

**Topic-Setting Program to Advance Cutting-Edge  
Humanities and Social Sciences Research**  
(Global Initiatives)

**Progress Report**  
(Summary of Final Report)

[Project Title: International research project to develop methodologies to  
develop integrated governance policies to protect cultural heritage]

Core-Researcher: Toshiyuki Kono

Institution: Kyushu University

Academic Unit: Faculty of Law

Position: Professor

Research Period :      FY2019 - FY2021

### 1. Basic information of research project

Research Area	Advancing international joint research on the preservation of humanity' s cultural inheritances	
Project Title	International research project to develop methodologies to develop integrated governance policies to protect cultural heritage	
Institution	Kyushu University	
Core-Researcher (Name, AcademicUnit&Position)	Toshiyuki Kono, Faculty of Law, Professor	
Project Period	FY2019 – FY2021	
Appropriations Plan (¥)	FY2019	JPY 5, 070, 000
	FY2020	JPY 10, 400, 000
	FY2021	JPY 10, 156, 900

### 2. The Purpose of the research

Cultural heritage concepts and international normative frameworks have become increasingly fragmented, making it difficult to address cross-sectoral issues. Cultural heritage, on the other hand, is expected to play an active role in relation to larger societal challenges such as the UN SDGs (especially Goal 11.4, Cities and heritage protection), climate change (e.g., sea level rise and heritage protection), social inclusion (e.g., refugees and cultural heritage), and reconstruction and recovery after disasters and war. Furthermore, cultural heritage protection is not a one-time activity, but a process that is often iterative or continuous, and its integrity is extremely important because of its future-designing nature. This study aims to achieve an international and constructive dialogue among researchers in several fields and to provide new directions from the perspective of integrated governance methodologies for cultural heritage. Cultural heritage protection has traditionally been left to individual countries, but such an approach is outdated and it is necessary to learn from the successes and failures of other countries in cultural heritage protection with regard to common issues and to work in international collaborative research teams.

### 3. The Outline of the research (Including study member)

Christchurch, Kathmandu, and Notre Dame Cathedral are taken up for case studies and suggestions will be drawn based on the findings from these sites to model the methodology of the integrated approach. The model will be applied to Kumamoto, and the model will be revised in response to the findings. The above research content and methodology were envisioned. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the research methodology had to be drastically changed. Hence after the first symposium held in Paris in March 2020, we focused on field research in Kumamoto instead of conducting field research works which had to be canceled. Three members of the research team (Kono, Tanaka and Yatsunami) visited Kumamoto several times, conducted interviews with the authorities, property owners as well as advising experts, and collected information. Even these trips were rescheduled due to the COVID-19 pandemic and a part of the trips were canceled. The results were analyzed and shared with other members at workshops.

Under the COVID-19 pandemic, it was felt that new survey targets were needed to enhance the domestic survey, and it was finally decided to add the State Hall of Shuri Castle to the list of new targets. The investigation for the reconstruction of the State Hall of Shuri Castle, which burned down on October 31, 2019, was just beginning, and some of the discussions were politicized and needed a cautious approach. At that time, the restoration policy for Notre Dame Cathedral had not yet been decided, so there was a risk that the debate could become politicized as well. On the other hand, the social reaction after the fire at Shuri Castle seemed to be very similar to the social reaction immediately after Notre Dame Cathedral was damaged on April 15 of the same year.

In order to handle the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral and Shuri Castle without being dragged into a political debate but wide open to the society, it seemed necessary to create an appropriate framework for handling the issue. As a result of this deliberation, we decided on the approach of organizing a web exhibition, comparing the two and asking the meaning of the reconstruction of cultural heritage sites and the recovery to society. In addition, we have begun analyzing the case studies of Christchurch and Kathmandu, which were conducted based on the case studies jointly organized by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Center for Research on the Conservation of Cultural Properties (ICCROM).

In FY2021, the final year of the project, we prepared for publication case studies of Kumamoto, Christchurch, Kathmandu, Notre Dame Cathedral, and Shuri Castle. For this purpose, the members (Kono, Okahashi, Yamada, Yatsunami, Tanaka, Nishi, Kealy) brought manuscripts to internal meetings, where the governance perspectives were discussed in order to make them clear, and each author was asked to revise his/her contribution. I am pleased to report that Springer accepted our publication proposal and a book will be published before the end of 2022.

At the same time, six new experts from France (Mouton, Schneider, Lagneau, Sandron, Voisnat, Salatko) were invited to join the project to advise and contribute to the web exhibition on Notre Dame and Shuri Castle. Intensive meetings were held to prepare for the web exhibition mentioned above. We created a web exhibition with ca. 350 images and detailed explanations in three languages (Japanese, French and English).

Furthermore, while this study is concerned with situations resulting from man-made and natural disasters and the treatment of cultural heritage placed in such situations, the grant period for this research coincided roughly with the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, and we were witness to shocking situations on a global scale. From the perspective of the problem of this project, it seemed appropriate to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially the relationship between society and cultural heritage. Therefore, a nationwide survey of 10,000 people was conducted using NTT Docomo's services to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the relationship between cultural heritage and society.

The list of project members and affiliations:

Toshiyuki Kono (PI), Kyushu University (Japan)

Junko Okahashi, University of the Sacred Heart (Japan)

Eisuke Tanaka, Fukuoka Jogakuin University (Japan)

Ren Yatsunami, Kyushu University (Japan)  
 Akashi Kinji, Kyushu University (Japan)  
 Kazuhiko Nishi, Agency for Cultural Affairs (Japan)  
 Hiroki Yamada, Teikyo University (Japan)  
 Yoko Futagami, Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (Japan)  
 Aska Sakaino, International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Japan)  
 Misako Ohnuki, independent heritage researcher (Japan)  
 Cornelius Holtorf, Linnaeus university (Sweden)  
 Loughlin Kealy, University College Dublin (Ireland)  
 Chiara Bortoletto, Institut interdisciplinaire d' anthropologie du contemporain (France)  
 Andrzej Jakubowski, Opole university (Poland)  
 Kamil Zaidler, Gdansk University (Poland)  
 Jason Ingham, Auckland University (New Zealand)  
 Benjamin Mouton, Architecte en chef, Inspecteur général honoraire des Monuments Historiques, ancien ACMH de Notre-Dame (France)  
 Jean-François Lagneau, Architecte en chef, Inspecteur général honoraire des Monuments Historiques  
 Dany Sandron, Sorbonne University (France)  
 Dominique Schneider, ICOMOS France (France)  
 Claudie Voisenat, Chantier scientifique Notre-Dame de Paris (France)  
 Gaspard Salatko, Fondation des Sciences du Patrimoine (France)

#### 4. Research results and outcomes produced

*Post-Trauma and the Recovery Governance of Cultural Heritage*, Toshiyuki Kono/ Junko Okahashi (eds.)  
 Springer, forthcoming in 2022, pp.ca. 200.

Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral and Shuri-jō Castle -- Reconstruct and Restore their Cultural Value  
 Beyond the Fire of 2019, Web-exhibition in three languages.

<https://www.notredame-shurijo.com/index.shtml>

<https://www.notredame-shurijo.com/eng/index.shtml>

<https://www.notredame-shurijo.com/fre/index.shtml>

Report on the Survey to Understand the Impact of the Spread of the New Coronavirus on the "Relationship between Cultural Heritage and Society, 2022, pp.218, available on the project website and the website of ICOMOS Japan.

Lectures: Toshiyuki Kono, "Perspectives to people in conservation of cultural heritage", Junko Okahashi "Values of cultural heritage" at the symposium on Cultural Heritage and Reconstruction - Shuri Castle and Notre Dame de Paris, organized by Association of Architects in Okinawa, with special cooperation from Toshiyuki Kono and ICOMOS France, December 18, 2021 (150 participants)

Presentations at conferences: Hiroki Yamada/ Toshiyuki Kono/ Hiromitsu Seki, “Analysis of the Relationship between the Cultural Heritage and Society based on large-scale data analysis: The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Possibilities for Cultural Policy”, The 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Cultural Policy Research (Antwerp), 2022年9月19日—22日 abstract accepted.

Toshiyuki Kono, “Reconstruction of Notre Dame de Paris and Related Issues”, Die Bayerische Akademie der Künste (Munich) November 24<sup>th</sup> 2022. Invitation to a lecture received and accepted.

Symposia:

Workshop on Disaster and Cultural Heritage, ICOMOS HQ, March 5, 2020 (40 participants)

Workshop on damaged cultural heritage sites and Recovery, Kumamoto City Hall, April 14, 2021 (15 participants)

Japan-France Symposium on Notre Dame and Shuri Castle, Across Fukuoka and HQ ICOMOS, March 14 and 15, 2022. (180 participants)

Project Website: <http://ch.policy.integration.kyushu-u.ac.jp/>