

- évaluation des procédures nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre du plan, des moyens de gestion et de contrôle.
Le caractère de cette procédure dépendra totalement du type d'organisation précisé dans le plan d'ensemble de réanimation. Ceci sera complété par une information générale, mettant en évidence l'intérêt du centre historique de Tahull, qui pourrait constituer un document de base pour une campagne publicitaire.

3.3.4 LES SOURCES D'INFORMATIONS

Etablir une liste des sources à consulter

3.4. CHRONOLOGIE DES TRAVAUX EXECUTES DANS LE VAL DE BOHI

1972

Présentation de projets de restauration de monuments, premières études pour la protection du val de Bohi

1973/1974

Projets de restauration

1975

Plan général de mise en valeur et plans de détail

3.5 LE PLAN SPECIAL DE REANIMATION

Ensemble urbain, architecture, paysage

Un plan de réanimation d'un ensemble historique doit tenir compte des points suivants:

- a. Connaissance de l'objet à réanimer
- b. Objectifs à atteindre par sa réanimation
- c. Possibilités réelles de réussir
- d. Etablissement d'une méthodologie

Les opérations portant sur un ensemble historique doivent:

- a. Conserver ses caractéristiques formelles
- b. Ne pas causer de préjudices graves à la communauté qui l'habite
- c. Promouvoir son développement économique
- d. Respecter les droits de propriété, tout en les subordonnant à l'intérêt général.

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CONSERVATION OF SMALL HISTORIC TOWNS IN JAPAN

As Chairman of the Japanese National Committee for ICOMOS, representing all Japanese members, I should like to express my gratitude to the delegates of the National Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Rheinland-Pfalz, who have organized the Symposium on the theme of the Conservation of Small Historic Towns.

I have the pleasure and the honour to be given a chance on this occasion to submit a report on this theme as it concerns our country. Already Dr. Ito has given several examples of historic towns of wooden construction in the Far East. So I intend to add a few words on the background of the development of conservation, starting from individual traditional dwelling houses (urban and rural) and leading to groups of buildings and the environment. And finally I shall try to show how small historic towns can be conserved in a comprehensive policy for preserving monuments and sites in Japan.

Initial stage of investigations and designation of traditional buildings (urban and rural)

Only two traditional dwelling houses had been designated as belonging to the National Treasure and nine as Important Objects of Art before World War II. And immediately after the War 500 were listed as a result of a questionnaire (1951) sent to local authorities by the National Commission for the Protection of Cultural Properties (now the Agency for Cultural Affairs). In those days people began to pay attention to the destruction of villages and of many traditional houses submerged by reservoirs for hydroelectric power schemes.

So the National Commission started to investigate individual traditional rural or urban dwelling houses of importance, and step by step began to designate them as Important Cultural Properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (No 214 of May 30, 1950).

Development of scientific investigations and research into traditional buildings

After 1955 a steady flow of papers and reports based upon the scientific investigation of traditional dwelling houses were read or published, which improved the chances of preserving traditional houses of interest. The Architectural Institute of Japan formed a sub-committee for traditional dwelling houses under the Committee for Design and History. Scientific methods of historical research into traditional dwelling houses were thus established and it became possible to determine, or guess, the date and restore the plans and structures of wooden houses scientifically.

Systematic surveys of traditional buildings at national level

After 1964 wide-ranging investigations of traditional dwelling houses of interest were organized at national level. The National Commission for the Protection of Cultural Properties initiated an urgent project of serial surveys (1966). After the results of these surveys 222 traditional dwelling houses of importance were designated individually as the Important Properties by the Law. On the other hand, only 4 traditional groups of buildings were designated as Historic sites.

Parallel to the national government, city, town and village authorities also began to designate the traditional dwelling houses at local level on the basis of their own ordinances.

Preservation and restoration of traditional wooden buildings

Local authorities occasionally purchase designated buildings together with their sites from personal owners who have difficulty in providing adequate custody and maintenance because of the pace of modernization of their daily lives or for economic reasons. In other cases they purchase the buildings alone and transfer them to public sites, in many cases setting them up in ethnographical museums. Some open air museums of traditional buildings were established in order to save their rapid demolition under the bulldozers of industrial developments.

The characteristic method of conservation of traditional wooden buildings consists in dismantling and reassembling all structural members; all alterations to their existing state, including restoration, are regulated, and some construction costs are subsidized by the national and local authorities. Architect conservators of the Association for Conservation Techniques for Architectural Monuments are generally consulted, and final reports have to be published.

Investigations concerning the groups of urban or rural buildings

The first trial investigations concerning traditional groups of buildings was the design survey in the City of Kanazawa worked out by an American mission sponsored by Oregon University (1964). The Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, a Symposium on Preservation and Development of Historic Quarters in Urban Programmes - Kyoto and Nara (1970).

Prof.P.Gazzola (Italy, ICOMOS), Mr.J.B.Perrin (France), Mr.G.Shankland (U.N.) and Prof.C.Tunnard (U.S.A.) participated. This symposium stimulated Japanese architects and planners interested on the subject, and at the same time encouraged local authorities to draft charters or ordinances at local level, with the co-operation of inhabitants, to protect groups of buildings in their environments.

On the other hand, the Architectural Institute of Japan organized a symposium on the theme "The Movement for the Preservation of Historic Environments in Europe and America" (1971). The National Research Institute of Cultural Properties issued a pamphlet entitled "Some Japanese Data on Redevelopment Concerning the Preservation of Historic Urban Environments" its Twentieth Anniversary (1972).

Preservation of traditional groups of buildings at local level

Cities, towns and villages which have their own ordinances concerning the preservation of the traditional groups of buildings number eleven at present (see appendix).

Preliminary Preservation of traditional groups of buildings at national level

The Agency for Cultural Affairs conducted a series of preliminary surveys with the co-operation of provinces -- To, Do, Fu and Ken -- and made a list of existing traditional groups of buildings in whole country. Then a committee to study a counterplan for preserving traditional groups of buildings was set up (1972) and case studies on typical examples were made. According to the Subsidizing Notes

on the Counterplan for Preserving Traditional Groups of Buildings, the Agency for Cultural Affairs subsidized the preservation survey projects implemented by cities, towns and villages respectively.

The above-mentioned Note provides important details concerning the national subsidy available for the survey at local level, of the state of conservation of traditional groups of buildings, in preparation for a counterplan for the preservation of quarters containing traditional groups of buildings which together with their surroundings, have outstanding historic interest or scenic beauty. Subsidiary items also include reports on the historical background, on natural, social and economic factors, on the state of conservation of traditional groups of buildings in the area, on the delimitation of quarters containing traditional groups of buildings and on the planning of preservation projects.

Revision of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

The current Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties has been in effect these twenty-five years since 1950 without any revision except the partial amendments of 1954, in spite of the abnormal rate of expansion of industrial developments and radical economic changes. So it is much to be welcomed that the Japanese Diet is in its present session considering the revision of the Law. In fact, no measures have ever been taken to protect groups of buildings by National Law. Only several local authorities have enacted individual ordinances in order to take such measures for the protection of groups of buildings.

Designation of the quarters containing traditional groups of buildings

This revision will therefore add new articles to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, to authorize the Minister of Education to select and designate the Quarters of Traditional Groups of Buildings of high interest, to regulate their dimensions, and to subsidize projects which may be implemented by the City, Town or village itself.

Conclusion

As I mentioned above, in our country the conservation of traditional groups of buildings happens now at local level only, and protection at national level will take effect after the revision of the National Law.

Usually, quarters with traditional groups of buildings form only a small part of a city, town or village. Meanwhile, next door to the groups of buildings, we often find historic monuments and sites, such as temples, shrines, halls, castles and gardens. In such cases there must be a possibility of conserving the buildings which surround them, as well as small historic town, comprehensively. Of course it is essential to bear contemporary buildings and those of secondary importance in mind at the same time as monuments and sites. This is the very reason it is essential that the conservation of historic small towns must be discussed.

From this point of view, the preservation of historic small towns is an urgent problem; and once we lose the unity of groups of buildings we have lost the historic town for ever. So I believe the preservation of traditional groups of buildings must be the first step towards the conservation of historic small towns.

LIST OF ORDINANCES, AT LOCAL LEVEL, CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF GROUPS OF BUILDINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

No.	Name of cities and towns	Name of ordinance	Works to be regulated (see note)	Aid	Penalty
1	Kanazawa C.	Ordinance for the conservation of traditional environment	1.2.3.4	subsidy	-
2	Takayama C.	Ordinance for the conservation of town views	1.2.3.4	subsidy and indemnity	-
3	Nagiso T.	Ordinance for the conservation of Tsumago Post Town	1.2.3.4	subsidy	-
4	Kyoto C.	Ordinance for town views	1.4	ditto	do
5	Kobe C.	Ordinance for the protection of citizen's environment	1.2.3.4.5.6	-	do
6	Kurashiki C.	Ordinance for the conservation of traditional fine views	1.2.3.4	subsidy and indemnity	-
7	Takahashi C.	Ordinance for the integrity of environment	1.2.3	-	-
8	Matsue C.	Ordinance for the conservation of traditional fine views	1.2.3.4	subsidy	-
9	Tsuwano T.	Ordinance for the integrity of environment	1.2.3.4.6	ditto	-
10	Ihagi C.	Ordinance for the conservation of historical views	1.2.3.4	subsidy and indemnity	-
11	Hirado C.	Ordinance for the conservation of scenic beauty	1.2.4.6	-	do

Note. Works to be regulated

- . construction or demolish of buildings and other structures
- . alteration of shapes of land
- . cutting or planting of trees and bamboos
- . change of colouring
- 5. filling up
- 6. out-door advertisement



- 1 Kanazawa c.
- 2 Takayama c.
- 3 Nagiso t.
- 4 Kyoto c.
- 5 Kobe c.
- 6 Kurashiki c.
- 7 Takahashi c.
- 8 Matsue c.
- 9 Tsuwano t.
- 10 Niagi c.
- 11 Hirado c.

c: city
t: town