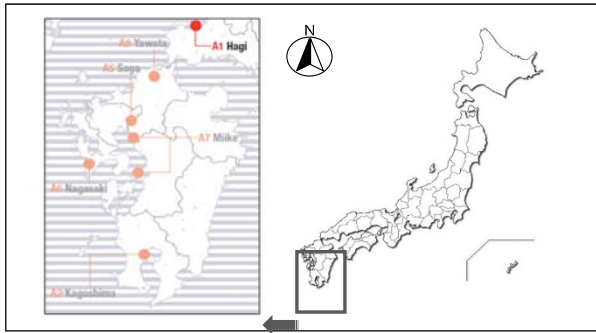


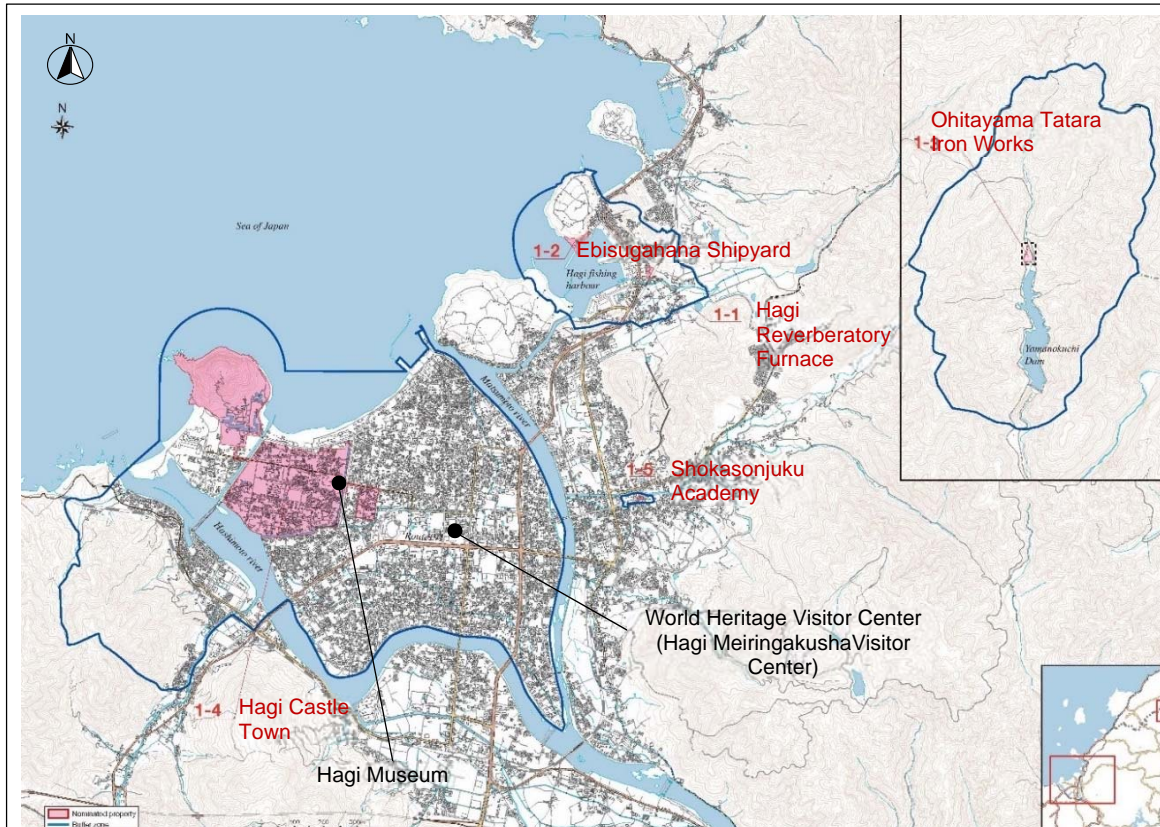
**Component Part No. 1-4 of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”
Conservation, Restoration, Presentation and Public Utilization Plan
for Hagi Castle Town (Area 1 Hagi) (Abstract)**

Hagi City drew up a Conservation, Restoration, Presentation and Public Utilization Plan for Hagi Castle Town (hereinafter referred to as “Plan”) in FY 2016 and 2017, which is a source of the “Conservation Work Programme” pursuant to Recommendation b) in Decision: 39 COM 8B. 14 as adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015. The Plan comprises detailed measures for the conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization of the component part of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining” (hereinafter referred to as “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”). This document provides an abstract of the Plan.

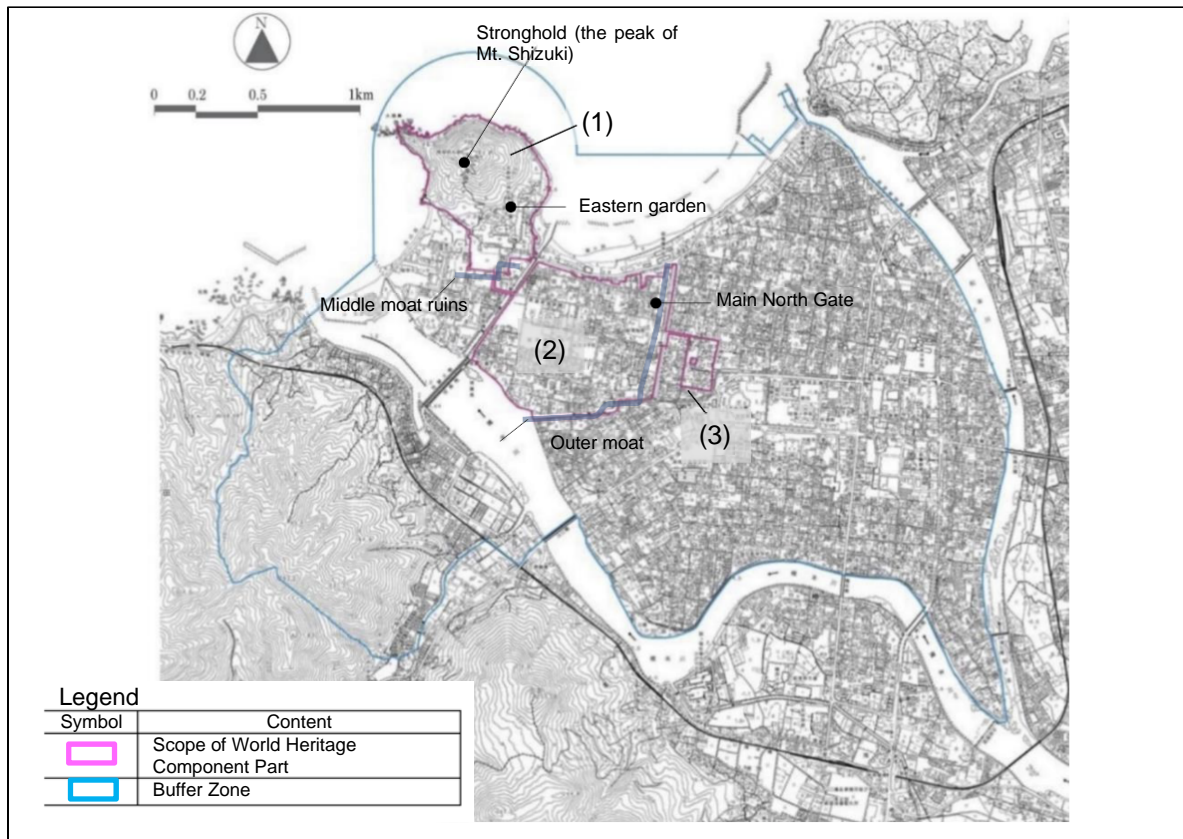
(1) Area 1 Hagi: Location



(2) Distribution of Component Parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” in Area 1 Hagi



(2) Scope of the Plan (Scope of Hagi Castle Town component part and buffer zone)



1. Vision

Conserve and restore the roads, blocks and buildings, etc., constituting the townscape in a manner that hands down to the present day the aspect of a castle town that was a starting point for modern industrialization, approaching public utilization based on the nature of the town as a place where people still live today.

Hagi Castle Town comprises the remains of Hagi Castle and the accompanying town, built on a delta at the mouth of the Abu River by Mori Terumoto, who lost in the battle of Sekigahara in 1600. Hagi Castle (1) was originally built on Mt. Shizuki and its foothills, and while none of the original buildings survive, the stone walls and moats are still virtually intact. Across virtually the entire residential blocks of District of the Upper Class Samurai (2), the sprawling those blocks belonging to Hagi (Choshu) Clan senior vassals have been converted to modern housing along with the mandarin orchards reclaimed to provide livelihoods for former samurai families after the Meiji Restoration, but generally remain in good condition, while the mud and stone walls dividing the residential blocks have been maintained through to the present day. Residential blocks of District of the Merchant Class (3) was where the properties of government-patronized merchants and middle- and lower-class samurai were located, and the townscape of samurai's residential compounds and merchant houses remains in good condition. Along with the other four component parts of Area 1 Hagi, Hagi Castle Town is a component part embodying an entire local community during the challenge phase of trial and error in the iron and steel manufacturing and ship-building fields.

Conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization will be pursued based on the process of historical changes and developments of the area starting in 1604 when construction began and continuing through to the present with the town integrated into modern life.

To realize the theme outlined in the Vision, the necessary measures for conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization will be conducted with a focus on the following two points.

(1) Restore the districts and buildings, etc., to maintain historical ruins and the castle town appearance

In Hagi Castle Town, the work for conservation and restoration will be carried out using appropriate methods to maintain those historical buildings, etc., above ground as well as underground archaeological remains in a stable condition, preserving an outstanding landscape of the Hagi Castle ruins and Hagi Castle Town. For Ruins of the Castle, to maintain the stability of the stone walls, which convey the ambience of the original castle, any areas where there is swelling or loosening will be restored using primarily traditional methods. The outer wall has already been completely restored, so in general only the necessary spot restorations will be made to maintain the wall in its current state. Traditional buildings in District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class will generally be restored to maintain them in a stable condition in their current state, with places that were clearly added at a later time converted to traditional materials.

(2) Conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization to convey Hagi Castle Town's history as a starting-point for industrialization

To throw more light on the history and functions of the three districts making up Hagi Castle Town—(1) Ruins of the Castle, (2) District of the Upper Class Samurai, and (3) District of the Merchant Class—multiple tour routes will be set up and road signage and explanatory signage installed to convey information to visitors.

For Ruins of the Castle, the stone walls and moats, etc., created for defense of the castle will be restored so as to highlight the castle's military functions. The castle's eastern garden namely To-en, which still remains within the ruins, will be restored into the appearance of the recreation space used by the feudal lord back in those days, and opened to the general public as an introduction to the lifestyle of the feudal lord within the castle grounds. Trees obstructing the view from the stronghold (at the peak of Mt. Shizuki) will be trimmed or felled and a viewing point set up so that visitors can look out over Hagi Castle Town as a whole.

In District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class, facilities and equipment will be put in place and guides made available to help visitors understand the social structure and daily life during the rule of the Hagi (Choshu) Clan from the appearance of the town. Facilities and equipment will be designed to maintain and enhance the historical atmosphere of a castle town, making effective use of land that has become public property, etc., to set these up.

2. Policy

The policy consisting of following six items have been set to actualize the Vision:

(1) Promoting research and study

For the stone walls of Ruins of the Castle and outer moat, as well as the eastern garden, preliminary excavation surveys will first be conducted to identify the layout of the castle grounds and the structure of the garden's remains, and the findings will be reflected in the methods for future conservation,

restoration, presentation and public utilization. In the cases of upgrading park facilities and trees, exploratory surveys and on-site observation will be used to design measures for preserving the underground archaeological remains, aiming to accumulate the necessary information for the future work for conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization.

In District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class, where any digging is involved in restoring traditional buildings and historical remains, a prior excavation survey will be undertaken to elucidate structures and reflect this in the conservation and restoration. In other places, when new housing is built or existing housing is extended, rebuilt, or removed, an exploratory survey and on-site observation will be used to preserve underground archaeological remains and accumulate information.

A survey of visitors will be undertaken to confirm the extent of their impact on the site, and the city will also create a monitoring charts to trace changes over time.

(2) Conserving and restoring buildings and remains (preserving, reinforcing, and stabilizing materials and structure)

The city will conserve and restore the stone walls of Ruins of the Castle and outer moat based on risk-based annual plans. Areas where change is detected will be temporarily undertaken dismantling and the cause of the change identified before being rebuilt in order to stabilize the structure. Trees close to the walls where roots are pushing out the stones or otherwise negatively impacting on them, or could potentially do so, will be moved elsewhere or cut down. Conservation and restoration of the outer moat has been completed to the greatest extent possible, so from now on, the focus will be as a rule on systematic spot conservation and restoration of any areas where this is necessary to maintain the current state.

In District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class, owners of traditional buildings will be directed and assisted by the city to systematically restore as a rule any areas where this is necessary to maintain the current state, such as rethatching roofs and re-plastering walls. From now on, when buildings, earthen walls, and other structures are restored, areas that do not fit with traditional forms will be improved, and when the original form is unclear, they will be recreated in line with the surroundings or else hidden behind hedges.

(3) Illustrating and explaining feudal society as a key agent in industrialization in Hagi Castle Town

To highlight the role of Hagi Castle Town as a starting point for industrialization and modernization in the late Edo period, the city will undertake conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization projects that treat the Ruins of the Castle, District of the Upper Class Samurai, and District of the Merchant Class as a single unit. Routes will be laid out and signs and information boards installed to help visitors gain an overall picture of the town as they move around the various constituent elements.

(4) Arranging and improving landscape from a scenic perspective

For the Ruins of the Castle, the city will trim and otherwise manage vegetation so that visitors can see the entire main enclosure of the castle and the base of the castle keep. A viewing spot will also be setup at the stronghold at the top of Mt. Shizuki so that the whole of Hagi Castle Town can be seen at a glance. The viewing spot will be used to monitor and identify any changes to the scenery it looks out on, and if a problem occurs, the spot in question and its vicinity will be improved as appropriate.

In District of the Upper Class Samurai, the mandarin trees which are symbolic of post-Meiji history have been disappearing as housing increases. The city will work with groups such as NPOs as well as

local residents to protect the remaining trees and plant new trees. When owners of concrete block walls and modern housing renovate these, the city will provide support for these structures to be removed or brought into harmony with the castle town ambience.

District of the Merchant Class retains areas that well preserve appearances of the town in the late Edo Period. To maintain the landscape, when owners of these areas intend to build new buildings or repair existing ones, Hagi City will give appropriate guidance to them. When existing concrete block walls and modern houses are to be renovated by their owners, they will be removed and the landscape modified under the city's technical and financial support.

(5) Utilizing the castle town as a cultural resource and source of information in the Area

The city will use the World Heritage Visitor Center (Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center), which it opened in March 2017, as the central source of guidance and information in Area 1 Hagi, and the Hagi Museum as a source of academic and specialist guidance and information, with Hagi Castle Town positioned as a satellite guidance and information communication facility.

The city will conduct regular training sessions to boost the abilities of current guides and train new guides, as well as to deepen the awareness of other stakeholders in relation to the conservation and management of the component parts of the World Heritage property.

(6) Implementing projects

The city will be responsible for managing and operating the Plan, determining the appropriate projects and schedule with consideration to the state of the component part and the wishes of owners and managers. It will also work together with the Government of Japan and with Yamaguchi Prefectural Government to secure financial resources and the necessary specialist knowledge and personnel for implementation of the projects.

Restoration and maintenance work on the stone walls of Ruins of the Castle and the outer moat will be continued. The city will also continue its excavation survey of the eastern garden to clarify the structure and change over time before restoring the garden, rebuilding the tea house and other architectural elements such as roofed mud walls and gates.

The city will continue to conserve, restore and improve districts, buildings, and other structures that comprise key elements of District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class. The city will provide repairs and direction and guidance for improvement to the owners of structures which have aged, are in danger of collapse, or which impact negatively on the look of the town, as well as providing appropriate subsidies and other funding for restoration and improvement costs in order to lighten the financial burden. The city will also serve as the main agent in conservation, restoration and improvement of constituent elements that have become public property so as to contribute to their public utilization, first building consensus with local residents to that end.

3. Methods

(1) Research and study

(a) Excavation surveys

The city will prioritize conservation and restoration of the stone walls, with Hagi City's buried cultural property experts undertaking an excavation survey of the top of the stone walls, locating and measuring the cornerstones of turrets and other castle elements, the foundations of earthen walls, and other structural elements to create a record. Decisions will then be made about the scope of stone

wall dismantling work, and the scope of archaeological remains which will be impacted as a result of, for example, stones being temporarily removed as part of the dismantling process. Because the remains of past conservation and restoration work or new structures may be discovered inside the stone walls when dismantling, Hagi City's experts will go along to observe the work from time to time, conducting a record survey where necessary.

The city also began excavation surveys in the eastern garden in FY 2008. These surveys will be continued, with the results serving as the basis for rebuilding architectures and installing planar markers indicating underground archaeological remains. Excavation surveys will also be conducted sequentially on backfill for the pond's stones and on the remains of roofed mud walls and gates, using the information gained as the basis for recreating the original scenery.

Projections of the central building of the main enclosure of the castle as surmised from pictures are currently being superimposed on maps of the current state. When park facilities are updated and trees felled or shifted, the city will take the opportunity to conduct an exploratory survey to try and identify the location of the central building and its state of archaeological remains, also bearing in mind the future placement of planar markers indicating the location and scale.

In FY 2007, the whole area embracing the District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class was designated as an area containing recognized buried cultural properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Where development work is undertaken, the city may therefore require excavation surveys, inspections by local government officials, or particular care to be taken in the construction process. The city will continue to preserve and confirm underground archaeological remains.

(b) Historical document surveys

Because there are still many documents which have not yet been studied, historical document surveys on the castle town formation process and the changes which took place through to the end of the Edo period will be continued, finding, collecting, and analyzing new documents, drawings, old photographs, and other materials.

Specialist history curators of the Hagi Museum will conduct these surveys with support of local residents such as NPOs.

(c) Building survey

While virtually all the original castle buildings have been lost, the main building of the post-Meiji Shizukiyama Shrine remains, as does the building of former Fukuhara family's study, transferred from Hagi Castle Town. Because these buildings which were transferred after modernization are also useful materials in terms of explaining the process of historical changes and developments of Hagi Castle Town, the city will continue with building surveys, linking these to the future conservation, restoration and preservation work. In addition, because in some cases returning a building to its original state can boost its value as a cultural property, the city will also consider that possibility.

The city conducted building surveys of District of the Upper Class Samurai in FY 1986 and FY 2004. Preservation measures are currently underway in line with a preservation plan drawn up based on those surveys, and that work will be continued. Over the medium- to long-term, the city will also conduct a review of which buildings merit preservation.

The city has already conducted a building survey of District of the Merchant Class, followed by large-scale restoration. More restoration work will now be implemented through the same process to

ensure the preservation of the various buildings.

(d) Survey for recreation of the middle moat

Re-digging the middle moat which was filled in 1924 will contribute to re-create the shape of the outer citadel of Hagi Castle. The city will undertake a historical document survey, a measurement survey, and a survey of the scenery, etc., toward the long-term re-creation of the moat, gradually purchasing the land where the moat remains are located as public property.

(e) Visitor surveys

The city will conduct a survey on visitor numbers, as well as regular surveys and observations of the behavior of regular visitors and their degree of understanding.

(f) Monitoring

The city will create monitoring charts that comprehensively and systematically aggregate current information, regularly assessing the state of the component part and the buffer zone.

The city will present monitoring results in annual report for confirmation and agreement at the Hagi Conservation Council, thereafter reporting to the National Committee of Conservation and Management for Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution.

(2) Conservation and restoration of buildings and remains

(a) Castle ruins and the outer moat

In restoring the stone walls, the city has been restricting dismantling work only to those areas where change has occurred, creating a chart on each stone material before dismantling the relevant section, and then re-creating it using traditional techniques and avoiding modern techniques to the greatest extent possible. Restoration will continue based on the same policy.

For the eastern garden, the city will use the results of excavation surveys and historical document surveys, etc., to rebuild architectures, install planar markers indicating the location and scale of the underground archaeological remains, and repair the pond's stones. Overgrown vegetation will be pruned or transplanted to another location.

Relocated buildings such as the Fukuhara family's study may be returned to their original location in the long term, but for the meantime they will be maintained by the owners in their current location as buildings in a sound condition, with the city engaging in regular monitoring.

Because the outer moat has deteriorated over the years since the last round of conservation, restoration and environmental improvement work, some of the earthwork, etc., has washed away, woodwork shaping the waterway has rotted, and gravel has built up in the waterways. The city will monitor the state to confirm the degree of deterioration, re-thatch the roofs of the Main North Gate namely Kita-no-somon, and the roofed wall of the rammed earth bridge, and re-plaster the walls, repair the earthwork, replace the waterway woodwork, and dredge the waterway, generally taking a systematic approach to the restoration of the necessary sections for stable maintenance of the current condition.

(b) Former samurai and merchant/craftsman districts

The city will restore buildings with the agreement of the owners so as to maintain and improve the historical appearance based on the standards laid down in the preservation plan. In so doing, the first step will be to understand the particular features of each building, and then generally re-create the same state as before the restoration. However, areas that were added in later restorations and extensions, and areas that impact negatively on the townscape, such as aluminum window frames,

will be converted to traditional materials or returned to their original state.

In cases where the city decides based on the results of excavation and building surveys that the re-creation of buildings that were already lost as at immediately prior to restoration but that can be proved to have originally existed will be valuable in maintaining building value, consideration will be given to their re-creation.

(3) Public utilization of Hagi Castle Town as a key agent in industrialization

(a) Zoning

The city has created the following zoning to promote conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization as a means of increasing understanding of Hagi Castle Town.

Zone name	Zone outline and features
Castle remains zone	Zone where stone walls remain in good condition, including the main closure of the castle and outer citadel, as well as the stronghold at the top of Mt. Shizuki.
Mt. Shizuki zone	Forest zone preserved as a castle forest since the Edo period. Also has value as a National Natural Monument.
Outer moat zone	Zone containing the moat separating the castle from the castle town; the outer moat has been well-preserved through conservation, restoration and presentation in the same form as in the Edo period.
Town district zone	Zone containing the former samurai and merchant/craftsman districts, with the districts remaining much the same as during the Edo period. Various traditional buildings are scattered throughout, very evocative of the original townscape.
Scenery preservation zone	The sea and river banks and other water areas surrounding the component part, combining with the component part to create an outstanding view.
Public utilization zone	The zone from which paths around the component parts begin, containing the carpark from which visitors tour the component parts and the World Heritage Visitor Center (Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center), which is the guidance facility for Area 1 Hagi.

(b) Path

To promote understanding of the social structure back in the Edo period, the city will suggest that visitors follow standard tour routes that go from the Ruins of the Castle to the District of the Upper Class Samurai to the District of the Merchant Class.

Visitors will also be recommended to follow the same route either on board the Hagi City Circular Hop-on Bus or by foot from the World Heritage Visitor Center, which is conveniently located next to the national road with good public transport access, which will make it even easier to promote understanding of the component part.

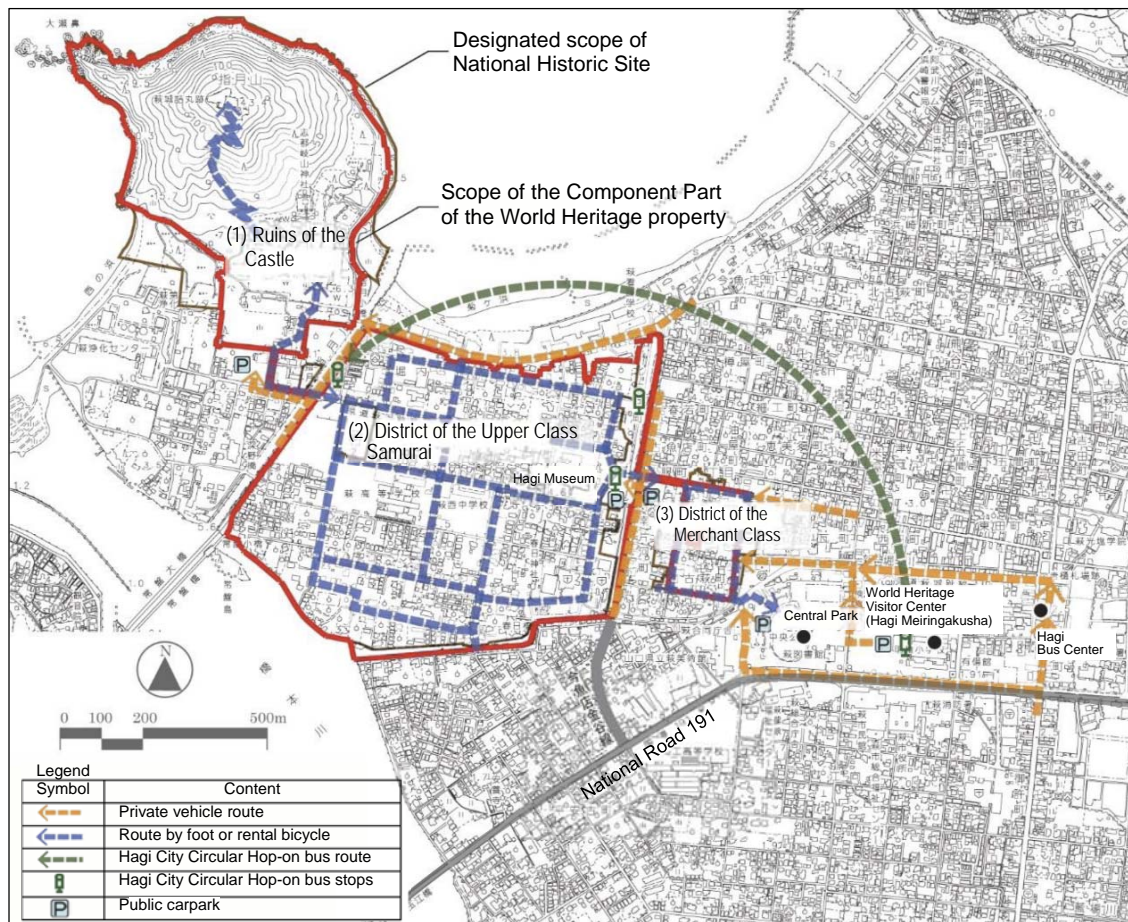


Figure 1: Path planning map

(c) Improvement of tour routes

The tour route within Ruins of the Castle was established post-modernization as Shizuki Park, but the city will maintain the path as it is for the meantime with appropriate management. The Mt. Shizuki mountain trail still has stone stairs from the Edo period, but other places have been newly built where the old stone stairs have collapsed. Heavy rain and typhoons also often cause tree-fall and landslides. The city will continue to monitor the situation and maintain and repair the current trail, but in the long term, it may need to be repaired more extensively so that visitors can climb the hill safely and with peace of mind. In that case, the city will make the repairs with sensitivity to the value of Mt. Shizuki as a National Natural Monument.

(d) Terrain correction and environmental improvement

As a rule, the current terrain will be maintained with the exception of the minimum necessary changes. In cases where the city is aiming to install re-created castle earthwork and moat facilities in the long term, this work will be based on detailed surveys.

Because the water quality of the outer moat could deteriorate, the city will clean it regularly and, based on monitoring results, may in some cases dredge out the mud in order to purify the water.

Power poles and power lines have already been set up within the component part. The city will use national subsidy schemes to bury these underground. Water and sewerage pipes are also buried beneath the road, and roadside ditches still maintain the form and design from back in the Edo period even through the current repair process. Because many spots are still functioning today, the city will

continue to use these ditches on the basis of an appropriate maintenance and management scheme.

If it becomes necessary to install new infrastructure such as sewerage and telecommunications networks for the purposes of civil safety, the city will address this using methods and locations with maximum consideration to the preservation of underground archaeological remains and the harmonization with surrounding landscape and based on full consultation with the relevant institutions.

(e) Arranging and improving landscape and planting vegetation

(i) Castle ruins and outer moats

Since the Meiji period, Yoshino cherry trees have been planted from the main enclosure of the castle ruins to the outer citadel, and the ruins have become a popular cherry blossom viewing spot for locals. At present, the trees are having little impact on the stone walls or underground archaeological remains, but because they could start to cause the stone walls to swell or loosen or disturb underground archaeological remains, for example, as they grow, based on monitoring results, the city will either systematically fell them or transplant them to another place in the ruins where they cannot do damage to underground archaeological remains.

Other trees that have grown tall will also either be trimmed or felled based on monitoring results so that the main enclosure of the castle ruins and the base of the castle keep can be seen in their entirety, maintaining harmony between site preservation and conservation of the surrounding landscape.

Because an observation spot will be set up to enable visitors to look out over the entire site as well as the buffer zone from the stronghold at the peak of Mt. Shizuki, trees will be trimmed or felled while taking care not to damage the value of Mt. Shizuki's natural forest, which has been designated a National Natural Monument.

(ii) District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class

In the case of concrete block walls and other privately-owned modern structures installed before the component part was designated as a cultural property, the city will direct the owners to replace these with more traditional-looking structures, providing financial assistance for this. The city will also ensure that these structures can be differentiated from Edo period structures.

For hedges that have become overgrown and are no longer in harmony with the surrounding landscape, the city will direct the owners to make improvements such as gradually trimming them back, providing financial support to that end.

(f) Guidance and explanation facilities

The city will designate the Hagi Museum, which is located in District of the Upper Class Samurai, as a core guidance facility for Hagi Castle Town, using the buildings and streetscape as a "living" satellite facility. Because touring around the castle town helps visitors to understand the site, guidance boards and other signage will be maintained and managed and the content updated to include reference to the process of historical changes and developments of the Castle Town.

(g) Management and convenience facilities

Rest spots, public toilets, and other convenience facilities have already been installed at various locations, and the city will continue to maintain and manage these.

(h) Public utilization facilities

The heart of public utilization in Hagi Castle Town is the Hagi Museum, and the city will constantly convey the latest information arising from the results of historical document surveys, etc., as well as

updating permanent exhibitions and holding special exhibitions and history lectures.

Within the component part, guides are stationed full-time at the former Kuchiba family residence, the former Kido Takayoshi residence, and the former Aoki Shusuke residence, which are open all year round. The city will continue its management and maintenance regime and station guides to facilitate utilization. Sites such as the Hana-no-e tea house and the former Suu family residence's Nagaya-Mon gate which only have explanation boards and no guides stationed are far from adequate in terms of public utilization. The city will design a comprehensive utilization plan that treats Hagi Castle Town as a single area, aiming to enhance the viewing, display, and experience functions of each facility, creating attractive walking tour content such as IT-based maps and collecting a series of stamps.

(4) Arranging and improving landscape in the Buffer Zone

Pursuant to the Hagi City Landscape Regulations and other related laws and regulations, the Hagi City Cultural Property Protection Division will work closely with the Hagi City Town Planning Division, which is in charge of landscape administration, to constrain unplanned development, such as regulating the height of buildings that might obstruct Hagi Castle Town views, as well as working to preserve, maintain, and manage local scenery. The city will give strict administrative guidance regarding guidance boards and outdoor advertisement displays in accordance with the city's outdoor advertising regulations stipulated for creating a healthy landscape, and will ensure their appropriate installation, maintenance and improvement.

In particular, for waterside spaces around the component part, such as the sea and river cliffs, because the sandy beach, seawall masonry, pine trees, and planted trees work together with the component part to create an attractive landscape, the city will work to maintain and enhance that landscape.

(5) Utilizing the Castle Town as a cultural resource and source of information in the Area

(a) Utilization as a source of information

At both the Hagi Museum, located within the component part, and the World Heritage Visitor Center (Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center), opened by the city within the buffer zone in March 2017, the city will explain the Outstanding Universal Value of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution and the positioning of the five component parts of Area 1 Hagi in that, as well as holding regular seminars and other events for local residents, guides, and visitors. The Hagi Museum will be operated as a more academic and specialist facility, holding exhibitions of ancient documents and artifacts there and appointing curators to explain exhibits and engage in research. The museum will also conduct studies of related ancient documents and engage in appropriate management of artefacts and other relevant items.

In addition, guides, explanation boards, pamphlets, and virtual reality videos will be used to provide explanations on site.

(b) Approaches to engagement with local community

The city will provide support for the group supplying guides for the site to take the necessary measures to promote understanding of the component part, such as securing the necessary guides, advertising for new guides, and holding seminars.

The city will promote local engagement by holding lectures as well as drawing and photo competitions, and actively provide information to visitors and local residents using apps and websites.

Hagi Castle Town possesses the distinctive feature of having local residents living within the

component part, and local residents and NPOs are actively engaged in a wide range of activities to develop the town and boost tourism. The city will therefore continue to enhance its support for and partnership with the relevant groups to help grow their activities.

4. Projects implementation

(1) Order of priorities

The projects implementation schedule will be as in Table 1.

The city has created a 30-year implementation schedule designed to preserve the historical buildings and underground archaeological remains in Hagi Castle Town, undertake ongoing conservation and restoration work to maintain the castle town ambience, and facilitate understanding of the functions and history of the various constituent elements of Hagi Castle Town. The schedule will begin in FY 2017 and end around FY 2046.

The schedule is divided into 10-year short-, medium- and long-term phases, with the phases, the intent behind implementation, and specific projects as follows:

- Short term (10 years): Undertake those products which need to or can be begun or completed immediately.
- Medium term (10 years): Projects requiring surveys longer than the short- term that will then be implemented based on the results
- Long term (10 years): Projects that will lead to greater value but that will require time for surveys and coordination.

Among short-term projects, the city will place particular priority on the following for reasons such as visitor safety, urgency arising from the deterioration of buildings, etc., or the project implementation environment:

- Undertaking excavation surveys and conservation and restoration work for the castle's stone walls
- Conserving and restoring buildings in District of the Upper Class Samurai and District of the Merchant Class
- Undertaking excavation surveys and conservation and restoration work for the eastern garden in the castle ruins

(2) Review of implementation schedule

Based on the results of surveys and monitoring, the order of priorities and implementation schedule will be revised at the appropriate time.

(3) Other

The city has carried out conservation and restoration work, etc. for the Hagi Castle Town by securing necessary funds* making use of various subsidy programs available in FY2016 and FY2017, the first two years following inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. To ensure the smooth implementation of the project, it plans to continue such efforts to secure necessary funds in partnership with relevant institutions.

* Approximately 121 million yen was spent in FY2016 (including the amount spent for establishment of a visitor center) and 20 million yen has been budgeted for FY2017, both including costs incurred or earmarked for plan making and the presentation and public utilization of the component part, but excluding the cost for day-to-day maintenance.

The city will also secure and appropriately allocate the human and financial resources needed for the conservation, restoration, presentation and public utilization of the other four component parts in Area 1 Hagi, thereby working in conjunction with Shoin Shrine (religious corporation); the owner of the Shokasonjuku Academy (Component Part 1-5), to ensure the smooth implementation of the projects in the Area as a whole.

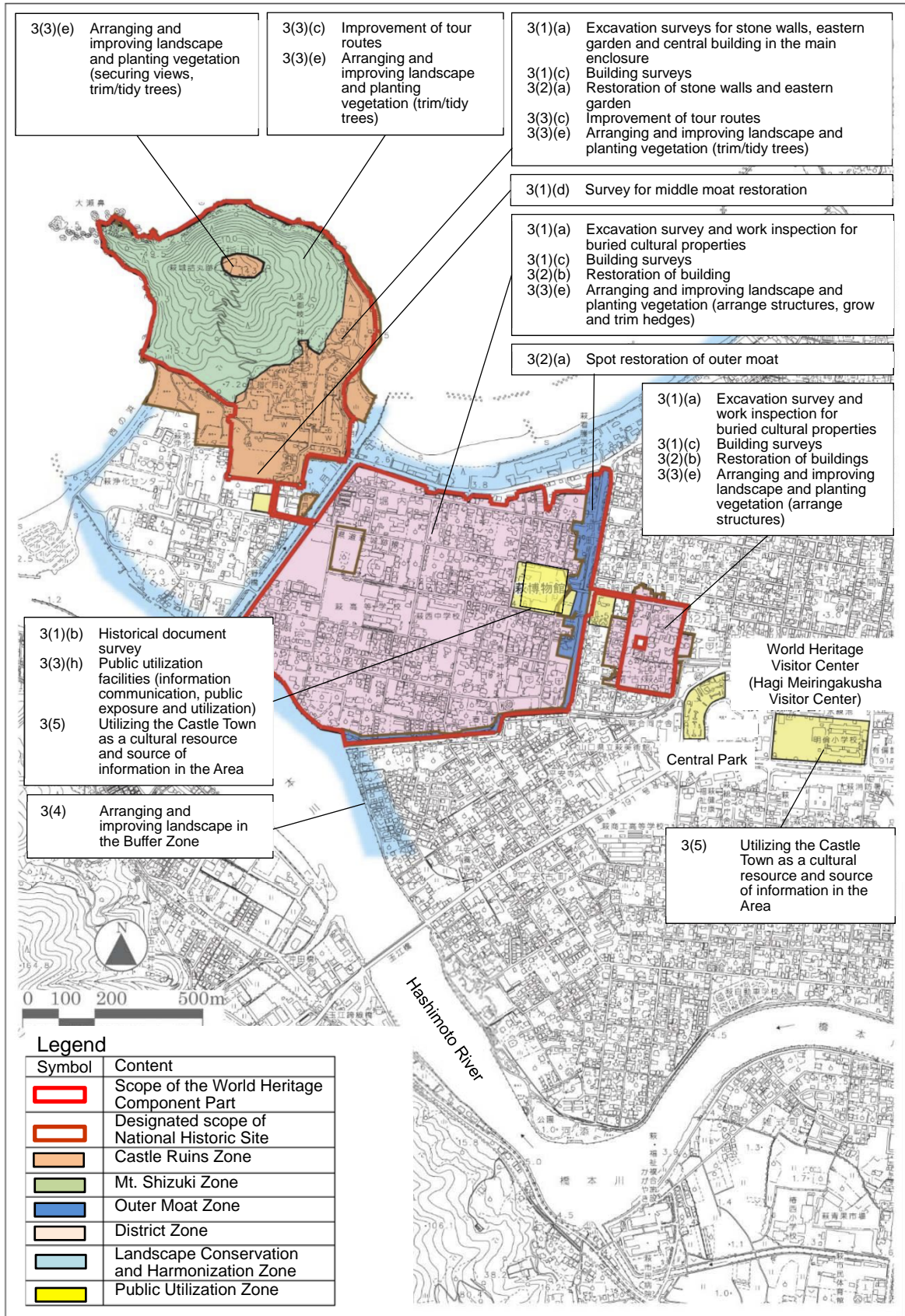


Figure 2: Master Plan