

The Idea and the Role of Field-Museums in Japan

Noriko Horie* · Sadatoshi Tabata**

*Parks and Recreation Foundation · **The Natural Conservation Society of Japan

ABSTRACT

Recently, the number of 'field-museums(F.Ms.)' in Japan has increased. Although they are very diverse, the essential commonality is that each has a field arranged as a kind of museum. In this study, we examine the 'F.M.' mainly through documents in order to understand the concept of the F.M. and the direction of further studies. Before examining the cases of F.Ms., we explore the history of the F.M. and the role of museums in order to establish the background of the development of F.Ms. The term F.M. first appeared and evolved in 1990s. It is suggested that F.Ms. are positioned on the same lines as development of museums, and that the field of museums and the field of landscaping is beginning to overlap. Concerning the role of museums, we examined the definition of museums in terms of conventional museums and regional planning. Next, the documents of 36 cases of F.Ms. are checked regarding their types and roles. Consequently, we found that while most F.Ms. cases have both the role of conventional museums and the role of regional planning, it is difficult to say that the role has some connection with the type. It seems that F.Ms. emphasize 'education' rather than 'collection', 'pleasure' and 'research', compared with conventional museums. In addition, the role of regional planning is strongly expected. In many cases, the F.M. is expected to be a method of regional management, not merely a museum. In order to use F.Ms. for regional planning and landscaping effectively, it is desirable for F.Ms. to be defined from this viewpoint. For this purpose, it is necessary to determine the extent of F.Ms. The problem is which extent to choose, geographical unity or administrative border. Hence, further comparative research is needed clarify the association between the extent and the identity in order to establish a more effective size of F.Ms.

Key Words: Field-Museum, Ecomuseum, Landscape, Regional Planning, Role

1. Introduction

Recently, the number of 'field-museums(F.Ms.)' in Japan has increased. Some are names of specific areas, and some are catchphrases for projects. Although they are very diverse, their essential commonality is that each has a field arranged as a kind of museum. We have high hopes that landscape planners will play significant roles in F.Ms., because the main methodology of landscaping is to manage the entire system, which is comprised of various elements, such as geographical features, geological features, animals, plants, history, culture, folk customs and industry. Needless to say, these elements are the collections or exhibited items of museums. Actually, it

seems that some cases of 'museum' or 'eco-museum' or 'F.M.' are expected to play a role in regional landscaping. However, the term 'F.M.' has not been defined clearly. Hence, it is necessary to establish what F.M. is, before landscape planners can play more important roles in regional planning through 'F.Ms.'

Over the past few years, many studies on ecomuseums have been conducted. In connection with F.Ms., several studies have also been carried out. Even so, most of them are case studies(e.g., Sonoda 2006¹⁾, Onoe 2006²⁾). A few studies include a survey of F.Ms.(e.g., Nakamura 2003³⁾). Nakamura focused on natural history museums and F.Ms.(He defined F.Ms. as 'outdoor living museums'), and considered the importance of

field programs in terms of the role of the museum. However, it seems that many cases of F.Ms. cannot be comprehended sufficiently from only the viewpoint of the role of conventional museums, because various types of F.Ms. have come into existence in recent years.

In this paper, we consider F.Ms. in Japan, in order to understand the concept of F.Ms., to grasp the further direction of studies concerning F.Ms. and to incorporate F.Ms. in regional planning. Specifically, we examine several cases of F.Ms. in Japan in relation to the history and the definitions of museums, mainly by document research. Ultimately, we will attempt to present an idea of F.Ms. in the context of regional planning.

II. Background of Development of F.Ms.

Before examining the cases of F.Ms. in Japan, we investigate the background of the development of F.Ms., particularly concerning the history and the definition, in order to categorize the cases.

1. History of F.Ms.

We made a chronology of museums in connection with landscape and regional planning (Table 1). It seems that the term F.M. began to be used at the beginning of the 1990s. Before that, '*field-hakubutukan*(F.M.)' was used in Tsuchiura city, Ibaragi prefecture, in 1985, as a catchphrase for tourism. This F.M. was predecessor of the institution of the *Asahi-chou* Eco-Museum workshop(1989), the pioneer of ecomuseums in Japan. Numerous F.Ms. and ecomuseums had been set up in the past. As Table-1 shows, although the first museum is very old, modern museums developed after the 18th C. The 19th C. to the middle of the 20th C was a period of institutionalization for museums. After the 1960s, the concept of ecomuseums came into being in France, and various kinds of museums were established throughout the world. As museums diversified, the targets of collection and exhibition extended not only to treasures or rarities but also to ordinary or regional features. The style of exhibition changed from discrete displays to systematic displays, reproduction displays, and on-site displays. Also, it seems that the border between museums and parks is becoming fuzzy. This expansion is not irrelevant to the trend of rediscovering regional resources. Naturally, this trend is affected by factors such as globalization, localization, urbanization,

depopulation, nationalism, regionalism, environmental issues, sustainable development, and sustainable tourism(or ecotourism). It is necessary to keep in mind that the F.M. was born of these contexts.

2. Role of Museums

In order to examine the cases of F.Ms., it is necessary to know the original definition of 'museum'. Therefore, we classified the role of museums according to their definitions or concepts. Table 2 shows what kinds of roles are described in each definition. The roles of 'collection', 'conservation', 'research', 'exhibition', 'education' and 'pleasure(recreation)' are cited for conventional museums, specifically in the definition by the International Council of Museums(ICOM) in 1989⁴⁾. 'Landscape', 'tourism', 'citizen participation' and 'community development' are cited for regional planning. We do not have an explicit definition of F.M. in Japan. In English, the Field Museum refers to the famous museum in Chicago, which is named after the founder. Consequently, the term F.M. is a Japanese-English adaptation. In Japan, F.M. is used variously, such as for observation facilities called '*Seitai-en*(ecology park)' which highlights natural environment³⁾, '*Kokindennj-yu-no-sato* F.M.' which highlights *Waka*(Japanese traditional poem), and '*Yamanashi-city* F.M.' which highlights natural, historical and cultural features. However, in any cases, they have much in common. That is to say, they are different from ordinary museums in which we view the collections indoors. In F.Ms., the main resources(heritages) are scattered throughout the area, and we move about extensively to view the resources within the field.

In contrast, the definition of ecomuseums is explicit. After G. H. Rivere introduced the concept of ecomuseums, Huhues de Varine defined 'ecomuseum(ecomusee)' in 1971. Even so, the definition of ecomuseum is still a controversial matter in contemporary museology⁵⁾. Nevertheless, ecomuseums have a respectable definition, and most ecomuseums in Japan, although not all, have been established under this concept.

There are some terms close to F.M. and ecomuseum: '*Yagai-museum*(outdoor museum or open-air museum)', '*Marugoto-museum*(whole museum)' and '*Denen-kuukan museum*(rural area museum)', for instance. '*Marugoto museum*' is close to F.M. conceptually. '*Denen-kuukan museum*' is a project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. '*Yagai museum*' is known as Skansen, living farm

Table 1. The history of F.Ms.

Museums	Landscape and Regional Planning	Social Environment
Establishment of 'Museum' in Alexandria (the birth of museum)		
Collection of treasure or rarity by people in power and the hierarchy	Private gardens	
Development of collection and natural history. Development of taxonomy(18c~) Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology(University of Oxford)1683, Vienna Museum of Natural History1748	Leyden botanical garden, Netherlands1587	Age of geographical discovery Age of colonialism
Vienna Zoo, Austria1752, The British Museum1753, The Louvre1793	Royal Botanic Garden, Kew 1759	People's revolution and Industrial Revolution
London Zoo1828. The law of museum in UK1845. The 1st EXPO, London1851. Natural history museum by citizen's initiative in US 1869. Metropolitan Museum 1870. Zoological department seated in Ministry of Education1871. Folk village exhibition in Osaka EXPO 1873. Yushima-seido exhibition (the beginning of National Museum in Japan)1872. Skansen1891. Introduction of experience display by German Museum 1892	Establishment of cherry-blossom viewing spots such as Asukayama, Gotemmyama, and Sumidutsumi. Inauguration of park system by Dajokan declaration1873	Casei culture Meiji Constitution1889. Ashio Copper Mine environmental pollution issue1890
Open-air museum, Copenhagen1901. Norsk Folkemuseum, Oslo1902. The first Open-air museum in USA 1913. The beginning of the museum association in Japan1928. The establishment of ICOM1946. The appearance of 'yagai-hakubutukan(open-air museum)' (tarashii-hakubutukan(the new museum)) by Kazuo Kiba1949	Historic site place of scenic beauty natural monument1919. Meiji-shrine garden1920. Selection of new Japanese eight scenic spots selected1927. National park method1931. National park law revision1949. Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties 1950. Forest Law1951	World War I 1914. Great Kanto Earthquake1923. The Pacific War 1941-45.
Formation of museum in Europe. Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties1950. Museum Law1951. Chichibu Museum of Natural Science1958	New-town development started1955. City Park Law1956. Natural Parks Law1957	Korean War 1950. First TV Broadcast 1953. Kumamoto Minamata disease 1958
Introduction of ecomuseum by G.H. Rivere. Preservation of folk properties problem. The museum construction boom under Meiji centennial. Renovation movement of life history museum US 60's ~ 70's. Nikko-yumoto visitor center1963. Ironbridge Gorge Museum, 1967. Nikko-Yumoto Visitor Center opened. Fundamental Law of Sightseeing 1963.	Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Law1963. Basic Law for Forest and Forestry. National Trust Movement1964. Red data book published. Law Concerning Special Measure for the Preservation of Ancient Cities1966.	Tokyo Olympics 1964. Vietnam war intensification1965. Apollo-11 moon landing 1969. Civil rights movement in US
Sightseeing boom due to Japanese National Railways 'Discover Japan' campaign. Osaka Expo 1970. Huhues de Varine defined ecomuseum(ecomusee) 1971. Discovery of amatsuzuka painting World Heritage Convention adoption1972. Establishment of open-air museums, folklore museums, fudoki-no-oka(topographical hill), etc. Pompidou Centre, Paris 1977. Korean Folk Village. Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, Jakarta. Okinawa International Expo 1975	Recreation City1970. Kakuei Tanaka Nippon-reitou Kaizo-ron (Japan remodeling). World Heritage Convention adoption. Nature conservation law 1972. City Green Zone of Conservation. Nikko Taro-sugi trial 1973. Nature conservation charter 1974. Shiretoko National Trust movement. Musashi-Kyuryo National Government Park opened. Midori-no Master Plan1976. The Galapagos Islands registered as World Heritage 1978	Aging society. From 'Public Nuisance' to 'Environment'. Okinawa reversion. Normalization of China-Japan relations1972. The first oil crisis 1973. Sapporo Olympics. End of Vietnam war. Acid rain in Europe 1975. Three Mile Island nuclear accident1979
Boom of museum construction by autonomy and mecenat. The appearance of named 'eco-museum'. The beginning of eco-museum in Japan. Field-hakubutukan (eco-museum)-Tuchiura1985. Asahi-cho ecomuseum workshop started1989	South-Alps super-woodland path. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Country-park project1980. Urban Ecology Park. Resort law1987. Resort Park. Yoshinogari- ruins 1989	Global warming and abnormal weather came remarkably 1980. Chernobyl nuclear accident 1986. Sharp rise in land prices 1987
Development of eco-museum, F.M., and other diverse museums in Japan. The appearance of digital museum. Onomichi-hama(beach) museum. Chinese Nationalities Museum, Beijing1990. Sanbe F.M. Foundation, Hiroshima F.M. of Natural History, Uonuma F.M. association 1992. Japan Museum Society. Kokin-dennjyu-no-sato F.M. Minamata F.M. 'Okage-yokocyo (walled street for worshippers)' 1993. F.M. Kumano, F.M. Minabe 1994. Establishment of visitor center (eco-museum center). Kizu-river F.M., Chiran F.M., China Folk Culture Village, Hong Kong1995. Japan eco-tourism promotion conference established. Yushima-island eco-guide network1998 Misakubo F.M., F.M. Kurobe-river 1999	International Flower EXPO 1990. Nature contact model project 1992. The Basic Environment Law. Nature ecology park project 1993. Midori-no Kihon-Keikaku (master plan for parks and open space)1994. Law concerning promotion of infrastructure for rural fishing village stay-type leisure activity. Green-tourism project Shirakawago World Heritage registration1995. Kyoto conference on the prevention of global warming. Environmental Impact Assessment Law1997.	Outdoor boom. Burst of economic bubble. Gulf War. Seawater pollution. The Soviet Union dismantlement1991. Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake1995. Nagano Olympics. Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities 1998.
Pref. F.M. 2000. Kouchi F.M. Association 2001. Keinanna F.M. 2002. Institute of Landscape Management, Kagoshima F.M., Bousou-no-yama F.M., Heisei-shinnzan F.M. 2003. Oetomi-island F.M., F.M. Iijima, F.M. Minabe 2004, The Earth Expo. Aso Volcano F.M., Kyoto 2005, Niiza-city F.M., F.M. Hachinohe 2006	International Year of Ecotourism. World ecotourism summit in Quebec. World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. Law for the Promotion of Natural Restoration. The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan2002. Law for Enhancing Motivation on Environmental Conservation and Promoting of Environmental Education2003. Three green methods in spectacle. Invasive Alien Species Act2004.	Korean peninsula summit meeting between North and South Korea2000. Simultaneous multiple terrorist attacks in U.S.A. Afghanistan invasion 2001. World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002. Iraq War. SARS outbreak2003.

museums, living museums and folk museums in the West. The open-air museum is defined by the Association of European Open-Air Museums(AEOM). According to their definition, open-air museums can be categorized in conventional museums, although the main exhibition spaces are outdoors. In east Asia, there are many typical open-air museums, such as the Chinese Nationalities Museum, China Folk Culture Village, Korean Folk Village and *Meiji-mura*(*Meiji* Village). However, *Hahoe* Folk Village(*Andong*) is a village that is itself a

museum, and there are people who actually live there, and it may be very close to the concept of F.M. in Japan.

III. Cases of F.Ms. in Japan

There are more than thirty-five F.Ms. in Japan, as of June 20, 2007. Some are names of public accommodations, some are names of a network of museums, and some are names of organizations themselves. Some are real, and some are con-

Table 2. Roles of museums cited in definitions

Definition	Roles of conventional museums						Roles of regional planning			
	collec- tion	conser- vation	resea- rch	exhibi- tion	educa- tion	plea- sure	land- scape	tour- ism	citizen partici- pation	comm- unity develo- pment
Museum by ICOM(International Council of Museums)	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎				
Museum by Law for museums in Japan	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	◎				
Ecomuseum by G.H. Riviere		◎	○	◎					◎	○
Definition from the European Network of Ecomuseums		○	○		○		○		○	○
Open-air museum by AEOM(Association of European Open-Air Museums)	○	○		○	○					
Rural area museums in Japan by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		○					○		○	

◎: Described the role definitively ○: Possible to infer the inclusion of the role

ceptual. We examined 36 cases with respect to the roles, of both conventional museums and regional planning, on the basis of information obtained from homepages and literature. We attempted to classify the F.Ms. according to the roles shown in the previous section(Table 3). We determined the type and the role of each F.M. on the basis of the description of statutes, articles, or pursuant documents to articles, as a rule. Hence, for cases in which we could not identify some descriptions, the corresponding roles are not marked in the table even if the F.M. actually has the feature. For example, *Kouchi* F.M. Association has a statute which was enforced in 2001 and amended in 2004. It describes that '*Kouchi* F.M. Association' is the name of an NPO. We can find 'environmental conservation', 'education', '*machi-zukuri*(area development)', but we cannot identify 'research', 'exhibition', 'pleasure', 'landscape', or 'tourism'. Also we can find 'information-gathering' and 'manpower', but cannot identify 'citizen participation'. Therefore, '*Kouchi* F.M. Association' was assigned to type D, and the cells of 'conservation', 'education', and 'community development'.

As Table 3 shows, F.Ms. in Japan have diverse aspects, so it is difficult to establish a pattern for each type or each role clearly. The types of F.Ms. are categorized as site-specific(type A: 3 of 36 cases), specific areas with core and satellite facilities(type B: 11 cases), system of information networking(type C: 15 cases), organizations such as NPO(type D: 7 cases) a theme or catchphrase for a project(type E: 13 cases), and programs(type F: 1 cases). Some cases include the aspects of two or three categories types. Thus, it is difficult to specify whether F.Ms. are sites, areas, network systems,

organizations or catchphrases.

Although most F.Ms. have the roles of both conventional museums and regional planning, it is difficult to say that the role has some connection with the type. However, compared with the ICOM definition or the Law for museums in Japan (Table 2), it seems that most F.Ms. do not include the role of conventional museums. Moreover, compared with the definition of ecomuseum, only four F.Ms. include the three roles of 'conservation', 'research' and 'exhibition'. Notably, F.Ms. that include the roles of 'collection'(4 of 36 cases), 'pleasure'(6 cases), and 'research'(10 cases) are few, and those that include the role of 'education' are many(20 cases).

Nevertheless, F.Ms. in Japan have some aspects of the role of conventional museums. There is no doubt that some F.Ms., such as '*Bousou-no-yama* F.M.', which is a network of core and satellite museums within Chiba prefecture, can be regarded as museums inherently. However, other F.Ms., such as '*Saka-no-ue-no-kumo* F.M.', which is a theme for city planning, aim for regional development. Like this case, the name of the F.M. can refer to the method for regional management. On this basis, we would like to distinguish between F.Ms. and conventional museums.

IV. Conclusion

In this study, mainly through the examination of documents, we confirmed that F.M. does not have a clear definition, and it is used diversely. The reason why the term is used easily may be because it has neither an explicit definition nor any defined role. However it must be noted that the term may

Table 3. Roles of F.Ms.

A: Site-specific. B: Specific area including core and satellite facilities. C: System of information networking. D: Organization.
E: Theme or catchphrase for a project. F: Programs. ○ : Possible to infer the inclusion of the role.

Type of F.M.	Name of F.M. (year of establishment or appearance)	Roles of conventional museum						Roles of regional planning				Source
		col- lec- tion	con- ser- va- tion	re- sear- ch	ex- hibi- tion	edu- ca- tion	plea- sure	land- scape	tour- ism	citi- zen parti- cipa- tion	co- mmu- nity deve- lop- ment	
A	<i>Kokinn-dennjyu-no-sato</i> F.M.(1993)	○	○		○		○	○	○	○	○	http://www.indi-info.pref.gifu.jp/manabi/pic/archive/chiki/virtual-museum/sanpo/13/pl.htm
	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, F.M.(2000)			○		○						http://www.tuat.ac.jp/english/university/field_sciences.html
	F.M. Kou-jima Park						○	○				http://www.kushima.co.jp/sight/koujima/park/
B	<i>Chiran</i> F.M.(1995)	○	○	○	○	○		○	○		○	Museum studies, Vol.41, No.8, 2006 (due to the brochure of <i>Misakubo</i> F.M.)
	<i>Misakubo</i> F.M.(1999)		○		○	○						http://www.udmh.or.jp/fmkousou/official_doc.pdf
	<i>Heisei-shinzan</i> F.M.(2003)		○		○	○		○	○	○	○	http://www.city.kitakyushu.jp/pcp_portal/coments?CONTENTS_ID=7950
	<i>Kiyase-jyuku</i> F.M.		○		○						○	http://www.city.kitakyushu.jp/pcp_portal/coments?CONTENTS_ID=7950
C	F.M. of <i>Kurobe river</i> (1999)				○	○						http://www.kurobe.go.jp/sogo/field/index.html
	<i>Tone river</i> F.M.(2000)	○			○	○				○		http://www.tone.go.jp/toneroot/tonegawa/museum/museum.html
	<i>Hayakawa</i> F.M.(2003)									○	○	http://www.town.hayakawa.yamanashi.jp/fm/outline/outline.html
	<i>Jyoganji river</i> F.M.(2003)				○	○						http://www.toyama_mlitt.go.jp/siryo/r-guide/jyoganji/index.html
	<i>Hata</i> F.M.(2004)					○	○		○	○		http://sunabi.com/fieldmuseum/top.html
	<i>Taketomi-island</i> F.M.(2004)		○							○		http://www.mlitt.go.jp/sogoseisaku/region/kanko100/pdf/100.pdf
	F.M. <i>Kyoto</i> (2005)					○			○		○	http://www.city.kyoto.jp/koho/mayor/press/2005/pdf/20050406-02.pdf
D	<i>Sanbe</i> F.M. Foundation(1991)		○	○	○	○	○					Http://nature-sanbe.jp/foundation/index.html
	<i>Hiroshima</i> F.M. of Natural History(1992)		○	○		○						http://www8.ocn.ne.jp/~miyajima/kenkyuukai.html
	<i>Uonuma</i> F.M. Association(1992)			○		○					○	http://www6.ocn.ne.jp/~s-saku/aboutufm.html
	<i>Kouchi</i> F.M. Association(2001)		○			○					○	http://www.i-kouchi.or.jp/prv/ladybird/teikan040701.pdf
	Institute of F.M. Management (2003)			○								http://ifma.jp/page/info/index.htm
F.M. <i>Iijima</i> (2004)			○							○	http://www.cek.ne.jp/~aguri/FMI/TopPage.html	
E	<i>Minamata</i> F.M.(1993)					○					○	http://soshisya.org/gonzui/51gou/gonzui_51.htm
	<i>Kawaguchi-lake</i> F.M.(1995)		○			○				○		http://www.city.yamanashi.jp/citizen/plan/fieldmuseum_8.pdf
	<i>Shimane-pref.</i> F.M.(2000)		○					○	○		○	http://www.pref.shimane.jp/chuki/05/1index26.html
	F.M. <i>Minabe</i> (2004)		○								○	http://www.wakayama-u.ac.jp/renkei/kaizu.pdf
F	<i>Aso Volcano</i> F.M.(2005)					○				○	http://www.npo-aso.museum/index.html	
B,C	<i>Ikoma</i> F.M.(2000)							○			○	http://www.city.ikoma.lg.jp/fm/what/index.php
	<i>Bousou-no-yama</i> F.M.(2003)	○	○	○	○	○	○					http://chiba-muse.or.jp/NATURAL/special/yama/about/index.html
B,C,E	<i>Saka-no-ue-no-kuno</i> F.M.(2000)							○		○	○	http://www.city.matsuyama.ehime.jp/sakakumo/kihonkoso/index.html
	<i>Keinhanna</i> F.M.(2002)				○				○		○	http://www.mlitt.go.jp/crd/daisei/daiken/kangaku_report/12pilot_index.html
	<i>Yamanashi-city</i> F.M.(2003)		○	○		○		○		○	○	http://www.city.yamanashi.jp/kanko/seeing/fm01.html
B,E	<i>Niiza-city</i> F.M.(2006)							○	○		○	https://www.city.niiza.saitama.jp/06policy/seeing/seeing-index.php
	F.M. <i>Hachinohe</i> (2006)								○			http://www.city.hachinohe.aomori.jp/kanko/fm/index.html
C,E	<i>Kizu river</i> F.M.(1995)				○				○		○	http://www.channel-e.tv/alphakun/
	T·TAT F.M. network(2002)					○			○	○	○	http://www.t-tat.or.jp/gutaika_teian4.html
	<i>Kagoshima</i> F.M.(2003)		○	○	○	○				○	○	http://www.museum.kagoshima-u.ac.jp/F.M./gaiyou.html
D,E	F.M. <i>Kumano</i> (1994)						○					http://fumi.eco.wakayama-u.ac.jp/KFM/anfi_/KfmImenu.html

become a commonplace word. If F.M. is overused without any concept nor definition, it will not be able to produce a relevant image. Then, how we can present the idea of F.M.? It is inadequate to define F.M. only in the context of a museum. F.M. includes diverse aspects concerning both the roles of museums and regional planning. Therefore, F.M. must be considered also as a method of regional management, not merely as a museum, and the direction and the problems of using F.M. must be presented.

If 'F.M.' is categorized as an effective methodology for regional planning or landscaping, it seems that this methodology has some advantages. The first advantage is that the named area can gain a worthy meaning as a museum. Accordingly, the second advantage is that, because people will recognize the value of their district, they may be motivated to participate in regional activities such as environmental activities, traditional activities, and cultural activities. They also may be prompted to follow an original manner of living to devise an original landscape. F.M. is expected to cultivate images such as 'respecting regional resources', 'sharing regional resources', and 'forming a regional identity'. Since F.M. is located in the inhabitants' living space, it is indispensable to endeavor to achieve community agreement. However, these advantages are effective only if people can have the same image of the term F.M. Hence it is necessary to define F.M. from the viewpoint of regional planning and landscaping.

Furthermore, it is necessary to determine the extent of F.M. The problem is which extent to choose, geographical unity or administrative border, and furthermore, a neighborhood or a village or a town or a city or a prefecture. For example, One choice is to select a certain area in terms of a geographical characteristic, such as 'Heisei-sinzan F.M.' or 'Tone-river F.

M.'. Another choice is to select a certain area according to the administrative border, such as 'Yamanashi-city F.M.' or 'Shimane-pref. F.M.'. The former is easier to gain an image as a similar landscape. The latter emphasizes the variety rather than the homogeneity of the landscape, therefore, it is necessary to further divide the area into several parts in order to make the most of unique landscape. A decision on which idea of extent is more effective for landscaping is beyond the scope of this study. Further comparative research including a survey on people's understanding will clarify the association between the extent and the identity and reveal the effective size of a F.M..

Landscape planners have been playing a part in museum development all over the world. However, their role in the new direction of museums such as F.Ms. is yet unclear. Further research on F.Ms. will clarify the role of the landscape planner, strengthen the sustainable landscape, and realize better living spaces.

References

1. Sonoda, T. *et al*(2006): Study on Promotion of Volcano Sightseeing Using the Volcanic Disaster Learning Facilities of the Shimabara Area and Movements of Tourists, *Journal of Natural Disaster Science*, 25-2, pp. 197-219.
2. Onoe, K.(2006) Environmental Education Utilizing with BOSO-F.M.s, Project Report of Research Institute of C.I.T 2005.
3. Nakamura, T.(2003) The Role and Importance of Field Programs in Natural History Museums, *Journal of Natural History and Institute*, Chiba, Special Issue, 6, pp. 77-82.
4. The International Council of Museums(2004) The Definition of the Museum(Homepage of ICOM) [http://www.museum.or.jp/icom-j/definition.html\(2007/06/21\)](http://www.museum.or.jp/icom-j/definition.html(2007/06/21)).
5. Declaration of Intent of the Long Net Workshop(2004): Declaration of Intent(Homepage of the European Network of Ecomuseums) [http://www.osservatorioecomusei.Net/PDF/UK/intentiUK.pdf\(2007/06/22\)](http://www.osservatorioecomusei.Net/PDF/UK/intentiUK.pdf(2007/06/22)).