



37. Kan-onji, Kagawa



Complete renewal of the shopping district through public-private partnership [Kan-onji, Kagawa]

- From over 1000 years ago, the Kamiichi and Yanagimachi shopping districts prospered as the local town of Kan-onji Temple and Kotohiki Hachimangu Shrine, attracting more shops to the districts over the years. A city planning road project triggered community development with the participation of the local residents that also took the townscape into consideration, leading to the revitalization of their festivals and more liveliness in the area.

Shopping district before the road project



Discussion on the townscape between residents group and the city

- When the plan of road width expansion in the shopping district was introduced, the residents formed a group to hold discussions on the townscape with the city.
- It took 2 years to discuss the details of the road project, standards including those on the design of the buildings along the road, and the division of roles between the residents group and the city.



Impact of the efforts

The new, open road is useful to generate more liveliness, through such events as a pole vault demonstration. There are more events programs than before the road project.



Summer festival (Fureai night market)

Creating a harmonious landscape lush with greenery

- In addition to removing arcades and building a wider road with side walks, tree zones and monuments were also installed. Renovating the buildings based on the Landscape Development Guideline ensured a streetscape with lush greenery and with a consistent feel.



Residents group and city sign an agreement on community development

- The discussions resulted in the residents group and city signing a "Community Development Agreement", which defined the activities each will lead.
- Based on this agreement, the residents group created a "Landscape Development Guideline" laying out the rules for the exterior of the buildings.



Summary of the agreement

- To be led by the residents group
 - Creation of a Landscape Development Guideline
 - Parking space installed for each shop to prevent street parking and to protect the townscape
 - Study session to energize business
- To be led by the city
 - Building the road and pocket parks

Summary of the Landscape Development Guideline

- Exterior walls of the building shall be based on light colors and natural materials, and the roof colors shall have a black or dark brown tone.

The new road was used as a route for festival floats in the autumn festival. The landscape created enhances the scene with the floats.



Autumn festival (Chosa festival)

By installing works of art by a local sculptor in the newly built pocket park, a new space was born where children could experience art in a casual environment.



Pocket park



38. Uchiko, Ehime



Preserving the landscape of both the town and village to increase the beauty of the local region [Uchiko, Ehime]

- ❑ The Yokaichi Gokoku district developed as a wax-making town along the Ozu Kaido road that connects Matsuyama and Ozu. Even today, there are still traditional mansions and townhouses related to its Japan wax industry, and the townscape includes historic buildings from various periods, spanning from the late Edo period to the Meiji and Taisho periods.
- ❑ Efforts to preserve the landscape of the surrounding villages in addition to this townscape has led to an increase in the number of tourists.

Preservation of the townscape in the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings

【Renovation of the streets and the building exteriors】

- Pavement beautification, undergrounding of power lines, repair/renovation of buildings, and removal/consolidation of signboards have been carried out to conserve/restore the historic townscape.



Townscape after the conservation/restoration efforts



Repairing a building from the late Edo period

【Preservation of Uchiko-za】

- “Uchiko-za”, a theater built in 1916, was recently repaired and restored. It has been revived as a drama theater.
- In addition to putting on shows with famous actors, it is also used as a venue for dramas, concerts, lectures, and symposiums by the local residents.



Preservation of the landscape of the village in the rural areas

- In the Ishidatami district located in a sprawling rural landscape, local volunteers formed a group, “Ishidatami wo omou kai” in the late 1980s, and have since worked on activities to preserve the landscape of the village, including restoration of a water wheel and running the town’s guest house.



Restoration of a water wheel



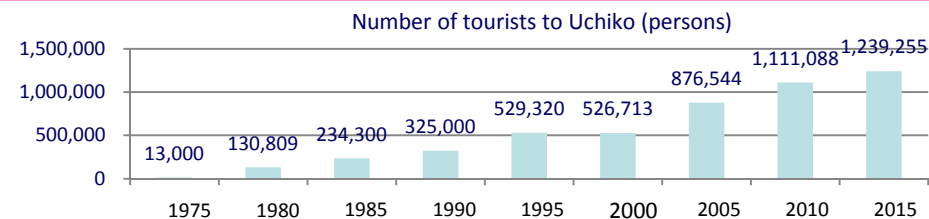
Guest house “Ishidatami no yado”

A police station from the early Showa period now used as a visitor center

- A police station building built in the early Showa period was converted into “Uchiko Visitor Center A-runze”.



Impact of the efforts





39. Sakawa, Kochi



Increasing the appeal of the tourist area by relocating/consolidating historic buildings [Sakawa, Kochi]

- The Uemachi district in Sakawa prospered with many merchants living in this, as a castle town of the Fukao family who served as the top-ranking samurai official of the Tosa Domain. Even today, the townscape is shaped by traditional merchant houses and sake breweries.
- Conservation and utilization of this historic townscape as a tourism resource have contributed to the increase in the number of tourists.

Relocation/consolidation of historic buildings

- In order to utilize the historic buildings for tourism and local activities, they were relocated and consolidated to the central Uemachi district and were opened to the public.



<Sakawa Bunko Kosha>
This is the oldest wooden western-style building in Kochi Prefecture, built in 1886. It was used for different purposes and relocated twice, but was finally moved to the current location and opened to the public in 2010.



<Meikokan>
This was the local school of the Fukao family, the feudal lord in the Edo period. It was relocated and repaired to be used as a learning center.



<Relocation of the historic buildings>

□ Sakawa Bunko Kosha

This is the oldest wooden western-style building in Kochi Prefecture, built at the current location in 1886 as the Sakawa branch office of the Susaki Police Station. It was relocated twice to be used as a library and a folk museum, but with the local community's wishes to return it to its original place, it was moved and restored in the current location in 2010.

□ Meikokan

This was the local school of the Fukao family, the feudal lord in the Edo period. It was first built in the samurai officials' district near the home of the feudal lord, but later, part of it was used as an elementary school, and was relocated to the corner of the school premises when the school was rebuilt. It was out of the public eye for a long time, but the local community strongly wished for its restoration, and so it was relocated to the current site.

A new use for the former Takemura kimono store of the Takemura branch family

- The former Takemura kimono store run by the Takemura branch family is located on the west side next to the Takemura Family Residence, which is a nationally designated Important Cultural Property. The store was renovated with seismic retrofit and was converted into a sundries store/cafe.



Cafe

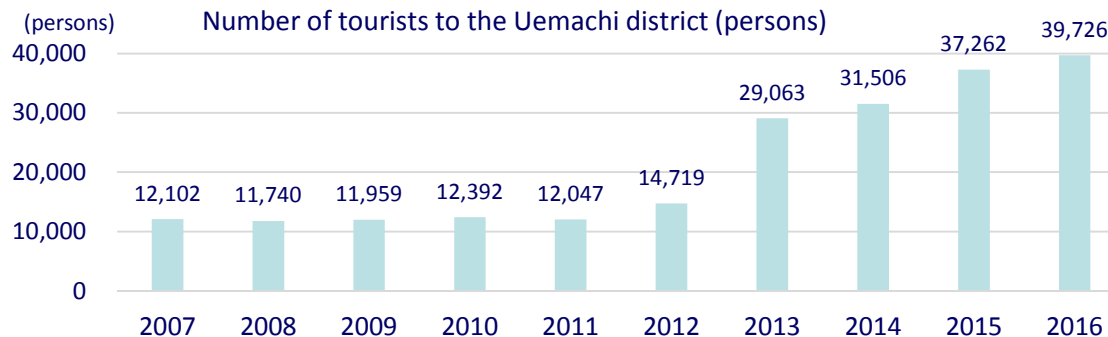
Converting vacant houses into tourist facilities

- The former house of the Hamaguchi family, who ran a sake brewery since the mid-Edo period, had been vacant for some time, but was converted into a tourist center and a souvenir shop.



Souvenir shop

Impact of the efforts





Easing the Building Standards Act to allow development featuring Structures of Landscape Importance [Dazaifu, Fukuoka]

- ❑ Dazaifu has a number of cultural heritages, including the Dazaifu Government Office Ruins and Mizuki Castle ruins, both designated as National Special Historic Sites. People have lived among these cultural heritages through the ages, creating a landscape unique to Dazaifu.
- ❑ Efforts to develop the landscape as well as the historic townscape have led to two unique districts, the Saifu-juku district where the atmosphere of the latter Edo period is maintained and enhanced, and the Special Historic District that is rich in nature, resulting in an increase in the number of tourists and voluntary works to maintain/enhance the landscape.

Driving activities by residents' associations

- "Town Development Council of the Six Temple Towns of Dazaifu Tenmangu", consisting of representatives from the local community, Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine and Dazaifu City, discussed development policies for the temple towns. A comfortable living environment and relaxing community was created through collaboration with the government.
- Work groups were set up within the council to discuss the issues in different areas.



General meeting of the Town Development Council of Six Temple Towns

【Kotorii-shoji work group】

Workshops on Kotorii-shoji, a street that intersects with the main approach to the shrine, were held with the participation of local residents to discuss revitalization plans for the area.

【Approach work group】

Since the Building Standards Act was established in 1950, there were concerns that the eaves protruding out to the approach (pent roofs) may be violating Article 44 of the Act, and many discussions were held to solve this issue.

Revitalization of Kotorii-shoji

- Based on the discussions held in the council, streets were paved with stone, open canals were built, and night lights were installed.
- A historic building which used to be a store was renovated and converted into a cafe restaurant. In addition to tourists, the restaurant is also popular with the local residents.
- This is diverting the traffic flow which only went through the approach to also flow toward Kotorii-shoji.



Redeveloped townscape



Historic building converted into a cafe

Conservation of the landscape along the approach to the shrine based on the eased restrictions on Structures of Landscape Importance

- Taking the discussions that took place in the council, a municipal ordinance was promulgated on September 28, 2017 to ease the restrictions of the Building Standards Act, allowing the building structures along the approach to Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine to keep their pent roofs, which date back to before 1895.
- With this, an essential element in the view of the approach to the shrine could now be passed on to the future.
- Projects to contribute to the townscape were also carried out between 1988 and 1989, including undergrounding, stone pavement, and planting greenery. Repairs/renovation of the stores along the approach also started in 2011.



Townscape with pent roofs

<Summary of the easing of the restrictions>

- The area along the approach to Dazaifu Tenmangu was defined as a landscape conservation district in the landscape plan, so that all applicable buildings in the area were designated as Structures of Landscape Importance. An ordinance to ease restrictions was established with approval from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, to allow structures (pent roofs, etc.) in the street space.

<Legal bases>

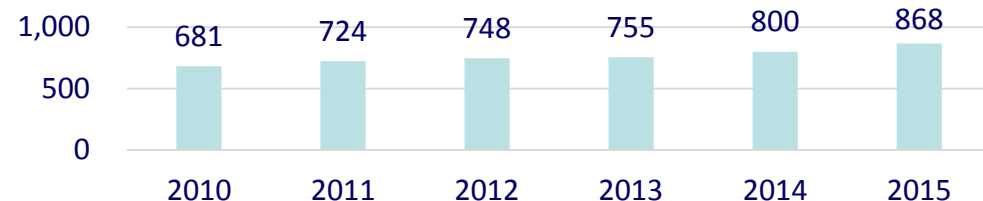
- ❑ Article 85-2 (Ease of restrictions on Structures of Landscape Importance)
If, for the conservation of the landscape, a building designated as a Structure of Landscape Importance must be preserved at its location or in its structure, an ordinance may be established to ease part of the provisions of the Building Standards Act, with approval from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- ❑ Article 44 (Restrictions on building in the street space)
Structures may not be built in a way that it protrudes out into the street.



Approach to Dazaifu Tenmangu has an open view to the sky

Impact of the efforts

Number of tourists to Dazaifu City (ten thousand persons)





41. Kashima, Saga



Conservation of the townscape of Hizen Hamashuku [Kashima, Saga]

- ❑ Hizen Hamashuku prospered as a post town in the Edo period. It thrived on sake-making, and today the historic Sakagura-dori (sake brewery avenue), as well as the cluster of small townhouses with thatched roofs and Sangawarabuki roofs, form its townscape.
- ❑ Restoration of the townscape through public-private collaboration is ongoing, with focus on preservation and utilization, which have led to an increase in the number of tourists and revitalization of the area.

Easing building restrictions and implementing alternative measures for the preservation of townhouses

- In order to preserve the townhouses with thatched roofs in the Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings, a municipal ordinance was established to ease the restrictions of the Building Standards Act and lower the fireproofing requirements of the roofing materials. Alternative fire prevention measures, such as installation of automatic fire alarm systems, must be implemented.
- The designation of secondary fire protection districts was also discontinued. Instead, fire protection restrictions were added through a municipal ordinance related to the fire protection restrictions in the Building Standards Act.
- More than 30 buildings with thatched roofs were repaired.



- ❑ **Buildings Standards Act provisions that were eased**
 - Article 22 (Fireproofing roofing materials)
 - Article 44 (Restrictions on building in the street space)
- ❑ **Alternative measures for the eased roofing regulations**
 - Provide firewalls on the roof and in rooms
 - Install automatic fire alarm systems
 - Secure two-way evacuation routes
 - Install sprinkler systems or Type 2 fire hydrants
 - Install Type 1 fire hydrants with easy operability

Restoration of the townscape by undergrounding power lines

- Historic townscape was restored by undergrounding or moving the utility poles to backstreets and by renovating the streets to match the townscape.



Main renovation works

- Removal of utility poles by moving them to the backstreets
- Paving with asphalt that has a color that matches the townscape

Utilizing a Registered Tangible Cultural Property as a tourist information center

- The lack of successors turned many buildings into vacant houses and caused a noticeable loss of old buildings. In order to preserve and utilize the buildings that are valuable historic resources, the city renovated a white-walled earthen storehouse-style townhouse “Tsugiba”, a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, to use as a tourist center.



Tourist information center “Tsugiba”

Local charm communicated through Kashima Sakagura Tourism®

- The sake breweries, tourism association and the city came together to set up the Kashima Sakagura Tourism® Promotion Committee to communicate, both in Japan and abroad, the charms of the local sake, history and culture. It also engages in all types of initiatives aimed at revitalizing the area.
- “Kashima Sakagura Tourism®” which started in 2012, gives tours visiting different sake breweries to meet skilled brewers, taste sake, and furthermore stroll the town that the sake was born in, offering a full experience that includes sake, history and culture. This has led to an increase in the number of visitors and growth of the sake brewing industry.



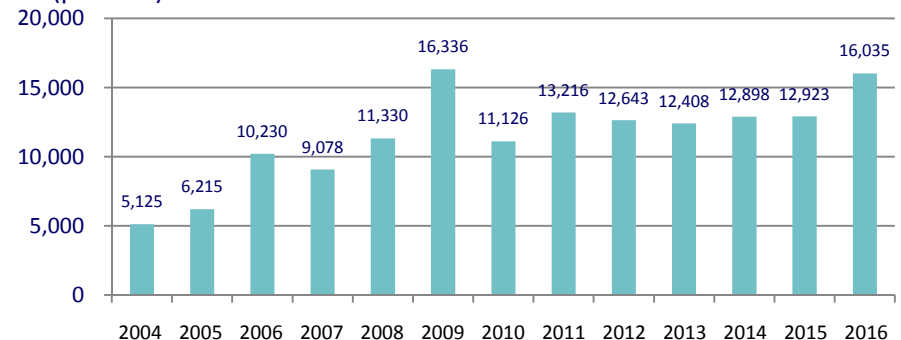
Tasting at a sake brewery
(Photo: Kashima City)



Strolling around town

Impact of the efforts

Number of visitors to the visitor information center “Tsugiba” (persons)





42. Nagasaki, Nagasaki



Local residents develop a better community environment in Fukahori, Nagasaki's only castle town [Nagasaki, Nagasaki]

- ❑ The Fukahori district is the only castle town in the city of Nagasaki, with a townscape where history is in harmony with nature, having stone walls of samurai residences rare in Nagasaki and biotopes built using the canals.
- ❑ Conservation and restoration efforts in collaboration with the local residents have contributed to the increase in the number of households in the area.

Design rules formulated together with the local community

- "Fukahori District Town Development Council" consisting of local residents and universities led the movement to create "Fukahori district scenic urban development guidelines", separate from the landscape plan.



Workshop for planning the guidelines

(Summary of the guidelines)

- (Buildings)
 - Color shall be based on traditional Japanese color tones
 - The slope of the roofs shall be 3/10 or more
- (Walls)
 - Use stones as much as possible
 - Build the walls at the boundary between the street and the grounds of the property
 - Height shall be around 180 to 200 cm
- (Plants)
 - Plant greenery around the property
 - Greenery shall consist of trees such as Japanese yew trees, that is reminiscent of the castle town that the district once was.

Development of townscape based on design rules

[Maintenance/repair of stone walls]

- Stone wall from the remains of a samurai residence built in the early Edo period was designated as a Structure of Landscape Importance. Repair costs were partially subsidized.



Front gate and stone walls of the Higuchi family residence

Overview of subsidies
Subsidy rate 1/2, maximum 1 million yen

[Promotion of greenery]

- Greenery at private properties is promoted. In order to create a lush townscape rich in greenery, "Nagasaki City Greenery Fund" was set up to subsidize part of the greenery costs.



Overview of subsidies
Subsidy rate 1/2, maximum 40,000 yen

Fukahori Ebisu

- In order to preserve the Ebisu statues across Fukahori with coloring unique to the district, repainting is done by the local residents once a year.



Ebisu statues scattered in about 60 places across the district



Annual repainting

[Origins of Fukahori Ebisu]

The Lord of the Saga domain who ruled Fukahori in the Edo period received an Ebisu from the Nishinomiya Shrine in Hyogo, which spread within the domain. In Fukahori, people started coloring the Ebisu statues in the early Meiji period.

Development of Fukahori Fureai Hiroba plaza

- Workshops with participation from the citizens were held over 3 years to discuss how to use the vacant lot where the prefectural police apartment previously stood.
- The city built a plaza for community activities, which is now managed by the local community association.



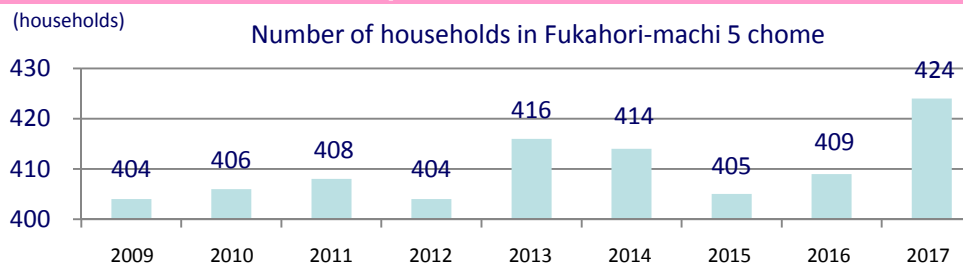
Event held at the plaza

Nagasaki Saruku

- "Nagasaki Saruku", a tour guided by volunteer guides is offered as a service to enjoy the walk around the city.



Impact of the efforts





43. Kumamoto, Kumamoto



Townscape development to create the traditional atmosphere of a castle town in Shinmachi/Furumachi [Kumamoto, Kumamoto]

- ❑ The Shinmachi district is a castle town located in front of the Kumamoto Castle, with the area divided into strips of land. The Furumachi district is laid out in a “one town one temple” style, a grid plan with the temple at the center to prevent the spread of fire and to function as a military stronghold in times of war. These town layouts still remain to this day.
- ❑ Projects to conserve and utilize these townscapes have increased the citizens’ appreciation of the townscape compared with the time before the projects.

Creation of “Townscape Development Guidelines”

- With the full-scale opening of the Kyushu Shinkansen, Shinmachi and Furumachi, both situated between Kumamoto Station and the city center, started to work on revitalization projects to recreate a townscape with the traditional feel of a castle town.
- In order to enable the local community to collaborate with the city, the “Townscape Development Guidelines” defining the basic policies and preservation/renovation standards was planned together with the local community and finalized by the city.
- A townscape agreement was concluded, based on the basic policies and preservation/renovation standards defined in the Guidelines, and later approved by the mayor.

As a general rule, the buildings shall have sloped roofs with main entrance on the side that is parallel to the ridge. Use Japanese Kawara tiles.

The first floor shall have an overhang.

Billboards shall match the townscape. Use calm color tones in harmony with the townscape.



Windows shall be of a traditional style, such as lattice or Mushiko-mado.

The walls should match with the townscape, using traditional materials such as wood, stone, and plaster, or other materials that blend in.

Renovation of building exteriors

- Costs for the preservation/renovation of the exteriors of the traditional townhouses or other buildings following the provisions of the agreement are partly subsidized by the city. (e.g., subsidy rate 1/2, maximum 1.5 million yen)



Remove tents/signboards and restore the original design so that the eaves and overhangs of the buildings line up in a row, in harmony with the townscape.



Holding events that utilize the traditional townhouses

- A design workshop and competition with participation from the students of 3 universities in Kumamoto were held to decide the symbol marks of Shinmachi and Furumachi. A stamp rally event was jointly held with the local community, to go around 10 townhouses with Noren curtains having the selected symbol marks dyed on.



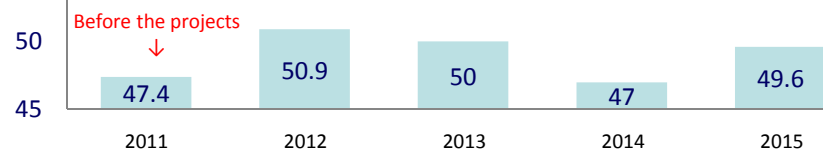
Competition



Stamp rally

Impact of the efforts

(%) Percentage of citizens who feel that they have a beautiful townscape (%)





44. Bungotakada, Oita

Reverting the Heisei townscape back to the Showa 30s [Bungotakada, Oita]

- ❑ The central shopping district in Bungotakada was the most prosperous town in the Kunisaki Peninsula throughout the Edo, Meiji, Taisho periods and up to the Showa 30s (1955 to 1964), but had since suffered a decline, caused by large-scale retail stores opening in the suburbs and the decrease in population.
- ❑ The decline also meant that the buildings were not rebuilt, and many old buildings remained from the days before the Showa 30s. This was noted when planning the revitalization of the shopping district, and efforts to conserve and recreate this townscape were made, leading to a significant increase in the number of visitors.

Renovation of building exteriors

- To recreate the old feel, aluminum fixtures and parapets were removed to be replaced with wooden or tin signboards to recreate the view of the Showa period.



Japanese sweets shop



Drugstore

Establishing tourist facilities

- “Kita-gura” of the Showa Roman Gura theme park is a reproduction of the houses, shopping district and school of the Showa period, built as a place to experience Showa.



Shopping district of the Showa period



Yumemachi elementary school



Experience a living room from the Showa period

An old rice warehouse no longer in use was converted into “Showa-no-Yumemachi San-chome-kan”, where visitors can fully experience the atmosphere of the old days. (Renovation of a warehouse)

Creation of a relaxing spot

- Old model vehicles are on display and events are held, creating an enjoyable space for tourists.



Old models on display



Events

Functionality was ensured when the old models were displayed through modern technology. (Merging the Showa townscape with block pavement)

Displays of equipment and tools

- Tools and equipment used back in the day are on display at the storefronts.



Ice candy seller's bicycle

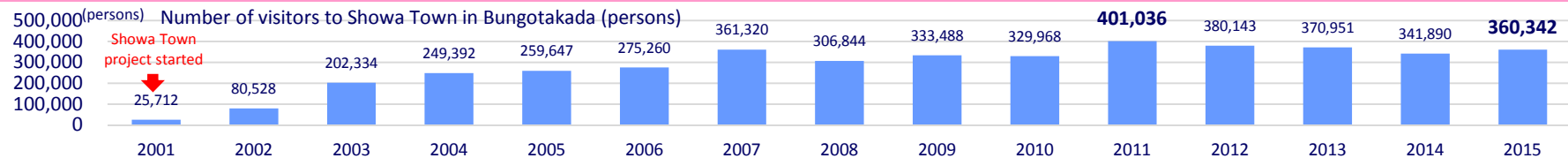


The “three sacred treasures of Showa”



First generation meat cutting machine operated manually

Impact of the efforts



45. Morotsuka, Miyazaki

祝 世界農業遺産
高千穂町 桂菜山
もろっこぼろす



Townscape born through post-flood reconstruction efforts and revival of the shopping district [Morotsuka, Miyazaki]

□ Typhoon no. 14 which hit Morotsuka in September 2005 left a catastrophic damage to the shopping district at the center of the village, but concerted public-private efforts for reconstruction of a lively community, together with the flood control project after the typhoon, created a well-designed, consistent townscape, revitalizing the area even more than before the damage.

Damages from severe rainstorm (2005)

➤ Typhoon No. 14 of September 2005 brought catastrophic damage to the shopping district at the center of the village.



Creating rules for the reconstruction of a lively shopping district

- Momentum was building up towards carrying out reconstruction works together with the post-flood control project to create a lively community befitting the center of the village. In 2008, led by a commercial association in Morotsuka, the “Morotsuka Village Town Development Vision Planning Committee” was formed.
- Opinions on landscape and community development were gathered from the local residents through a survey on the needs of the villagers covering all households in the village as well as community development workshops organized by Miyazaki Society of Architects & Building Engineers.
- Based on these opinions, the “Morotsuka District Landscape Rules”, which included the specification on the designs of buildings, was established by the village.



Town Development Vision Planning Committee



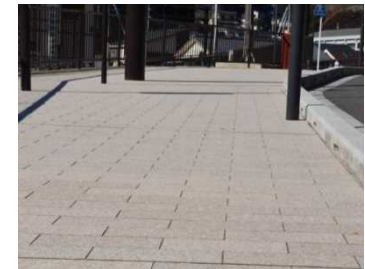
Community development workshop organized by Miyazaki Society of Architects & Building Engineers

Townscape development based on “Morotsuka District Landscape Rules”

➤ Reconstruction work was done for the disaster-affected buildings, roads, and river embankment based on “Morotsuka District Landscape Rules”.



Buildings built with restriction on height



Fieldstone pavement reflects the local wishes to have a shopping district with a feel of nature



Retaining wall using imitation stone so that it would not affect the landscape

- <Main rules on landscape>
- Shape of roofs: Should match with the neighboring buildings (Gabled roof recommended)
 - Height of the building: 8 m or less, as a general rule
 - Install overhangs over the sidewalk
Width: 1/3 or more of the width of the building
Height: 2.5 m or more
Width of the overhang: about 1.3 m
 - Eaves material: wood

Subsidies for private-sector initiatives

➤ When the shops opened in temporary buildings, the village subsidized the costs for creating standing signboards with a unified design, to create a consistent feel in the shopping district.

Amount of subsidy: 20,000 yen
Subsidy was granted for the cost of the signboard itself. (Designing and other expenses was not covered)



Local products shop after the reconstruction



Reconstruction event (May 2015)

Impact of the efforts



An aerial photograph of Kagoshima, Japan, showing a dense urban area with various buildings and structures. In the background, a large, prominent mountain (Mount Sakurajima) rises above the city, overlooking Kagoshima Bay. The sky is clear and blue. The text "46. Kagoshima, Kagoshima" is overlaid in white on the image.

46. Kagoshima, Kagoshima

Creating a cultural urban space in the center of Kagoshima City [Kagoshima, Kagoshima]

- ❑ The city center of Kagoshima has little traces of the old castle town left, because the city was devastated three times, including the bombing during the Anglo-Satsuma War, the battles of the Satsuma Rebellion, and the large-scale air raids in World War II. However, the natural landscape symbolized by the warm climate, magnificent view of Sakurajima, and the quiet waters of Kagoshima Bay have always stayed the same, and quality urban landscape development to co-exist with the natural environment has led to an increase in the number of tourists.

Improving the urban landscape by green tram tracks

- A rich and peaceful urban space is created by increasing greenery, such as lining the tram tracks with grass, and consolidating the power lines.

【Green tram tracks】

The on-street running track segment (approximately 8.9 km) is lined with blocks made of shirasu (volcanic ash) that have high water-holding capacity, to plant an improved variety of Koraishiba summer grass to create comfort, reduce the heat island effect, and mitigate the noise for the areas along the tracks.



【Consolidation of power lines】

For the entire segment in service (approximately 8.8 km), the web of power lines was consolidated along center poles to create a safe and pleasant urban space.



Development of urban spaces to generate liveliness

- An urban plaza was built in front of the city hall, where citizens can gather, spend time, relax and hold various events.
- The plaza is used as a venue for a number of welcoming ceremonies and festival events throughout the year.



<Overview of the projects>
Fieldstone pavement, undergrounding of the power lines, aluminum casted car stops, street lights designed with a port theme.

Forming beautiful and pleasant urban spaces

- Small fountains and art works are installed on street corners and green spaces to offer comfort and relaxation.



Impact of the efforts





47. Naha, Okinawa

Creating a traditional landscape of houses with red roof tiles in Shuri [Naha, Okinawa]

- ❑ In the 19th century, many foreigners visited Shuri, which was the royal capital of Ryukyu Kingdom back then, and left records praising the garden city-like landscape as “picturesque” and that “Shuri is the most beautiful city in the world”.
- ❑ Efforts have been made to protect, nurture and recreate the historic and cultural landscape of Shuri so highly praised in the past, which have led to the restoration of the traditional landscape of rows of houses with red roof tiles and high levels of citizen satisfaction.

Red roof tiles encouraged when renewing the buildings

【Guiding the landscape】

- The area was designated as an urban landscape formation area in 1992, and buildings were encouraged to change to the traditional red roof tiles to guide towards the desired landscape.
- Through this effort, landscape with traditional red roof tiles was restored by 2016.



【Subsidies to guide the landscape】

- Subsidies are granted for red roof tiles, stone works involving Ryukyu limestone, reapplying plaster to the red roof tiles for long-term maintenance and management of the buildings.



Building facilities to pass down the history/tradition and for promoting tourism

- In 1996, “Shuri Kanagushiku Muraya” was built as a facility to pass down the history/tradition of the Shuri Kinjo district and for promoting tourism.
- It is built in a traditional Ryukyu wooden architecture style to serve the tourists (offering a resting place/toilets) and to play a leading role in creating a historic landscape in the area.

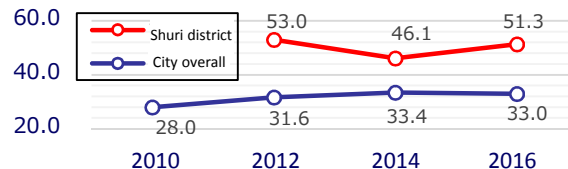


Establishing the facility was done with the participation of the local residents so that it would be loved and embraced by the community.



Impact of the efforts

In the Shuri district, a higher percentage of people answered “I feel there is good landscape development featuring the unique characteristics of our local region making good use of red roof tiles, stone walls and trees” compared to the city overall.



Overview of subsidies

- Subsidy rate: 2/3 (maximum 1 million yen)
- Subsidy provided for: installation/repair of red roof tiles; stonework and stone pitching using Ryukyu limestone
- Number of subsidies granted: 104 cases (1994 to 2016)