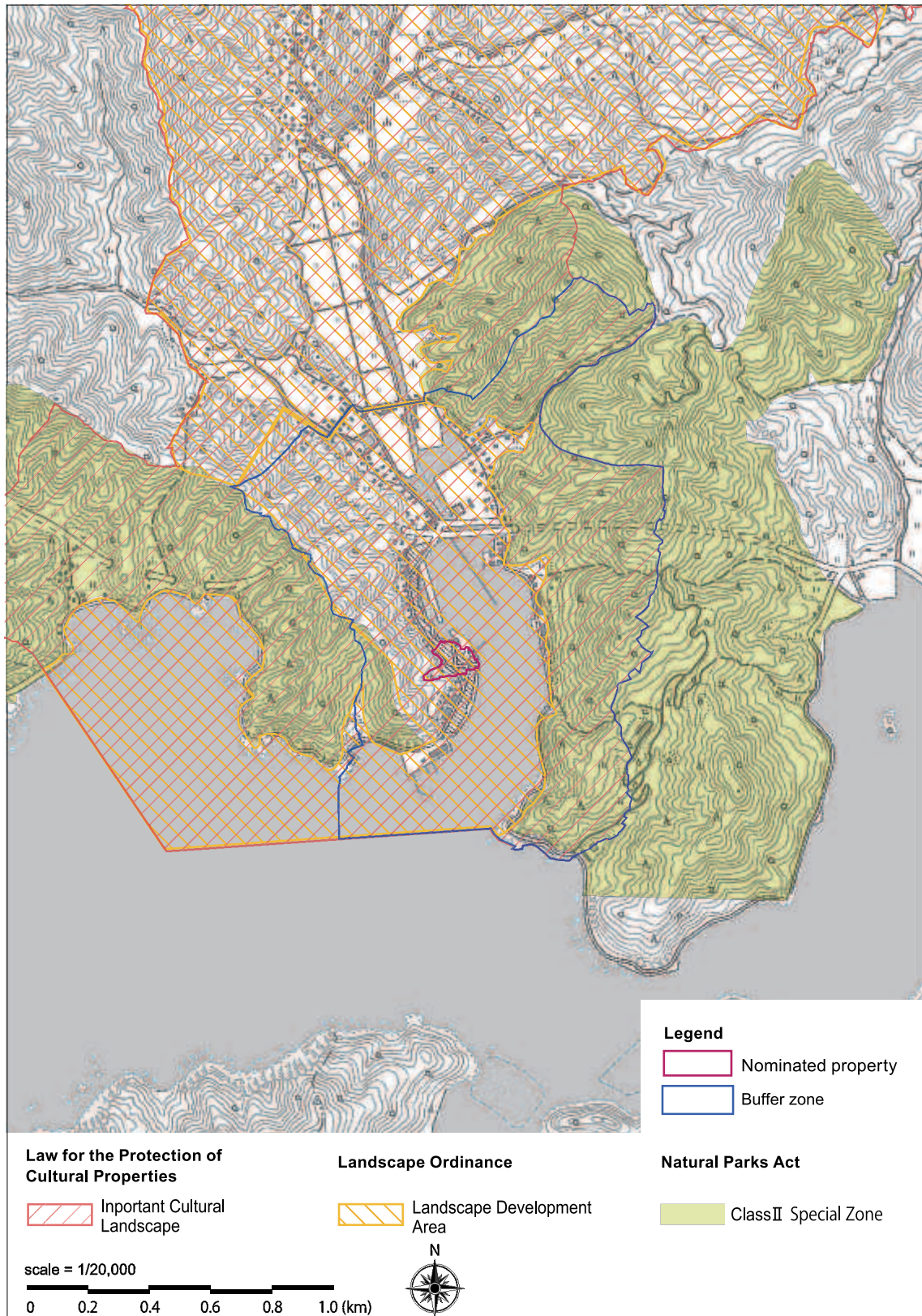


Figure 5-003 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa]

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

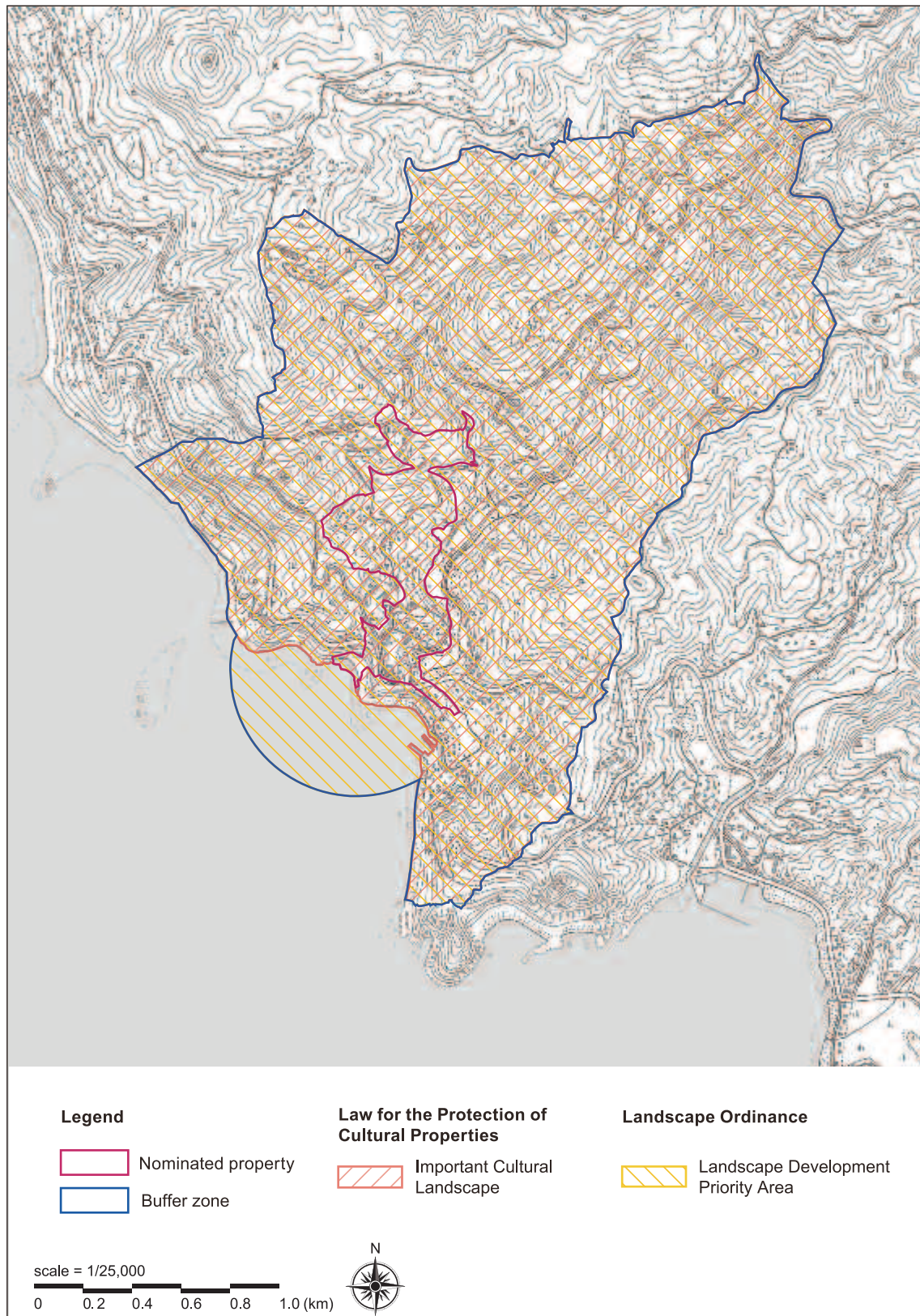


Figure 5-004 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [005 Shitsu Village in Sotome]

006 Ono Village in Sotome

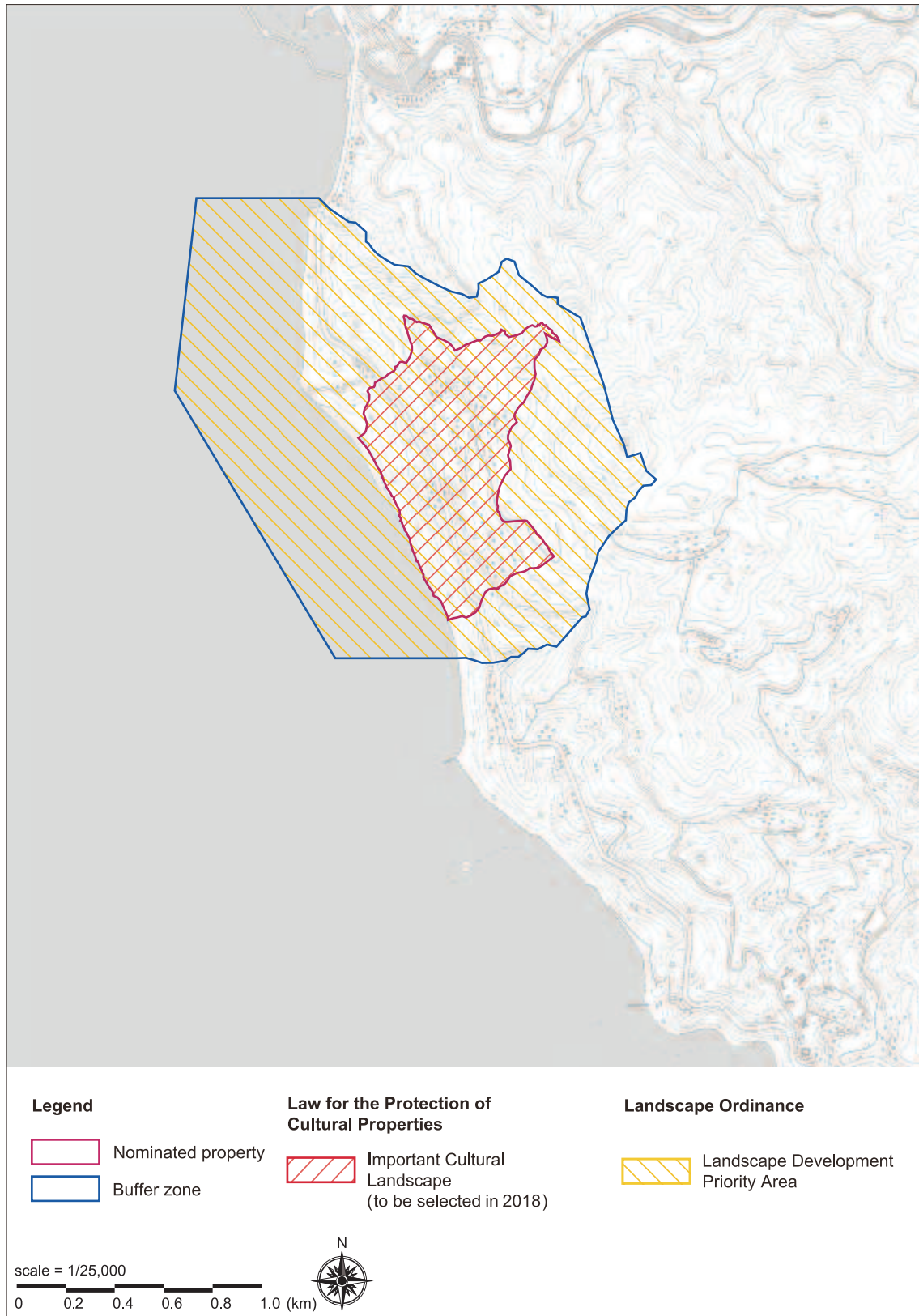


Figure 5-005 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [006 Ono Village in Sotome]

007 Villages on Kuroshima Island

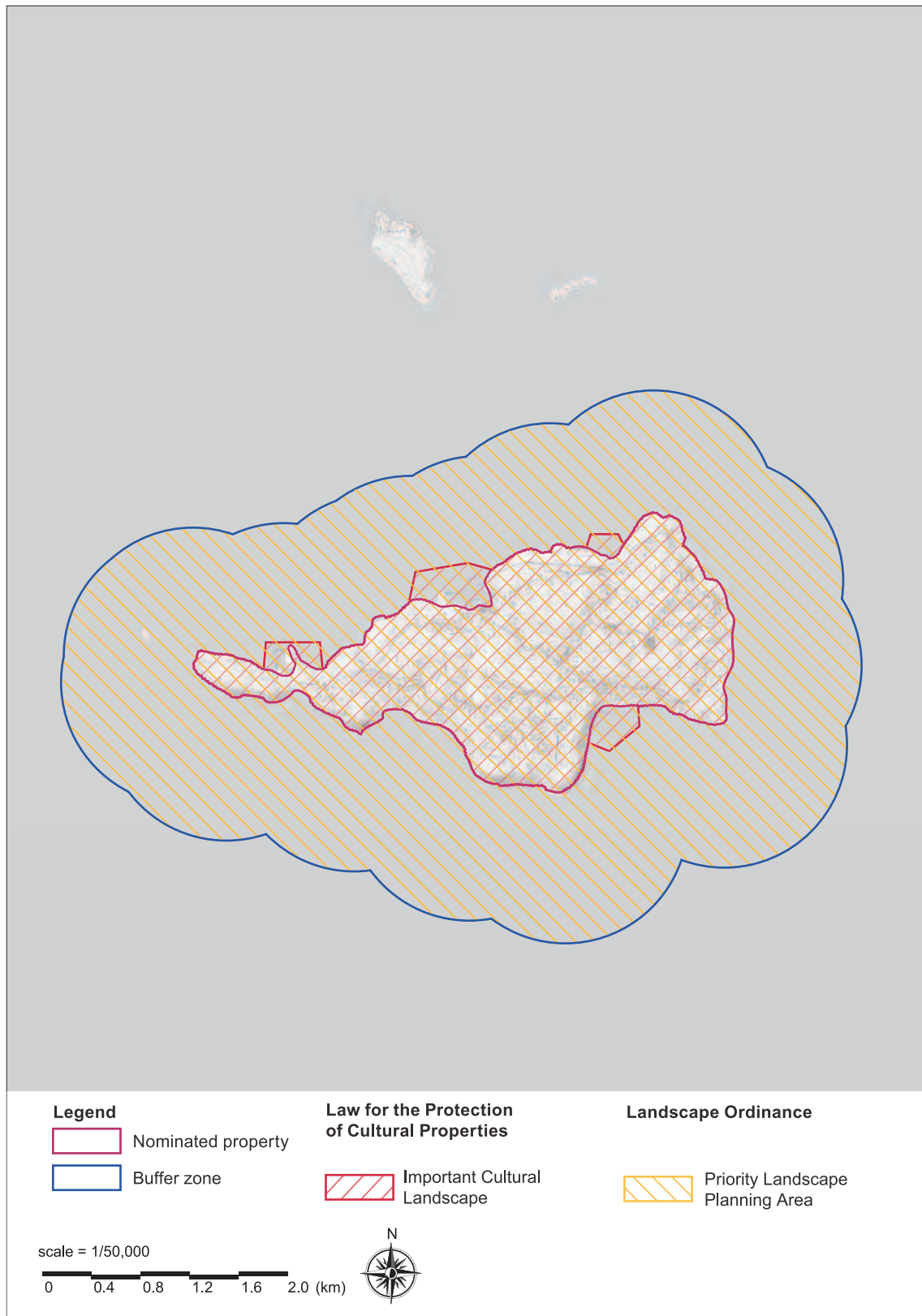


Figure 005-6 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [007 Villages on Kuroshima Island]

008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

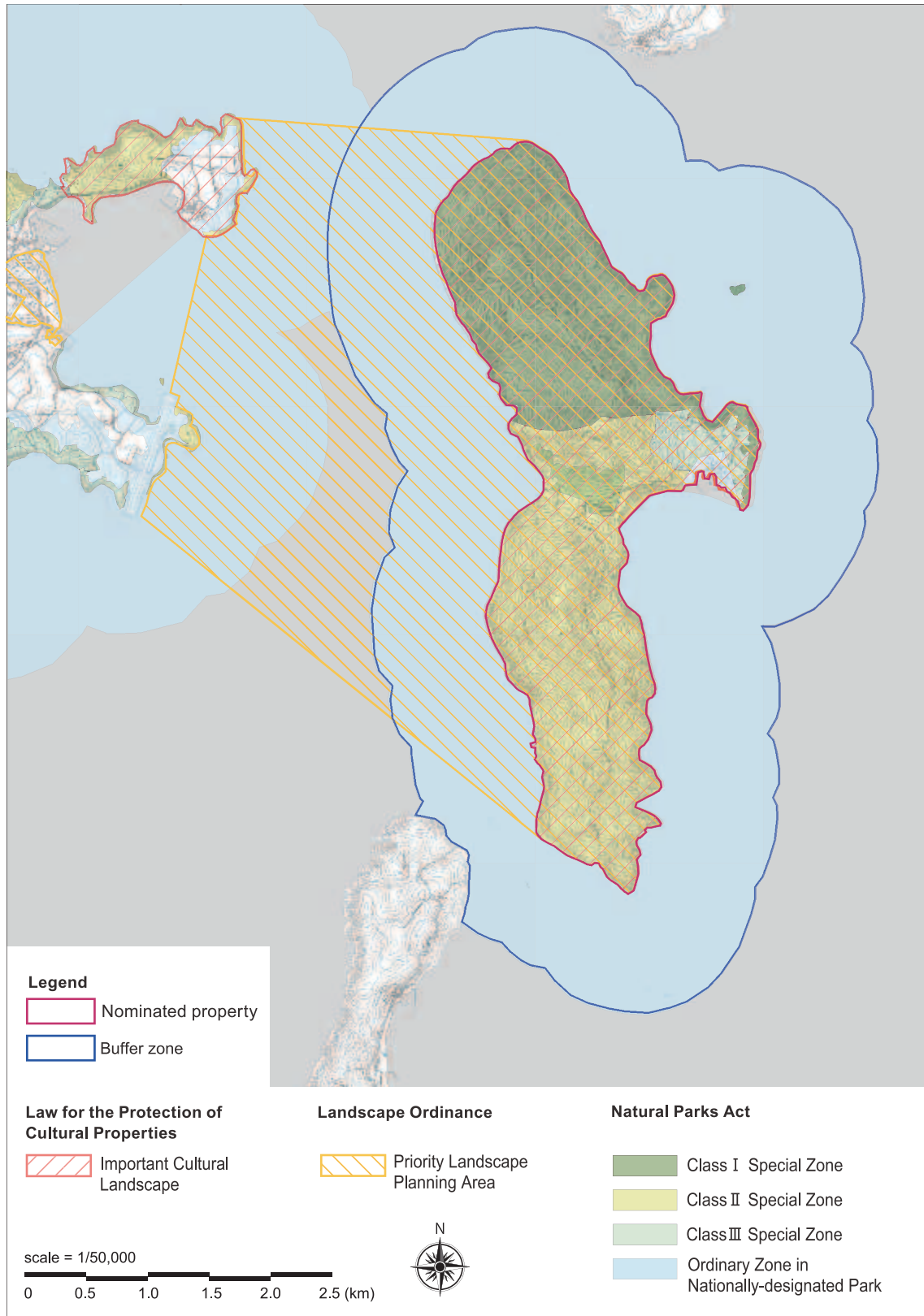


Figure 005-7 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island]

009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island

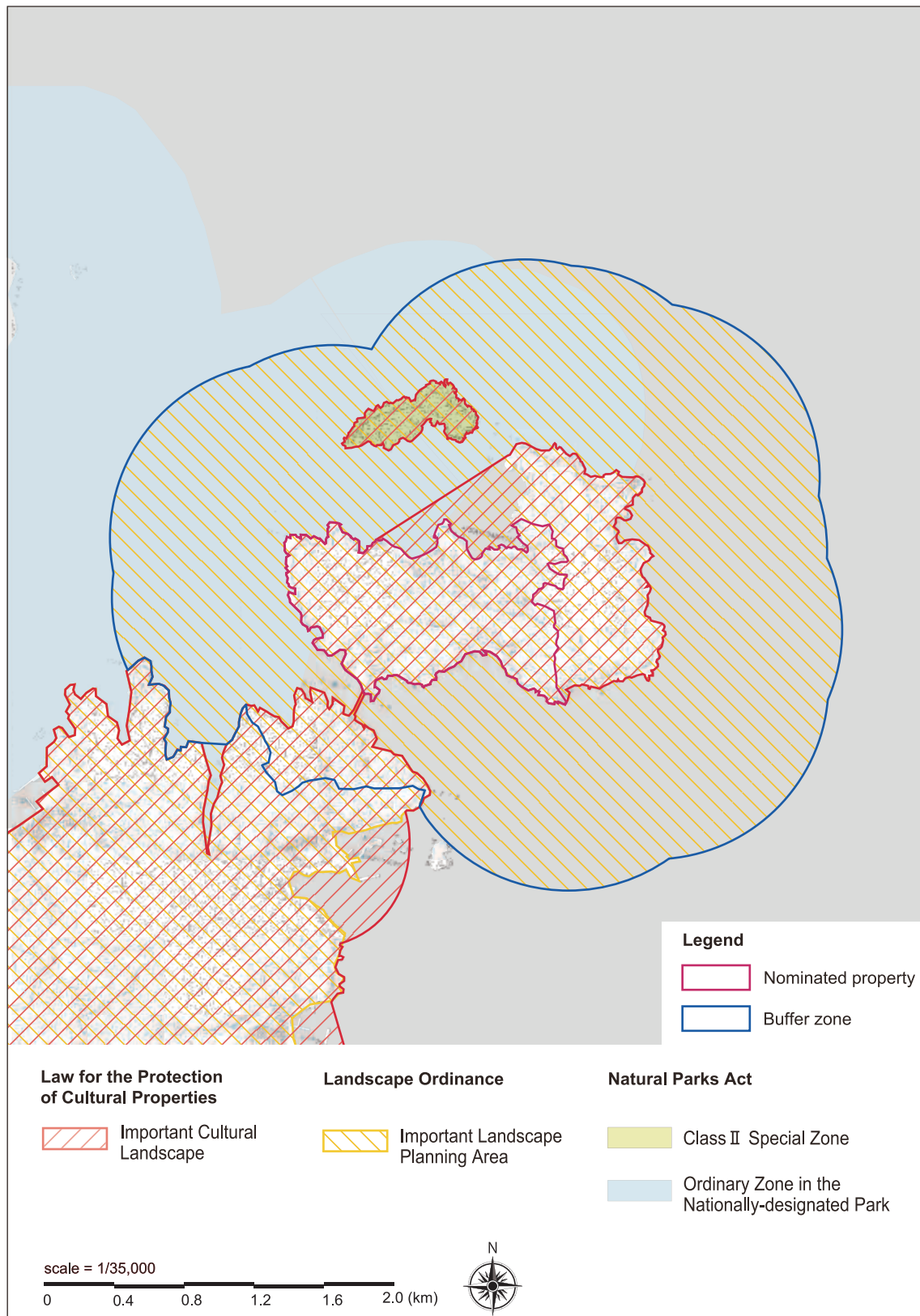


Figure 5-008 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island]

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

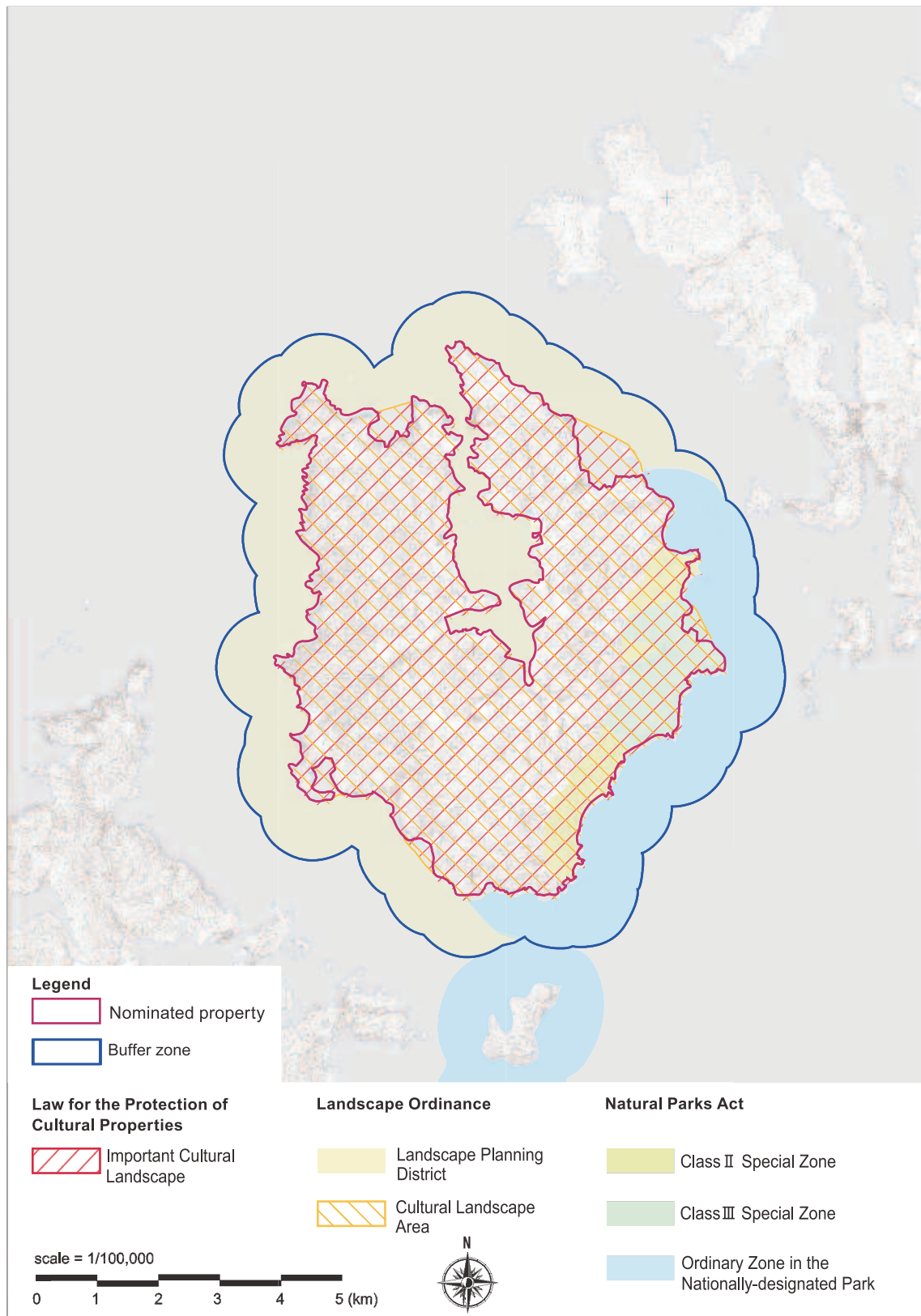


Figure 5-009 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [010 Villages on Hisaka Island]

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

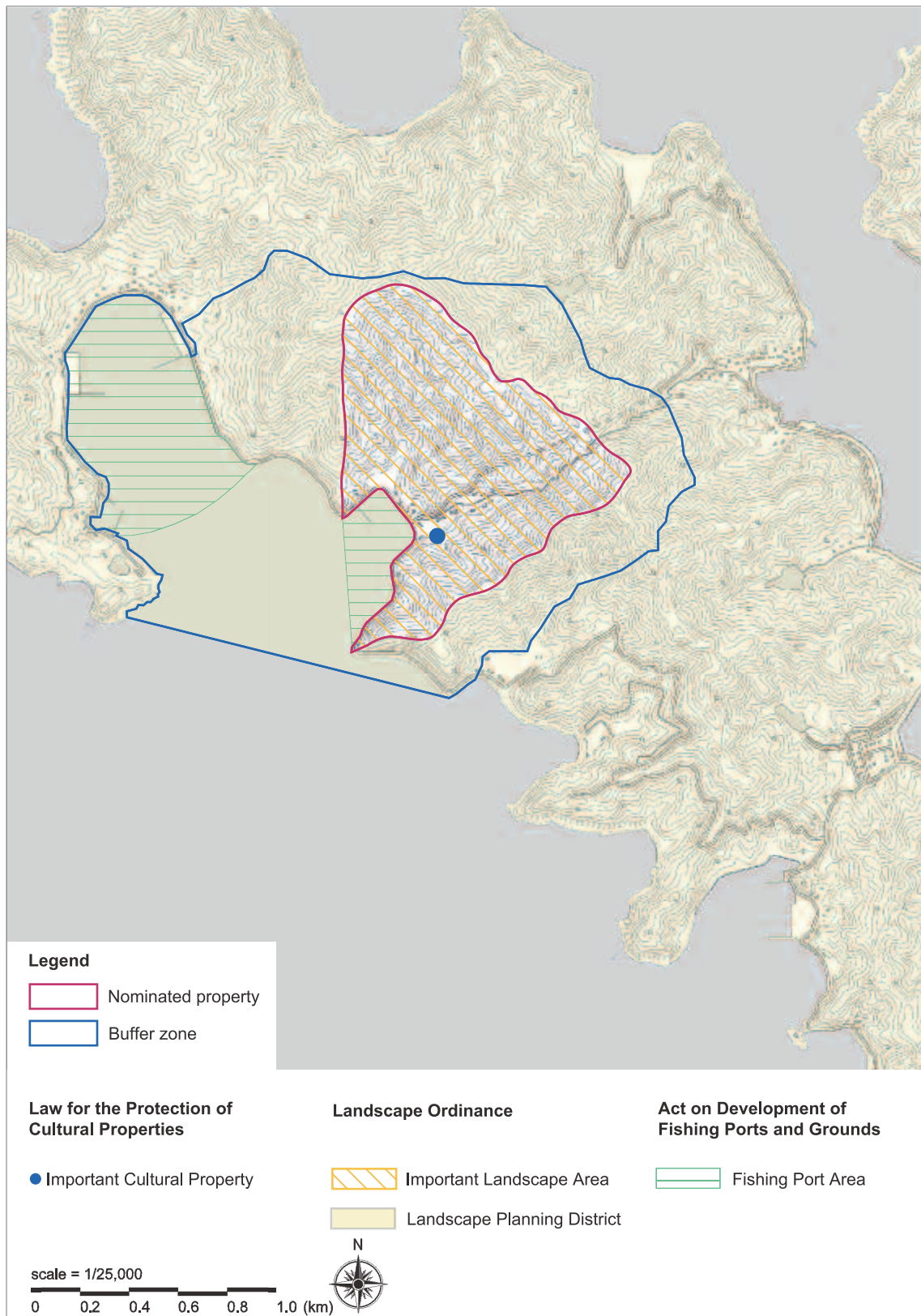


Figure 5-010 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [011 Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)]

012 Oura Cathedral

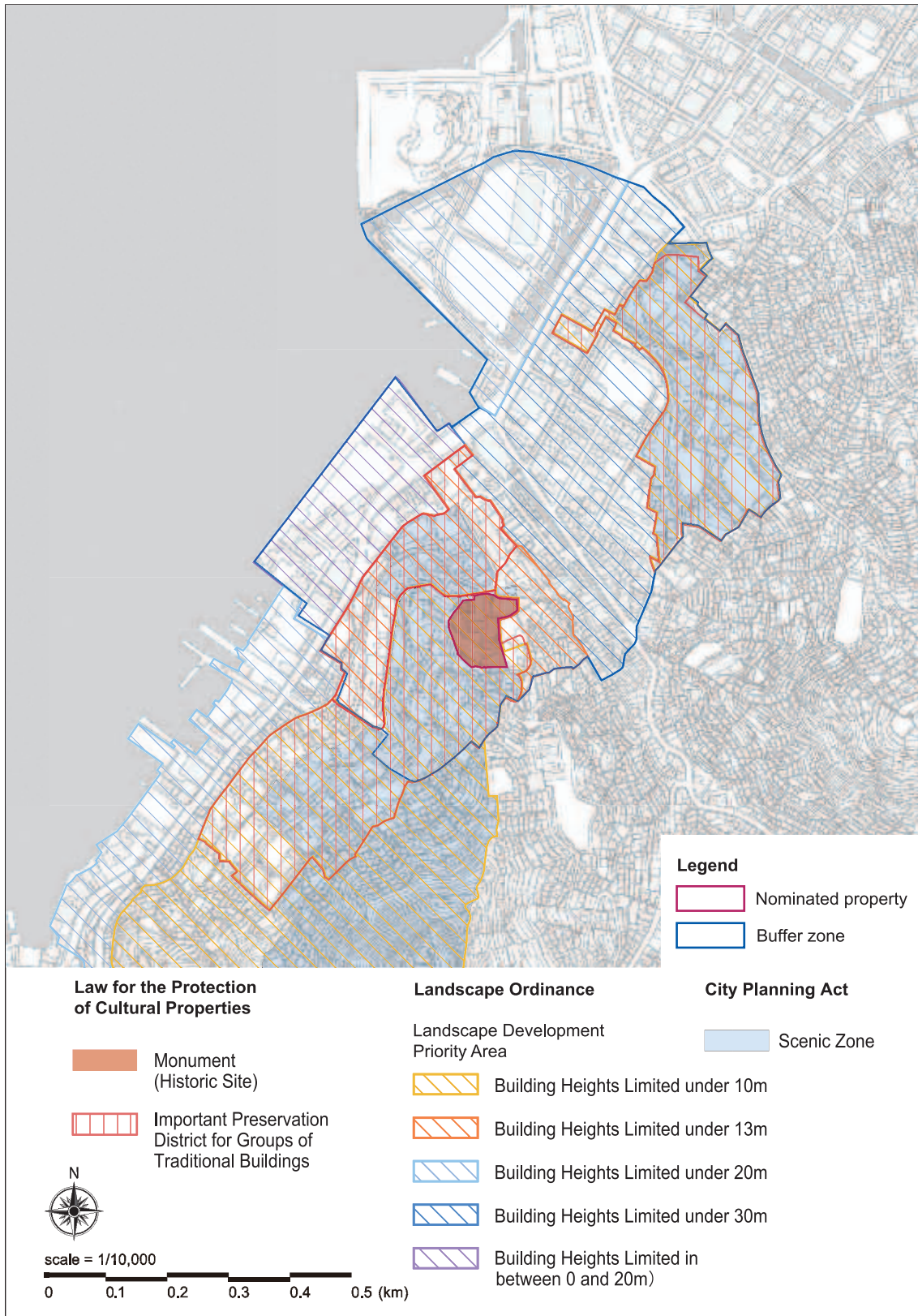


Figure 5-011 Map indicating legal protection in the buffer zone [012 Oura Cathedral]

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

1 . Comprehensive plans

(1) Prefectural plans

The Comprehensive Nagasaki Prefecture Plan ‘Challenge 2020’ (2016)	
Main objective	The plan provides the fundamental directions and policies for the Nagasaki prefectural government from FY 2016 to FY 2020, with the basic aim of building a robust Nagasaki Prefecture in which citizens, industries, and regional communities can prosper. Focusing on where the prefecture should be in 10 years’ time, it outlines priority efforts for increased interchange among people, promotion of regional communities, capacity building and the like.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	<p>To realise the prosperity of the prefecture by increasing interchange among people, the plan clearly sets forth efforts to promote the preservation and utilisation of designated cultural properties, including the nominated property. It also describes strategies for establishing reception systems for visitors, so as to open the cultural properties to the public in an orderly manner and raise awareness thereof.</p> <p>In particular, the plan aims at utilisation of the nominated property, together with ‘Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining’ that have been already inscribed on the World Heritage List, for revitalisation of the prefecture as a whole, through a cross-organisational initiative known as the World Cultural Heritage Project.</p>

The Four-Year Kumamoto Strategy for Recovery and Reconstruction (2016)	
Main objective	The initiative sets forth the basic policy of Kumamoto Prefecture to realise a ‘new Kumamoto which is full of dreams by passing down its wonderful assets that are robust against disasters to future generations’. It outlines the principal measures to be promoted with priority over a 4-year period (from FY 2016 to 2019).
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan is aimed at efforts to achieve World Heritage status for the nominated property, which includes Sakitsu Village in Amakusa in the prefecture, in order to make it one of Kumamoto’s assets to be passed on to future generations. The plan also specifies efforts to enhance the value of the nominated property by collaborating with the national government, Nagasaki Prefecture and Amakusa City.

(2) Plans of relevant municipalities

The Fourth Comprehensive Nagasaki City Plan (2011)	
Main objective	The plan outlines a vision for the future of Nagasaki City over the next 10 years, along with a basic stance aimed at its realisation. It puts forth concrete policies and efforts based on town planning policies that address priority themes for promoting social welfare, education, tourism, commercial and industrial activities, urban development and environmental conservation.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan clearly delineates efforts to realise inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage list and to transmit its value across the globe, in order to protect, make use of and pass on historical and cultural sites in the city to future generations. The plan also seeks to preserve, transmit and utilise the components of the nominated property and other cultural properties that are a source of pride to Nagasaki's citizens, and to raise public awareness of these properties both in and outside Japan.

The Sixth Comprehensive Sasebo City Plan (2008)	
Main objective	The plan outlines concrete measures as well as an overall basic philosophy for the future of the city. It describes how the city will implement projects over a period of approximately 10 years in various fields, such as health and welfare, education, culture, promotion of tourism and industry, urban development and environmental conservation.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan promotes the development of favourable circumstances that allow familiarity with culture and art, by working toward the preservation, utilisation and inheritance of historical culture, and through research, protection, utilisation and interpretation of cultural properties. In particular, the plan indicates that efforts will be actively pursued in relation to preservation and utilisation of the Kuroshima Church and the Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island, both of which are associated with the nominated property.

The Comprehensive Hirado City Plan (2008)	
Main objective	This is the master plan for the coming years in Hirado City, setting forth objectives over a 10-year period and policies aimed at their realisation. It covers town planning activities in general and includes guidelines for systematic and effective administrative management from a medium- to long-term perspective.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan seeks to build a society in which Hirado City's characteristic historical and cultural heritage is preserved, inherited and utilised, and which allows for vibrant artistic and cultural activities. It focuses on traditional and historical culture as well as cultural heritage, such as designated cultural properties that include the components of the nominated property. In particular, in relation to the nominated property, the plan indicates that efforts will be made for preservation and enhancement of the components.

The Comprehensive Goto City Strategy 'Vision for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalising Local Economy' (2015)

Main objective	This strategy aims at the creation of quality work opportunities, increased inter-change among people and support for child-rearing. It promotes town planning initiatives to realise these objectives, thus working to counteract population decline in accordance with the city's vision for the future population. It serves as a comprehensive strategy to provide directions and policies for the city from FY 2015 to FY 2019.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan clearly states that efforts will be made to promote the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property, as well as the establishment of a visitor reception system for opening it to the public and conducting public relations in an orderly manner, in order to raise awareness of the attractiveness of the Goto Islands and create a 'world-class island'.

The Comprehensive Minamishimabara City Plan (2008)

Main objective	This master plan forms the basis of plans for each area relating to Minamishimabara City's financial and administrative operations, providing guidelines for future town planning. While outlining the vision and principles that the City should follow in such planning, it also sets forth community objectives and concrete measures for the realisation of its goals.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan promotes the protection, enhancement, utilisation, and popularisation of historic and cultural properties in the city, as well as town planning that utilises these properties. With regard to the nominated property in particular, the plan specifies efforts to carry out surveys and research, to achieve all-embracing preservation and management, to establish systems for receiving visitors, to enhance visitor guidance features, to maintain the surrounding environment, and to convey the value and historical background of the components of the nominated property to all—even those outside Japan.

The Fourth Comprehensive Ojika Town Plan (2013)

Main objective	Formulated as 10-year guidelines for community planning in the town for the period from 2014 to 2023, this plan outlines the core principles and basic directions of such planning, as well as project design in various fields.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	The plan relates to the promotion of town planning in order to promote education and culture. It clearly states that cultural properties, including the nominated property, should be protected and passed on, and that projects promoting the World Heritage nomination bid and other endeavours related to Important Cultural Landscapes should be pursued as important initiatives.

The Second Comprehensive Shinkamigoto Town Plan (2015)

Main objective	The plan outlines the basic direction of town administration and forms the basis for project design in various fields, such as industry, daily life, the environment, health, medicine, and welfare. 10 years after the founding of Shinkamigoto Town in 2004, it sets forth a future vision for the town over the next 10 years as well as detailed plans to effectively achieve the relevant goals.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	In order to enhance the protection of cultural properties, the plan clearly indicates support for the World Heritage nomination bid of the Villages on Kashiragashima Island, as well as efforts to appropriately preserve and utilise the cultural properties.

The Second Comprehensive Amakusa City Plan (2015)

Main objective	This master plan provides guidelines for comprehensive and systematic administration of the city. It sets forth basic long-term goals for the period from 2015 to 2022, environmental standards for an enduring community, and concrete measures for effective results.
Items pertaining to the nominated property	As Sakitsu Village is representative of the Christian history in Amakusa, the plan promotes town planning through the utilisation of local history, culture and landscapes. In order to foster affection for the city and solidarity among local communities, the plan places primary stress on efforts to preserve, pass down and utilise the historical and cultural properties of the city, as well as to conserve the village landscape. It also clearly states that efforts will be made to realise harmony between tourism and the daily life of local residents through enhancement of systems for visitors, such as adequate provision of volunteer guides, appropriate travel-related control and the establishment of local rules.

2. Landscape plans

Each municipality in which the components of the nominated property are located has prepared landscape plans and has set forth directions for medium- to long-term landscape development within its relevant landscape planning areas. These plans aim to promote the development and conservation of fine landscapes utilising historical and cultural resources, as well as the rich natural environments within the components and their surroundings.

Landscape development standards within the landscape plans set forth specific activities to

be regulated within Important Cultural Landscape areas designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. By clearly indicating the standards necessary for landscape conservation, each municipality is making efforts to control specific activities, such as alterations to buildings and structures within landscape planning areas, in order to ensure harmony with the existing village scenery.

(1) Plans prepared by prefectures

- The Nagasaki Prefecture Plan toward Beautiful Landscape Development (Nagasaki Prefecture, 2011)

- The Kumamoto Prefecture Landscape Plan (Kumamoto Prefecture, 2008)

(2) Plans prepared by relevant municipalities

- The Minamishimabara City Landscape Plan (Minamishimabara City, 2010)
- The Hirado City Landscape Plan (Hirado City, 2009)
- The Amakusa City Landscape Plan (Amakusa City, 2012)
- The Nagasaki City Landscape Plan (Nagasaki City, 2017)
- The Sasebo City Landscape Plan (Sasebo City, 2010)
- The Ojika Town Landscape Plan (Ojika Town, 2009)
- The Shinkamigoto Town Landscape Plan (Shinkamigoto Town, 2017)
- The Goto City Landscape Plan (Goto City, 2017)
- The Hisaka Island Landscape Development Plan (Goto City, 2010)
- The Egami District Landscape Development Plan (Goto City, 2012)

3. Tourism promotion plans

Each municipality in which the components are located has prepared tourism plans and set forth medium- to long-term directions for the promotion of tourism. These plans aim at capacity building for tourist guides and other human resources, as well as the promotion of pleasant environments for tourists. Tourism promotion

plans formulated by the relevant municipalities are as follows.

(1) Plans prepared by prefectures

- The Basic Nagasaki Prefecture Plan for Tourism Development (2011)
- The Kumamoto Prefecture Plan for Tourism Promotion ‘Welcome Kumamoto’ (2012)

(2) Plans prepared by the relevant municipalities

- The Minamishimabara City Plan for Development of Tourist Sites (Minamishimabara City, 2008)
- The Hirado City Guidelines for Tourism Promotion (Hirado City, 2013)
- The Amakusa City Action Plan for Tourism Promotion (Amakusa City, 2012)
- The Basic Sasebo City Plan for Tourism Promotion (Sasebo City, 2006)
- The Sasebo and Ojika Plan for Development of ‘Sea Breeze Country’ Sightseeing Area (Sasebo City and Ojika Town, 2013)
- The Shinkamigoto Town Vision for Tourism Promotion (Shinkamigoto Town, 2007)

4. Regional revitalisation plans

Every municipality in which the components are located has prepared plans aimed at encouraging the self-reliance of depopulated areas, for example, by promoting industries and local culture, to counteract the decline in the number of inhabitants caused by population outflows. These plans aim to utilise the opportunity presented by

the World Heritage nomination bid as a way to increase both visitor and inhabitant numbers and to utilise regional resources, such as abandoned agricultural fields, through information provision and the installation of necessary facilities. Regional revitalisation plans formulated by the relevant municipalities are as follows.

(1) Plans prepared by prefectures

- The Nagasaki Prefecture Plan for Remote Islands Development (Nagasaki Prefecture, 2013)
- The Peninsula Promotion Plan for Uto and Amakusa Area (Kumamoto Prefecture, 2005)

(2) Plans prepared by the relevant municipalities

- The Minamishimabara City Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas (Minamishimabara City, 2010)
- The Hirado Plan for Agriculture Promotion and Regional Development (Hirado City, 2008)
- The Amakusa City Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas (Amakusa City, 2010)
- The Ojika Town Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas (Ojika Town, 2010)
- The Shinkamigoto Town Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas (Shinkamigoto Town, 2010)
- The Goto City Plan for Promotion of Self-reliance amongst Depopulated Areas (Goto City, 2010)

5. Regional disaster prevention plans

Each municipality in which the components are located has prepared regional disaster plans with the aim of saving lives and protecting the property of local residents from disaster. As disaster prevention measures for cultural properties, these plans promote the installation of preventive facilities and equipment (fire extinguishing systems, security systems, etc.), as well as instruction on preventive measures (establishment of management systems and areas with fire prohibitions, etc.). Regional disaster prevention plans formulated by the relevant municipalities are as follows.

(1) Plans prepared by prefectures

- The Nagasaki Prefecture Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Nagasaki Prefecture, 2014)
- The Kumamoto Prefecture Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Kumamoto Prefecture, 2014)

(2) Plans prepared by the relevant municipalities

- The Minamishimabara City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Minamishimabara City, 2014)
- The Hirado City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Hirado City, 2013)
- The Amakusa City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Amakusa City, 2014)
- The Nagasaki City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Nagasaki City, 2013)

- The Sasebo City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Sasebo City, 2014)
- The Ojika Town Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Ojika Town, 2008)
- The Shinkamigoto Town Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Shinkamigoto Town, 2014)
- The Goto City Plan for Regional Disaster Prevention (Goto City, 2013)

5.e Property management plan or other management system

Preservation and management plans have been prepared for all 12 components of the nominated property in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (refer to Table 5-005). These plans elucidate the fundamental value and constituent elements of each component as cultural properties, and clearly outline the basic policies and methods for preservation and management of such elements, as well as criteria for handling any activities that would alter their existing states. They serve as guidelines for the owners and managers of the components on how to fulfil their responsibilities. In the preparation of these plans, ample expert analyses and discussions were conducted within committees composed of the owners and

managers of the components, various academics and experts, along with the participation of officers from the Agency for Cultural Affairs and staff members responsible for cultural properties in the relevant municipalities, thereby ensuring the preservation of the value of each component.

The preservation and management plans for individual components are listed in Table 5-005. In addition, a summary of each plan is available in Appendix 6b.

Furthermore, the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Appendix 6a) has also been formulated for the purpose of preserving and managing the 12 components of the nominated property as a whole. This comprehensive plan is outlined in the following section.

Table 5-005 List of preservation and management plans for individual components of the nominated property

No.	Component	Name of preservation and management plan
001	Remains of Hara Castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and Management Plan for Remains of Hara Castle
002 003	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasu-mandake) (Nakaenoshima Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hirado Island and Ikitsuki Island
004	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Fishing Village Landscape of Sakitsu in Amakusa
005	Shitsu Village in Sotome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki • Preservation and Management Plan for Shitsu Church
006	Ono Village in Sotome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Landscape with Terraces Retained by Stonework of Sotome in Nagasaki • Preservation and Management Plan for Ono Church
007	Villages on Kuroshima Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Kuroshima Island in Sasebo
008	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of the Ojika Islands
009	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Stone-built Village Landscape of Sakiura in Shinkamigoto
010	Villages on Hisaka Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan for Cultural Landscape of Hisaka Island in Goto • Preservation and Management Plan for Former Gorin Church
011	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and Management Plan for Egami Church
012	Oura Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and Management Plan for the Precincts of Oura Cathedral • Preservation and Management Plan for Oura Cathedral and Former Latin Seminary

1. Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

The nominated property is composed of various constituent elements that share natural, historical and cultural contexts. While the components have been fully protected by implementing separate preservation and management plans for each of them, it is also necessary to establish a system for all-embracing preservation and management, including a system for integrated protection arrangement, and related methods and systems for dealing with the nominated property as a whole, in conjunction with its surrounding environment. This is of vital importance in ensuring preservation and transmission of the entire nominated property's Outstanding Universal Value, which is based upon the close interrelationships of all 12 components, to future generations.

For this purpose, the relevant municipalities have developed the 'Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan' (Appendix 6a; hereinafter referred to as the 'Plan'), and they are carrying out all-encompassing management of the nominated property as a whole. The Plan incorporates each of the following perspectives relevant to the protection of the nominated property:

- legal protection, preservation and management of the components;
- enhancement of the surrounding environment in harmony with the components and their orderly presentation;
- promotion of sustainable development of the

local communities;

- preservation and management systems implemented jointly by the owners of the components and local stakeholders;
- mechanism for monitoring and improvement.

From these five perspectives, the Plan analyses in depth the nominated property's setting and social environment, its present state of conservation and related challenges, and other factors which may affect its preservation and management. The Plan also specifies methods for preserving, enhancing and utilising the nominated property, as well as for improving and addressing related issues. In particular, the nominated property includes many places used for the livelihoods of local residents, as well as churches, Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, and graveyards that are still in daily use for religious activities. As all of these activities that take place in these locations have a close association with the maintenance and transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property for future generations, the Plan duly takes their continuation into account.

Various measures that have been implemented for the preservation and management of the nominated property are described in detail in the Plan.

2. System for preservation and management

The relevant municipalities have established and are operating a system for preservation and util-

isation, as well as for management, enhancement and presentation, based on the Plan. This enables comprehensive conservation of the nominated property and its surrounding environment to be carried out so that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property can be passed on to future generations. The organisational structure of this system is centred on the governments of the municipalities in which the components are located. Within this organisational structure, the owners of the components and those organisations that are engaged in their protection actively participate in the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property. This also fully facilitates coordination among the authorities having jurisdiction over the laws and regulations that are applicable to the nominated property, the owners of the components, organisations that are engaged in their protection, local residents, concerned religious communities and other related organisations.

Policies for promoting this system, as well as the function and role of the system, are described below.

(1) Promotion policy

Under the comprehensive preservation and management system, the following three points have been positioned as basic policies:

- preserve and utilise the nominated property in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations, etc.;
- preserve and utilise the nominated property by incorporating an academic perspective; and
- preserve and utilise the nominated property through collaboration between the public and

private sectors.

In order to appropriately implement the measures described in section '5.c Means of implementing protective measures', the relevant authorities as well as concerned departments in the relevant municipalities with jurisdiction over the laws and regulations that apply within the buffer zones (see Table 5-003, Table 5-004, and Figures 5-001 to 5-011) collaborate in order to ensure that all necessary information is shared among all parties concerned. With the participation of all of the relevant departments of the authorities, every concerned governmental organisation becomes aware of its responsibility to protect the nominated property, which in turn helps to prevent any negative impact on its Outstanding Universal Value, and which helps maintain and enhance the landscape, ensuring harmony between the components and their surrounding environment.

(2) Functions and roles

The 'World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council' (hereafter referred to as the 'Council') was established in 2014 by the relevant municipalities, the owners of the components, and the organisations that are mainly responsible for their protection. The purpose of the Council is to share information, hold discussions and build consensus, with a particular focus on the following matters: the present state of the nominated property and its surroundings; the preservation and utilisation of its components; the conservation of its surrounding environment; and the opinions of local residents. The

Council has a Working Group that is tasked with practical matters, such as collecting all necessary information to ensure the smooth running of the Council, ascertaining current conditions, managing progress, and promoting measures to ensure ongoing collaboration with local residents and other stakeholders. The Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the national agency that has jurisdiction over laws and regulations relating to the preservation and utilisation of cultural heritage in Japan, participates in the Council as an observer and offers advice on the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and conservation of its surrounding environment. Furthermore, in order to seek academic advice, the Council established the Nagasaki World Heritage Academic Committee as a specialist advisory committee composed of ICOMOS members, academics and other experts, on the basis of the Nagasaki Prefecture World Heritage Academic Conference established in 2007.

Figure 5-012 illustrates the preservation and management system described above, and Table 5-006 indicates the functions of its constituent organisations.

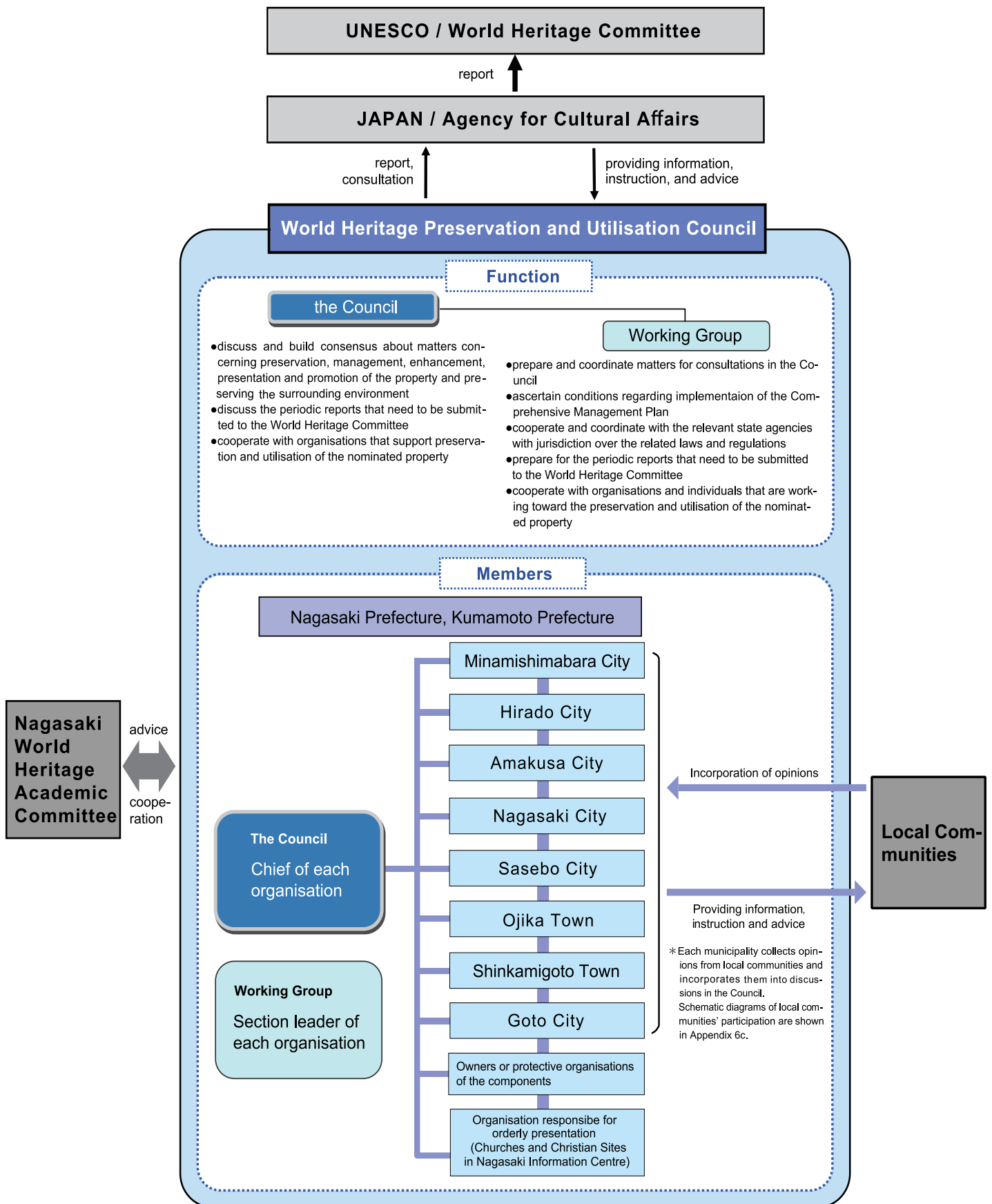


Figure 5-012 Operational network designed to ensure comprehensive preservation and management of the nominated property

Table 5-006 Function of each organisation within the comprehensive preservation and management system

	World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council	Working Group for the World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council	Nagasaki World Heritage Academic Committee
1) Objectives and functions	<p>a) Monitors the current state of the components of the nominated property as a whole, including their surrounding environment, and, while collaborating with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and other state agencies with jurisdiction over the relevant laws, discusses the following matters and aims to build consensus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Matters relating to the preservation and utilisation of the components (preservation, management, enhancement, presentation, and utilisation): ● Matters relating to the conservation of the surrounding environment of the components; and ● Matters related to further developing and operating this system. <p>b) Holds meetings regarding the periodic reports on the state of conservation of the nominated property that will need to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.</p> <p>c) Coordinates with related organisations that support the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property.</p>	<p>a) Conducts advance preparation and coordination to ensure the smooth functioning of the Council.</p> <p>b) Ascertains progress with the comprehensive preservation and management plan; in addition, reports on problems and presents policy proposals to the Council.</p> <p>c) Works with the state agency with jurisdiction over the related laws and coordinates important matters relating to the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and the conservation of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>d) Carries out preparations for periodic reports on the state of conservation that will need to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.</p> <p>e) Cooperates with organisations that are working toward the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property.</p>	<p>Provides to the Council advice from an academic and specialised perspective on the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and the conservation of its surrounding environment.</p>

	World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council	Working Group for the World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council	Nagasaki World Heritage Academic Committee
2) Members	<p>In addition to municipalities responsible for preservation and utilisation of the nominated property in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Council is composed of owners of the components, the heads of the organisations engaged in their protection, and the head of the organisation (named Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki Information Centre) that cooperates with the owners and is responsible for the framework for orderly presentation.</p> <p>Two prefectures, six cities, and two towns, specifically Nagasaki Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Sasebo City, Hirado City, Goto City, Minamishimabara City, Amakusa City, Ojika Town, and Shinkamigoto Town, participate in this system.</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture play a central role in holding meetings and managing the Council.</p> <p>Also, the Agency for Cultural Affairs offers advice to the Council as an observer.</p>	<p>The members of the working group are the constituent members of the Council (the municipalities, the owners of the components, the heads of the responsible sections in the organisations engaged in their protection, the heads of the organisations involved in their protection, and the head of the organisation (named Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki Information Centre) that cooperates with the owners and is responsible for the framework for orderly presentation.</p> <p>If necessary, the representatives of local residents and concerned religious communities who are directly involved in the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and the conservation of its surrounding environment, as well as the related organisations that are active on the site, will also participate in this working group.</p> <p>Nagasaki Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture play a central role in convening and managing this working group.</p>	<p>With the aim of preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and the conservation of its surrounding environment, this Committee is composed of academics with specialised knowledge in the fields of Christian history, Japanese history, and architecture, as well as academic fields related to the preservation of cultural properties and cultural landscapes.</p>
3) Meeting times	The Council meets on a regular basis and holds additional meetings if necessary.	In principle, the working group meets before the Council meets and holds additional meetings if necessary.	When necessary, the Council convenes a meeting of this Committee to seek its advice.

(3) The role of each constituent organisation

The role of each constituent organisation within the Council and its working group, as well as the observer, is described below.

a) Nagasaki Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture

Nagasaki Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture appropriately administer ordinances and other regulations where they have jurisdiction, and they coordinate closely with related organisations including the national and municipal gov-

ernments, owners of the components, and the organisations that are mainly responsible for protection of the nominated property. They monitor and analyse the current state of conservation and address any matters related to the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property which may affect the property and its surrounding environment. Both prefectures have established the necessary systems for implementing such tasks and have been providing technical and financial support to the relevant municipalities and other organisations. These prefectures have been playing the main role in the implementation of all-embracing preservation, management and research regarding the nominated property, and in creating a network linking the components, solving problems, disseminating information on the nominated property as a whole, and taking the necessary measures for the enhancement and utilisation of the nominated property.

b) Municipalities

All of the relevant municipalities have established systems for the preservation and utilisation of the components, and they administer all ordinances and other regulations where they have jurisdiction appropriately. Furthermore, they cooperate with Nagasaki Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture, the owners of the components, inhabitants within the nominated property and its buffer zones, other local residents, concerned religious communities and other related organisations in order to provide support for the day-to-day preservation and management carried out by the owners and rel-

evant organisations. They also help raise the awareness of the local residents regarding the value of the cultural properties. Moreover, the municipalities take various measures for preservation, conservation, management, presentation and utilisation of the nominated property. As some of the municipalities themselves own the components or are designated as their custodial bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, they are responsible for preserving and utilising them appropriately. Opinions from local residents are communicated through residents' associations or other organisations to the Enhancement and Utilisation Committees and other expert councils established by the relevant municipalities for the components. The opinions received are collated and the relevant municipalities then report the findings to the Council. Based on discussion in the Council, the relevant municipalities then provide information, guidance and advice to the local residents.

c) Owners of the components and organisations that are engaged in their protection

Stakeholders such as the owners of the components, organisations responsible for the protection of the components, and inhabitants within the nominated property and its buffer zones realise that the cultural properties constitute valuable and irreplaceable heritage not only for themselves but for all humankind. Receiving guidance and support from the national government, prefectures, and municipalities, they carry out day-to-day management and maintenance, such as inspection and clean-up activities, in

order to carefully and appropriately preserve and pass down the components to future generations. Based on close collaboration between residents' associations and the relevant municipalities, they actively work towards better presentation of the value of the components to visitors, and towards utilising the components for related cultural activities, by taking opportunities to open the components to the public to as great an extent as possible and by building a framework for visitation in a balanced manner.

d) The Agency for Cultural Affairs

The Agency for Cultural Affairs of the national government plays a major role in the protection of cultural properties in Japan. It provides Nagasaki Prefecture and Kumamoto Prefecture, which play central roles in the Council, with guidance, advice and information on important matters concerning the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and conservation of its surrounding environment. It also offers advice on preparation for the periodic reporting on the state of conservation of the nominated property that will be requested by the World Heritage Committee. Also, in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Prop-

erties, it provides the owners of the components or their custodial bodies appointed under the said law not only with general advice on preservation and management of cultural properties but also technical and financial support for repairs. It also provides guidance to prevent any acts that may negatively affect the value of the cultural properties when alterations to the existing state are unavoidable. Moreover, it cooperates with other ministries and agencies of the national government and collects information on the protection of World Cultural Heritage properties in and outside Japan, which is then made available to the Council in order to contribute to the protection of the nominated property.

(4) Collaboration with local residents and other stakeholders, and promotion of their participation

In order to appropriately protect and pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property to future generations, it is necessary not only to ensure its physical protection but also to implement comprehensive conservation measures that cover its buffer zones as well. In order to surely and smoothly achieve these goals, measures need to be actively promoted to realise an integrated collaboration between the public and private sectors, in addition to voluntary activities carried out by local residents.

Therefore, the relevant municipalities are holding a variety of events for local residents, including lecture meetings and training sessions, aiming to improve the local residents' understanding of the value of the nominated property



Photo 5-001 'World Heritage Preservation and Utilisation Council'

and further enhance their awareness of the importance of its conservation, together with its surrounding environment.

Moreover, the relevant municipalities build and strengthen close relations with local residents and their associations, and promote their participation in activities for the preservation and utilisation of the nominated property and conservation of the buffer zones, by inviting representatives of local residents, concerned religious communities and other related organisations to the working group of the Council, as needed.

Currently, non-profit organisations, volunteer groups, and other organisations are carrying out a variety of activities in the components and their surroundings, independently or in collaboration with both public- and private-sector actors. The World heritage nomination bid offers a unique opportunity for community planning. Major contributions are expected from activities initiated by both local residents and other stakeholders. This involves not only preservation and management of the components, but also improved visitor reception and site presentation, and the end result should contribute to the revitalisation and development of the regional society as a whole. The relevant municipalities are, therefore, continuing to support their activities described below:

- building a framework for presentation of the components which maintains a balance between tourism and local residents' daily life and religious practice;
 - creating a framework of financial support for the expenses associated with preserving and repairing the components, managing and maintaining visitor facilities, and carrying out new activities;
 - implementing tourism projects to increase revenue generated from the growing numbers of visitors; and
 - creating a synchronised framework to both receive visitors and return revenue to the local communities.
- For details of major projects involving local residents, voluntary activities by local residents, and projects implemented in collaboration with the public sector, please refer to Table 7-002 and Table 7-003 in Chapter 7 'Establishing and Managing Systems' of the comprehensive preservation and management plan (Appendix 6a).
- creating opportunities for local residents to receive information on the components and related cultural properties so that they can make visitors more aware of the importance of the precious treasures found in their community;



Photo 5-002 Fire drill at Kashiragashima Church involving participation by local residents



Photo 5-003 Mowing and cleaning at Egami Church involving participation by local residents

5.f Sources and levels of finance

Management of the components of the nominated property is carried out by their owners or custodial bodies appointed under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The national government provides subsidies to managers of nationally designated cultural properties to cover necessary measures such as repairs and restoration.

At the Remains of Hara Castle, which has been designated as a Historic Site, the national government provides 50 percent of the expenses required for restoration, environmental enhancement, installation of facilities necessary for preservation and disaster prevention facilities, disaster rehabilitation work, land purchases needed to promote the full public ownership of the castle remains, and the like. Similarly, with regard to the villages selected as Important Cultural Landscapes, the national government provides 50 percent of the required costs, as necessary, for the restoration and repair of constituent elements of the village landscapes, visual harmonisation, installation of disaster prevention and visitor facilities, and the like. For Oura Cathedral, designated as a National Treasure, and the churches and related facilities in villages that have been designated as Important Cultural Properties, the national government also provides 50 to 85 percent of the required cost, as necessary, for repairs, restoration, and management operations such as the installation of equipment needed for building maintenance, excluding minor repairs and other activities conducted under special circumstances.

In addition to financial support from the national government, subsidies are granted for up to 20 percent of total project costs by Nagasaki Prefecture, while Kumano Prefecture provides up to 5 percent of project costs totalling over 10 million yen. Moreover, in cases where the owners of the components are individuals or religious organisations, the municipalities in which such components are located provide subsidies on the basis of their own ordinances for the protection of cultural properties, thereby greatly reducing the financial burdens on the owners.

Furthermore, Nagasaki Prefecture provides grants for research related to the components, insect extermination, visual harmonisation and landscaping projects, as well as capacity building. Nagasaki Prefecture also established the 'Fund for Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region' in 2015 to seek donations from the private sector to assist in the preservation of the components. By utilising this fund, the financial burdens imposed on the component owners and stakeholders as a result of their preservation and management activities can be reduced even further.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

1. Measures to enhance expertise and relevant techniques

Owners or custodial bodies appointed under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties perform the preservation and management of the components of the nominated property. To provide support, the Boards of Education in Nagasaki Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, and the relevant municipalities employ specialists in archaeology, history, cultural property studies, preservation measures, and museology. In addition, the Boards of Education also engage with other qualified professionals in fields relevant to the preservation and management of the components, such as architects and professional engineers. This allows the owners and custodial bodies to receive appropriate technical support for preservation and management.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Independent Administrative Institution, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, which operates under the auspices of the Agency, organise regular training courses to develop the skills and capabilities of specialist staff. These courses are intended for specialists in local governments, and they deliver training in the expertise and techniques required for the protection of cultural properties in general, including the components of the nominated property. The Boards of Education in Nagasaki and Kumamoto Prefectures also offer basic training courses for specialists and other officers in related departments to promote improved understanding of cultural

properties, and specialised training courses to improve their technical capabilities. The specialists of the Boards of Education of both prefectures and the relevant municipalities are working hard to acquire and improve their skills necessary for preservation and management of the components through active participation in such courses.

When managers of nationally designated cultural properties intend to implement repairs, restoration work, and the like, they need to receive permission from or make notification to the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs of the national government before starting work. The Agency for Cultural Affairs then provides them with the proper technical guidance and advice, thereby keeping the management quality of the cultural properties at a high level.

Landscaping and visual harmonisation within the nominated property and its buffer zones have been conducted in line with expertise and advice provided by the Visual Harmonisation and Landscape Enhancement Planning Committee, the Important Cultural Landscape Enhancement and Utilisation Committees, and other expert councils of the relevant municipalities in which the components are located. Therefore, the necessary expertise and techniques to conserve the nominated property in good condition are securely maintained.

2. Measures for capacity building in local communities

In order to ensure that visitors can fully appreciate the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property as a whole, even when they only see a single component, it is necessary for the local residents and other stakeholders, who play major roles in providing comprehensive information to visitors, to fully understand the value. Therefore, the relevant prefectures and municipalities are making efforts to provide sufficient information and raise awareness in the local communities through public-relations magazines, information sessions, on-demand seminars, and the like.

The owners of the components, local residents, firefighting organisations and other stakeholders have jointly established liaison systems to protect the components from disasters and cope with emergencies. They are making efforts to ensure that all of these systems are fully functional, by carrying out response drills on a regular basis. Furthermore, efforts are also being made to enhance the capabilities of local guides, ‘church keepers’ (who watch over places of worship), and staff members at guidance facilities by means of training courses and the like.

As the components are widely distributed throughout the Nagasaki region, visitors often use local accommodation to make a tour to the components. In some areas where public transportation is not convenient, transportation services, such as taxis, are provided by private companies. To improve visitor satisfaction, capacity building is promoted for private companies and other stakeholders through training

courses in hospitality practice and workshops for local residents operating homestay programmes.

For details on capacity building measures, see Section 4, ‘Responsible visitation and appropriate presentation (i.e., harmony between tourism and local communities’ daily life and religious faith)’ and Section 5, ‘Sustainable maintenance and development of local communities (i.e., balance between preservation and utilisation of the nominated property)’ in Chapter 4 of the attached Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Appendix 6a).



Photo 5-004 Basic training course



Photo 5-005 Specialised training course

Table 5-007 Major training courses organised by governmental and non-governmental institutions

Name of course	Participants	Purpose	Organiser
Specialised training course for qualified museum curators	Qualified curators and senior curators in public or private museums	To provide the curators with advanced knowledge and training in necessary professional techniques so that they can play leading roles in local municipalities	Social Education Division, Lifelong Learning Policy Bureau, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology
Practical training course on the protection of cultural landscapes	Officers in charge of the protection of the cultural properties or other relevant departments in municipal governments	To foster an improved understanding of protection systems for cultural landscapes through explanatory lectures and the introduction of various protective measures.	Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, the Agency for Cultural Affairs
Training course on the protective administration of groups of traditional buildings	Officers of municipal governments, experts, and engineers working to preserve traditional buildings	To provide basic instruction on matters necessary for fulfilling duties regarding Preservation Districts of Traditional Buildings	Executive Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, the Agency for Cultural Affairs
Training course for chief engineers in charge of the repair of buildings designated as cultural properties	Those who have practical experience in management or planning of repair work for buildings designated as cultural properties	To impart knowledge and techniques required for chief engineers in charge of preservation and repair work for buildings designated as cultural properties	Executive Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, the Agency for Cultural Affairs
Liaison conference for officers in charge of the preservation and repair of buildings designated as cultural properties	Officers in charge of buildings designated as cultural properties and chief engineers in charge of their repair in prefectural governments	To discuss technical issues concerning preservation measures and repair techniques for buildings designated as Important Cultural Properties, in order to ensure the effective implementation of such measures	Executive Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department, the Agency for Cultural Affairs
Training course for curators in charge of preservation in museums and galleries	Those in charge of preservation at national, public or private museums/galleries, or officers in Boards of Education in charge of preservation of materials regarding Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, etc.	To offer lectures and workshops on basic knowledge and techniques regarding the preservation of cultural properties	The Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties
Training course for officers in charge of cultural properties	Officers in municipal governments in charge of buried cultural properties	To provide workshops on the advanced knowledge and techniques needed to carry out surveys and research on buried cultural properties	The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

5.h Visitor facilities and infrastructure

The components of the nominated property are distributed widely across two prefectures, six cities, and two towns, some of which are located on remote islands (see Figure 5-013). Figure 5-014 shows major transportation hubs and regular services, including the sea routes that constitute the main method of transportation connecting the areas of the components. Visitor

facilities, such as guidance facilities, toilet facilities and parking areas, are being set up on a step-by-step basis. The current conditions for the presentation and utilisation of each component, in terms of transport, visitor facilities, guidance, and reception systems for visitors are described below for each of the municipalities in which the components are located.

Table 5-008 Municipalities in which the components are located

No.	Name of the components	regions/ districts
001	Remains of Hara Castle	Minamishimabara City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
002	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)	Hirado City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
003	Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)	Hirado City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
004	Sakitsu Village in Amakusa	Amakusa City (Kumamoto Prefecture)
005	Shitsu Village in Sotome	Nagasaki City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
006	Ono Village in Sotome	Nagasaki City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
007	Villages on Kuroshima Island	Sasebo City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
008	Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island	Ojika Town (Nagasaki Prefecture)
009	Villages on Kashiragashima Island	Shinkamigoto Town (Nagasaki Prefecture)
010	Villages on Hisaka Island	Goto City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
011	Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)	Goto City (Nagasaki Prefecture)
012	Oura Cathedral	Nagasaki City (Nagasaki Prefecture)

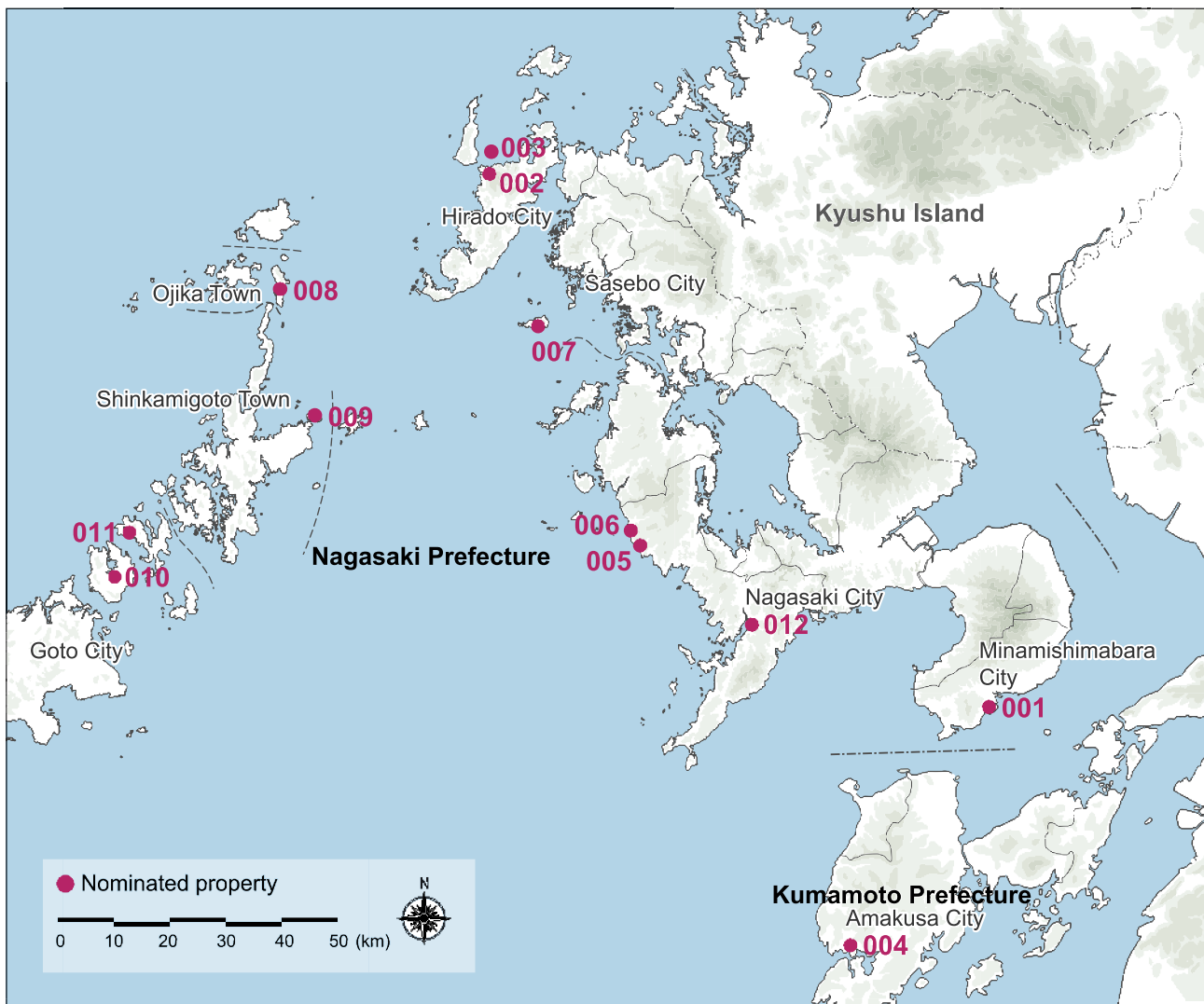


Figure 5-013 Map indicating the administrative boundaries

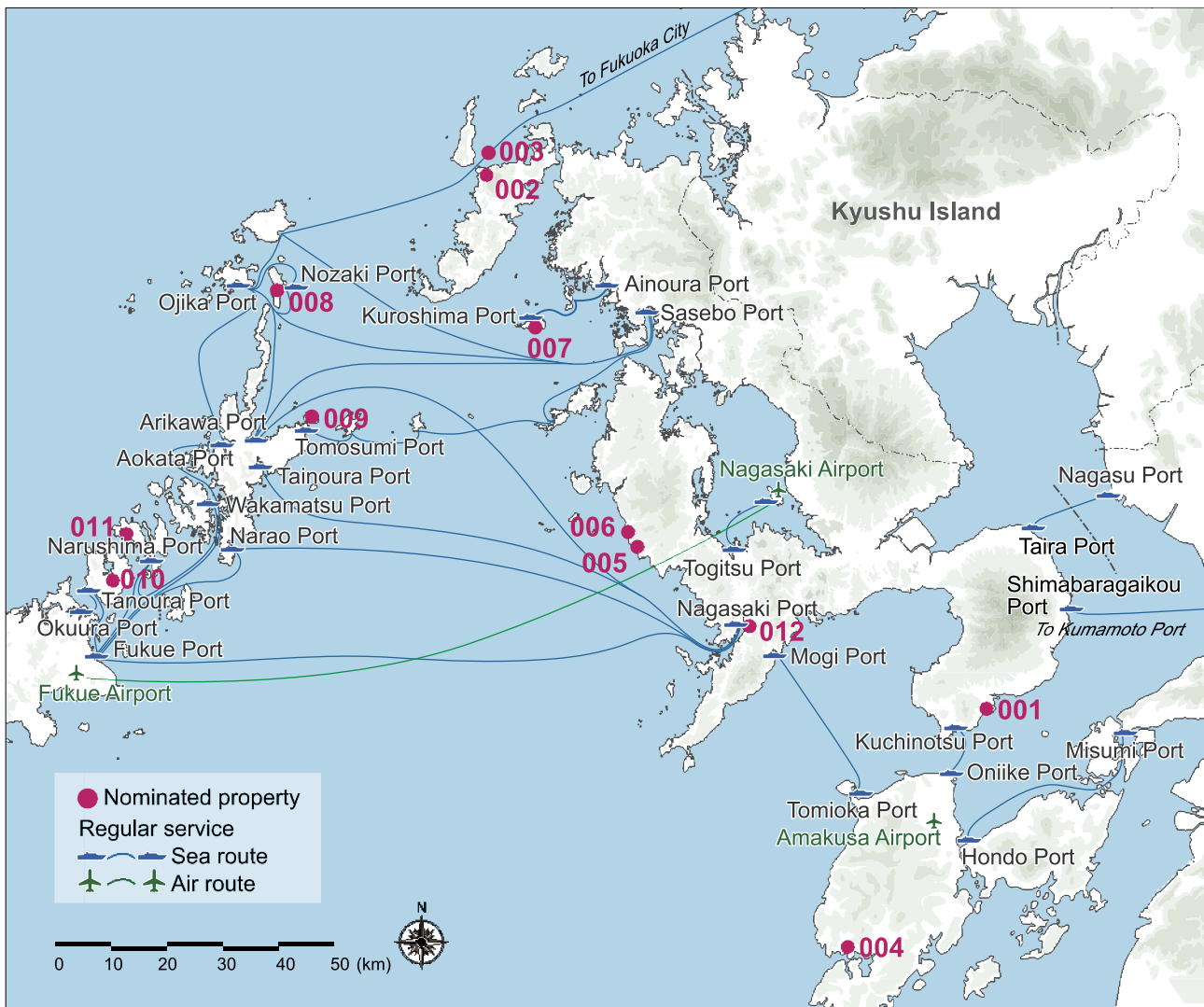


Figure 5-014 Regular transportation services connecting the areas of the components (by air and sea)

1. Visitor facilities provided in the vicinity of each component (described for each municipality)

(1) Minamishimabara City

General information on the municipality

Minamishimabara City (with a population of 46,564 according to the 2015 National Census, the same data source used for the other municipalities described below) has approximately 1.73 million visitors per year (Tourism Statistics 2014, the same data source used for the other municipalities described below). One of the components, 'Remains of Hara Castle', is located in this city.

Major means of access

Public buses and trains run from major transportation hubs such as Nagasaki Airport and Nagasaki railway station to Minamishimabara City. There are also ferry services between Oniike Port in Amakusa City of Kumamoto Prefecture and the Shimabara Peninsula, in which the city is located. Public buses run on various routes within the peninsula, but they mainly serve the local residents, with almost one bus per hour for each route. Therefore, visitors often use tourist buses, rental cars or their own cars.

001 Remains of Hara Castle

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors' convenience

In order to convey to visitors a better appreciation of the value of the castle remains, enhancement measures are being carried out in accordance with the enhancement plan that was prepared on the basis of the archaeological excavations and other research findings. The Hara Castle Culture Centre (Exhibition Room for Artefacts Unearthed in Hinoe Castle and Hara Castle), located between Hara Castle and historically associated Hinoe Castle, has been expanded, upgraded, and reopened by the city as the Arima Christian Heritage Museum in 2014. It serves as a guidance facility providing infor-

mation on Christian history in the Nagasaki region, especially the history and culture that developed in the two castles, in an easy-to-understand manner.

Visitors can download a free app known as the Arima History Guide on their own smartphones and tablet devices to receive an explanation of the layout of the castle remains, the Christian history in the Nagasaki region, related locations, unearthed artefacts, etc., with pictures, videos, and three-dimensional computer graphics. This app also has an excursion guide and navigation functions, and content is available in

English, French, Korean and Chinese. Visitors can borrow tablet devices which contain this app at the Arima Christian Heritage Museum.

The city has established an excursion route that includes Hara Castle, Hinoe Castle and the Arima Christian Heritage Museum to help visitors appreciate the historic value of the nominated property. An excursion bus service is undergoing trial use ferrying visitors not only to the castle remains and the museum but also to a hot-spring facility and adjoining restaurants. The museum and the hot-spring facility also have rental bicycles with a motor-driven assist function for the convenience of small groups of visitors.

The city is making efforts to utilise existing

toilet facilities and parking spaces, and to improve run-down facilities, on a step-by-step basis, and has set up multipurpose toilet facilities and the like. Minamishimabara City has established public parking spaces and toilet facilities outside the Remains of Hara Castle to control the entry of vehicles to this historic site in order to ensure the ongoing preservation of the castle remains and the safety of visitors.

Taking into account the increase in visitor numbers, including tourists from overseas, major facilities such as the castle remains and the Arima Christian Heritage Museum now provide a free Wi-Fi service to help visitors gather sight-seeing information and to provide help in the event of a disaster.



Photo 5-006 Exhibition at the Arima Christian Heritage Museum



Photo 5-007 Hara Castle Walking tour



Photo 5-008 Free app, Arima History Guide

Current visitor reception conditions

Although there were five guide organisations operating independently within Minamishimabara City, the World Heritage nomination bid provided the incentive to establish a new organisation (the Minamishimabara Arima-no-Sato Guide Association) in 2014 to unify all of these organisations. The guides provide information on the two castle remains, related cultural properties, and other tourist attractions within the city—according to visitors' needs. As a comprehensive guide organisation of the city, it provides sightseeing tours and on-demand lectures for members of the public. It also organises study tours for pioneering municipalities that are focusing on tourism issues, as well as seminars at which lecturers help guides to improve their skills.

The city is also promoting experiential tourism, focusing on key industries such as agriculture and fishery. This is being coordinated through the Minamishimabara Himawari Tourism Association, which promotes 'green tourism'. The city has developed many homestay and experiential programmes so that visitors can enjoy the area's natural beauty and culture, as well as its warm-hearted hospitality, by interacting directly with the locals. Around 170 households are now licensed to operate homestays, receiving almost 13,000 tourists a year. There are also tours for elementary school children within the city, allowing them to experience homestays in their own hometown. In recent years, the area has also received tourists from South Korea, Taiwan and mainland China, as well as from other countries and regions. A total of 1,403 overseas visitors

made use of homestay programmes in 2015. The city provides subsidies for the improvement of homestay facilities, remodelling of hotels, etc., and it regularly organises various lectures and seminars to further enhance hospitality standards.

In order to provide desirable souvenirs for visitors, local residents and various organisations are now creating new goods and improving existing goods utilising regional resources such as agricultural and marine products. The city supports such private sector initiatives to promote the branding of local products.



Photo 5-009 Members of the Arima-no-Sato Guide Association working as guides at the Remains of Hara Castle



Photo 5-010 Experiential potato-planting programme



Photo 5-011 Ceremony for returning homestay students



Photo 5-012 Visitors enjoying the Food Expo held at the Remains of Hara Castle



Photo 5-013 Voluntary clean-up at the Remains of Hara Castle

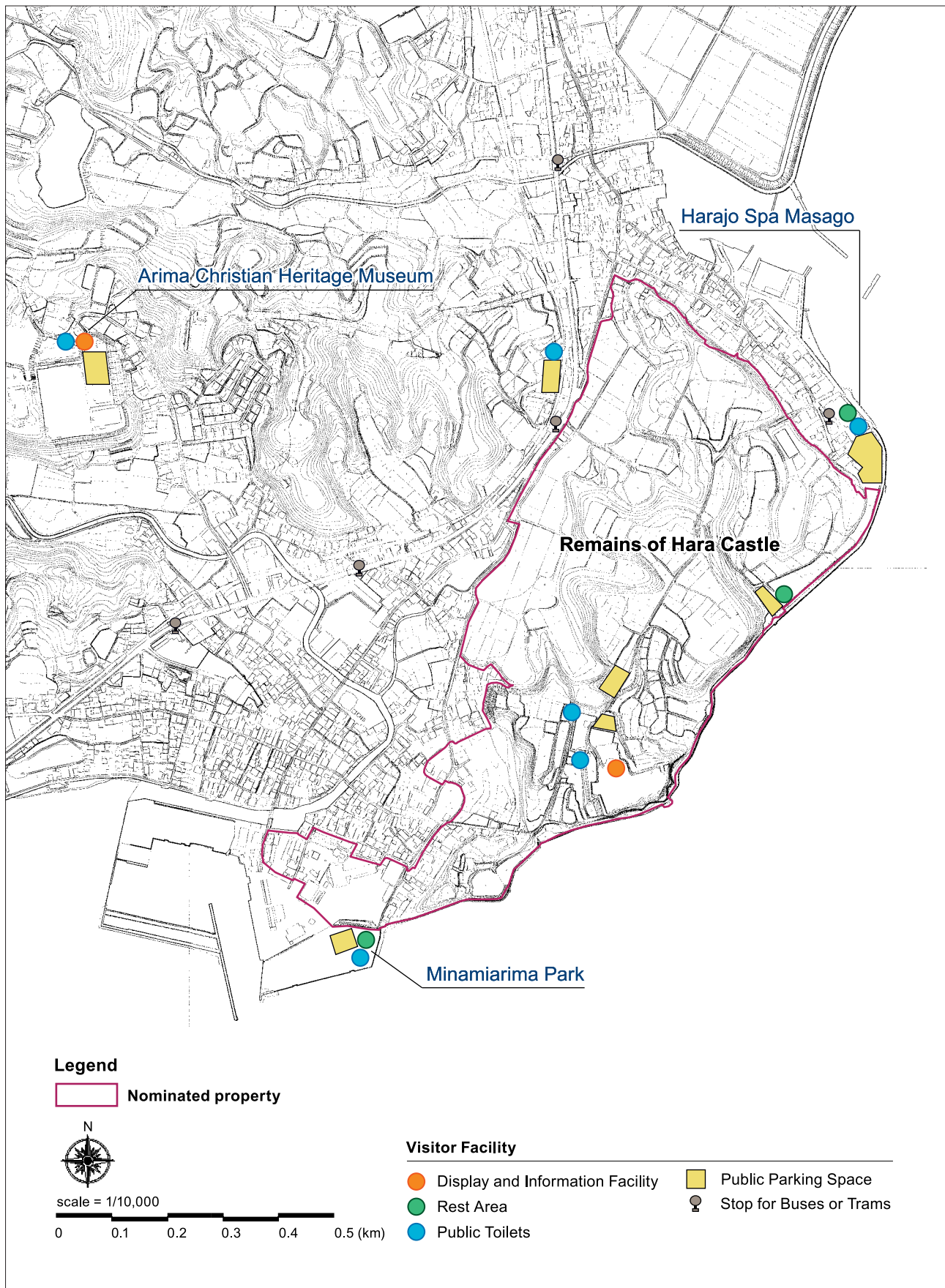


Figure 5 -015 Map of visitor facilities around the Remains of Hara Castle

(2) Hirado City

General information on the municipality

Hirado City (with a population of 31,949) welcomes approximately 2.02 million tourists a year. Two of the components, ‘Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Kasuga Village and Mt. Yasumandake)’ and ‘Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)’, are located within the city.

Major means of access

Public buses and trains run from major transportation hubs such as Nagasaki Airport and the Sasebo railway station to Hirado City. Buses run on various routes within the city, but they are mainly for the local residents and are not intended for efficient visits to the components. Therefore, visitors often use tourist buses, rental cars or their own cars.

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

003 Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado (Nakaenoshima Island)

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors' convenience

Located near the two components in Hirado, the Shimanoyakata Hirado City Ikitsuki Town Museum and the Hirado City Kirishitan Archive Centre both provide guidance to help visitors gain a better understanding of the period of the ban on Christianity. The city has plans to utilise these museums to further promote understanding of the historical value of the components. A community centre in Kasuga Village also houses an exhibition intended for visitors. In addition, unused houses in the village will be improved and utilised as rest spaces and guidance facilities.

The city will establish an excursion route for those visiting the Shimanoyakata Hirado City Ikitsuki Town Museum and the Hirado City Kirishitan Archive Centre to interpret the value

of the nominated property. Trial runs of an excursion bus service have started to realise this route. In 2014, Western-style toilets were installed in the community centre in Kasuga Village, allowing visitors to access them directly from outside of the community centre itself.

The frontal approach to the summit of Mt. Yasumandake is designated as part of the Kyushu Nature Trail and is enjoyed by both tourists and climbers. Hirado City includes this approach in one of the routes of its walking events. At present, visitors cannot land on Nakaenoshima Island due to geographical restrictions, and they can only view the island from the opposite shore. However, a trial cruise tour is being introduced to help visitors experience the atmosphere on the island.



Photo 5-014 Exhibition at the Shimanoyakata Museum



Photo 5-015 Exhibition at the Kirishitan Archive Centre



Photo 5-016 Explanation panels displayed in Kasuga Village Community Centre



Photo 5-017 Walking tour through the terraced rice paddies of Kasuga Village



Photo 5-018 Walking event for elementary school children held on Mt. Yasumandake



Photo 5-019 Cruising around Nakaenoshima Island

Current visitor reception conditions

An association known as the Yasuman-no-sato Kasuga-ko organised by residents in Kasuga Village receives visitors using hand-made maps, guide texts, etc., when an excursion bus arrives or a tourist event is held. Through being involved in the creation of such maps, local residents realise the value of the components of the nominated property and now take pride in their village, allowing them to offer explanations to visitors by themselves. The Kasuga-ko association sells specially branded rice produced in the terraced paddies of the village. It also has started initiatives to build food processing workshops and develop souvenirs utilising local products.

Hirado City, the Hirado Tourism Associ-

ation, and other organisations are making efforts to raise visitors' awareness of appropriate manners and behaviour to prevent any negative impact on the daily life of the local residents. They also set up guidance signs for the same purpose.

The city offers 'green tourism' programmes, including experiential tours and homestays, providing opportunities for visitors to enjoy its natural beauty, industry and general daily-life atmosphere. There are also many places to stay in the city.



Photo 5-020 Members of the Kasuga-ko association providing guidance for tourists in Kasuga Village



Photo 5-021 Map of walking tours created by local residents of Kasuga Village



Photo 5-022 Experiential programme held in terraced rice paddies



Photo 5-023 Rice produced in terraced paddies of Kasuga Village and sold under a unique brand name

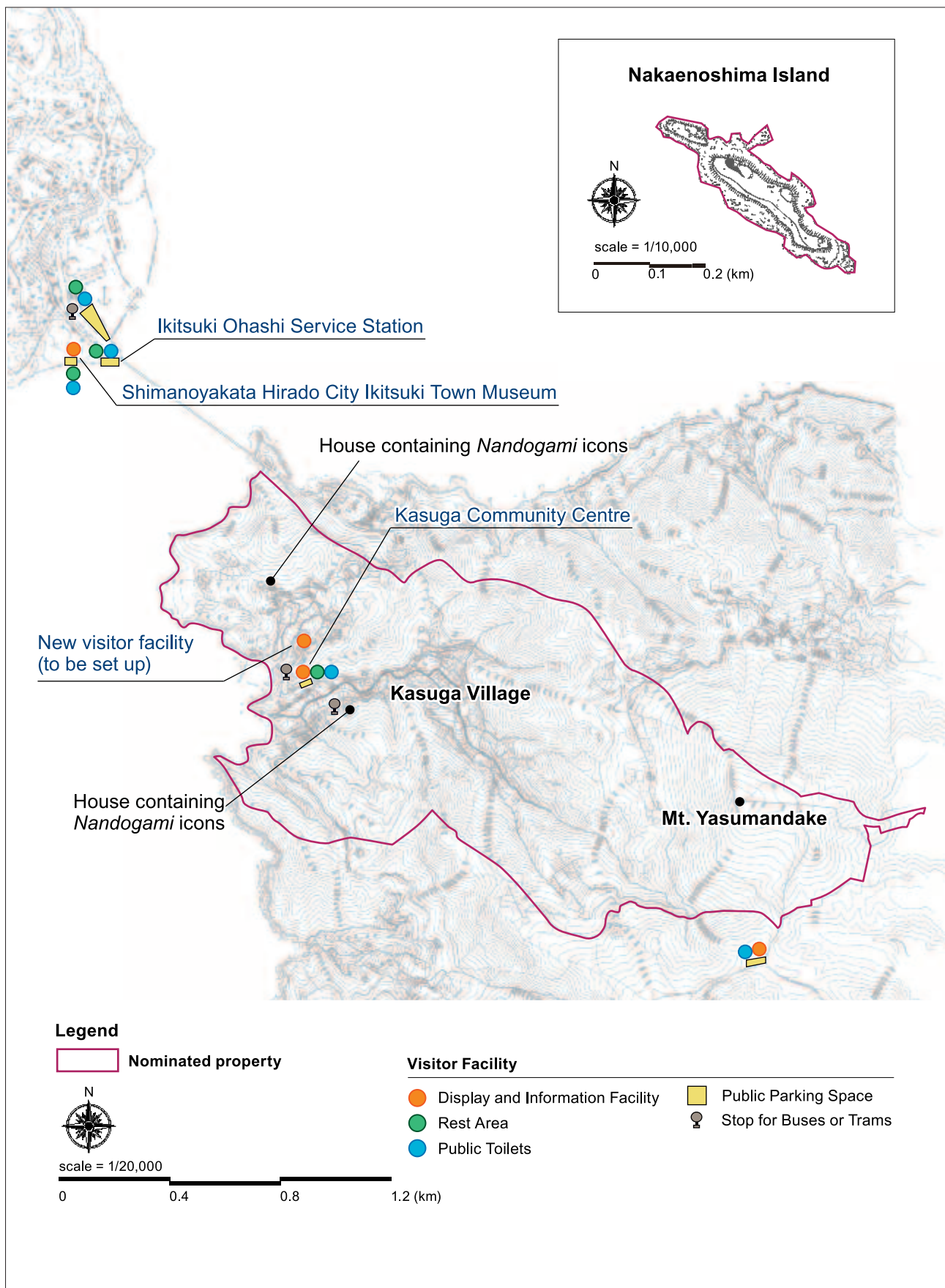


Figure 5-016 Map of visitor facilities around Kasuga Village and Sacred Places in Hirado

(3) Amakusa City

General information on the municipality

Amakusa City (with a population of 82,770) attracts approximately 2.91 million visitors a year according to 2015 figures. ‘Sakitsu Village in Amakusa’, one of the components of the nominated property, is located in the city.

Major means of access

There are various means of transportation to and from Amakusa City, by plane, ferry or car. Although buses run on various routes within the city, they are not intended for efficient visits to the component. Therefore, visitors often use tourist buses, rental cars or their own cars. There is a regular ferry service to Minamishimabara City, in which another component, ‘Remains of Hara Castle’ is located, and also a regular high-speed sea route to Nagasaki City, which is also home to three of the components of the nominated property: ‘Shitsu Village in Sotome’, ‘Ono Village in Sotome’ and ‘Oura Cathedral’.

004 Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors’ convenience

Amakusa City established the Amakusa City Sakitsu Village Guidance Centre at the entrance to the village in 2016 to promote sightseeing and social interaction. The centre provides information on tourism and roads, and also helps to raise visitors’ awareness of rules in the village. In addition, an old private house in front of Sakitsu Church has been remodelled and is now called the Amakusa City Sakitsu Archive Centre Minatoya, with exhibits that help to explain the history of the village and its unique activities during the ban on Christianity in an easy-to-understand manner.

Specified areas of the interior of the Sakitsu Church are open to the public, on the condition that Mass and other religious activities are

not to be disturbed. Excursion buses run every day, allowing efficient visits to the Sakitsu Church and related museums (Amakusa Collegio Museum and Amakusa Rozario Museum).

As Sakitsu Village is relatively far from the centre of Amakusa City and many visitors use their own cars or rental cars, the city is promoting the enhancement of road signs and the like. The city recommends that visitors enter the village on foot rather than by car in order to protect the living environment of the local residents. The city, therefore, has set up public parking spaces and toilet facilities in the vicinity of the Amakusa City Sakitsu Village Guidance Centre at the entrance to the village.



Photo 5-024 The Amakusa City Sakitsu Village Guidance Centre



Photo 5-025 The new archive centre, Minatoya



Photo 5-026 Exhibition at the archive centre, Minatoya

Current visitor reception conditions

Those who wish to visit the Sakitsu Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures the reception of visitors in appropriate numbers. Since 2013, ‘church keepers’ have been stationed to watch over the church. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

Local residents including high school students guide visitors on a voluntary basis. They not only explain the church and other features, but also raise awareness of proper church etiquette. Amakusa City and the Amakusa Treasure Island Tourism Association are making efforts to raise visitors’ awareness of location-specific etiquette in order to prevent any negative impact on the daily life of the local residents. At the same time, they are also setting up guidance signs so that visitors will be received in an appropriate manner.

Local residents in the village process and sell various local marine products, providing excellent souvenirs for visitors. The city promotes ‘green tourism’ programmes, including experiential tours and homestays, providing opportunities for visitors to enjoy its natural beauty, industry and general daily-life atmosphere. There are also many places to stay in the city.



Photo 5-027 A church keeper explaining the Sakitsu Village



Photo 5-028 A local volunteer guide explaining the history of the village



Photo 5-029 Experiential archaeological excavation programme at the archive centre, Minatoya

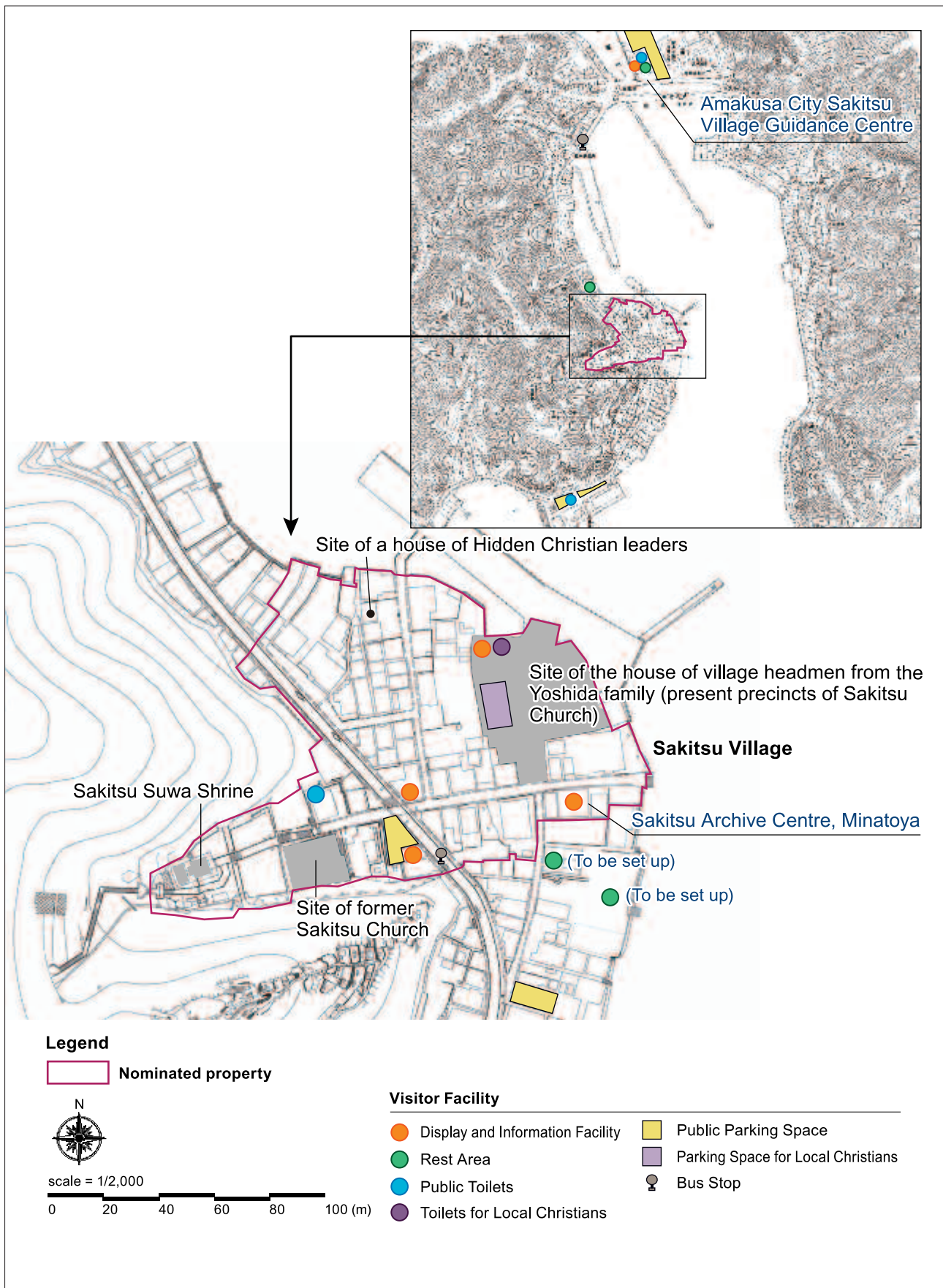


Figure 5-017 Map of visitor facilities around Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

(4) Nagasaki City

General information on the municipality

Nagasaki City (with a population of 429,644) welcomes around 6.31 million visitors a year and is widely known as a tourist destination. Three of the components of the nominated property are located in the city: ‘Shitsu Village in Sotome’, ‘Ono Village in Sotome’, and ‘Oura Cathedral’.

Major means of access

As the capital of Nagasaki Prefecture, the city has the best transportation network of any of the municipalities in which the components are located. Major access to the city is by train and air. From Nagasaki Airport, which constitutes a major transportation hub, highway express buses run into the centre of the city. Visitors can then use buses and tramways to travel to the components within the city.

005 Shitsu Village in Sotome

006 Ono Village in Sotome

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors’ convenience

These two components are located in Sotome in the suburbs of Nagasaki, where visitors can enjoy the distinctive landscapes featuring masonry work, a splendid sunset over the Sumonada Sea and abundant natural beauty. There are a number of historical and cultural facilities to visit, such as the Shusaku Endo Literature Museum, whose exhibits relate to a well-known writer of Christian literature, and the Sotome Historical Folklore Archive Centre.

The archive centre has an exhibition on the history and culture of Shitsu Village as well as the Christian faith in Sotome. It serves as a base interpretation facility, providing various brochures in many languages and a public wireless LAN service. It plans comprehensive exhi-

bitions to provide visitors from around the world with information on not only the components located in Sotome but also on the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property as a whole.

The Shitsu Church is located in Shitsu Village, and specified areas of its interior are open to the public, on the condition that Mass and other religious activities are not to be disturbed. The Ono Church, located in Ono Village, is normally locked, except when Mass is held once a year, but visitors can view its interior from the entrance.

The Former Shitsu Aid Centre, nationally designated as an Important Cultural Property, was constructed by Father de Rotz of the Paris

Foreign Missions Society to improve the lives of the villagers in Shitsu. The former vocational facility and macaroni production shop in this centre are now used as exhibition spaces where visitors can see tools and other items, experience the daily and working life of the past, and interact with the local guides. The former sardine-net production shop in the centre is now used as the Father de Rotz Memorial to exhibit historical materials related to his life. Nearby, the city provides explanations in many languages using smartphones with digital content ('Air Signage'), helping visitors understand the Christian history in Sotome and the value of Shitsu Village as one of the components.

As Sotome is relatively far from the centre of Nagasaki City and many visitors use their own cars or rental cars, the city is improving toilet fa-

cilities, parking areas and road signs. The city is making efforts to establish a walking route for visitors from the parking areas to the component area in order to avoid any negative impact on the daily life of the local residents.

Nagasaki City has a reputation for being the pioneer of a learn-while-walking sightseeing system (known as Nagasaki Saruku) in Japan. To facilitate this system, the city provides a variety of maps and guided tours based on different themes. One example available in Sotome, 'The Christian village with a splendid sunset that fascinated Endo Shusaku', guides participants through the Sotome Historical Folklore Archive Centre, the Shitsu Church and other features in Shitsu Village. In Ono Village, local residents' groups guide visitors on a voluntary basis.



Photo 5-030 Exhibition at the Sotome Historical Folklore Archive Centre



Photo 5-031 A nun playing the organ at the Former Shitsu Aid Centre



Photo 5-032 Exhibition at the Father de Rotz Memorial



Photo 5-033 New parking areas for visitors in Shitsu Village



Photo 5-034 New parking areas for visitors in Ono Village



Photo 5-035 Saruku guides explaining the history of Sotome



Photo 5-036 Elementary school children serving as volunteer guides



Photo 5-037 Brochures and DVDs describing the Important Cultural Landscape in Sotome

Current visitor reception conditions

Those who wish to visit the Shitsu Church and the Ono Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures the reception of visitors in appropriate numbers. Since 2014, ‘church keepers’ have been stationed to watch over the two churches. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

‘Green tourism’ programmes are promoted in Sotome, such as tours allowing participants to experience agriculture and homestays. Opportunities are provided for visitors to enjoy the area’s natural beauty and culture, and to interact directly with local residents. At the Former Shitsu Aid Centre, visitors can participate in experiential programmes in which they can cook with locally produced foods and can buy agricultural and marine products. Also, at the Yuhigaoka Sotome service station located within the buffer zone for Shitsu Village, visitors can buy local specialty foods, such as De-Rotz-sama Somen noodles, in addition to locally grown agricultural and marine products. At its restaurants, visitors can enjoy Sotome cuisine made with locally produced foods.



Photo 5-038 A church keeper showing visitors around the Ono Church



Photo 5-039 Experiential programme for hand-rolling green tea at the Former Shitsu Aid Centre

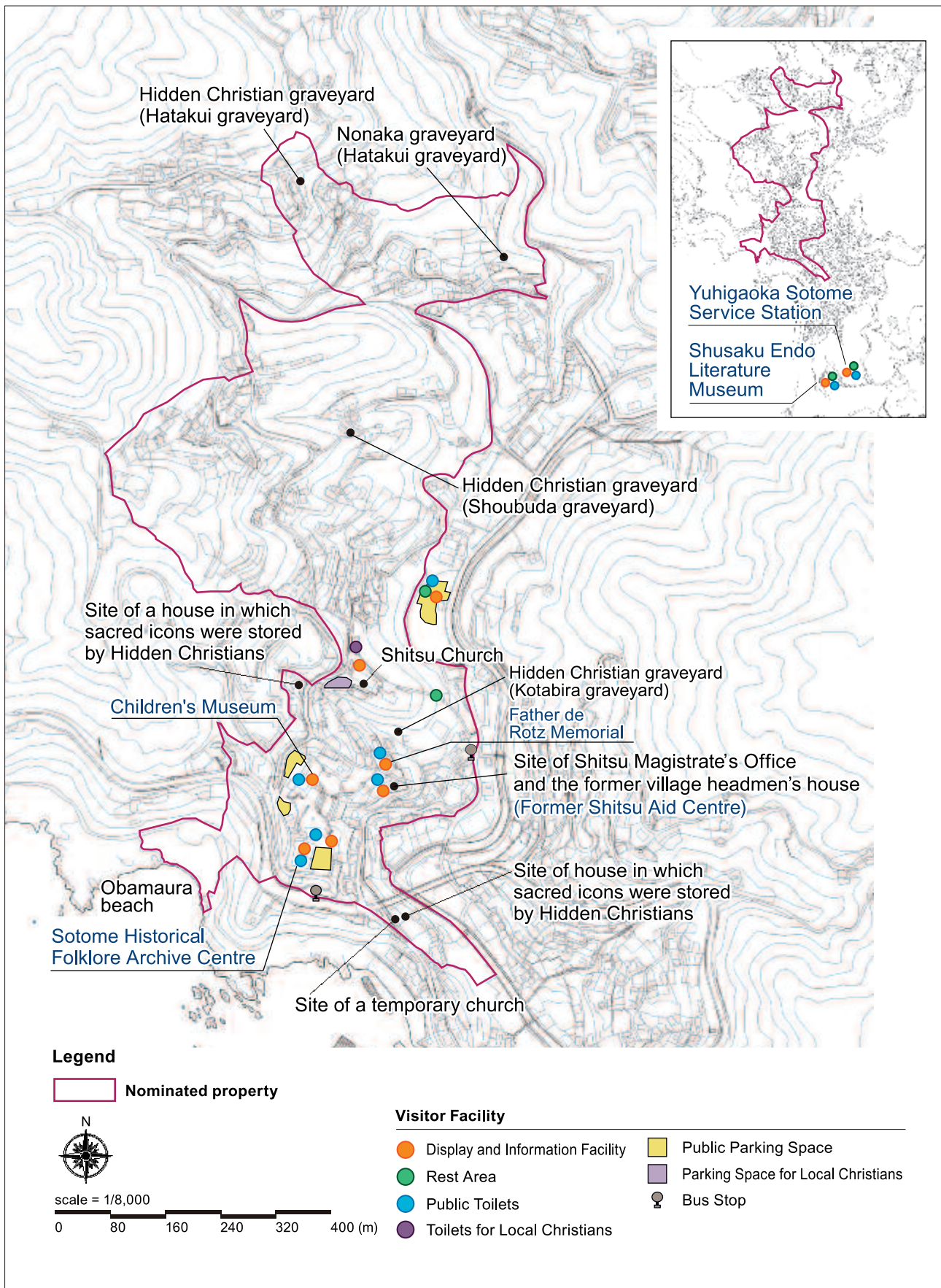


Figure 5-018 Map of visitor facilities around Shitsu Village in Sotome

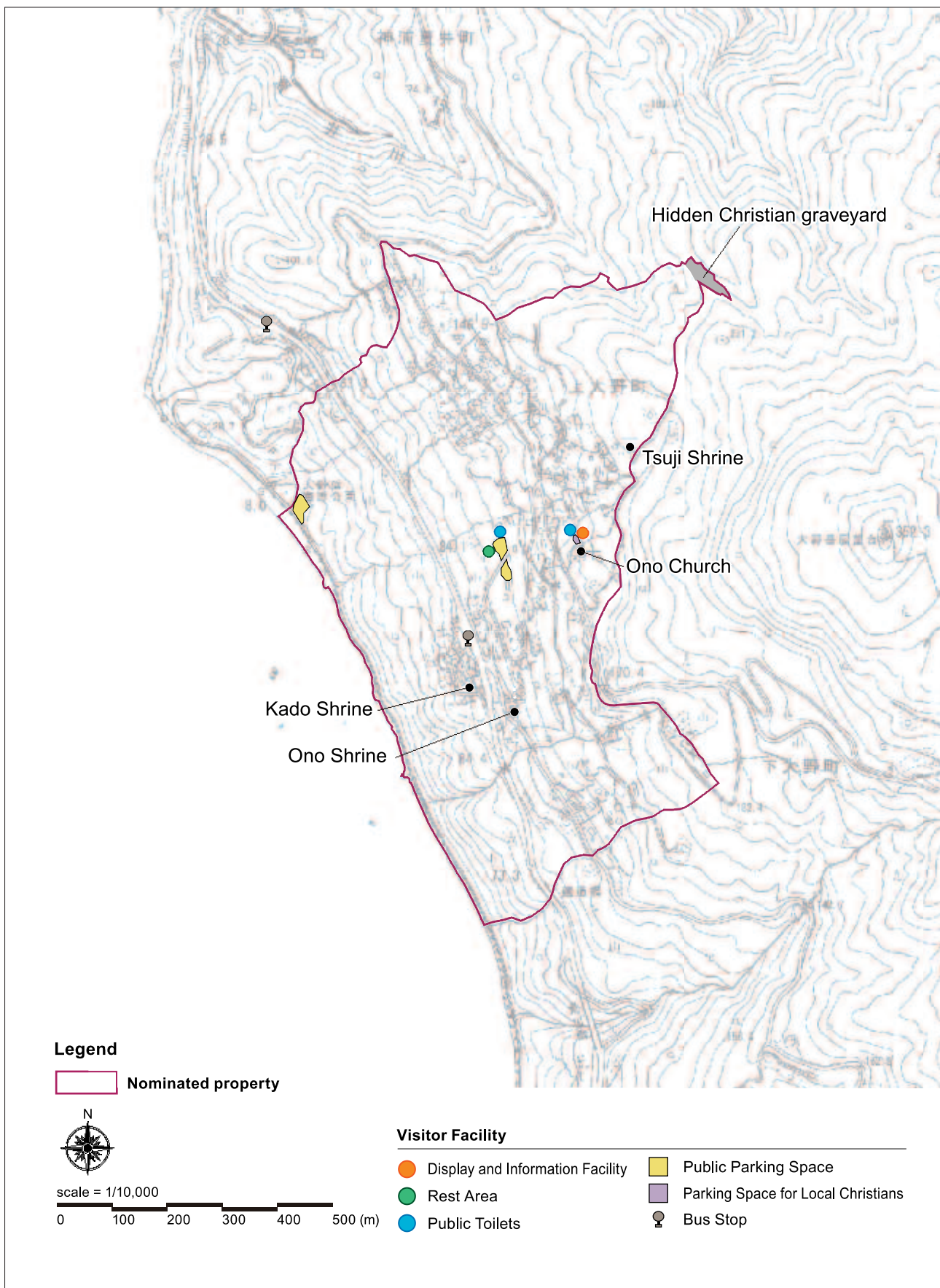


Figure 5-019 Map of visitor facilities around Ono Village in Sotome

012 Oura Cathedral

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors' convenience

Oura Cathedral is located in the Minamiyamate district, which is one of the most popular tourist and cultural areas in Nagasaki City.

The cathedral is open to the public with an admission fee, except when it is used for religious events. Visitors are not allowed to enter some parts of the cathedral. The neighbouring Former Latin Seminary exhibits historical materials to help visitors understand the Christian history of the Nagasaki region. Brochures are given to all the visitors at the ticket office and further information is available near the entrance of the cathedral via digital content ('Air Signage') that visitors can download onto their smartphones. Both media formats provide information in many languages, helping visitors understand the value of the cathedral as one of the components.

Public transportation such as buses and tramways run frequently in the city. There are visitor facilities already in place, including parking areas, public restrooms, guidance signs, and the like. The areas around the cathedral are very convenient for visitors, as there are useful facilities already in place including parking areas, toilet facilities, explanation boards and road signs, as well as hotels and souvenir shops.



Photo 5-040 Elementary school children serving as volunteer guides



Photo 5-041 A Saruku guide explaining Oura Cathedral



Photo 5-042 Brochures in Japanese, English, Chinese and Korean

Current visitor reception conditions

Staff members at a reception facility near the front gate of Oura Cathedral explain the proper etiquette and keep track of visitor numbers.

There is a Saruku guide course titled 'Premium Saruku for the Former Nagasaki Foreign Settlement', which allows participants to learn more about the history of the former foreign set-

tlement, including the cathedral and 'Glover House and Office' (which is one of the components of 'Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining' inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015).



Photo 5-043 An app that introduces Nagasaki Saruku guided tours in video form



Photo 5-044 Introduction of the 'Premium Saruku for the Former Nagasaki Foreign Settlement'



Photo 5-045 A Saruku guide member explaining a relief commemorating the Discovery of Hidden Christians

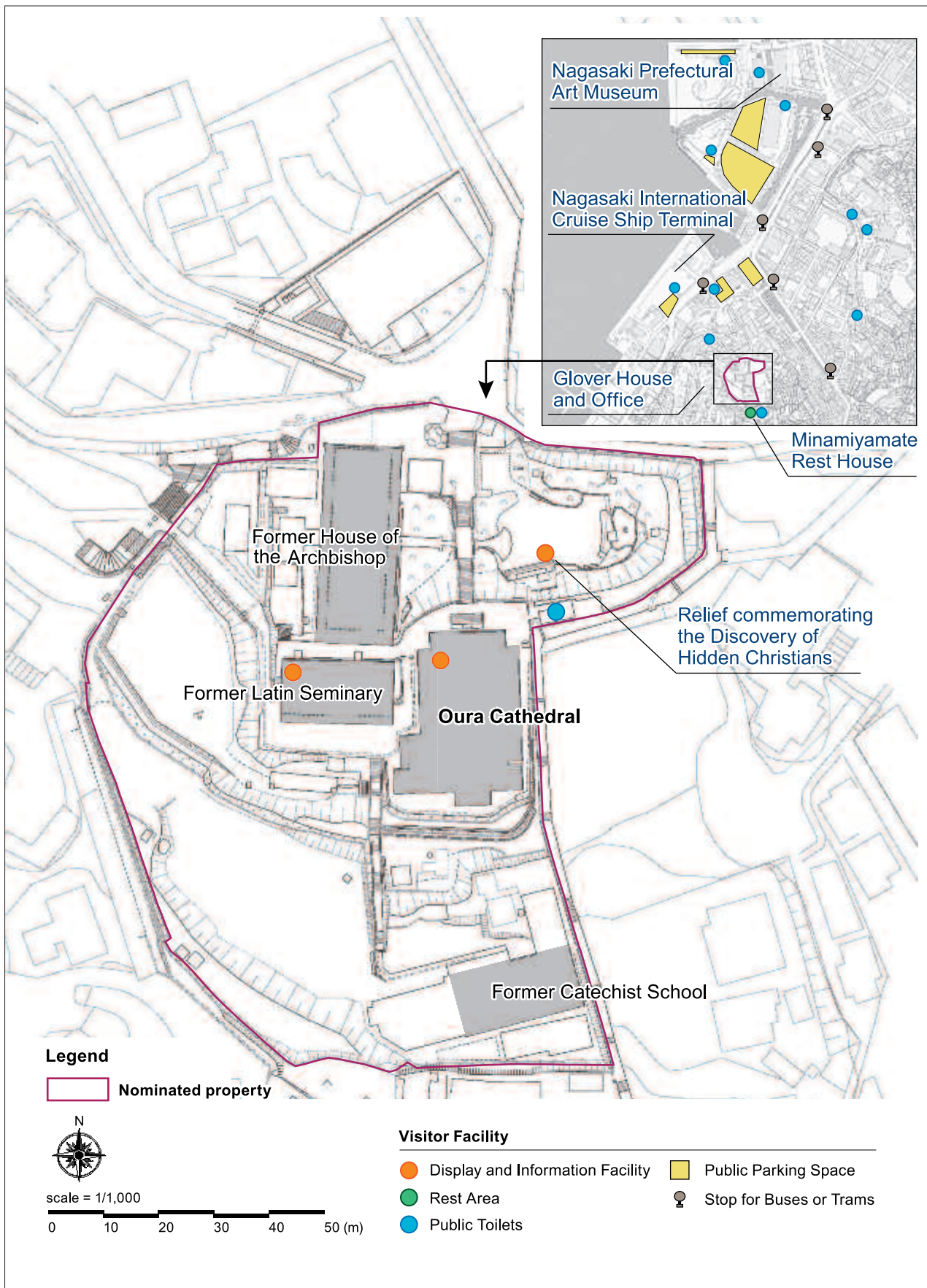


Figure 5-020 Map of visitor facilities around Oura Cathedral

(5) Sasebo City

General information on the municipality

Sasebo City (with a population of 255,648) attracts approximately 7.74 million visitors a year. One of the components of the nominated property, ‘Villages on Kuroshima Island’, is located in the city.

Major means of access

To Sasebo City, buses and trains run from Nagasaki Airport and the Nagasaki railway station, which constitute major transportation hubs in the Nagasaki region. There is a regular ferry service from the central part of the city (via Ainoura Port) to Kuroshima Island, and visitors can also use a water taxi.

007 Villages on Kuroshima Island

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors’ convenience

The Kuroshima Tourism Association, a non-profit organisation, established the Kuroshima Welcome House in 2016 next to the Kuroshima Ferry Terminal in order to promote sightseeing and social interactions on the island. This centre will serve as a guidance facility for interpreting, in an easy-to-understand manner, the Christian history in the Nagasaki region, and especially the history and culture that have developed on the island.

The Kuroshima Church stands within the component area and specified areas of the interior of the church are open to the public, on the condition that Mass and other religious activities are not to be disturbed. As many visitors come to the island to see this church, a small building beside the church was remodelled as the Kuroshima Church Archive Centre in 2014, to exhibit historical materials related to the church.

Since there is no public transportation on the island, the Kuroshima Welcome House has rental bicycles with motor-driven assist functions for the convenience of visitors in small groups. Microbuses and taxis can be transported by the regular ferry service to the island. Near the church, there are public toilet facilities and parking spaces available for visitors.

The ‘Kuroshima Meguru’ guided excursion allows participants to experience the local island foods and handicrafts.



Photo 5-046 The Kuroshima Welcome House

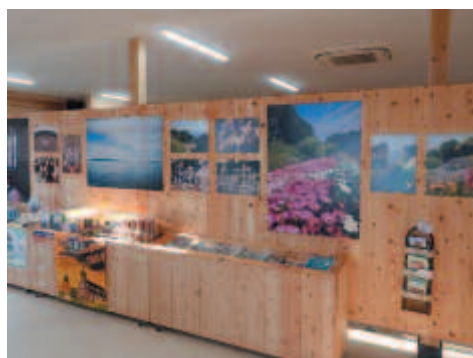


Photo 5-047 Sales of local products and an exhibition at the Kuroshima Welcome House



Photo 5-048 Rental bicycles with motor-driven assist functions



Photo 5-049 Introduction of the 'Kuroshima Meguru' excursion

Current visitor reception conditions

The Kuroshima Tourism Association was established in 2014 to play a leading role in receiving visitors to the island. This association is collaborating with existing guide groups to publicise the attractiveness of the island.

Those who wish to visit the Kuroshima Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures that visitors are received in appropriate numbers. Since 2015, ‘church keepers’ have been stationed to watch over the church. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

Local guides and pilgrim guides accompany visitors, and they also can explain the proper church etiquette. Sasebo City, the Sasebo Tourism Convention Association and other relevant organisations are all trying to raise visitors’ awareness of location-specific etiquette to prevent any negative impact on the daily lives of the local residents. They are also setting up guidance signs so that visitors can be received in an appropriate manner.

Visitors can participate in various programmes to experience the nature, industry and general daily-life atmosphere of the island. There are some accommodations on the island.



Photo 5-050 A local guide explaining the history of the village



Photo 5-051 Experiential programme for making Manju cakes



Photo 5-052 The Fukure Manju cake, a local speciality

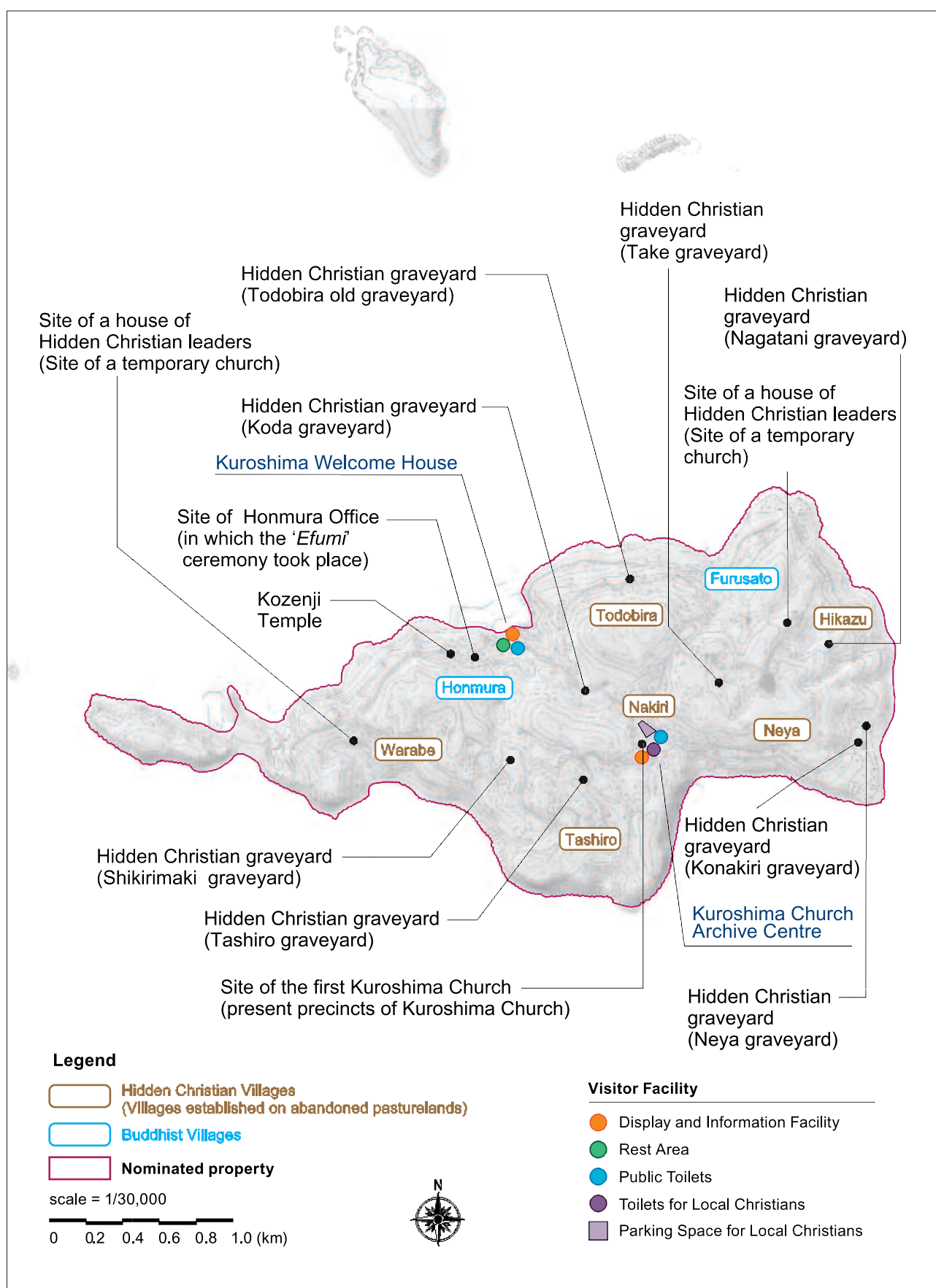


Figure 5-021 Map of visitor facilities around the Villages on Kuroshima Island

(6) Ojika Town

General information on the municipality

Ojika Town (with a population of 2,560) welcomes almost 43,000 visitors each year. One of the components of the nominated property, ‘Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island’, is located in the town.

Major means of access

Regular ferry services and high-speed ships connect Sasebo Port, which constitutes a major transportation hub in the Nagasaki region, with Ojika Island, the main island of the town. From Ojika Island to Nozaki Island, there is regular boat service, and visitors can also use a water taxi.

008 Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors’ convenience

The Ojika Town Historical Folklore Archive Centre on Ojika Island displays historical materials related to Nozaki Island and the component thereon, providing opportunities for visitors to learn about the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and the history of the villages on the island. The ‘Nozaki Island Visitor Centre’ (provisional name) is being set up near Nozaki Port, which visitors mainly use to access the island, in order to help visitors fully understand the value of the nominated property even when they come to the island directly rather than via Ojika Island.

The Former Nokubi Church stands within the component area, and its ownership was transferred from a religious organisation to Ojika Town, which now manages the church and opens it to the public. The church stands in pleasant harmony with the surrounding landscape of the village sites on the island. It is also used for holding concerts and other widely enjoyed events.

As public transportation to Nozaki Island is not always convenient for visitors, cruising tours are being planned for travel to the components located on the Goto Islands. A trail connecting Okinokojima Shrine on the northern tip of the island with the villages of Nozaki, Nokubi, and Funamori is designated as part of the Kyushu Nature Trail. Although this trail is suitable for trekking, it is recommended that visitors be accompanied by guide staff from the non-profit organisation Ojika Island Tourism in order to deal with any wild animals encountered and to secure visitors’ safety.



Photo 5-053 Exhibition at the Ojika Town Historical Folklore Archive Centre



Photo 5-054 Ojika International Music Festival, held at the Former Nokubi Church



Photo 5-055 Trekking tour on Nozaki Island



Photo 5-056 Brochures and other materials for visitors

Current visitor reception conditions

The Nozaki Island Nature Learning Village, which was established by utilising the building of the former Nozaki Elementary and Junior High School located just below the Former Nokubi Church, provides accommodation and opportunities for school trips and training programmes involving private companies. The non-profit organisation, Ojika Island Tourism, uses this facility as a base for its guiding activities and is commissioned by Ojika Town to manage the Former Nokubi Church.

Those who wish to visit the Former Nokubi Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures the reception of visitors in appropriate numbers. Since 2014, ‘church keepers’ have been appointed to watch over the church. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

Ojika Town provides ‘green tourism’ programmes, including experiential tours and homestays, providing opportunities for visitors to enjoy its natural beauty, industry and general daily-life atmosphere. There are also many places to stay in the town.



Photo 5-057 Staff of the Ojika Island Tourism providing guidance in the Former Nokubi Church



Photo 5-058 Canoe tour



Photo 5-059 Voluntary clean-up at the Former Nokubi Church

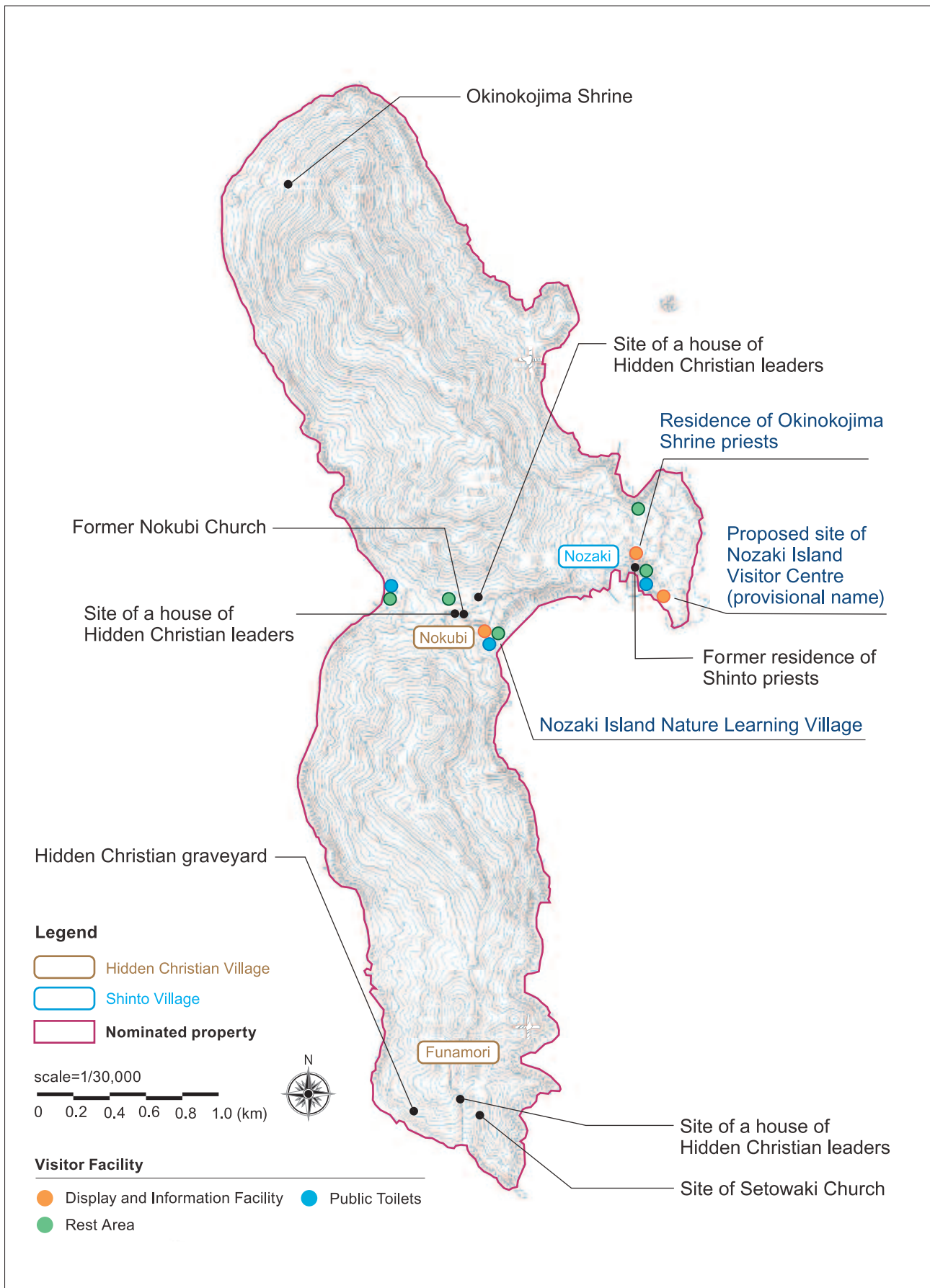


Figure 5-022 Map of visitor facilities around Remains of Villages on Nozaki Island

(7) Shinkamigoto Town

General information on the municipality

Shinkamigoto Town (with a population of 19,722) attracts approximately 240,000 visitors a year. One of the components of the nominated property, ‘Villages on Kashiragashima Island’, is located in the town.

Major means of access

There are regular ferry services and high-speed ships from Nagasaki and Sasebo Ports, which are major transportation hubs in the Nagasaki region, to Shinkamigoto Town. There are various bus routes within the town, but they mainly accommodate local residents and are not intended for efficient visits to the component. Therefore, visitors often use tourist buses or rental cars.

009 Villages on Kashiragashima Island

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors’ convenience

Shinkamigoto Town established the Inori-no-Shima Information Centre in 2016 near Kashiragashima Church, utilising the terminal building of Kamigoto Airport, which is currently not in use. This centre serves as a guidance facility for interpreting, in an easy-to-understand manner, the Christian history in the Nagasaki region, and especially the history and culture that have developed in the town itself. Also, in a rest area at a remodelled private house near Kashiragashima Church, the town exhibits explanation panels and other materials to introduce the component to the general public. This rest area also has toilet facilities for visitors.

Specified areas of the interior of the Kashiragashima Church are open to the public, on the condition that Mass and other religious activities are not to be disturbed. Concerts and other widely enjoyed events also take place in the

church.

As the Kashiragashima Church and many other churches are located in the town, many people have visited the town on a pilgrimage (a form of travel specifically focused on churches and martyrdom sites) in recent years. Also, various activities and events are held in the town, including the ‘Kamigoto Church Tour: Walking & Cruising’. In order to avoid any negative impact on the living environment of the local residents, a park-and-ride system for visitors is being introduced on a trial basis during busy seasons and holidays, utilising parking areas in Kamigoto Airport.

Taking visitors from outside Japan into consideration, the town provides information on the Kashiragashima Church, with digital content (‘Air Signage’) in English, Korean, Chinese and Japanese available for use on smartphones.



Photo 5-060 Exhibition at the Inori-no-Shima Information Centre



Photo 5-061 Rest area near Kashiragashima Church



Photo 5-062 Public toilet facilities next to the rest area



Photo 5-063 Concert held in Kashiragashima Church



Photo 5-064 Walking tour for visiting churches



Photo 5-065 Leaflet publicising the park-and-ride system



Photo 5-066 Implementation of the park-and-ride system



Photo 5-067 Visitors using 'Air Signage'

Current visitor reception conditions

Those who wish to visit the Kashiragashima Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures that visitors are received in appropriate numbers. Since 2015, Inori-no-Shima Conservation staff members have been appointed to watch over the church. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

Local guides and pilgrim guides from the Kamigoto Hometown Guide Association accompany visitors. They not only explain the church and other features but also raise awareness of the proper church etiquette. Shinkamigoto Town, the Tourism and Local Products

Association and other relevant organisations try to raise visitors' awareness of location-specific etiquette in order to prevent any negative impact on the daily lives of the local residents. At the same time, they are also setting up guidance signs for receiving visitors in an appropriate manner.

Shinkamigoto Town provides 'green tourism' programmes, including experiential tours and homestays, providing opportunities for visitors to enjoy its natural beauty, livelihood and general daily-life atmosphere. There are also many places to stay in the town.



Photo 5-068 Inori-no-Shima Conservation Staff providing guidance in Kashiragashima Church



Photo 5-069 Kamigoto Hometown Guide Association staff members explaining the history of the village



Photo 5-070 Experiential programme to haul in fishing nets



Photo 5-071 Voluntary clean-up along the coastline of the village

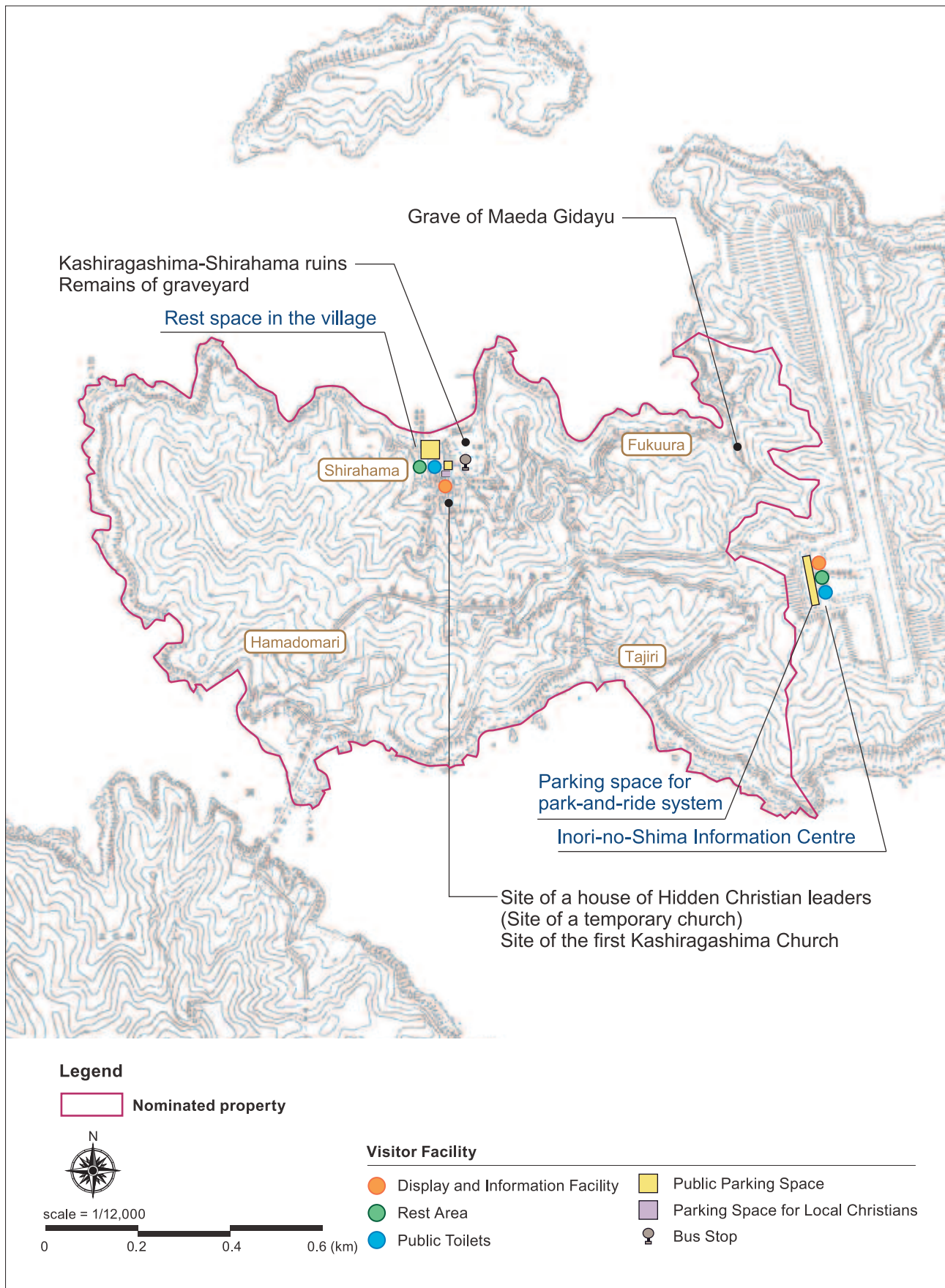


Figure 5-023 Map of visitor facilities around the Villages on Kashiragashima Island

(8) Goto City

General information on the municipality

Goto City (with a population of 37,331) receives approximately 400,000 visitors a year. Two of the components of the nominated property, 'Egami Village on Naru Island (Egami Church and its Surroundings)' and 'Villages on Hisaka Island', are located in the city.

Major means of access

Planes, jetfoils and ferries from Nagasaki Airport and Nagasaki Port (major transportation hubs in the Nagasaki region) regularly travel to Fukue Island, the main island of the city. There is a regular ferry service from Fukue Island to Naru and Hisaka Islands, or visitors can use a water taxi.

010 Villages on Hisaka Island

Facilities for guidance, excursions and visitors' convenience

Goto City has renovated the Goto Tourism and Historical Archive Centre on Fukue Island and is utilising it as a guidance facility for communicating in an easy-to-understand manner the Christian history of the Nagasaki region, especially the history and culture that have developed on the Goto Islands, which include Naru and Hisaka.

The Former Gorin Church is located within the component area. The ownership of the church was transferred from a religious organisation to Goto City, which now manages the church and has opened it to the public.

There is no public transportation on Hisaka Island, and only taxis and rental cars are available, making it difficult to receive a large number of visitors. Some visitors use the water taxi service that takes them to a fishing port in front of the Former Gorin Church in order to see only this church, and then quickly return. How-

ever, by also visiting villages, martyrdom sites, and other places on the island, visitors will gain a better appreciation of the historical background of the component. The city is, therefore, establishing and publicising an excursion route around the island, utilising an old private house located in the central part of the island as a rest area and exhibition venue.

Visitors can participate in the Goto Islands Christian Cruise to efficiently visit the Former Gorin Church (located within the component on Hisaka Island), the Egami Church (located within another component on Naru Island) and the Kirishitan Cave by means of water taxi.



Photo 5-072 Exhibition at the Goto Tourism and Historical Archive Centre



Photo 5-073 The Two-day March walking event on the Goto Islands



Photo 5-074 Introduction of the Goto Islands Christian Cruise



Photo 5-075 Brochure describing the Important Cultural Landscape in Goto City

Current visitor reception conditions

Local residents on Hisaka Island have formed an organisation known as the Hisakajima Farm, which uses the former Hisaka Elementary School as the base of its activities and plays a leading role in receiving visitors to the island. This organisation is making efforts to maintain and conserve the nationally selected Important Cultural Landscape on the island by supporting islanders' livelihoods. Related initiatives include developing and selling speciality products, such as rice, produced on the island.

Those who wish to visit the Former Gorin Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures the reception of visitors in appropriate numbers. Since 2015, 'Church keepers' have been appointed to watch over the church. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

Local guides and pilgrim guides from the Goto City Hospitality Guide Liaison Council (which consists of four guide groups active

throughout the city) accompany visitors. They not only explain the church and other features but also raise awareness of the proper church etiquette. Goto City, the Goto City Tourism Association and other relevant organisations are making efforts to raise visitors' awareness of location-specific etiquette in order to prevent any negative impact on the daily lives of local resi-

dents. They are also setting up guidance signs to receive visitors in an appropriate manner.

Visitors can participate in 'green tourism' programmes, including experiential tours and homestays, enabling them to enjoy the natural beauty, industry, and general daily-life atmosphere on Hisaka Island. Accommodation is also available on the island.



Photo 5-076 The former Hisaka Elementary School, used as the base of Hisakajima Farm



Photo 5-077 Activities of Hisakajima Farm



Photo 5-078 Special local rice produced on Hisaka Island



Photo 5-079 A local guide explaining the Roy-anosako Martyrdom site



Photo 5-080 A church keeper explaining the Former Gorin Church



Photo 5-081 Voluntary clean-up activities on Hisaka Island

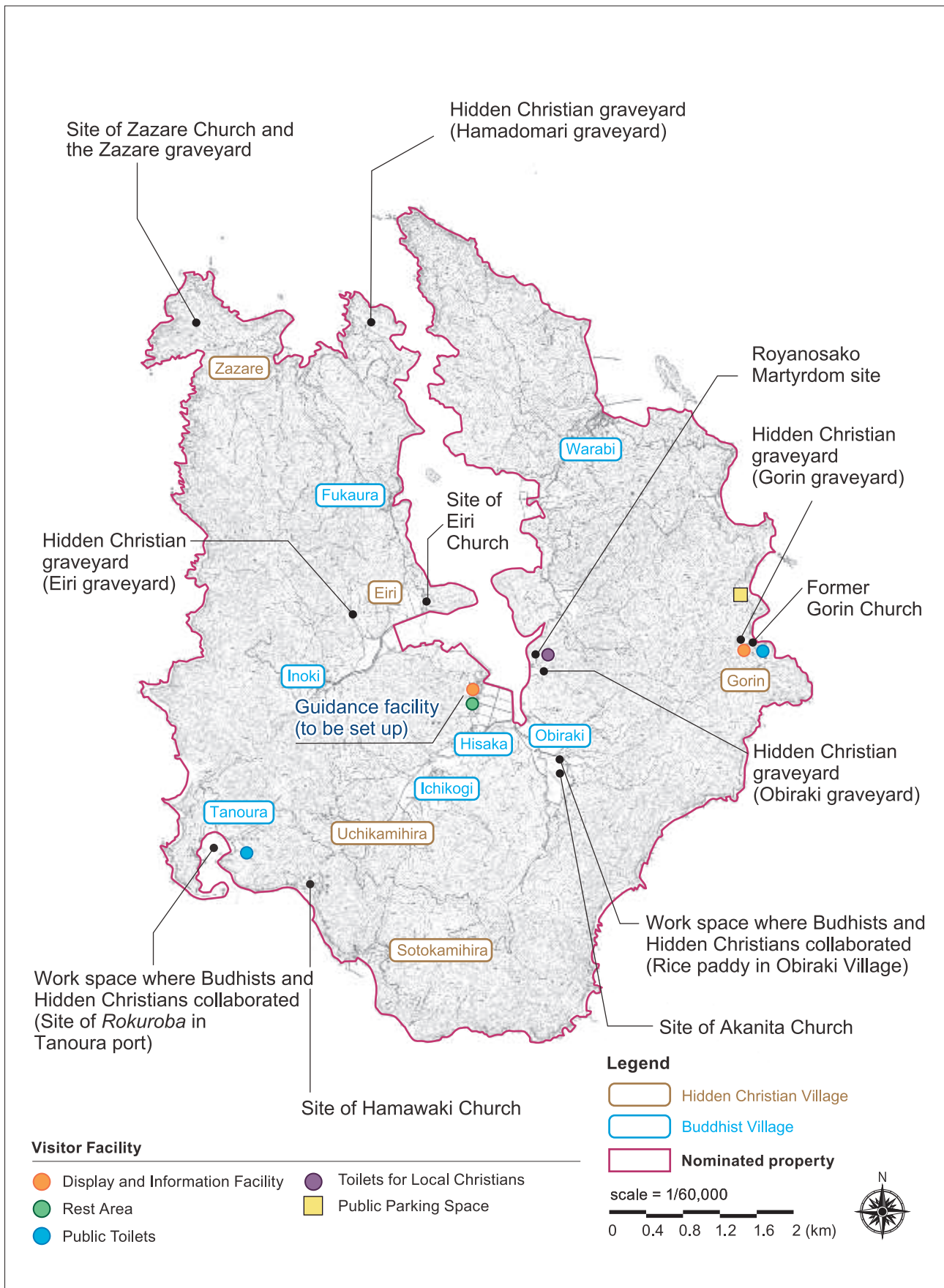


Figure 5-024 Map of visitor facilities around the Villages on Hisaka Island

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

Facilities for guidance excursions and visitors' convenience

As is explained above for the Villages on Hisaka Island, Goto City has renovated the Goto Tourism and Historical Archive Centre and is utilising it as a guidance facility for communicating in an easy-to-understand manner the Christian history of the Nagasaki region, and especially the history and culture that have developed on the Goto Islands, which include Naru and Hisaka Islands. In addition, the city plans to establish a guidance facility at the site of the former Egami Elementary School in Egami Village in order to help visitors understand the village and the history of Naru Island. Explanation panels are also on display at the ferry terminal on Naru Island so as to introduce Egami Village to the general public.

The Egami Church stands within the component area. Specified areas of the interior of the church are open to the public, on the condition that Mass and other religious activities are not to be disturbed.

Visitors can use buses, rental cars and taxis

on the island. In the precincts of the former elementary school near Egami Church, there are public toilet facilities and parking spaces available for visitors.

During the Goto Islands Christian Cruise mentioned above for Villages on Hisaka Island, visitors can efficiently visit the Egami Church and related sites by means of water taxi.



Photo 5-083 A mobile sales wagon



Photo 5-082 Information provision at Naru Port Terminal



Photo 5-084 Sales of local products in front of a mobile sales wagon

Current visitor reception conditions

The non-profit organisation DONDON Naru plays a leading role in receiving visitors to the island. It plans and manages sightseeing programmes and provides a guide service.

Those who wish to visit Egami Church should provide prior notification. This system ensures reception of visitors in appropriate numbers. Since 2015, 'Church keepers' have been appointed to watch over the church. They deal with the prior notification system, welcome visitors and explain church etiquette and history.

The Goto City Hospitality Guide Liaison Council consists of four guide groups that are active throughout the city. Local guides and pilgrim guides from this council accompany visitors. They not only explain the church and other

features but also raise awareness of the proper church etiquette. Goto City, the Goto City Tourism Association, and other relevant organisations are making efforts to raise visitors' awareness of location-specific etiquette to prevent any negative impact on the daily lives of local residents. They are also setting up guidance signs so that visitors can be received in an appropriate manner.

Visitors can participate in 'green tourism' programmes, including experiential tours and homestays, enabling them to enjoy the natural beauty, industry and general daily-life atmosphere on Naru Island. Some accommodation is available on the island.



Photo 5-085 A local guide explaining Egami Church



Photo 5-086 Homestay tour



Photo 5-087 Experiential programme for making wooden tableware



Photo 5-088 Voluntary clean-up activities in Egami Village



Figure 5-025 Map of visitor facilities around Egami Village on Naru Island

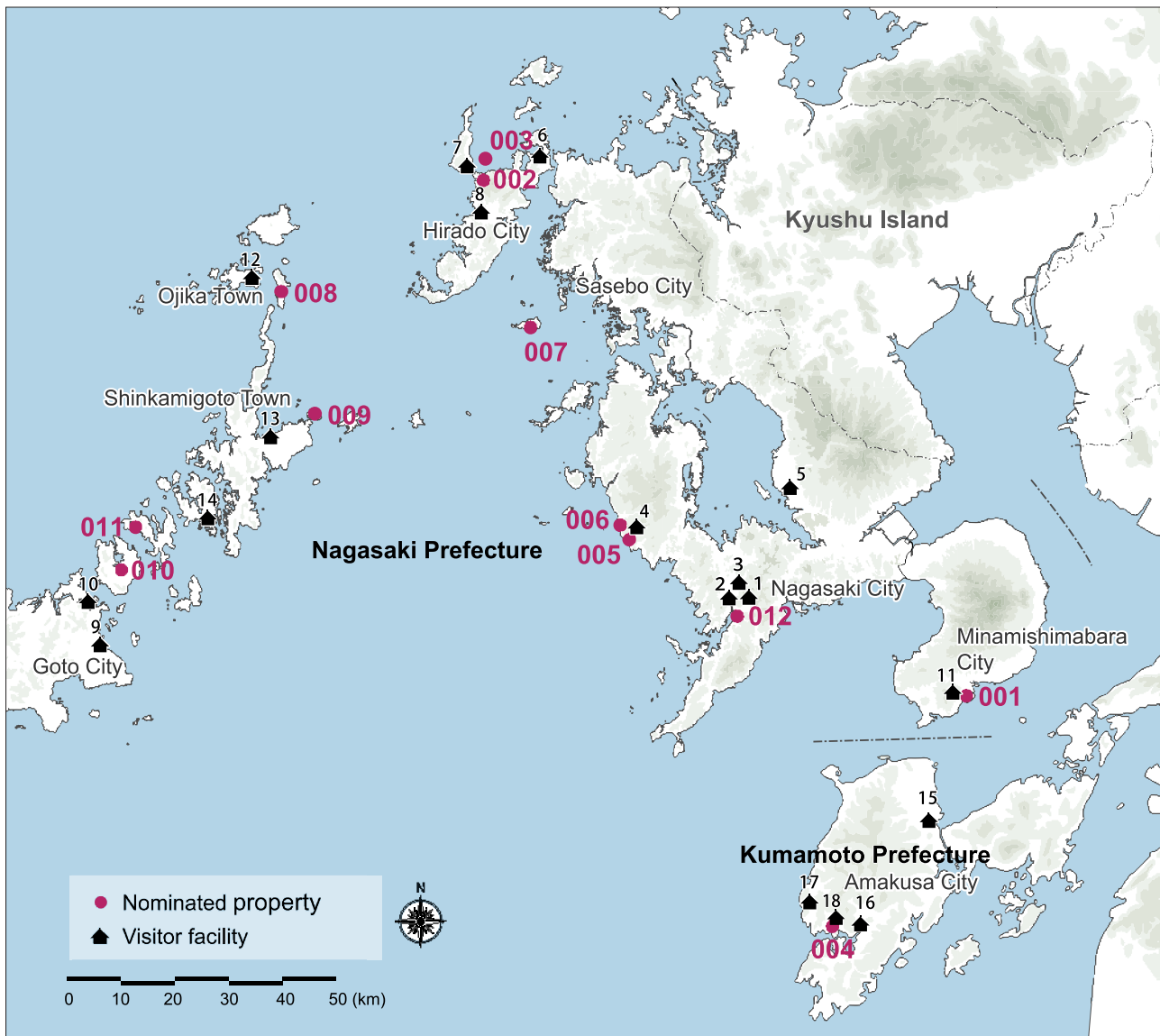
2. Facilities for presentation and utilisation related to the components of the nominated property

The Nagasaki region has long been one of the most significant centres of Christian history in Japan—developed against a backdrop of exchanges with other countries. Today, the region is home to a dense concentration of churches, their remains, and many related cultural properties. Throughout the region, there are museums and archive centres housing exhibitions on the theme of Christian culture that describe the historical and cultural characteristics of each area (see Figure 5-026).

Preparations are currently underway, with the cooperation of the relevant municipalities, to establish a ‘World Heritage Centre’ (provisional name) that will serve as a base to provide information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. Taking into consideration the fact that its components are widely dispersed over two prefectures, six cities, and two towns, including remote islands, the main role of this Centre is to act as a pivot for its satel-

ite facilities in each area by creating a network linking them all together. This system will ensure appropriate guidance for visitors at all relevant facilities, emphasising the interdependent nature of the components. The Centre will play a pivotal role for networking within this system, providing support functions for comprehensive exhibitions, educational programmes, and the like.

In conjunction with the World Heritage nomination bid, efforts are being made to enhance the existing facilities so that they will be able to effectively highlight the value of the components and also give a comprehensive introduction to the associated intangible elements of customs and rituals, as well as churches and related cultural properties which are not included in the series of components of the nominated properties, history and culture that have developed against the backdrop of the unique geography and traditions of the region.



No.	Visitor Facilities	No.	Visitor Facilities
1	Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture	10	Dozaki Church Christian Archive Centre
2	Twenty-Six Martyrs Museum	11	Arima Christian Heritage Museum
3	Urakami Christian Archive Centre	12	Ojika Town Historical Folklore Archive Centre
4	Nagasaki City Sotome Historical Folklore Archive Centre	13	Shinkamigoto Town Geihinkan Museum
5	Omura City Historical Archive Centre	14	Doinoura Church Christian Museum
6	Matsura Historical Museum	15	Amakusa Christian Museum
7	Shimanoyakata Hirado City Ikitsuki Town Museum	16	Amakusa Collegio Museum
8	Hirado City Christian Archive Centre	17	Amakusa Rozario Museum
9	Goto City Tourism and Historical Archive Centre	18	Amakusa City Archive Centre Minatoya

Figure 5-026 Map indicating the distribution of visitor facilities for presentation and utilisation related to the nominated property

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

1. Policies common to all of the components of the nominated property

The nominated property constitutes outstanding heritage that bears testimony to the tradition of the Hidden Christians related with the continuation of their faith during the ban on Christianity in Japan and, because of its unique historical background, its components are distributed throughout many small, far-flung locations within the Nagasaki region, from the mainland out to the remote islands. This is living heritage that was formed from people's devotion over time—derived from the livelihoods and religious practices of local residents and religious communities. This has resulted in a simple yet spiritual collection of spaces that should be protected, with due consideration given to the daily lives of those who live there and the surrounding natural environment. In addition, considering the fact that the property is located in an area which is suffering from a declining and aging population, it is necessary to implement measures to revitalise the local communities in order to ensure ongoing management and maintenance of the components.

Therefore, the presentation and utilisation of the nominated property must be carried out in such a way that the daily life and the religious practices in the local community and the protection of cultural elements do not conflict with the need for sustainable development of the regional economy. Given this basic principle,

people living in the region as well as visitors to the nominated property need to understand deeply the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property together with the current situation in the local community, which is the caretaker of the nominated property. In this regard, presentation and utilisation of the nominated property needs to be carried out in collaboration with the public and private sectors so that the foundations of the regional society will be strengthened and so that the sustainability of the nominated property will be assured.

Various measures to achieve this goal have been implemented, based on the following three policies:

- presenting the nominated property's Outstanding Universal Value in a comprehensive manner by emphasising the interrelationships among the individual components;
- improving systems to receive visitors from both inside and outside Japan; and
- promoting measures for the presentation and utilisation of the components through collaboration between both public and private sectors.

2. Measures and specific approaches for addressing issues common to all of the components of the nominated property

The twin goals for the enhancement and utilisation of the components are 1) to ensure that ‘visiting the property is carried out in a responsible manner alongside effective presentation (i.e., harmony between tourism and local communities’ daily life and religious faith)’ and 2) to bring about ‘sustainable maintenance and development of local communities (i.e., balance between preservation and utilisation of the nominated property)’. Challenges related to the achievement

of these goals are listed in Table 5-009. This table also presents information on countermeasures and specific approaches implemented in order to address the challenges.

Please note that the information provided in this section is limited. More detailed information is provided in Chapter 4 (‘Implementation of the Management Plan’) and Chapter 5 (‘Action Plan’) of the ‘Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan’ (Appendix 6a).

Table 5-009 Summary of issues and countermeasures involved in the enhancement and utilisation of the components of the nominated property

Item	Issue	Countermeasure	Summary of specific approach
Responsible visitation and appropriate presentation (i.e., harmony between tourism and local communities' daily life and religious faith)	(1) Understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value	a) Enhancing comprehensive information regarding the Outstanding Universal Value	An official website is to be used to provide comprehensive information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. Public relations and educational activities are to be carried out to further interpret the value through a variety of media and symposia.
		b) Preserving and utilising cultural properties related to the components in an integrated manner	Many of the tangible and intangible cultural properties that are related to Christian culture and distributed throughout the Nagasaki region are being organised into a network called 'Cultural Sites Related to the Christian History in the Nagasaki Region' so that these properties can all be conserved and utilised in an integrated manner. A database system is being set up to support this network, and a website, 'Oratio—heart's journey' (http://oratio.jp), provides information on the properties included in the network.
		c) Establishing facilities to ensure appropriate presentation and utilisation	The 'World Heritage Centre' (provisional name) will be established as a base for interpreting the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. Taking into account the characteristic distribution of its components (which are spread out over two prefectures, six cities, and two towns, including remote islands), the centre needs to provide guidance that facilitates visitors' understanding of the relationship among the components. Therefore, the goal is to establish a network-type centre with facilities positioned in all of the individual municipalities that contain the components.
		d) Establishing guide systems	Guides will be trained to be able to comprehensively interpret the value of the components as a whole, as well as related cultural properties.
	(2) Providing improved convenience for visitors	a) Establishing a general inquiry desk	As many of the components are widely dispersed across the region, a general inquiry desk, 'Churches and Christian Sites in Nagasaki Information Centre' (http://kyoukaigun.jp/), has been established for the nominated property as a whole, thereby improving convenience for visitors.
		b) Providing sightseeing tours and model courses	In addition to providing attractive tours and establishing standard model courses, various courses will also be proposed and publicised for visitors with a variety of needs, such as educational tours and pilgrimages (i.e., visits focusing on churches and martyrdom sites).
		c) Improving transport infrastructure	Convenience in transportation will not be pursued excessively, but rather at the minimum necessary level in order not to mar the attractive elements of the peninsulas and remote islands that characterise the Nagasaki region. For example, a sea route between far-flung islands can be part of an enjoyable experience unique to these islands.

Item	Issues	Countermeasure	Summary of specific approach
Responsible visitation and appropriate presentation (i.e., harmony between tourism and local communities' daily life and religious faith)	(2) Providing improved convenience for visitors	d) Appropriately enhancing and managing visitor facilities	Visitor facilities will be established to ensure that an adequate balance is maintained between visitor convenience and the need to maintain the characteristic atmosphere of the components. A suitable framework will be considered for raising funds to maintain and manage expenses incurred by visitor usage.
	(3) Creating frameworks for orderly presentation and appropriate reception of visitors	a) Ensuring visitors' awareness of site-specific manners	Information provision regarding site-specific manners and rules will be promoted through posters, websites, and the like.
		b) Watching over church buildings designated as cultural properties	'Church keepers' have been appointed to watch over the churches designated as cultural properties. They deal with all prior notification provided by those who wish to visit the churches, and welcome visitors by explaining proper church etiquette and history.
		c) Creating frameworks to ensure the reception of visitors in an orderly manner	Frameworks for responsible visitation and proper reception of visitors will be established to avoid any negative impact caused by increased visitor numbers due to the World Heritage nomination bid on the daily lifestyle, industry, and religious activities of local communities. To ensure an appropriate number of visitors at churches that serve as places of worship, a system has been established to coordinate visitation based on notification provided by visitors in advance. Furthermore, a framework is being considered whereby donations can be collected from visitors to raise funds for the protection of the components.
Sustainable maintenance and development of local communities (i.e., balance between preservation and utilisation of the nominated property)	(4) Sharing pride in the nominated property by enhancing local identity	a) Facilitating an improved understanding among local residents and other stakeholders	In the relevant municipalities, awareness-raising projects such as lectures and training sessions are being held for local residents and other stakeholders to ensure that they have a comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and the relationship among its components. These projects also contribute to providing essential information for the preservation and management of the nominated property. With the cooperation of schools and universities, measures are also being taken to help young people learn to take pride in and become attached to their hometown.
	(5) Building a shared awareness and network through interchange among people	a) Enhancing activities in local communities	Activities in local communities will be further enhanced through educational programmes and network building from a broad perspective, stressing the value of the components as a whole, as well as through competition among related areas.

Item	Issues	Countermeasure	Summary of specific approach
Sustainable maintenance and development of local communities (i.e., balance between preservation and utilisation of the nominated property)	(6) Maintaining and revitalising local communities	a) Promoting local industries and increasing resident and visitor numbers	As well as measures to increase visitor numbers through homestays and experiential tourism, initiatives are under way to promote livelihoods and industries in local communities, including the development and sale of local products and the creation of attractive programmes. Methods for revitalising local communities with the goal of increasing the resident population are also being implemented, including educational programmes for future successors in local industries.

3. Enhancement and utilisation plans for the components of the nominated property

The municipalities in which the components of the nominated property are located have established enhancement and utilisation plans for each of the components. The owners of the components, the public sector and local residents have been collaborating with each other and have established systems to strengthen collaboration in order to ensure that these plans are implemented appropriately and steadily.

The landscapes of the farming and fishing villages that have been nationally selected as Important Cultural Landscapes under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties have the characteristic of being living cultural properties that are based on the daily life and livelihood of the local communities. Therefore, all of the par-

ties concerned share recognition of the importance of implementing measures such as promoting communication among different communities and generations in order to maintain these local communities and their livelihoods, which have formed the landscapes, while taking into account the present situation.

Please refer to Appendix 6b for individual enhancement and utilisation plans.

5.j Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)

In order to properly manage the components of the nominated property, the departments in charge of education in each of the relevant municipalities employ staff who specialise in the protection of cultural properties. All such staff members have gained abundant experience and expertise through their full involvement in protecting cultural properties in the past, and they can provide the owners of the components with all of the technical support necessary for repair and daily maintenance.

Furthermore, Cultural Property Protection Instructors who are commissioned by the Boards of Education in both prefectures perform regular patrol and inspection of cultural properties within each prefecture, including the components of the nominated property. These instructors provide advice for the respective Boards of Education in relation to the protection of the cultural properties. Based on such advice, the Boards of Education offer guidance on preservation and management for the owners and custodial bodies responsible for the cultural

properties. The instructors are fully capable of supporting the management of the components, as they are appointed among those who are fully familiar with cultural properties in the region, or have research experience on cultural properties, such as retired educators and local historians.

At the churches designated as cultural properties within the nominated property, ‘church keepers’, often appointed among local Catholics, raise visitors’ awareness of location-specific rules and etiquette. Local residents and private organisations actively participate in the cleaning and other forms of daily maintenance carried out for the components, as well as fire and disaster prevention drills conducted on a regular basis.

In this way, protection of the components is implemented in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders. With regard to capacity building in local communities, see ‘2. Measures for capacity building in local communities’ in section 5.g of this nomination dossier.

‘blank page’