

# Nomination Dossier



# Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

2020  
Japan







































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# APPENDIX

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- 3-1 Chronological Table about the Preservation of Component Parts of the Property

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# Jomon

Prehistoric Sites  
in  
Northern Japan

Executive Summary



# Executive Summary

State Party

Japan

State, Province or Region

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures

Name of the Property

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

See Table E-1.

Textual Description of the Boundaries of the Nominated Property

The boundaries of all the component parts have been delineated to include all the elements exhibiting the Outstanding Universal Value; all are designated and protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties of Japan as Historic Sites or Special Historic Sites.

The boundaries of the buffer zone have been delineated,

surrounding each component part, to cover the area necessary to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property in a sustainable manner, in consideration of maintaining the landforms, hydrological features, and landscapes that are closely related to the value. The boundaries of the buffer zones are easily recognizable, clear boundaries of natural landforms, legal designations, land ownership, administrative boundaries, road boundaries, etc.

A4 Size Maps of the Nominated Property, Showing Boundaries and Buffer Zone

See Figure E-1 to E-20 attached to the end of the executive summary.

Criteria Under Which the Property is Nominated

(iii) and (v).

Table E-1 Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

ID No.	Name of the component part	Latitude	Longitude
001	Odai Yamamoto Site	N41°03′ 56″	E140°33′ 08″
002	Kakinoshima Site	N41°55′ 45″	E140°56′ 54″
003	Kitakogane Site	N42°24′ 08″	E140°54′ 42″
004	Tagoyano Site	N40°53′ 16″	E140°20′ 16″
005	Futatsumori Site	N40°44′ 55″	E141°13′ 45″
006	Sannai Maruyama Site	N40°48′ 37″	E140°41′ 56″
007	Ofune Site	N41°57′ 27″	E140°55′ 30″
008	Goshono Site	N40°11′ 53″	E141°18′ 21″
009	Irie Site	N42°32′ 34″	E140°46′ 31″
010	Komakino Stone Circle	N40°44′ 15″	E140°43′ 40″
011	Isedotai Stone Circles	N40°12′ 11″	E140°20′ 48″
012	Oyu Stone Circles	N40°16′ 17″	E140°48′ 16″
013	Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	N42°53′ 12″	E141°43′ 00″
014	Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	N40°41′ 56″	E140°21′ 30″
015	Takasago Burial Site	N42°32′ 48″	E140°46′ 11″
016	Kamegaoka Burial Site	N40°53′ 02″	E140°20′ 12″
017	Korekawa Site	N40°28′ 25″	E141°29′ 27″



## Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### a) Brief Synthesis

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan consist of 17 archaeological sites. A series of settlements, burial areas, ritual and ceremonial sites of which stone circles, among other sites, are the remains of a unique sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer society developed spanning a very long period of time from 13,000 to 400 BCE.

Northern Japan, where the nominated property is located, has varied landforms such as mountains, hills, plains, and lowlands as well as inner bays, lakes, and rivers with an abundant flow of water. This area was blessed with forest and aquatic resources. Cool-temperate deciduous broad-leaved forests (“Boreal Beech Forest”) provide abundant forest resources such as chestnuts and walnuts, etc. The intersection of warm and cold currents creates ideal fishing conditions off the coast. Also, migratory fish such as salmon and trout swim upstream in the river. Under such environmental conditions, people living in Northern Japan were able to secure food in a stable manner, and they initiated a sedentary way of life around 15,000 years ago as indicated by the use of pottery. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they continued hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeways without changing to an agrarian culture, adapting to environmental changes such as climate warming and cooling and the corresponding marine transgression and regression.

Already in the very early stage of sedentary life, they developed a complex spiritual culture. They made graves and also created ritual deposits, artificial earthen mounds and stone circles that were used for rituals and ceremonies, probably functioning as places for ancestor and nature worship and confirming a social bond across the generations and the settlements.

**Thus the Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan have Outstanding Universal Value as testimony to the preagricultural lifeways and complex spiritual culture of prehistoric people, attesting to the emergence, development and maturity of sedentism of a globally rare sedentary hunter-fisher-gatherer society in Northeast Asia which developed over a very long period of time.**

### b) Justification for Criteria

#### Criterion (iii)

**The property bears exceptional testimony to a globally rare prehistoric sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer society which continued over a very long period of time, more than 10,000 years, and which nurtured a complex spiritual culture.**

Prehistoric people in this region managed abundant forest and aquatic resources in a sustainable manner and initiated a sedentary way of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering around 15,000 years ago. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they developed their settlements to maturity taking advantage of the natural resources, without changing to agrarian culture. The archaeological evidence shows how prehistoric people changed the way of securing food adeptly in adaptation to seasonal or climate change.

Furthermore, it has been archaeologically found that, in the very early stage of sedentary life, people developed a complex spiritual culture through daily life. Making graves is one of the typical examples and this attests to ancestor worship in the sense that graves are manifestations of funereal attitudes or respect to the deceased ancestors. They also created ritual deposits, artificial earthen mounds and stone circles to pray for fertility and confirm a mutual bond between people.

#### Criterion (v)

**The property is an outstanding example of the development of sedentism from emergence and subsequent development to maturity. People in this region maintained a hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a very long period of time, more than 10,000 years, by developing diverse modes of livelihood in adaptation to various locations, without altering the land significantly as in the case of agrarian societies.**

Settlements are the base of people's life. Their locations are considered to have been related closely to their livelihoods and vividly reflect the worldview of people at that time. To secure food in a stable manner, diverse



locations were selected for settlements, at places near rivers where salmon swimming upstream can be caught, in tidelands where brackish shellfish can be gathered, or near colonies of beech and chestnut trees where nuts and berries can be collected. Skills and tools for obtaining food were developed in accordance with the specific conditions of different locations. During the marine transgression period, settlements were built on high river/marine terraces; during the marine regression period, they were placed near the seacoast close to the source of food. Adapting to the sea level fluctuation due to climate change, people were able to maintain their hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a long period of time, by taking advantage of abundant aquatic and forest resources such as salmon, trout, brackish and freshwater clams, deer, wild boars, chestnuts, and walnuts.

### c) Statement of Integrity

This property consists of 17 archaeological sites which illustrate the following four attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value:

**Attribute (a): Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources;**

**Attribute (b): Demonstrating sophisticated, complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies;**

**Attribute (c): Demonstrating diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihoods; and**

**Attribute (d): Demonstrating the transition of the forms of settlements.**

The property carries all of the aforementioned attributes of the essential value to illustrate the preagricultural lifestyle of a prehistoric human society. Therefore, the integrity of the property as a whole is highly maintained, satisfying the following points in Paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The component parts of the nominated property are of adequate size to include all important archaeological remains that constitute settlements and ceremonial spaces as well as landforms or features showing their locations and environment. Therefore, as a whole they satisfy all of the

attributes.

All component parts of the property are designated and protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as Historic Sites or Special Historic Sites, and long-term, strict measures for protection and conservation are taken. Furthermore, individual preservation management plans have been prepared for all component parts, clarifying the responsibilities of individual local governments as custodial bodies. Measures for maintenance, preservation and presentation of the value are actively implemented.

In addition, a buffer zone of an appropriate size has been delineated around each component part, in which legal regulatory measures are in place to control activities that may cause negative impacts on the value of the property and to take conservation measures, with a view to ensuring the proper protection of the property.

### d) Statement of Authenticity

The component parts of the property are archaeological sites that are basically buried underground, and some of them are visible aboveground, such as stone circles. The archaeological sites maintain a high level of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, and spirit and feeling, having been buried underground for thousands of years after having been abandoned.

Under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan, owners and custodial bodies of the component parts take all of the necessary protection measures. The property has suffered no negative impact of natural disasters or large-scale development. The attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value are conserved. The value of the cultural heritage has not been compromised. The property is in a good state of conservation.



### e) Requirements for Protection and Management

All relevant local governments, including the prefectural governments of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita, have developed the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, setting out the basic policies for conserving the OUV of the property in its entirety. Based on this, the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites and other organizations have been established and the work for preservation and management of the component parts is promoted in a comprehensive manner under the supervision of the national government of Japan and in coordination with other related organizations. The local governments in charge of each component part have developed individual management and utilization plans and have also incorporated the preservation, management, and utilization of the individual component parts in their basic administrative plans with a view to promoting the implementation of their plans.

The state of conservation of the individual component parts is monitored periodically and systematically, based on specific key indicators from the perspectives of the protection of the OUV, maintenance and management, etc.

### Name and Contact Information of Official Local Institution/Agency

**Organization:** Agency for Cultural Affairs (Office for International Cooperation on Cultural Heritages, Cultural Resources Utilization Division)

**Address:** 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8959 Japan

**TEL:** +81-3-5253-4111 (ext.2877)

**FAX:** +81-3-6734-3820

**E-mail:** bunikoku@mext.go.jp

**Web address:** <http://www.bunka.go.jp/>

**Organization:** Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office

**Address:** 1-1-1 Nagashima, Aomori, Aomori Prefecture, 030-8570 Japan

**TEL:** +81-17-722-1111 (ext.2341)

**FAX:** +81-17-734-8128

**E-mail:** sekaiisan@pref.aomori.lg.jp

**Web address:** <https://jomon-japan.jp/>



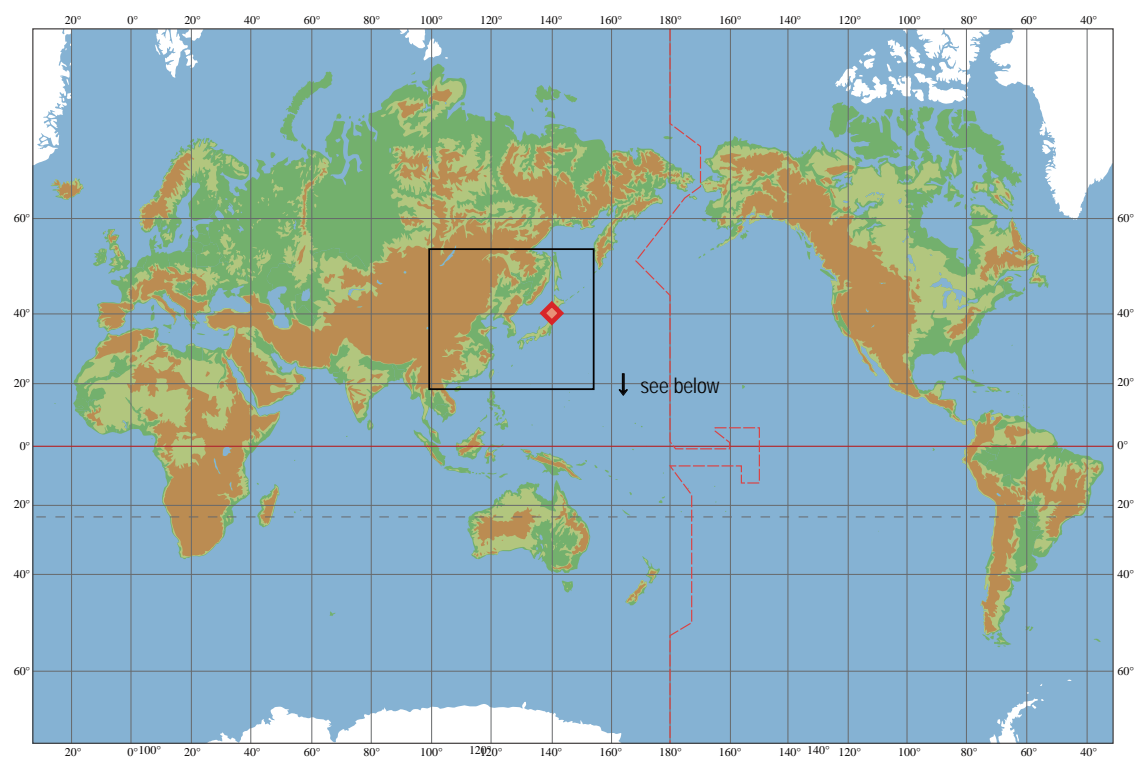


Figure E-1 Map indicating global location of the property



Figure E-2 Map indicating location of the property within East Asia



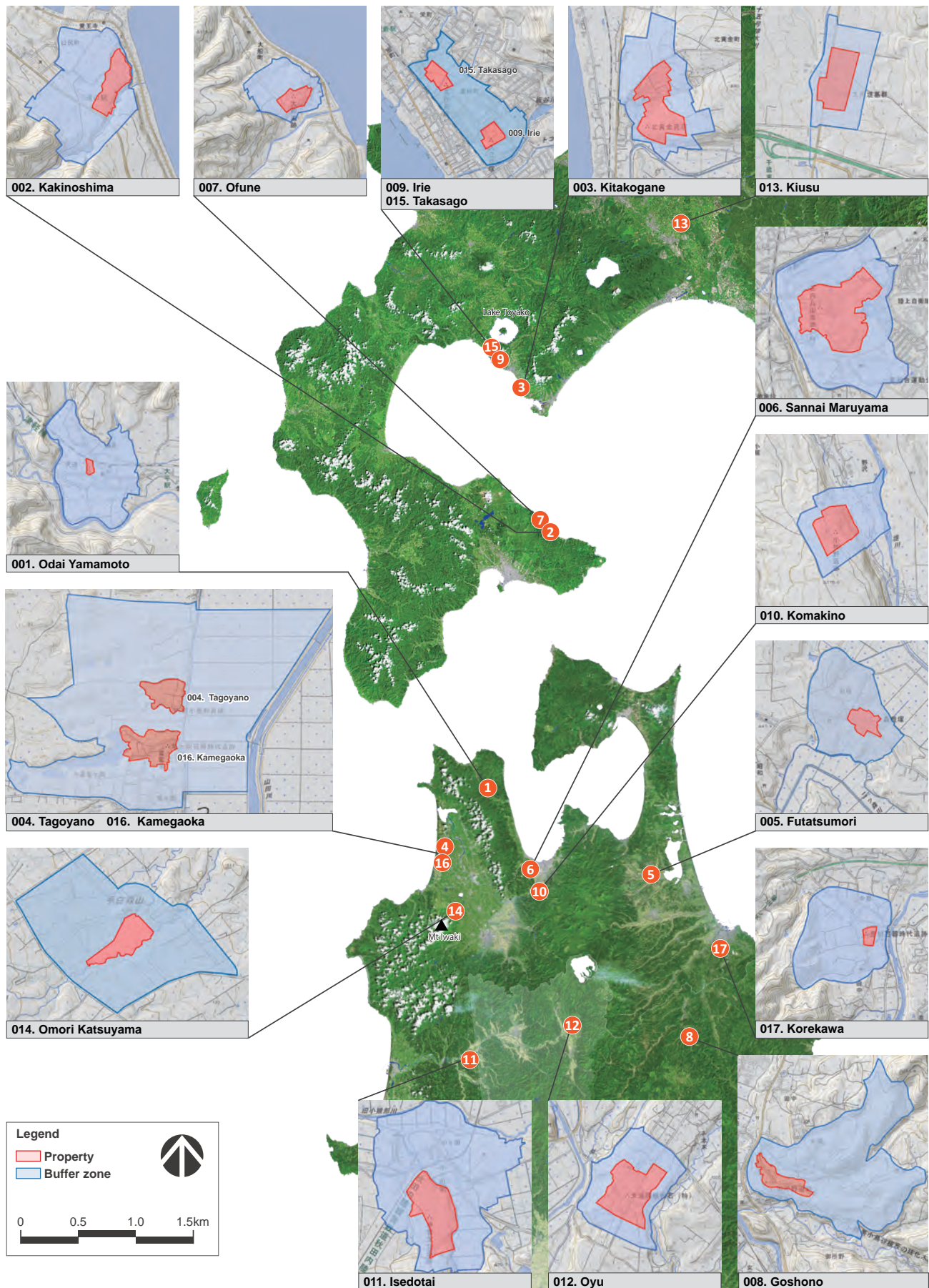


Figure E-3 Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zone



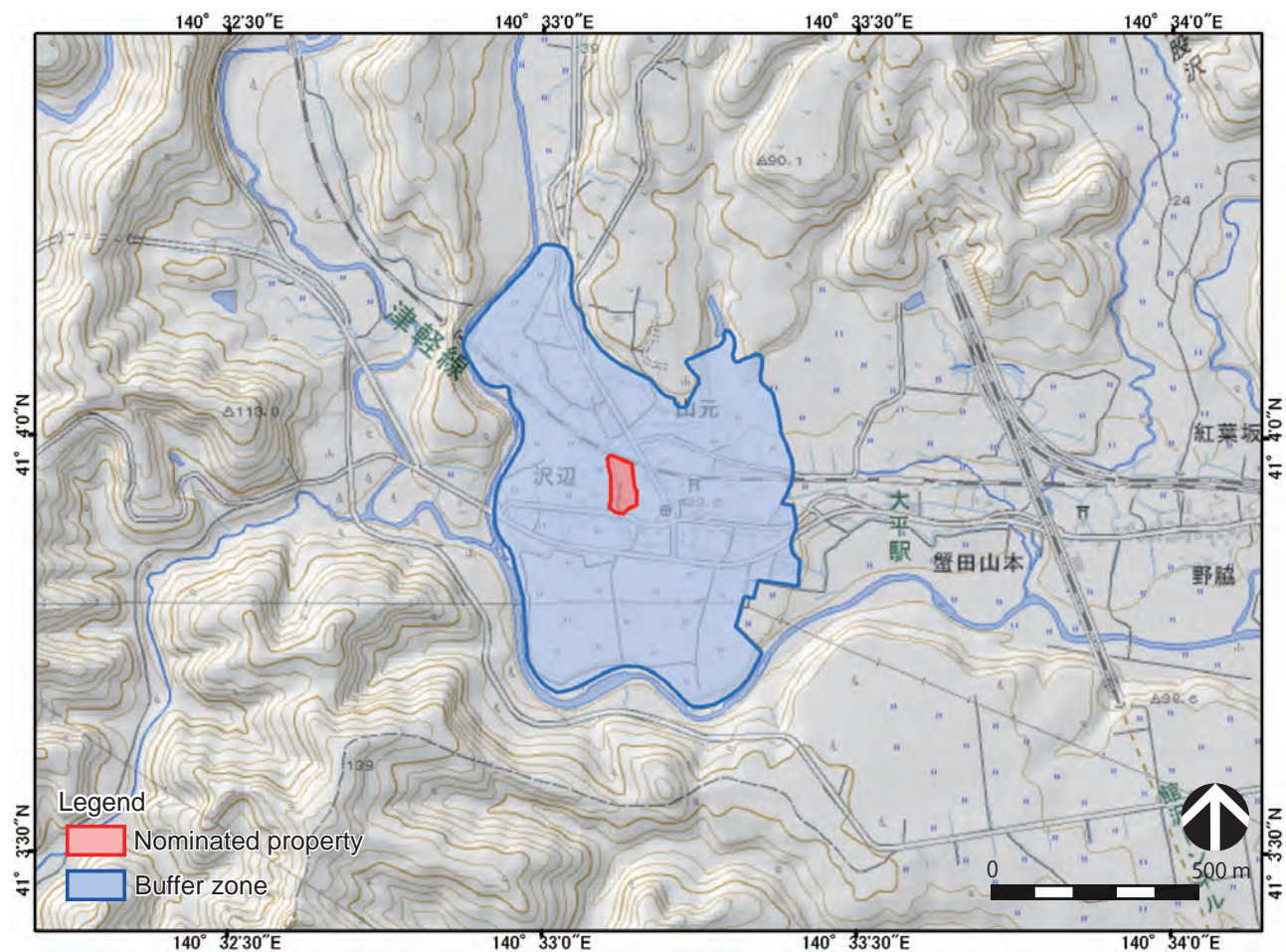


Figure E-4 Map indicating the extent of 001 Odai Yamamoto Site

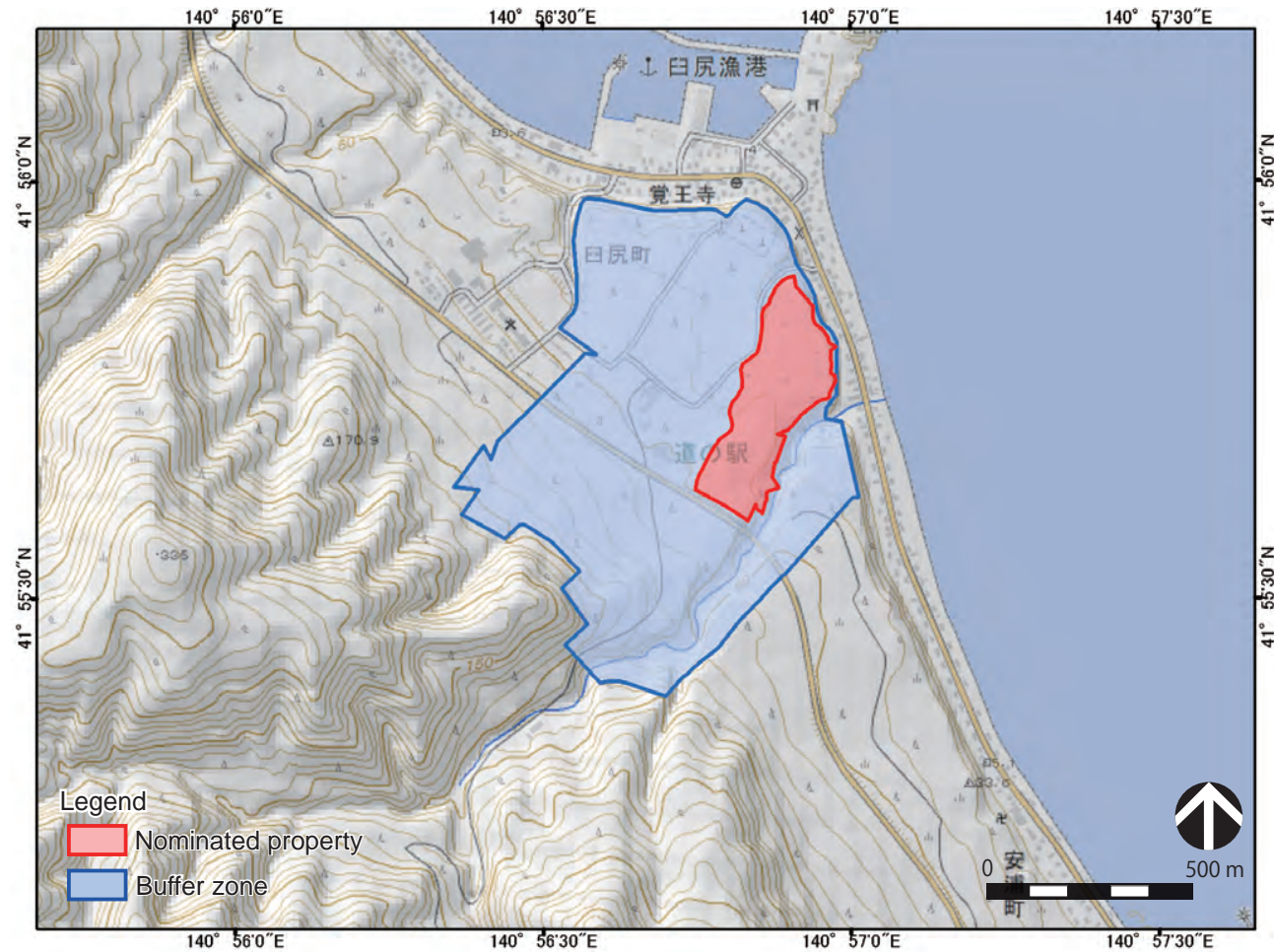


Figure E-5 Map indicating the extent of 002 Kakinoshima Site



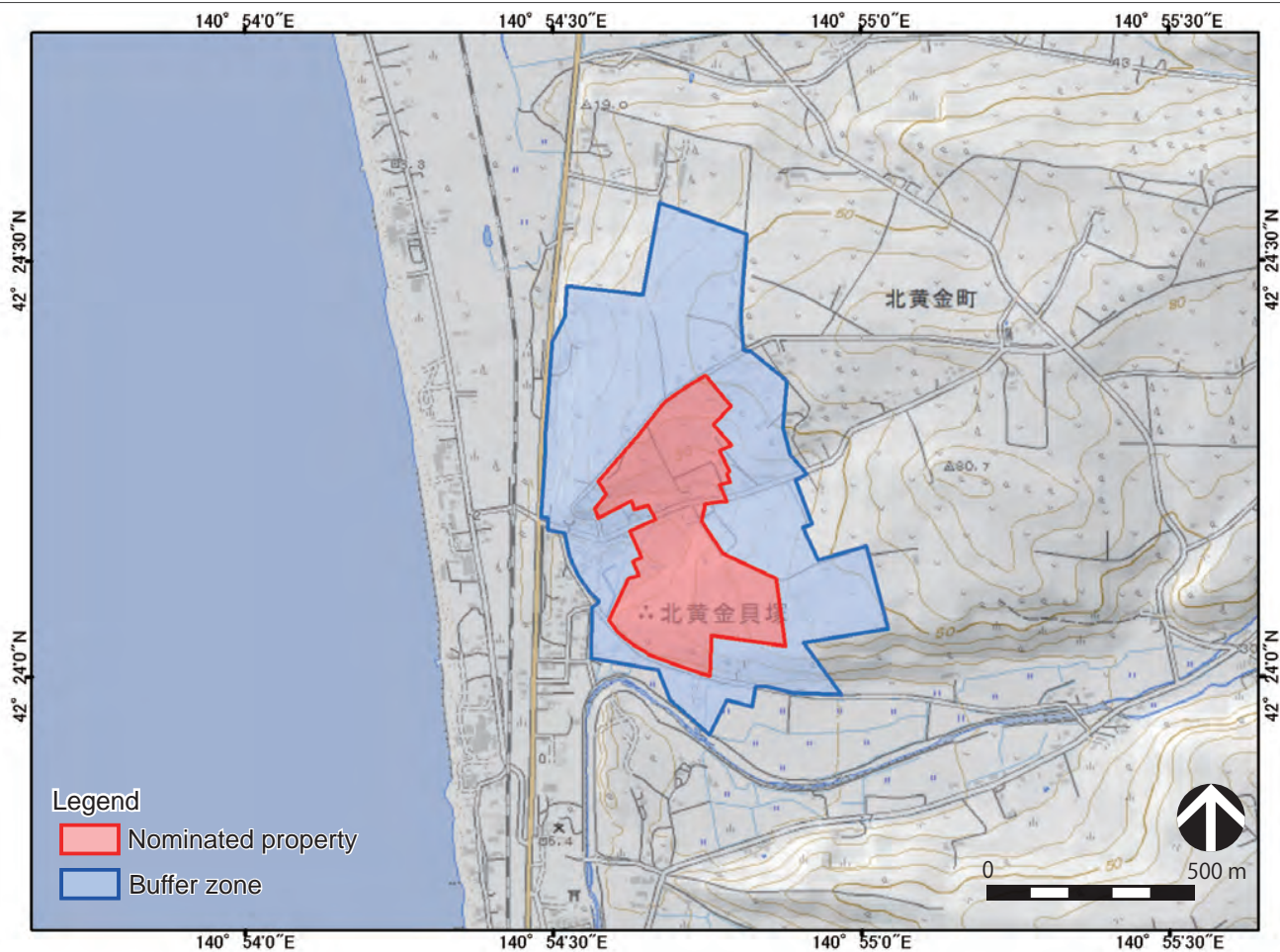


Figure E-6 Map indicating the extent of 003 Kitakogane Site

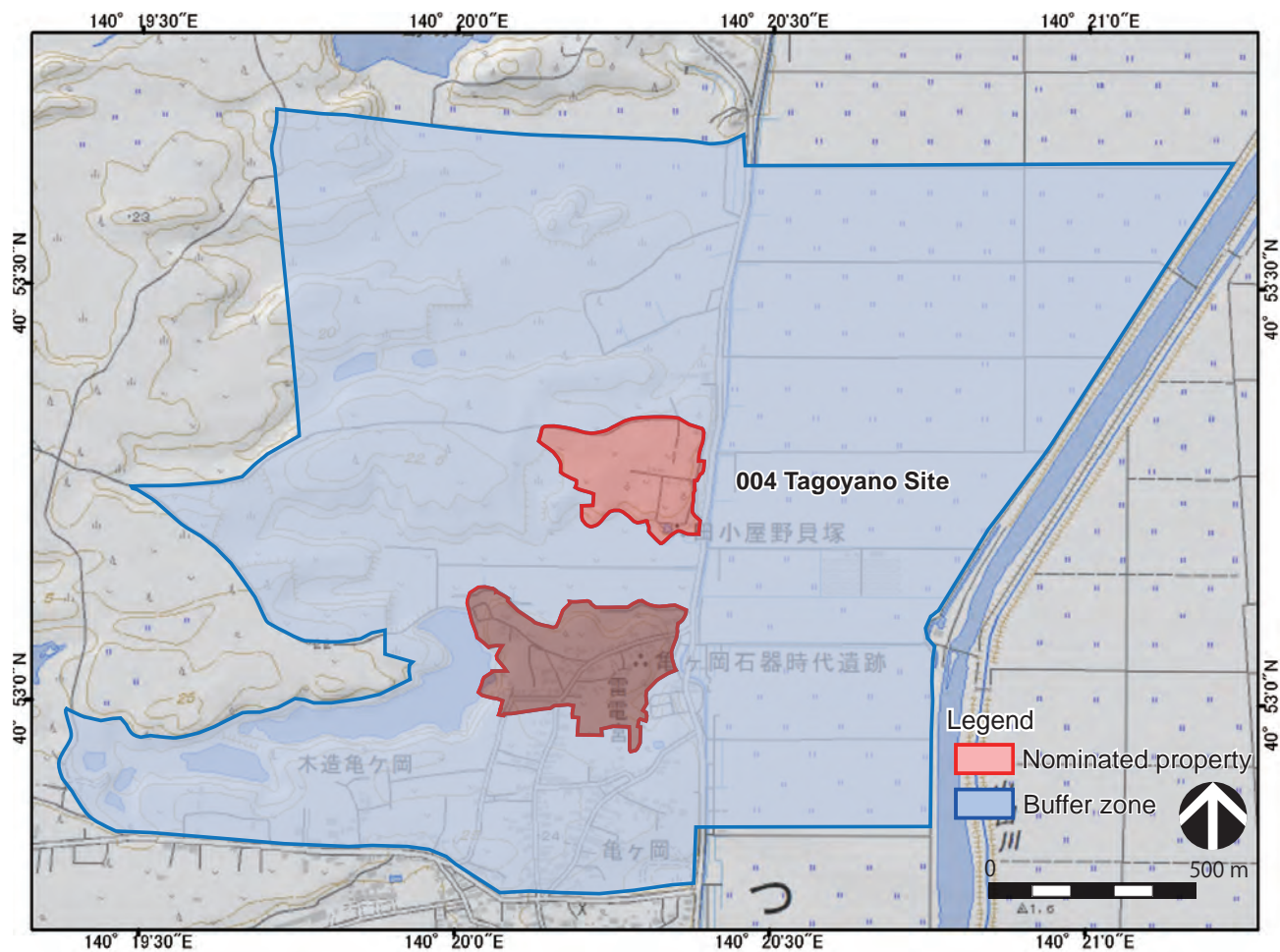


Figure E-7 Map indicating the extent of 004 Tagoyano Site



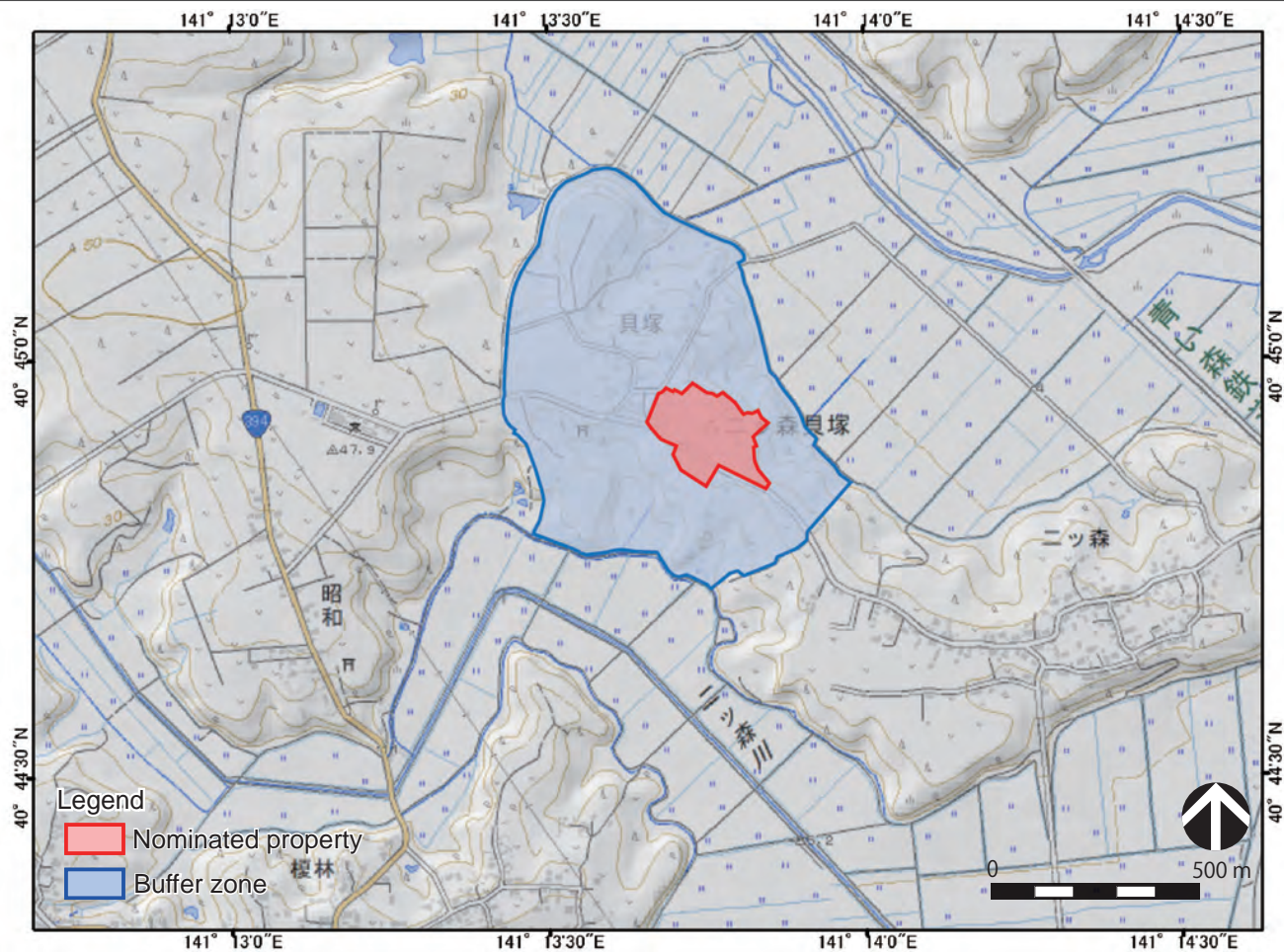


Figure E-8 Map indicating the extent of 005 Futatsumori Site

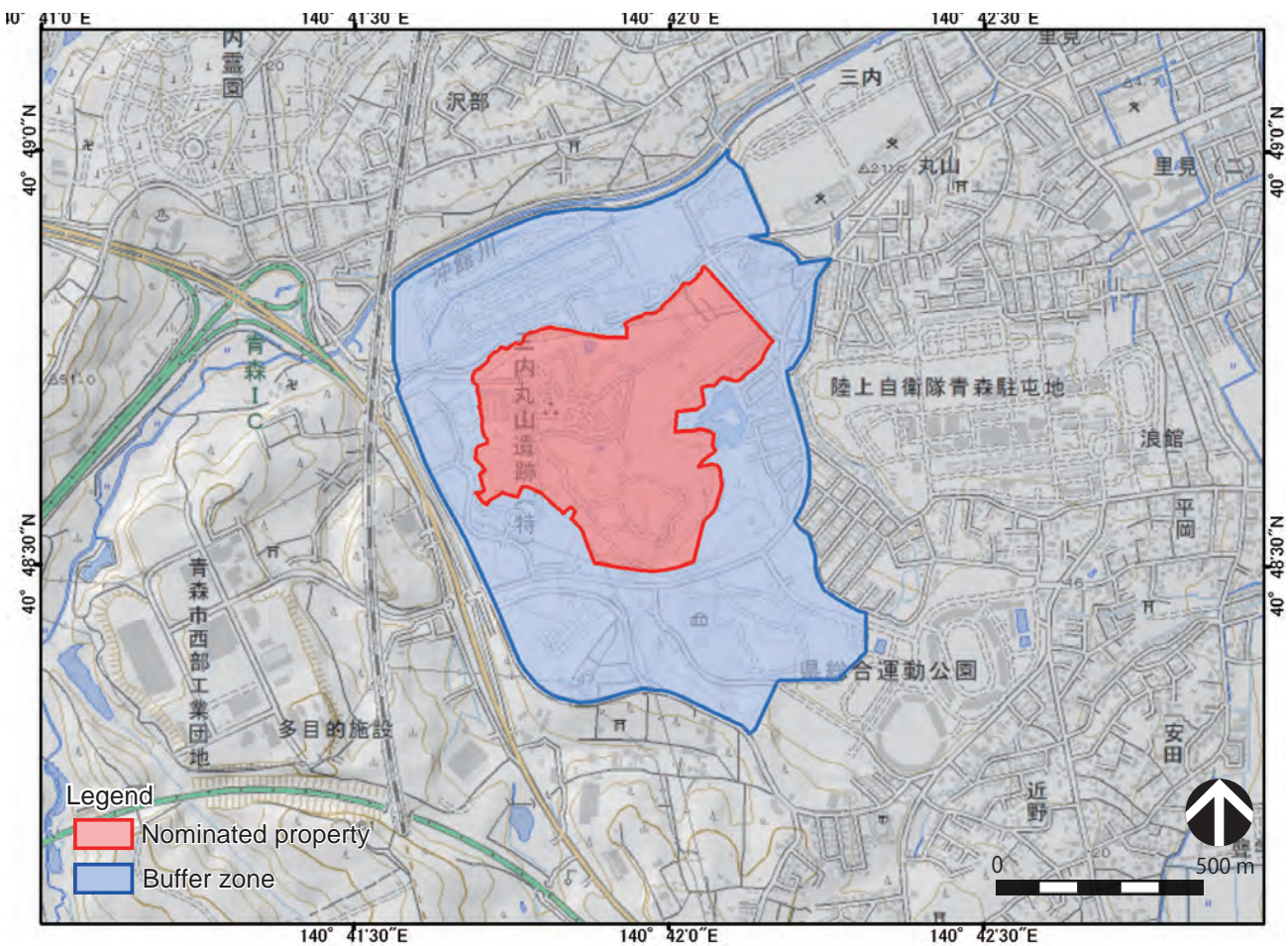


Figure E-9 Map indicating the extent of 006 Sannai Maruyama Site



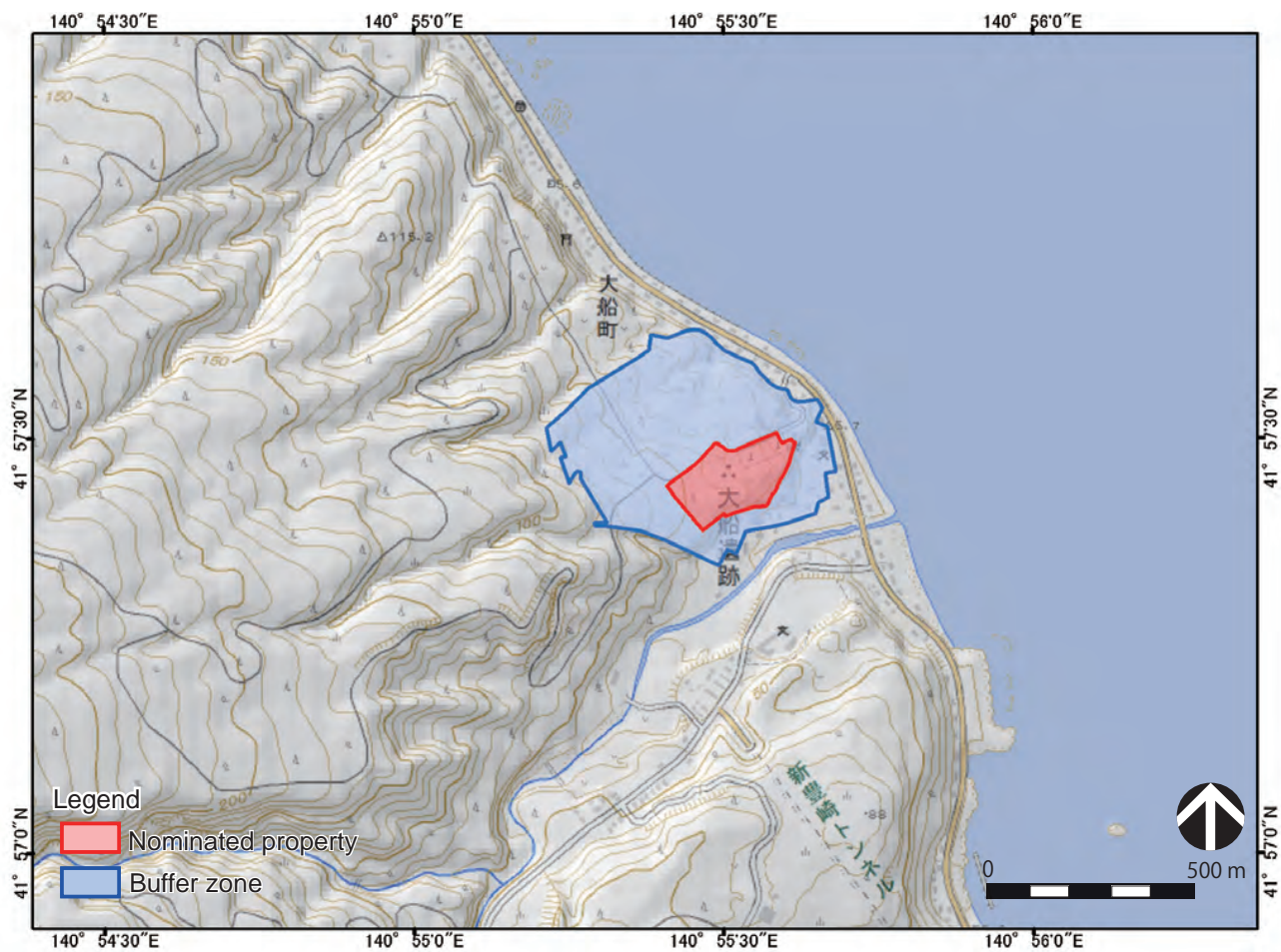


Figure E-10 Map indicating the extent of 007 Ofune Site

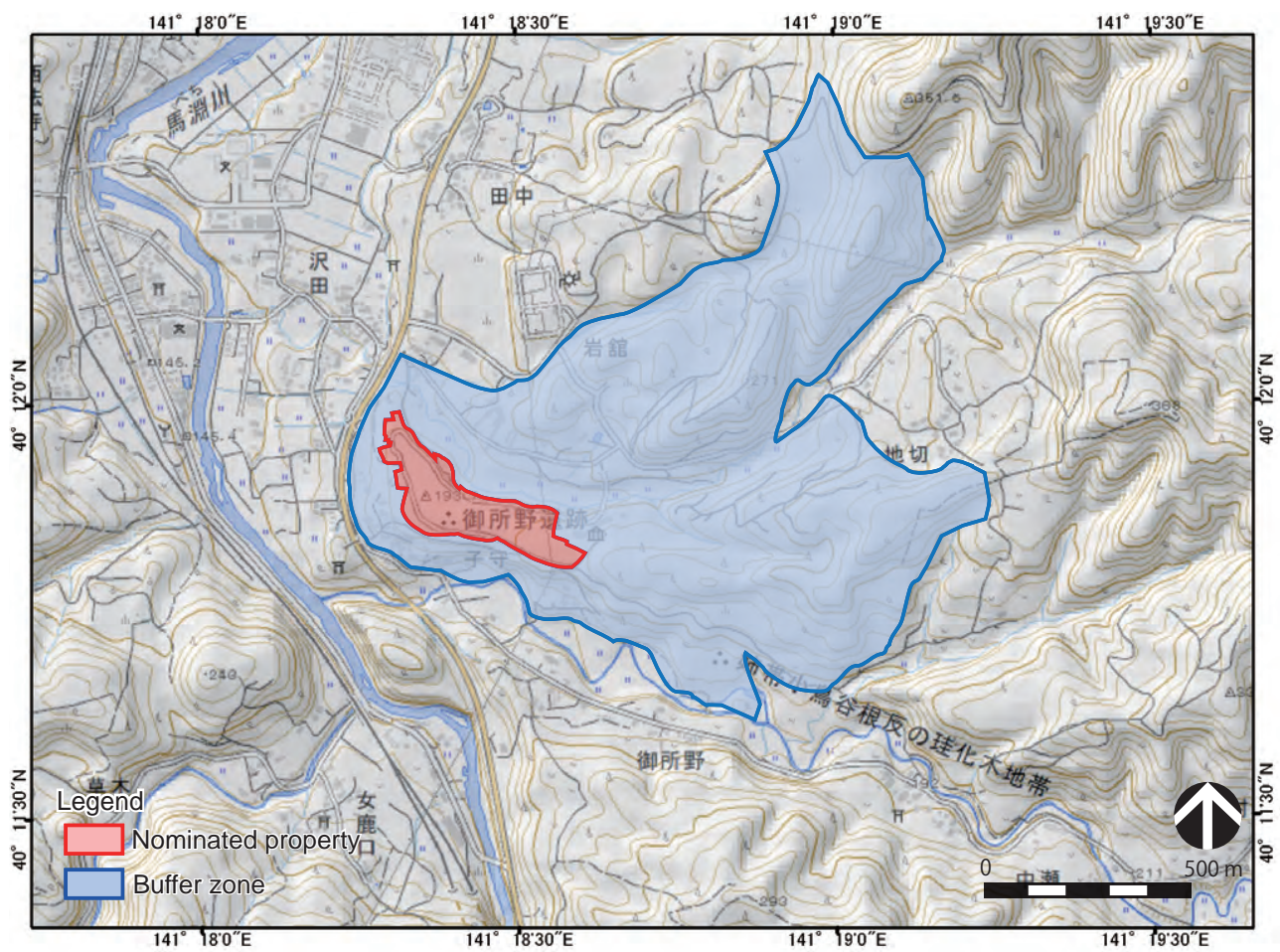


Figure E-11 Map indicating the extent of 008 Goshono Site



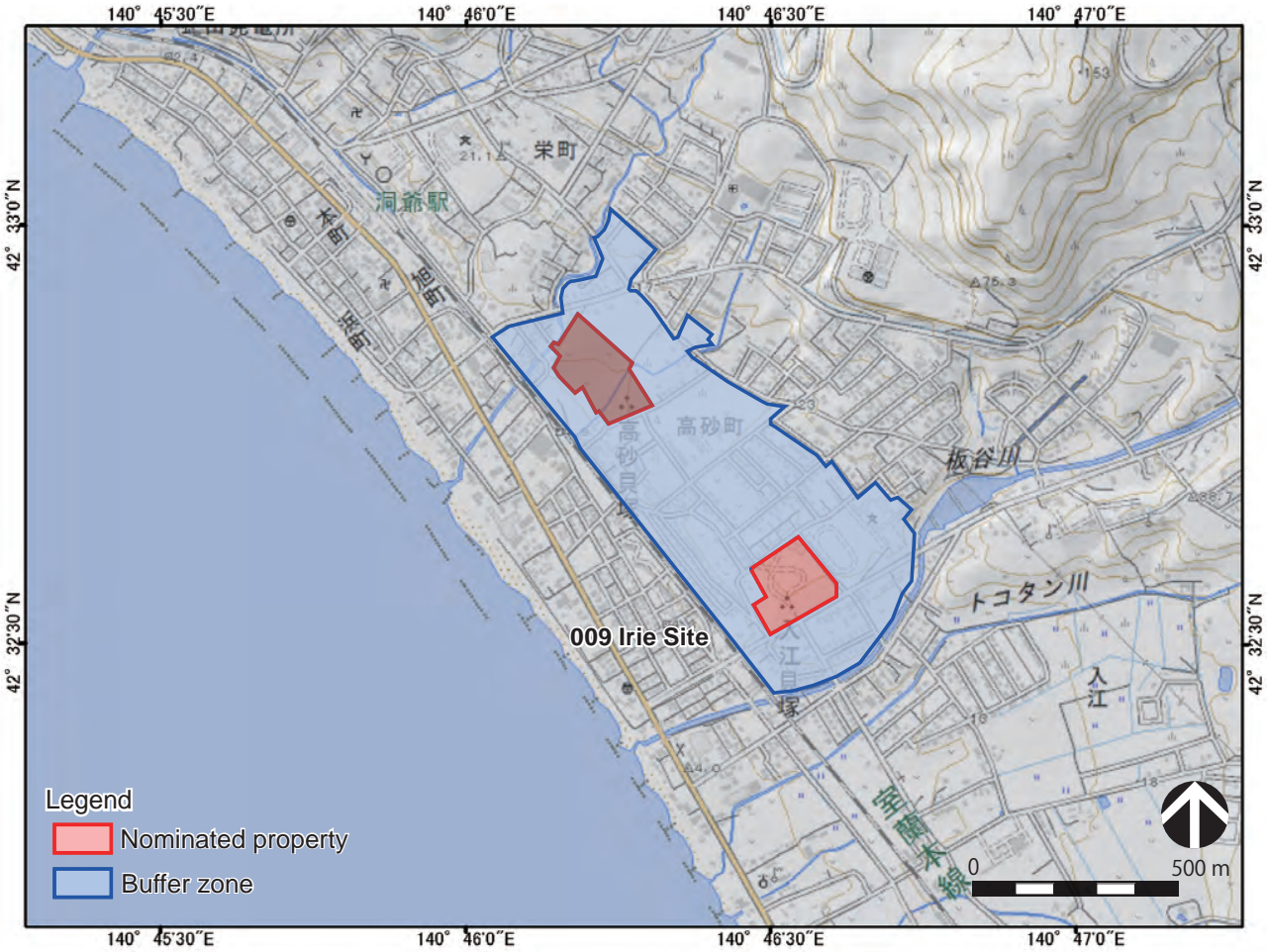


Figure E-12 Map indicating the extent of 009 Irie Site

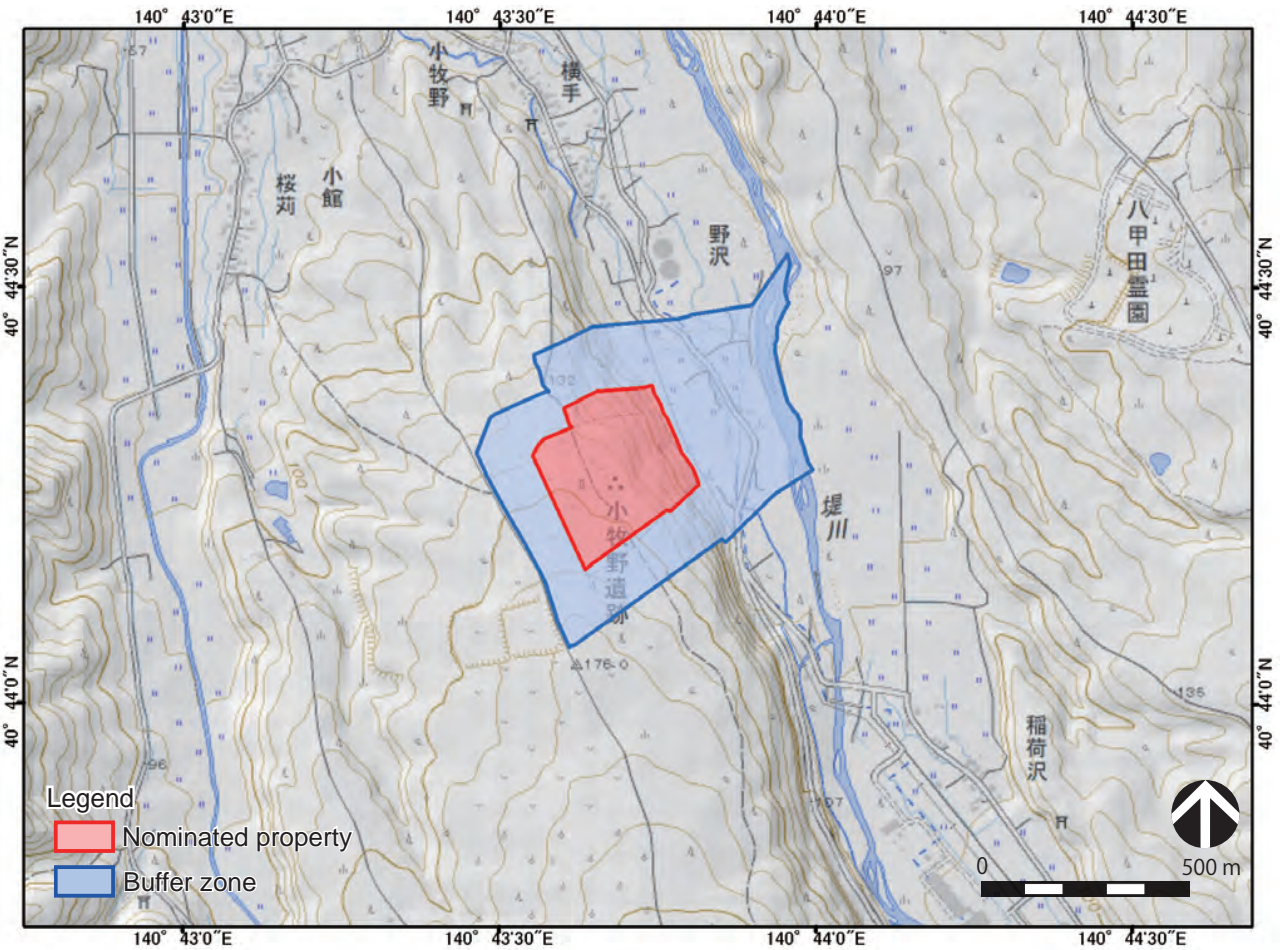


Figure E-13 Map indicating the extent of 010 Komakino Stone Circle



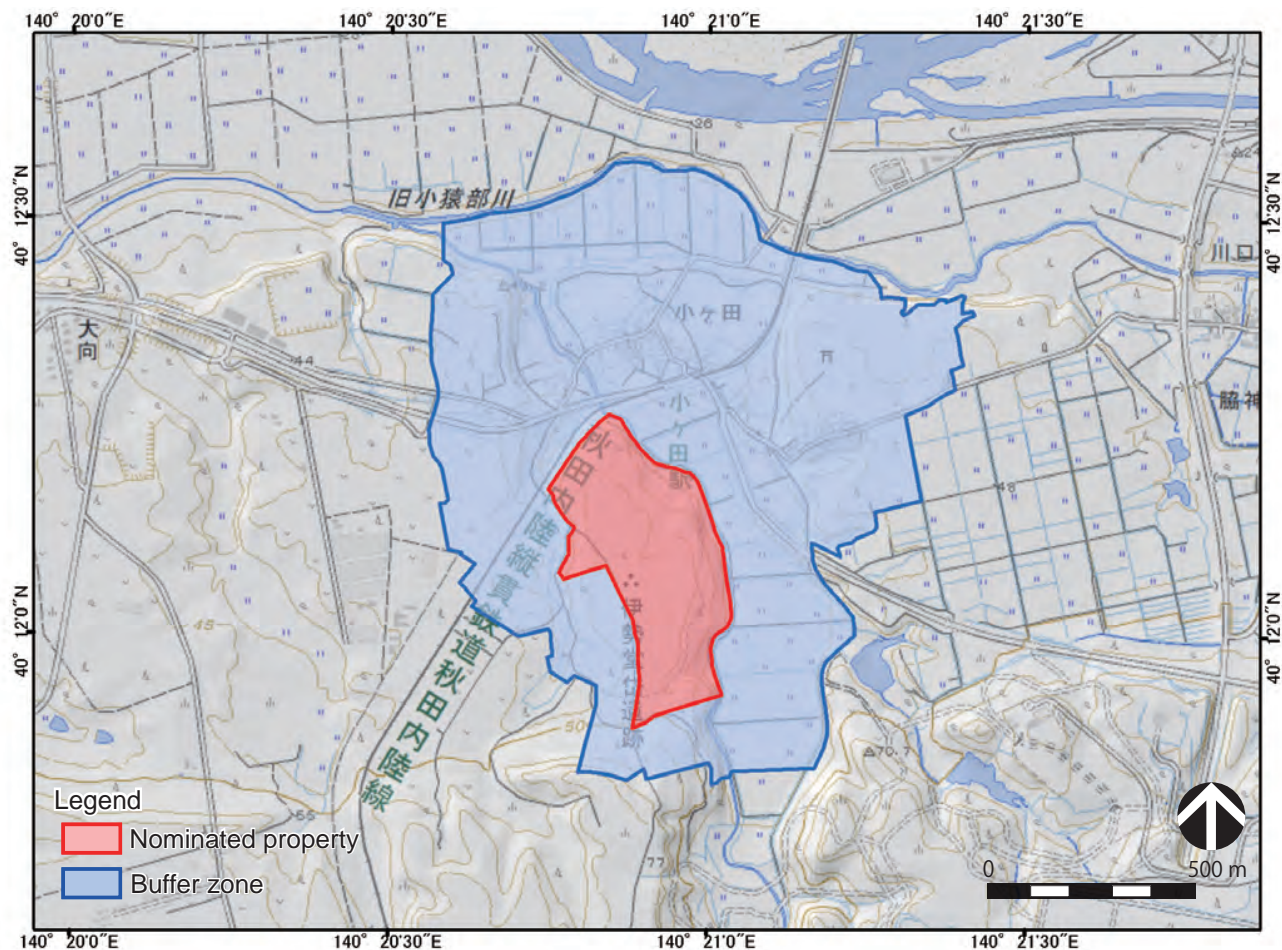


Figure E-14 Map indicating the extent of 011 Isedotai Stone Circles

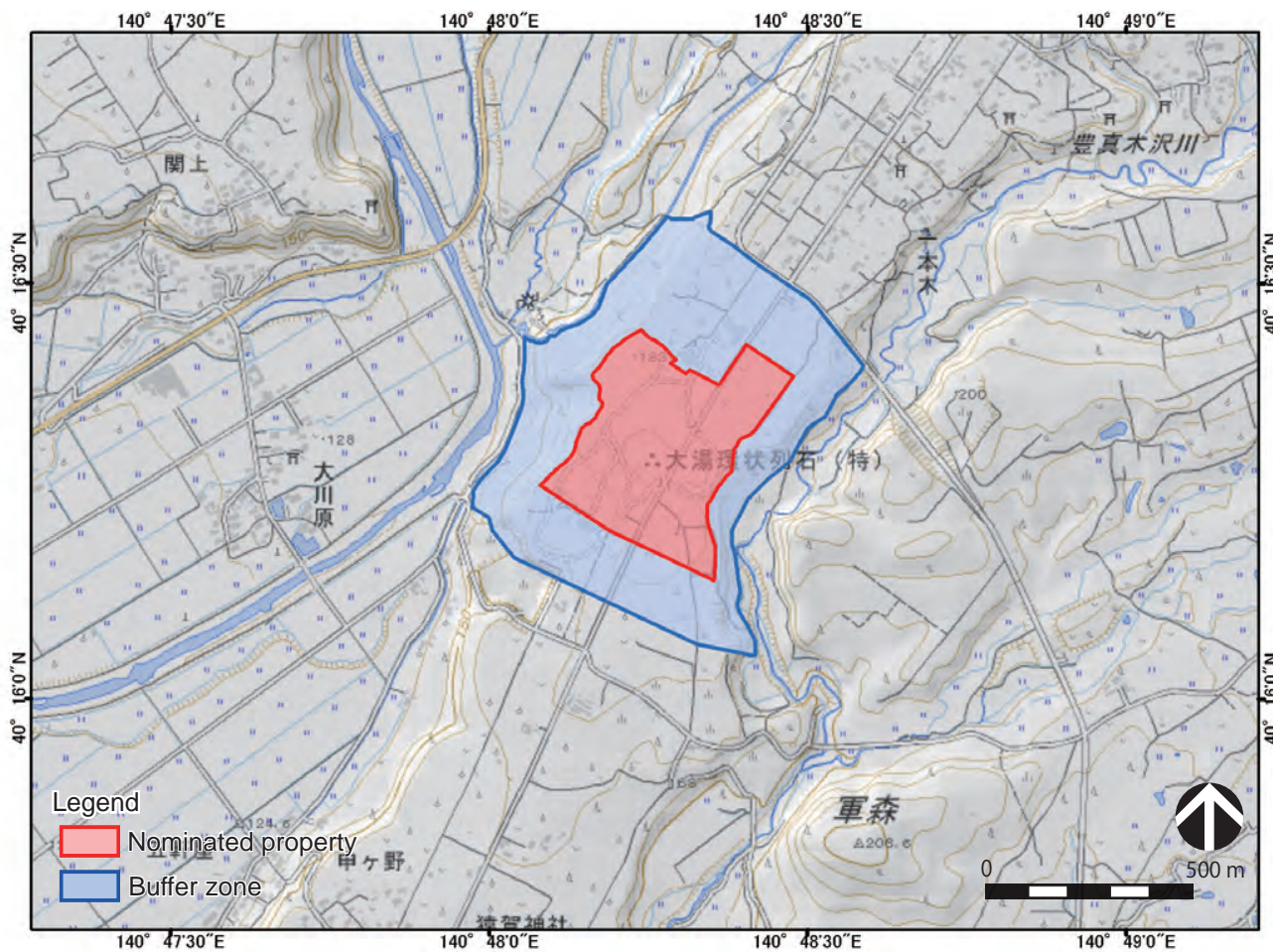


Figure E-15 Map indicating the extent of 012 Oyu Stone Circles



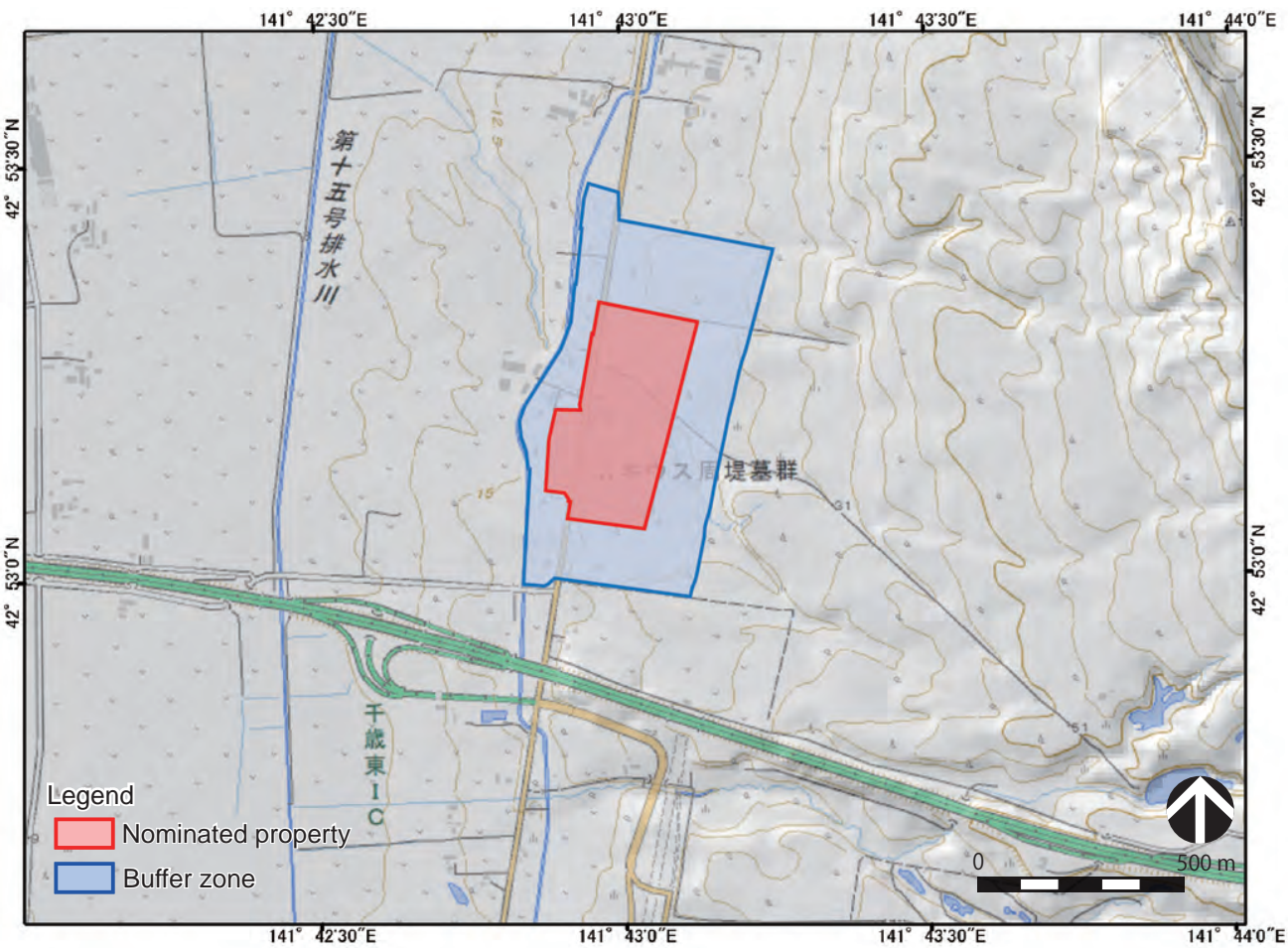


Figure E-16 Map indicating the extent of 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

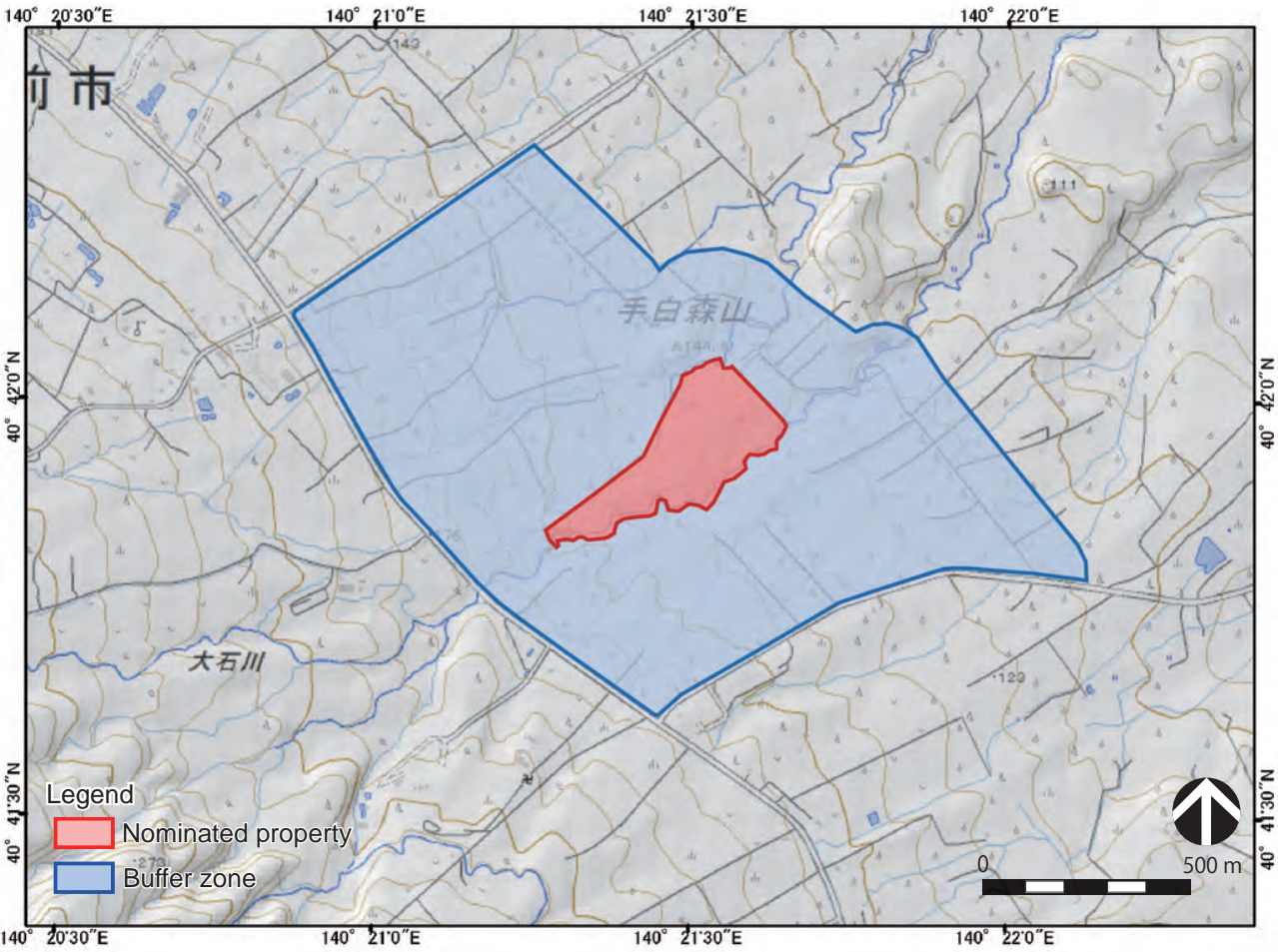


Figure E-17 Map indicating the extent of 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle



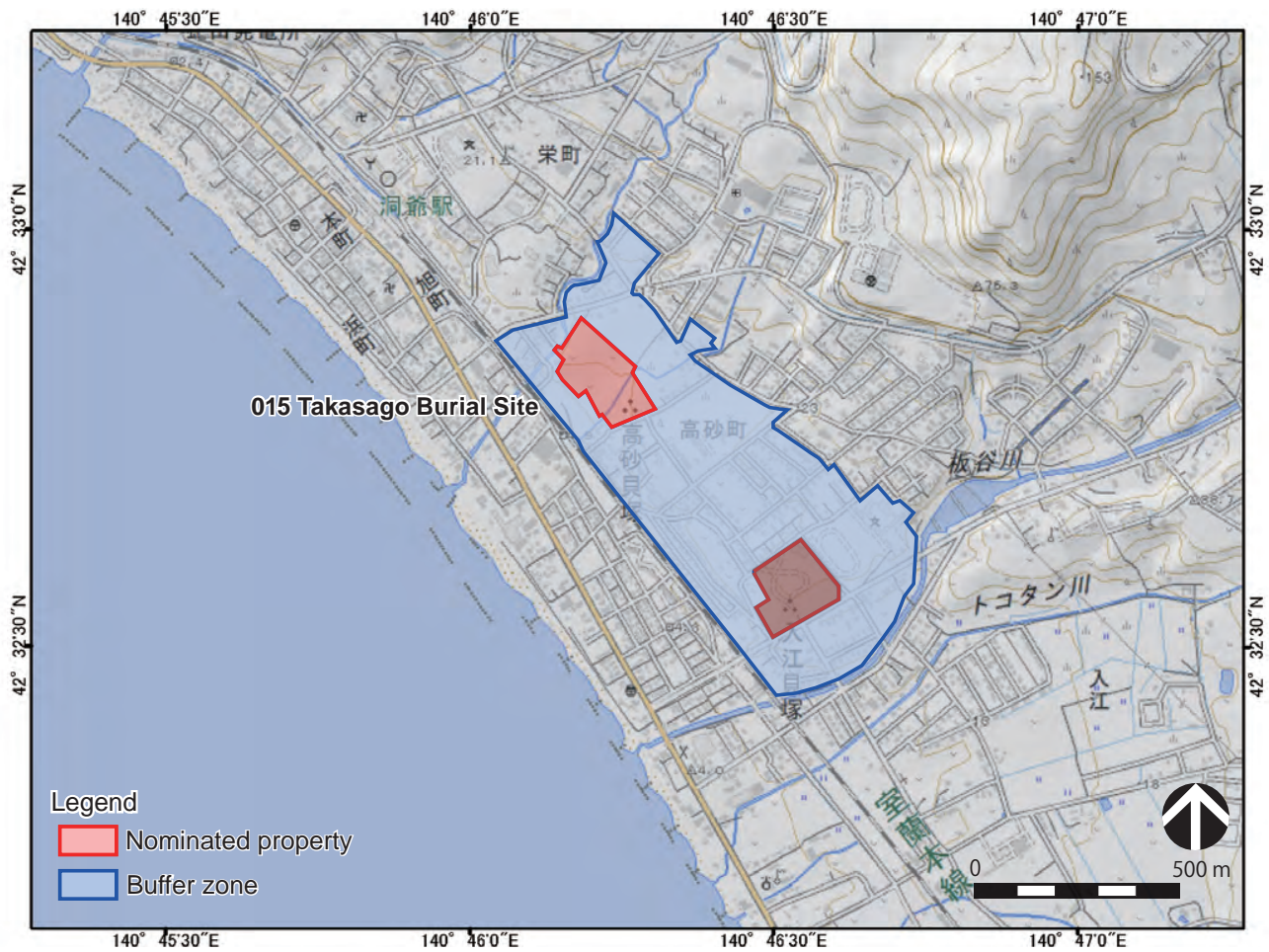


Figure E-18 Map indicating the extent of 015 Takasago Burial Site

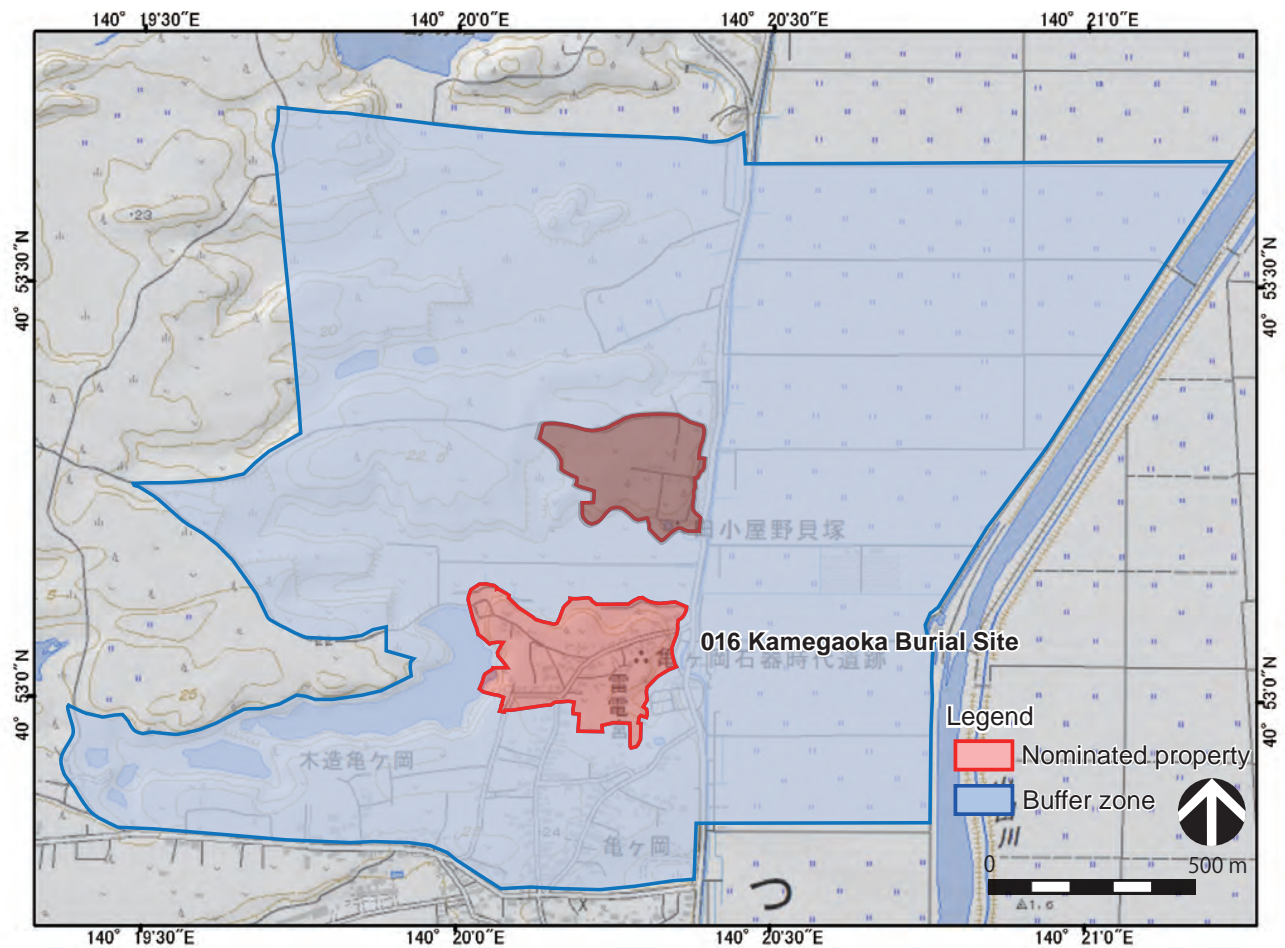


Figure E-19 Map indicating the extent of 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site



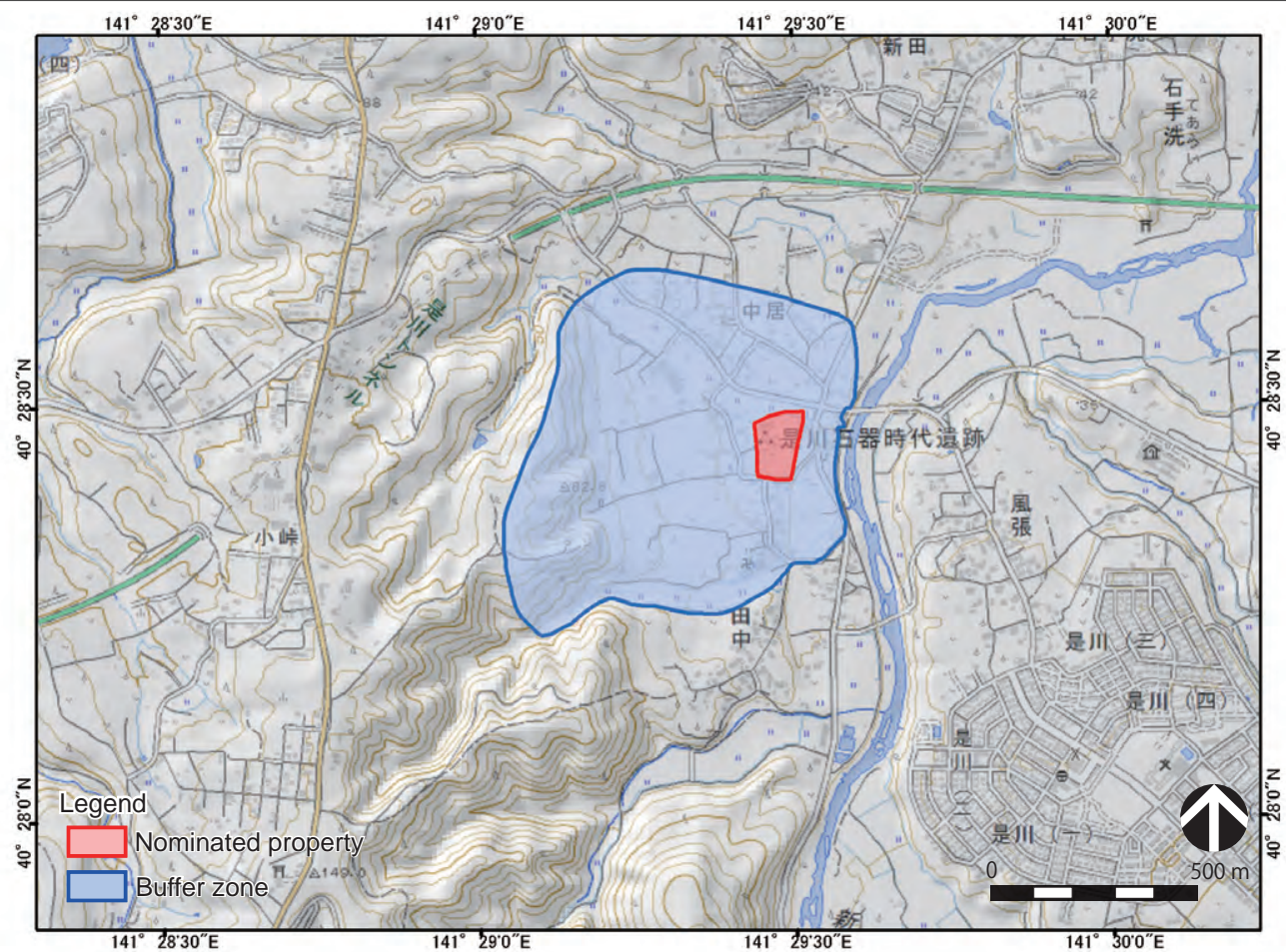


Figure E-20 Map indicating the extent of 017 Korekawa Site



# Chapter 1

## Identification of the Property

- 1.a Country
- 1.b State, Province or Region
- 1.c Name of the Property
- 1.d Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second
- 1.e Maps and Plans Showing the Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone
- 1.f Area of the Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone



# Identification of the Property

## 1.a Country

Japan

## 1.b State, Province or Region

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures

## 1.c Name of the Property

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

## 1.d Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

The nominated property consists of 17 component parts, which are located in the southwestern part of Hokkaido Island and, across the Tsugaru Strait, in the northern part of Honshu Island of the Japanese archipelago. Administratively, six component parts are located in the southwestern part of Hokkaido Prefecture, eight across Aomori Prefecture, two in Akita Prefecture, and one in Iwate Prefecture.

The geographical coordinates of the individual component parts are given in **Table 1-1**.

## 1.e Maps and Plans Showing the Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

Maps and plans showing the locations and boundaries of the nominated serial property and its buffer zone are provided at the end of this chapter (**Figures 1-1 to 1-20**) and official topographic maps of Japan (attached separately) (see **Table 1-1**).

## 1.f Area of the Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone

The total area of the nominated property and proposed buffer zone is given below, followed by **Table 1-1** showing the areas of each of its component parts and the buffer zone.

Nominated property:	141.9 ha
Buffer zone:	994.8 ha
Total:	1,136.7 ha



Table 1-1 Names, regions, and coordinates of component parts

ID No.	Name of component part	Location	Coordinates of central point		Area of property (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)	Map of property and buffer zone	Detailed map of property	Topographic map (attached separately)
001	<b>Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Sotogahama Town, Aomori Pref.	N41°03'56"	E140°33'08"	0.7	49.1	Figure 1-4	Figure 2-8	1/15
002	<b>Kakinoshima Site</b>	Hakodate City, Hokkaido Pref.	N41°55'45"	E140°56'54"	7.6	53.5	Figure 1-5	Figure 2-14	2/15
003	<b>Kitakogane Site</b>	Date City, Hokkaido Pref.	N42°24'08"	E140°54'42"	14.4	32.0	Figure 1-6	Figure 2-19	3/15
004	<b>Tagoyano Site</b>	Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.	N40°53'16"	E140°20'16"	6.3	261.5* <sup>1</sup>	Figure 1-7	Figure 2-25	4/15
005	<b>Futatsumori Site</b>	Shichinohe Town, Aomori Pref.	N40°44'55"	E141°13'45"	4.3	41.9	Figure 1-8	Figure 2-30	5 and 6/15
006	<b>Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Aomori City, Aomori Pref.	N40°48'37"	E140°41'56"	23.5	69.7	Figure 1-9	Figure 2-35	7/15
007	<b>Ofune Site</b>	Hakodate City, Hokkaido Pref.	N41°57'27"	E140°55'30"	3.5	18.3	Figure 1-10	Figure 2-40	2/15
008	<b>Goshono Site</b>	Ichinohe Town, Iwate Pref.	N40°11'53"	E141°18'21"	5.5	65.5	Figure 1-11	Figure 2-45	8/15
009	<b>Irie Site</b>	Toyako Town, Hokkaido Pref.	N42°32'34"	E140°46'31"	2.4	34.0* <sup>2</sup>	Figure 1-12	Figure 2-50	9/15
010	<b>Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Aomori City, Aomori Pref.	N40°44'15"	E140°43'40"	8.8	26.9	Figure 1-13	Figure 2-55	10/15
011	<b>Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Kitaakita City, Akita Pref.	N40°12'11"	E140°20'48"	15.6	108.8	Figure 1-14	Figure 2-61	11/15
012	<b>Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Kazuno City, Akita Pref.	N40°16'17"	E140°48'16"	15.7	37.0	Figure 1-15	Figure 2-67	12/15
013	<b>Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Chitose City, Hokkaido Pref.	N42°53'12"	E141°43'00"	10.9	22.9	Figure 1-16	Figure 2-73	13/15
014	<b>Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Hirosaki City, Aomori Pref.	N40°41'56"	E140°21'30"	8.5	115.3	Figure 1-17	Figure 2-78	14/15
015	<b>Takasago Burial Site</b>	Toyako Town, Hokkaido Pref.	N42°32'48"	E140°46'11"	2.8	34.0* <sup>2</sup>	Figure 1-18	Figure 2-83	9/15
016	<b>Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref.	N40°53'02"	E140°20'12"	10.1	261.5* <sup>1</sup>	Figure 1-19	Figure 2-88	4/15
017	<b>Korekawa Site</b>	Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref.	N40°28'25"	E141°29'27"	1.3	48.4	Figure 1-20	Figure 2-93	15/15
Total area (ha)					141.9	994.8			

Note 1: **004 Tagoyano Site** and **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** are surrounded by an integral buffer zone.

Note 2: **009 Irie Site** and **015 Takasago Burial Site** are surrounded by an integral buffer zone.



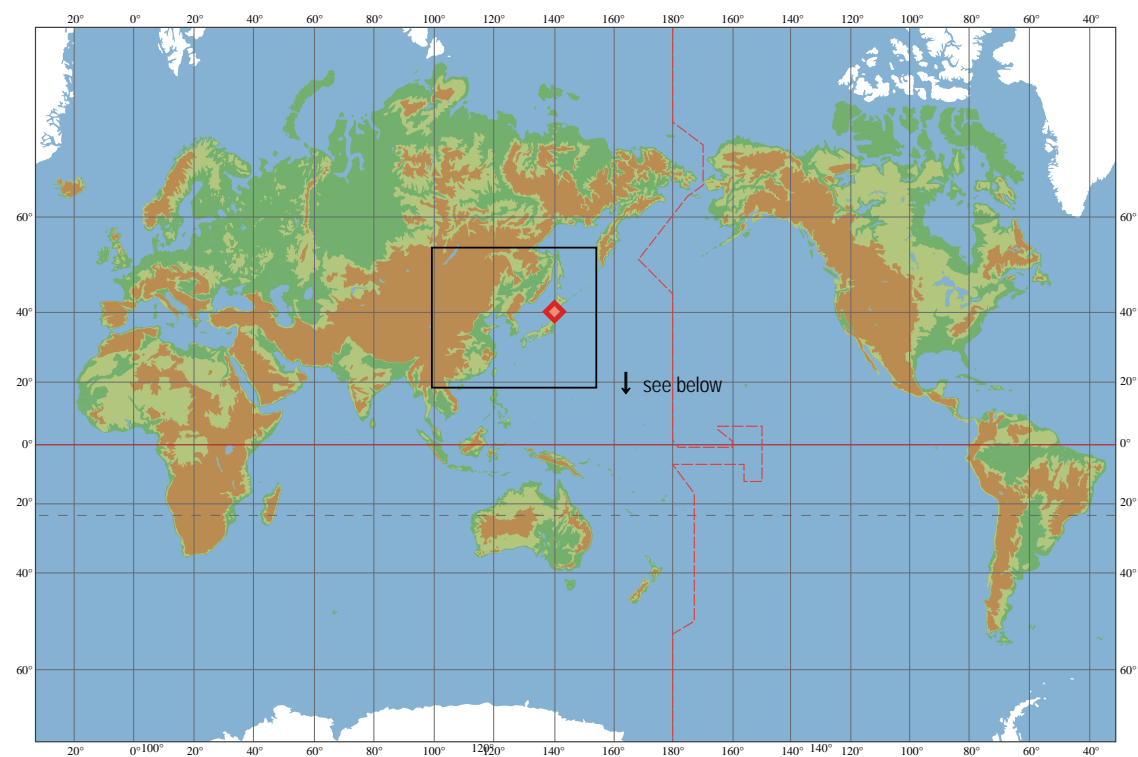


Figure 1-1 Map indicating global location of the property

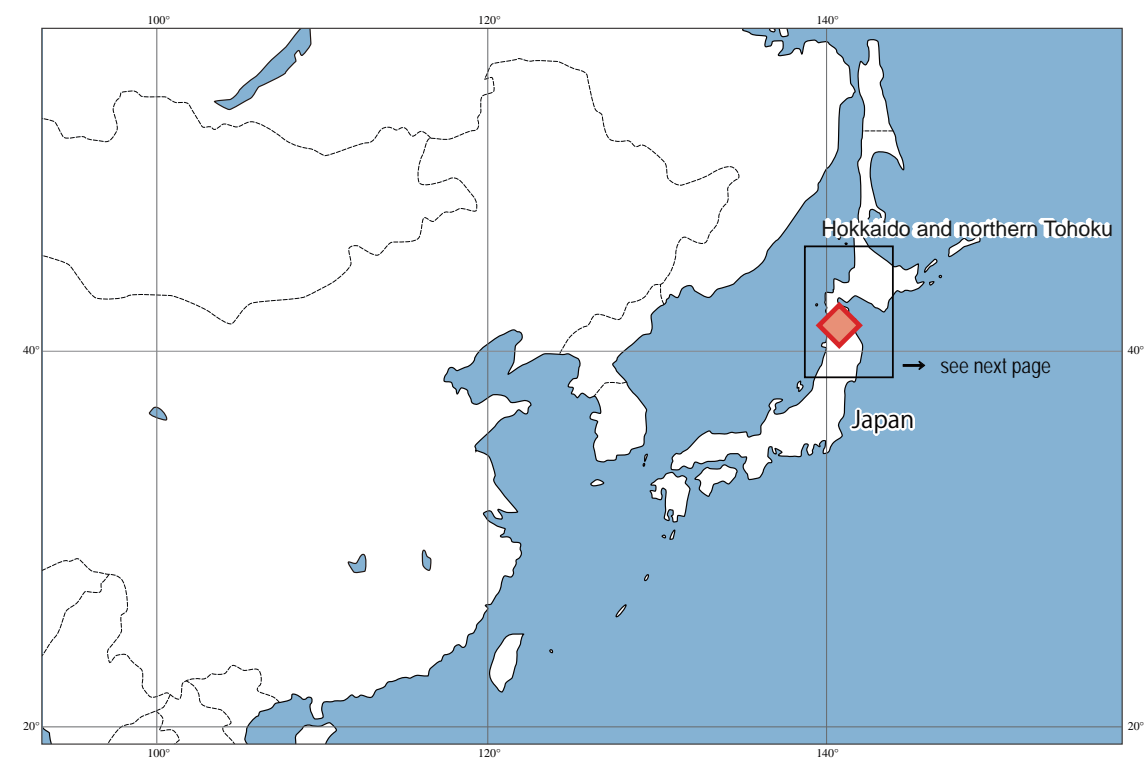


Figure 1-2 Map indicating location of the property within East Asia

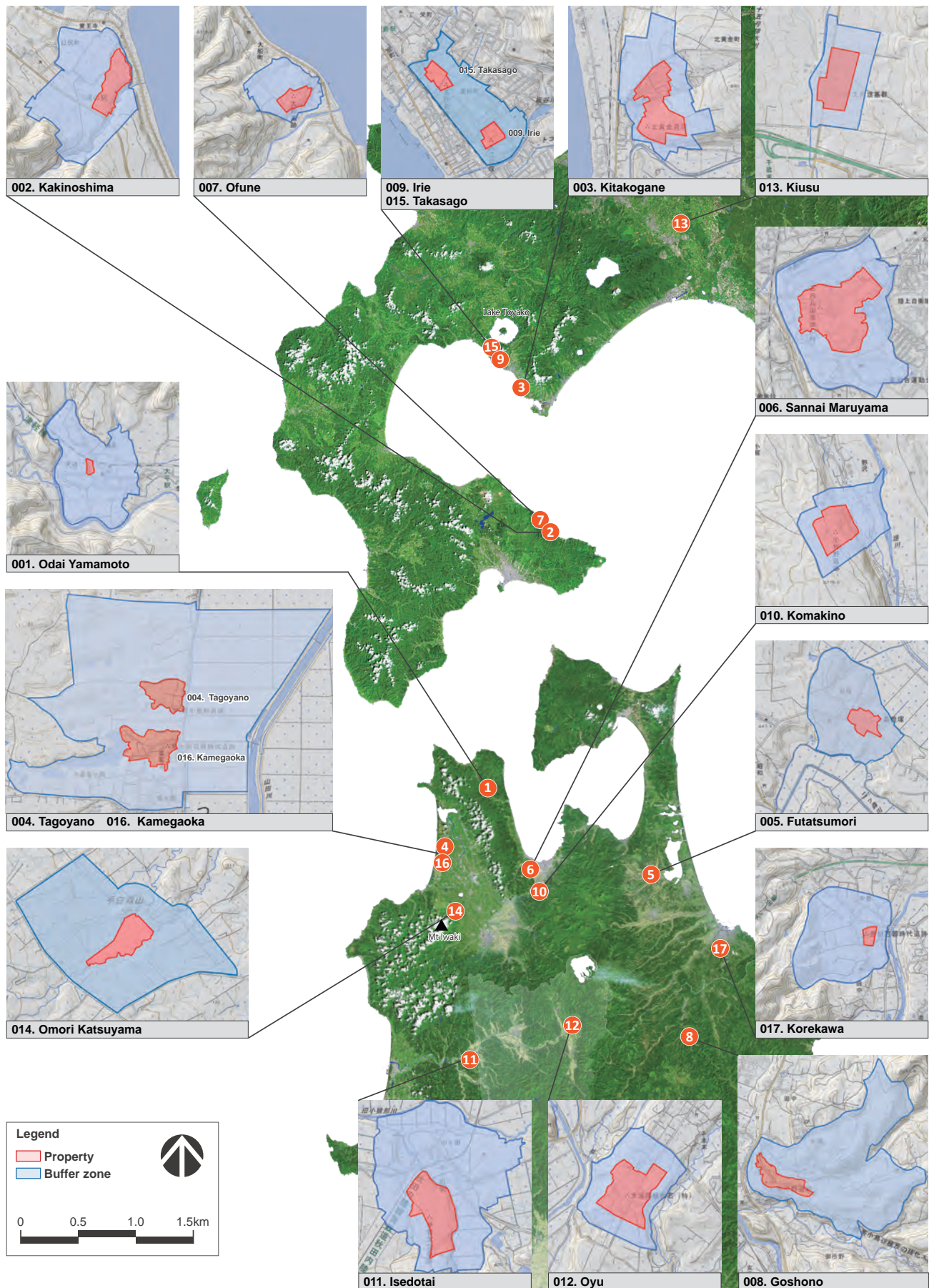


Figure 1-3 Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zone



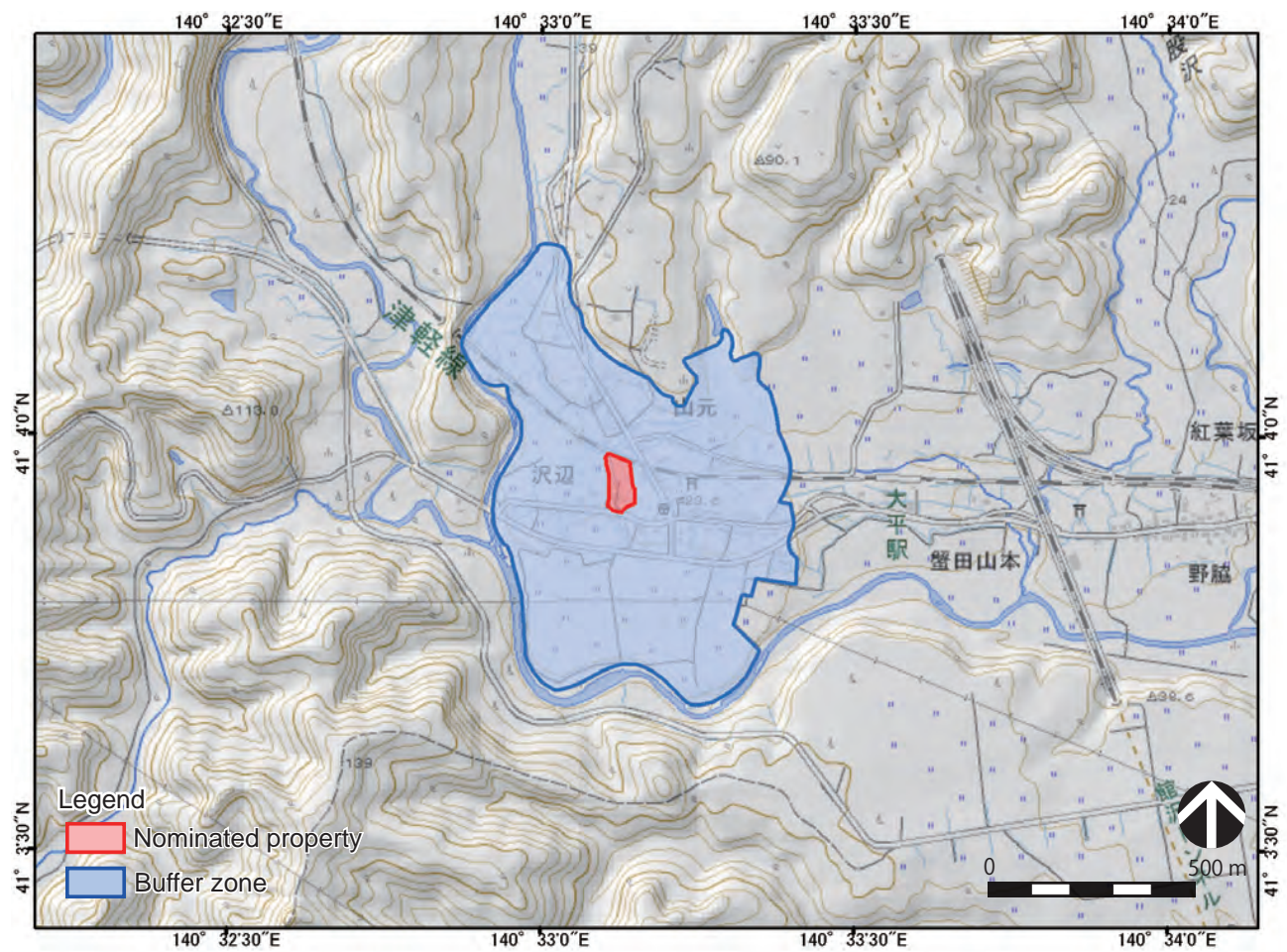


Figure 1-4 Map indicating the extent of 001 Odai Yamamoto Site

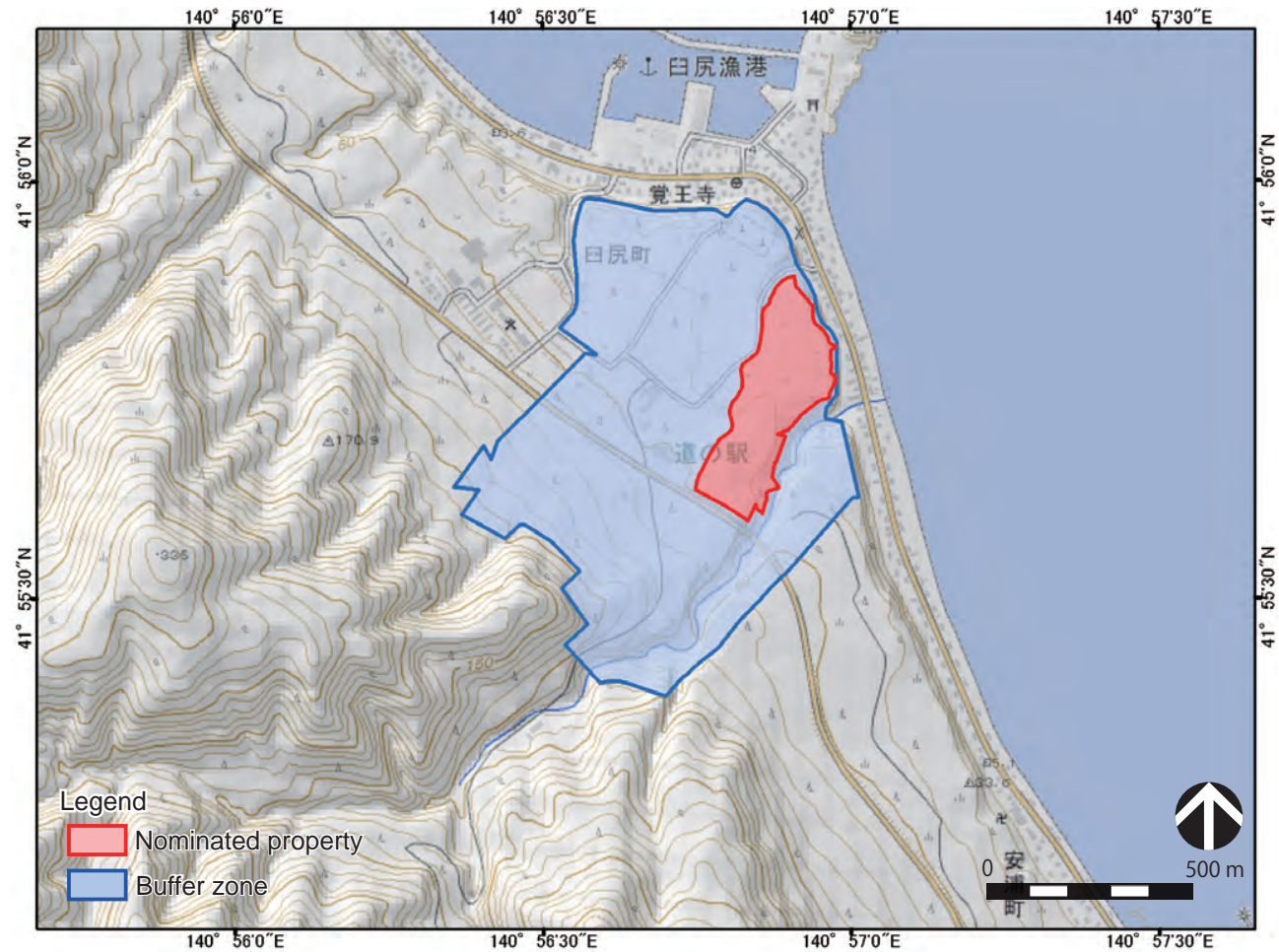


Figure 1-5 Map indicating the extent of 002 Kakinoshima Site



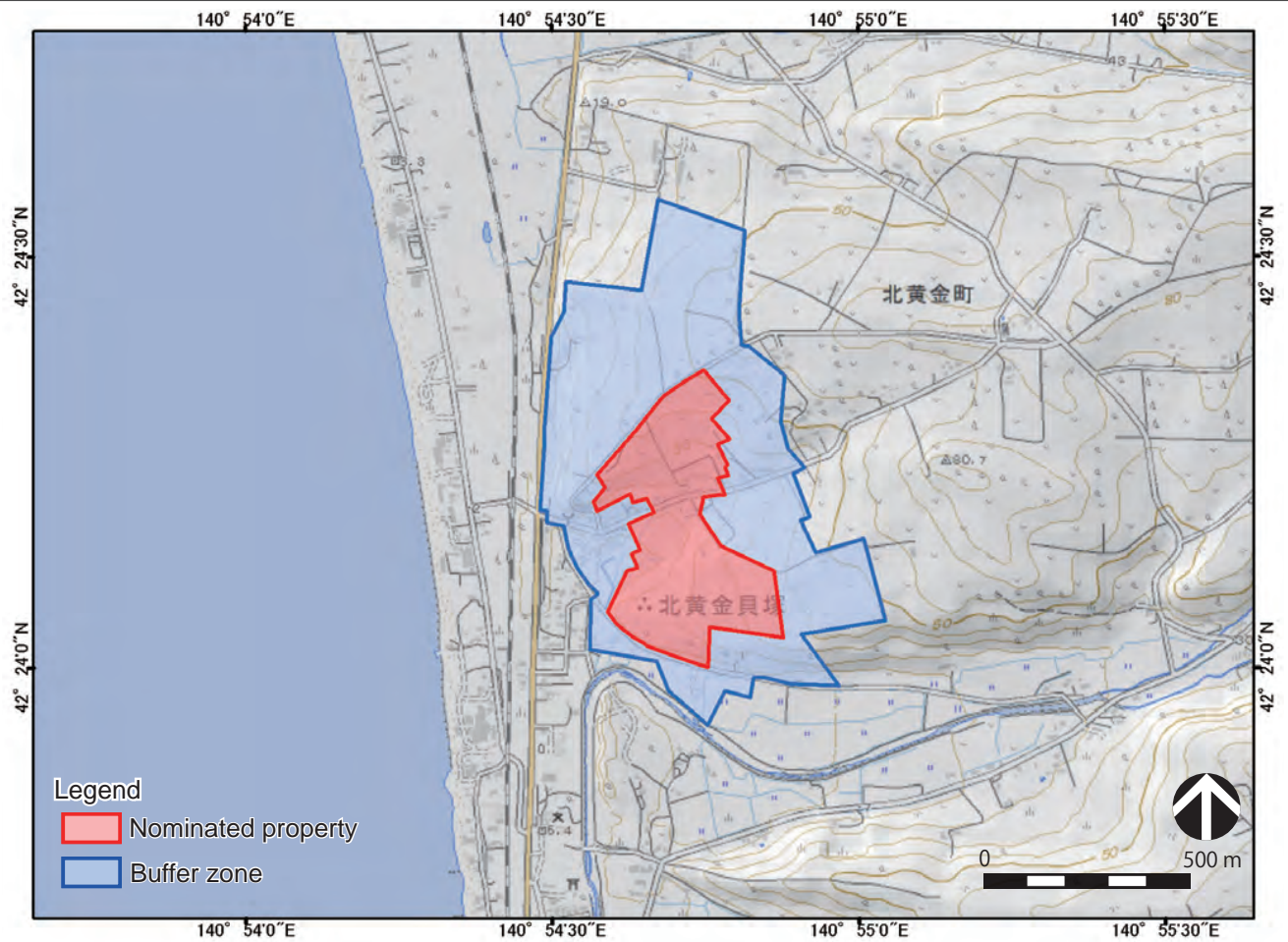


Figure 1-6 Map indicating the extent of 003 Kitakogane Site

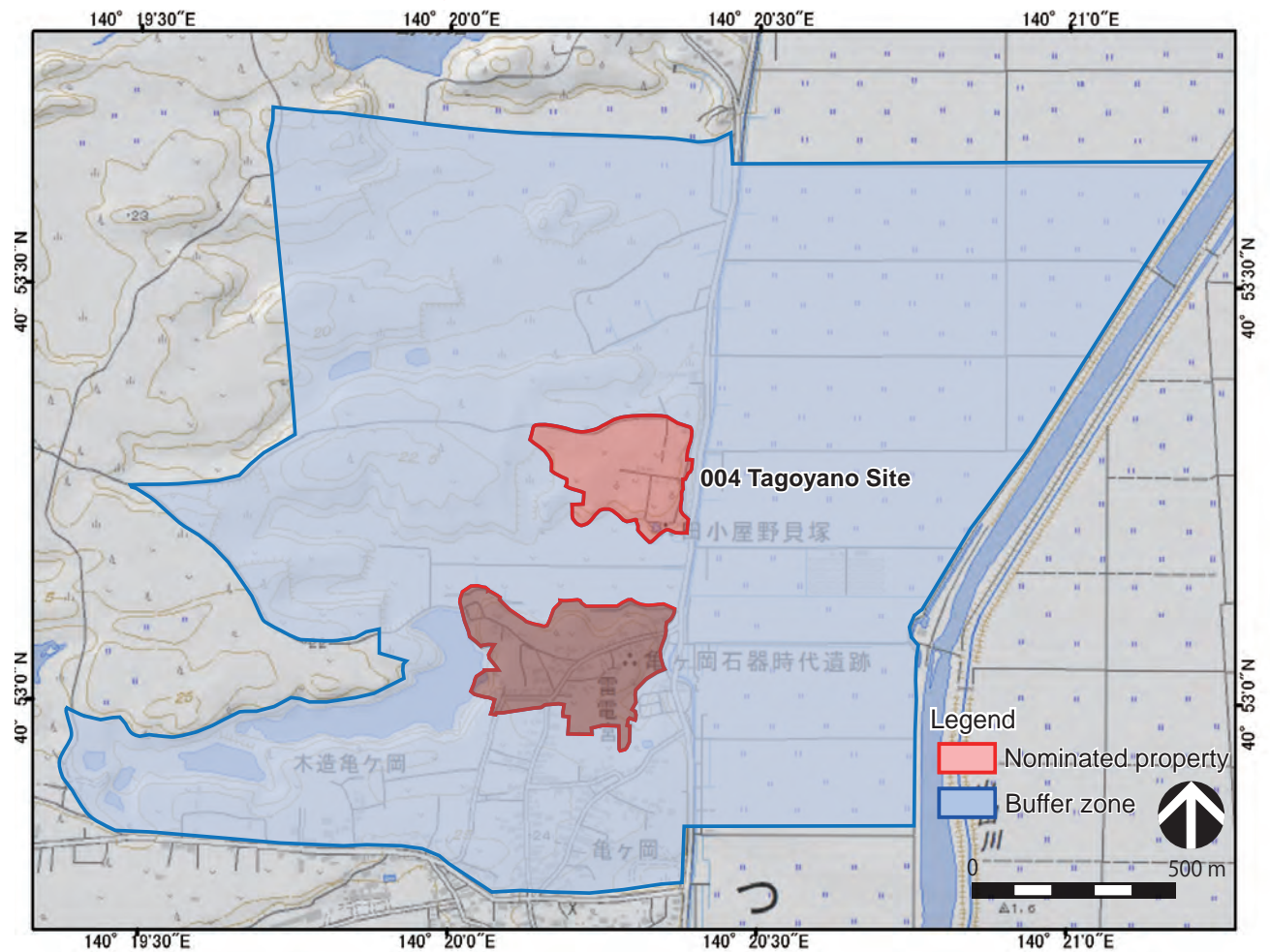


Figure 1-7 Map indicating the extent of 004 Tagoyano Site



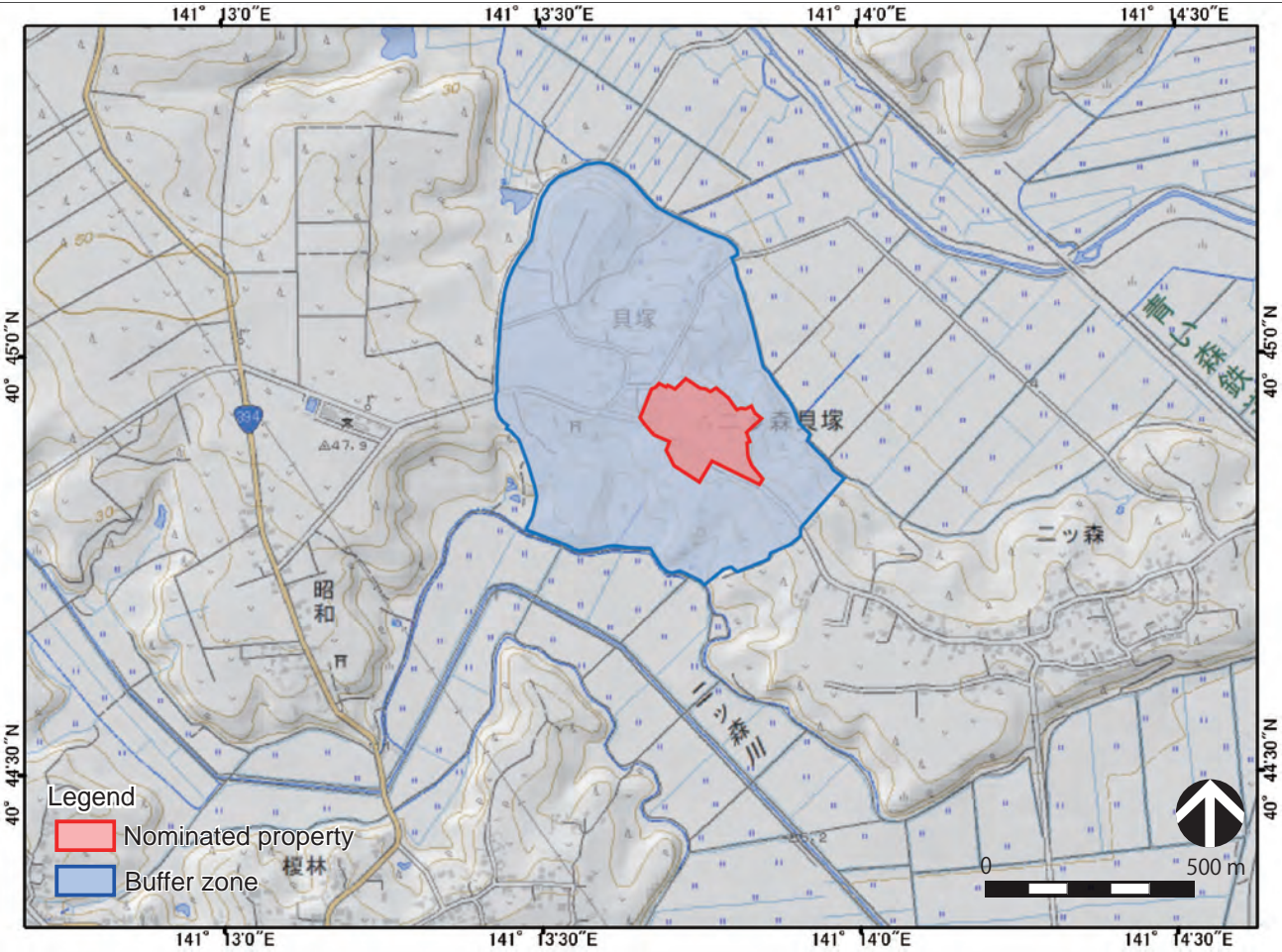


Figure 1-8 Map indicating the extent of 005 Futatsumori Site

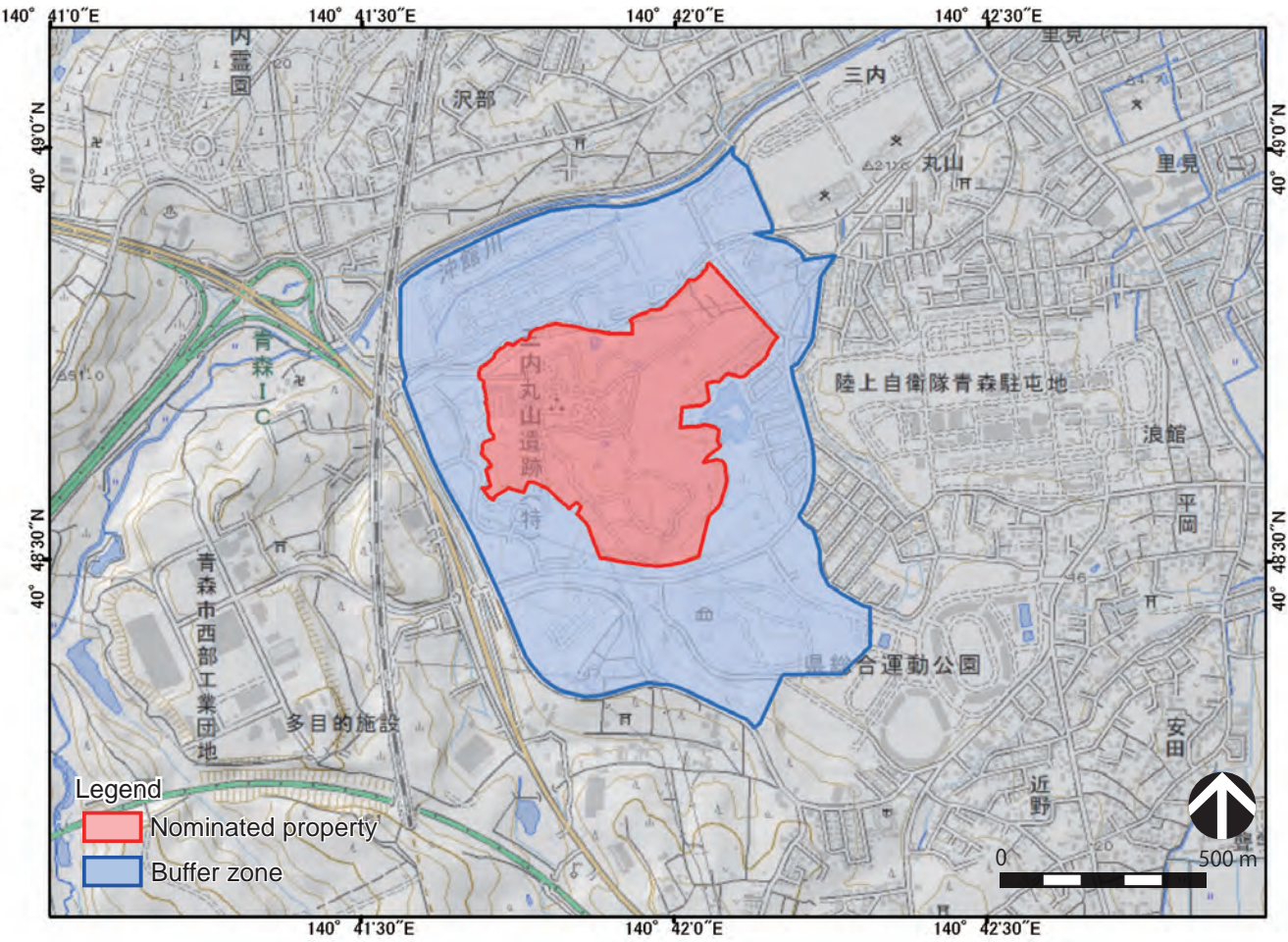


Figure 1-9 Map indicating the extent of 006 Sannai Maruyama Site



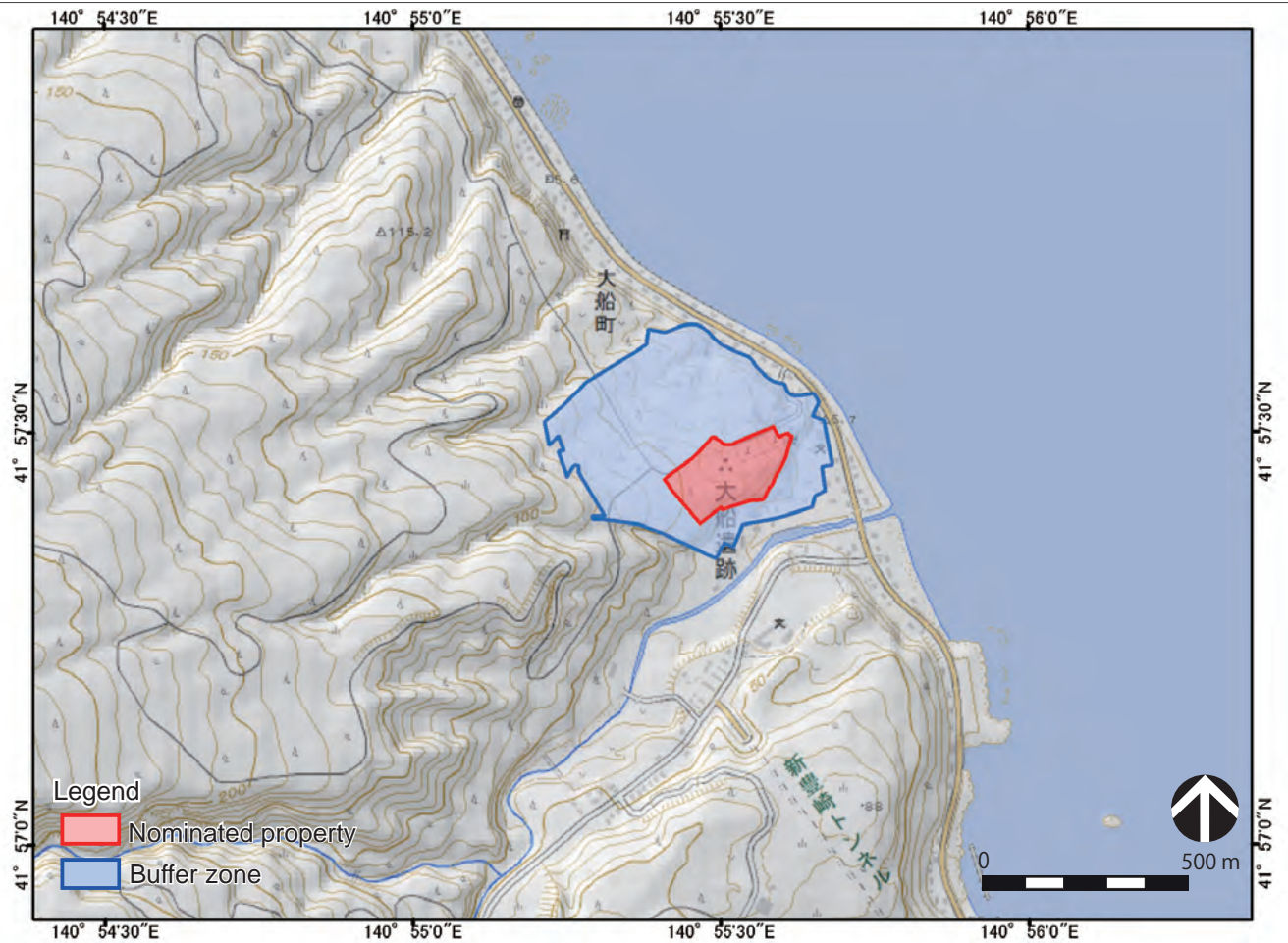


Figure 1-10 Map indicating the extent of 007 Ofune Site

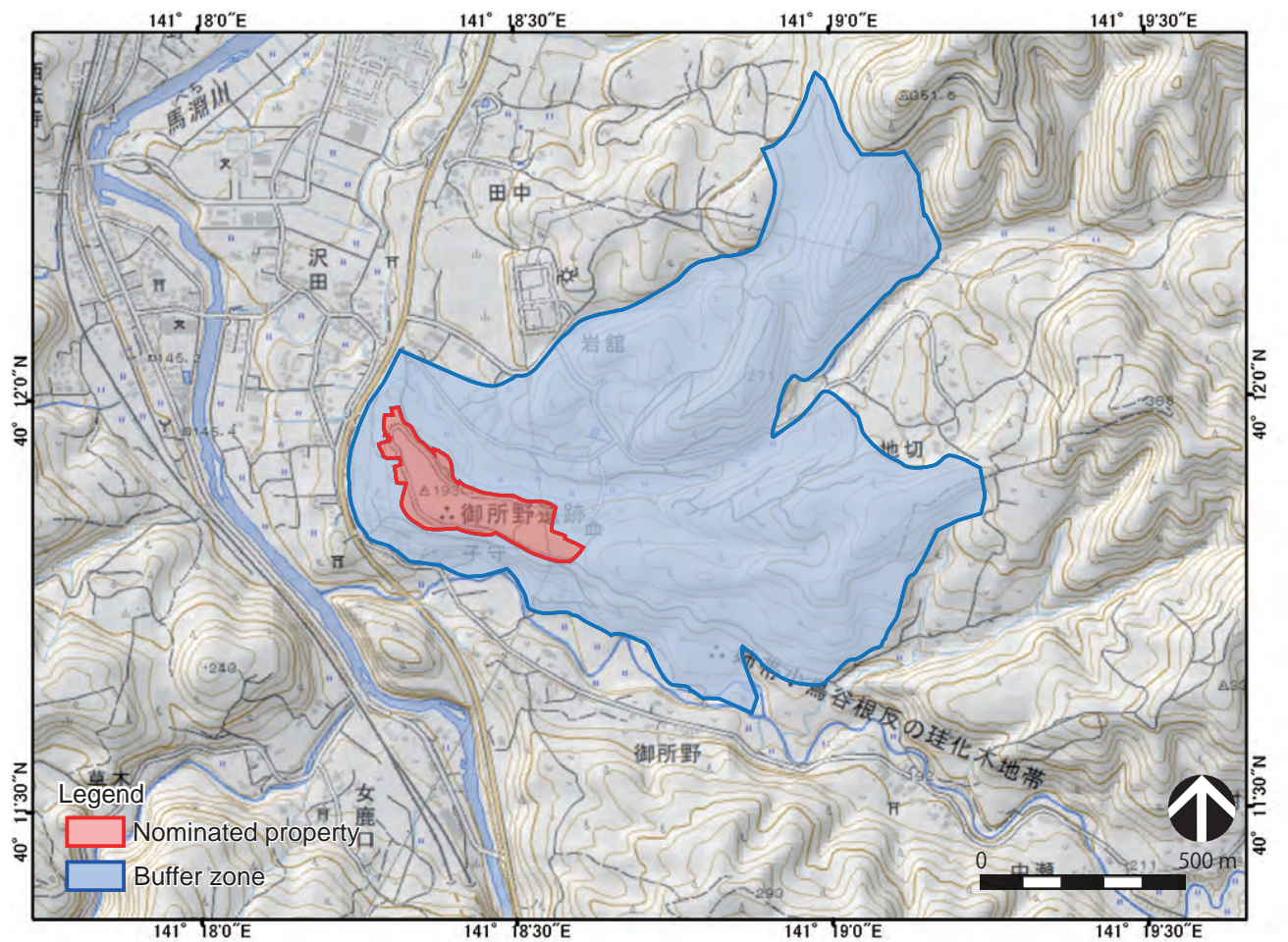


Figure 1-11 Map indicating the extent of 008 Goshono Site



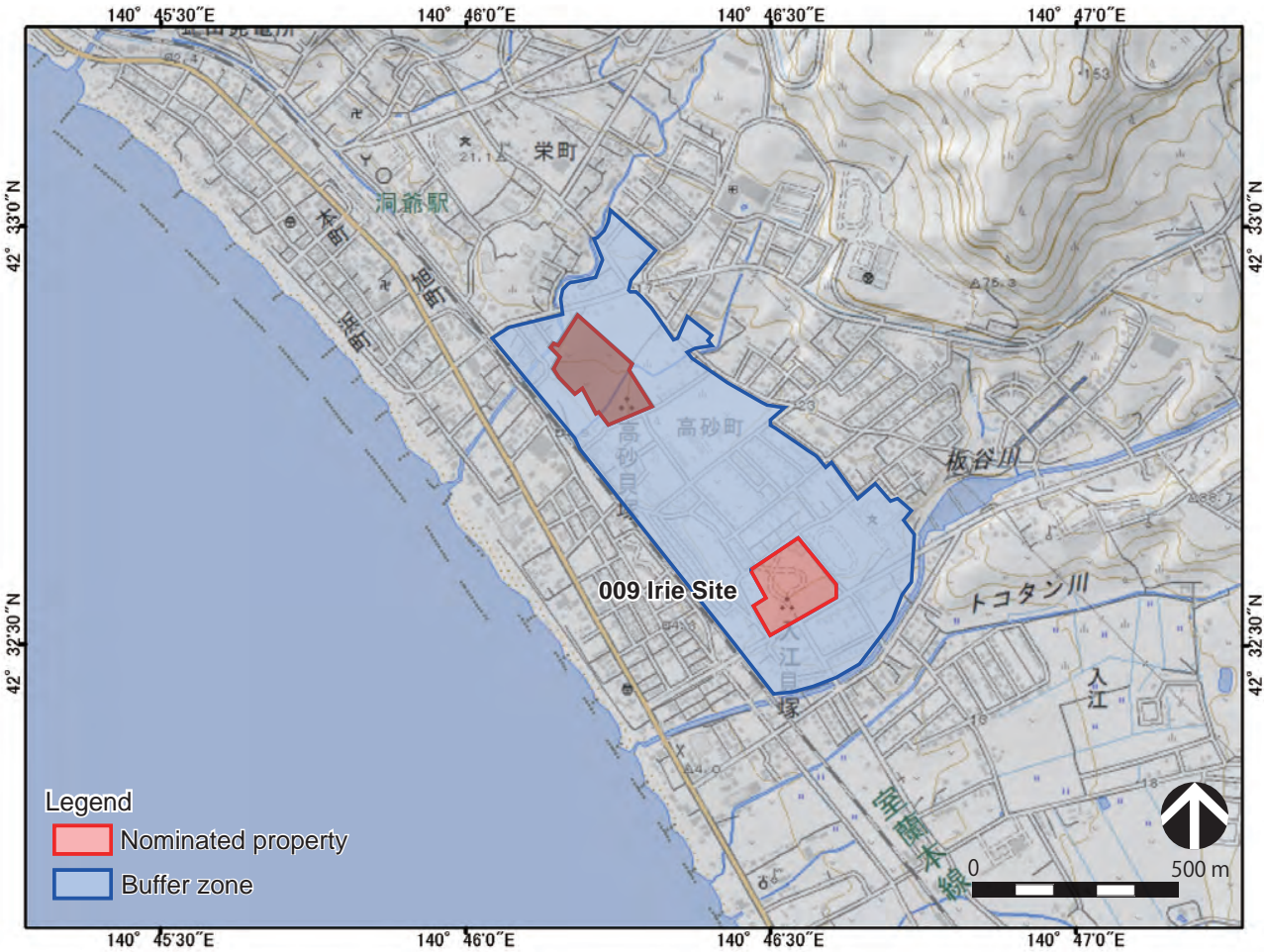


Figure 1-12 Map indicating the extent of 009 Irie Site

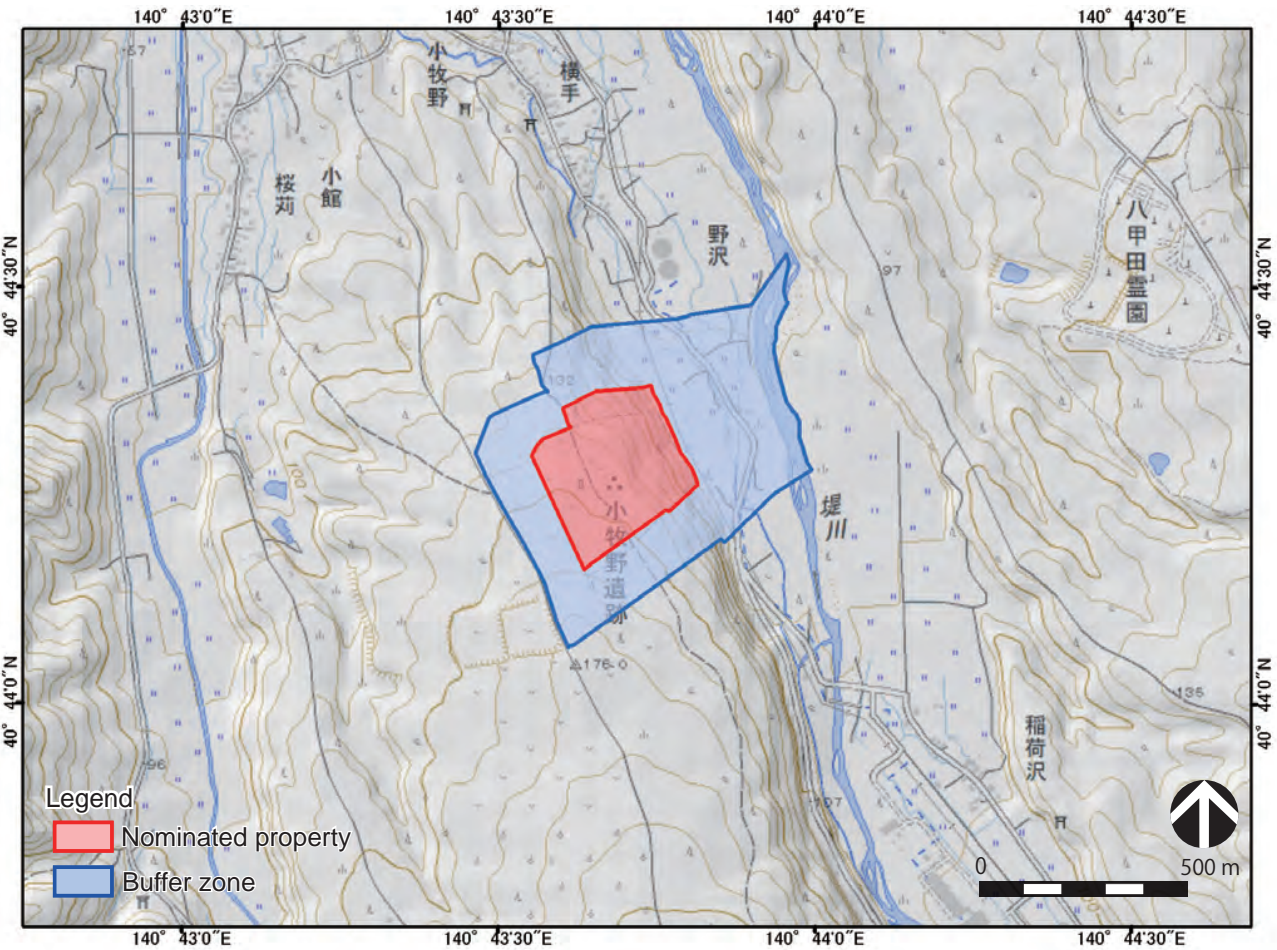


Figure 1-13 Map indicating the extent of 010 Komakino Stone Circle



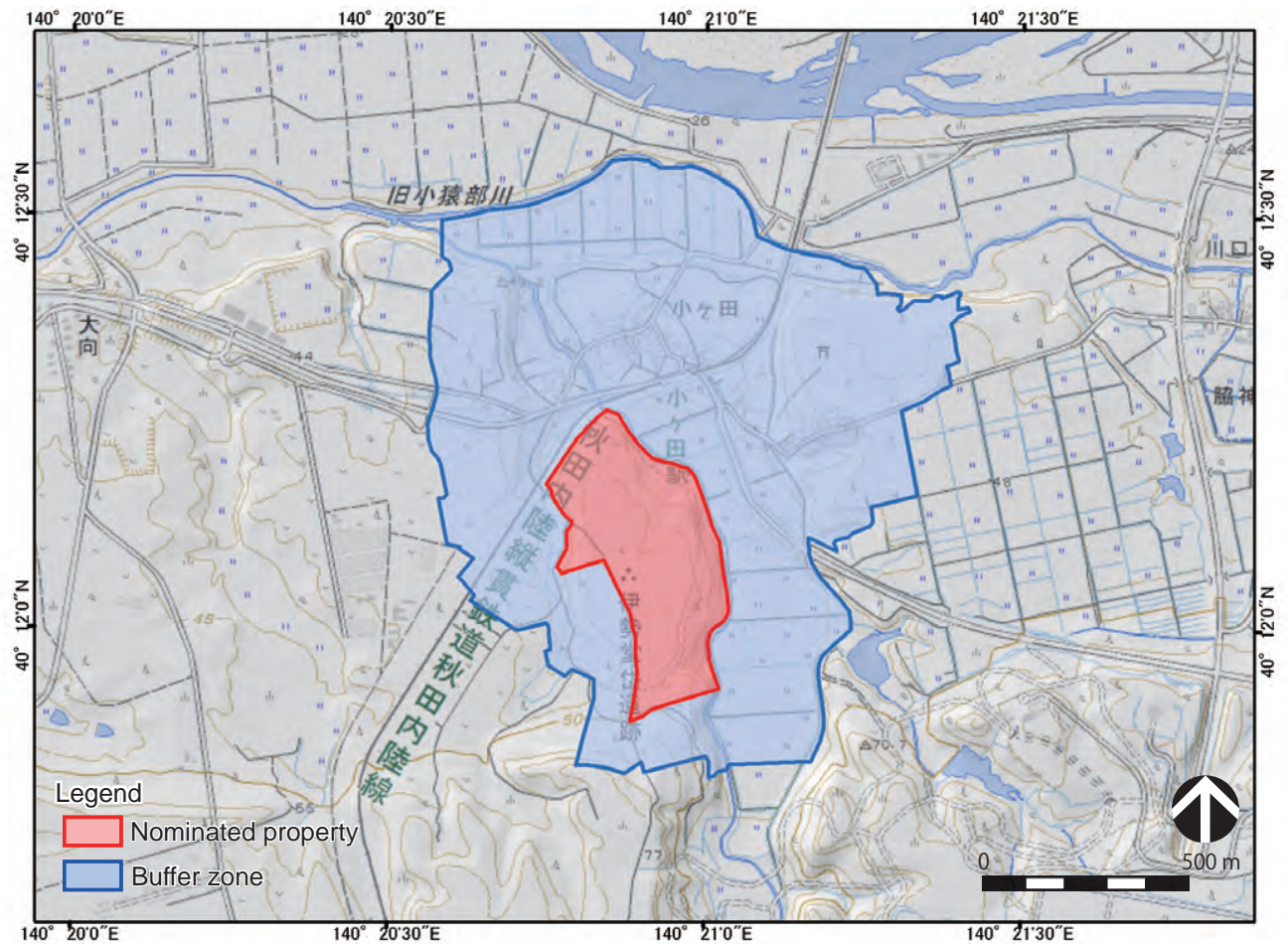


Figure 1-14 Map indicating the extent of 011 Isedotai Stone Circles

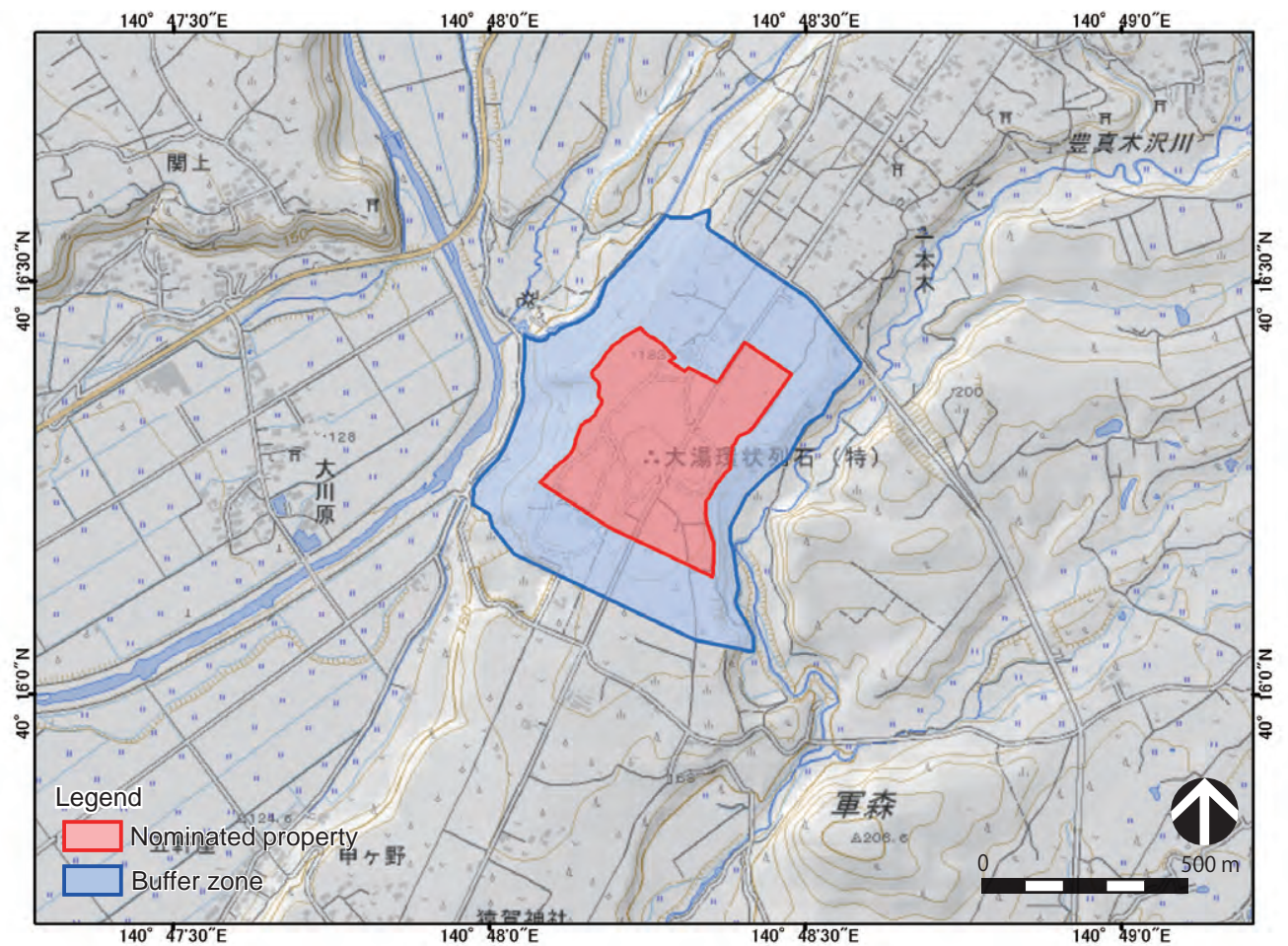


Figure 1-15 Map indicating the extent of 012 Oyu Stone Circles



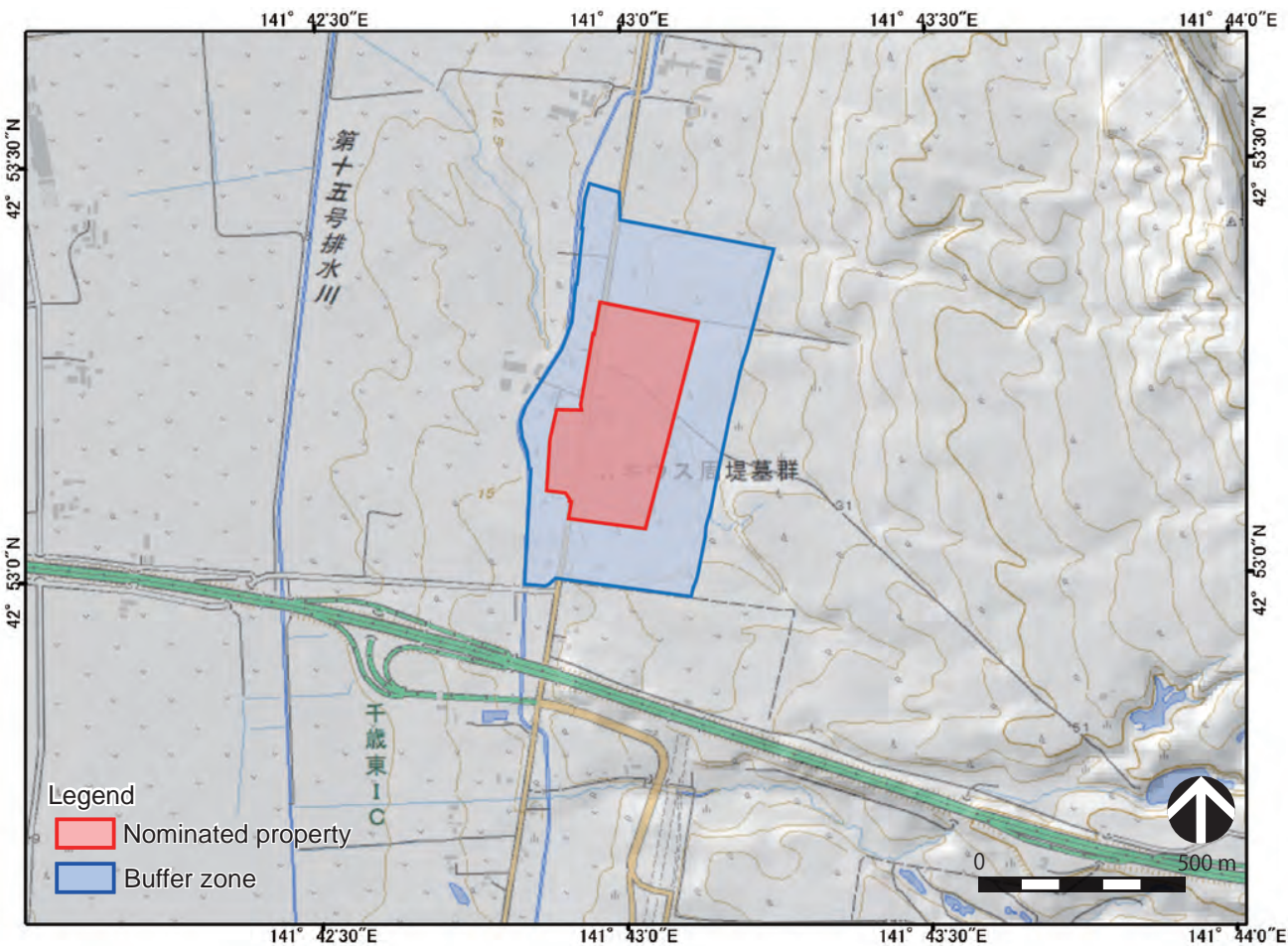


Figure 1-16 Map indicating the extent of 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

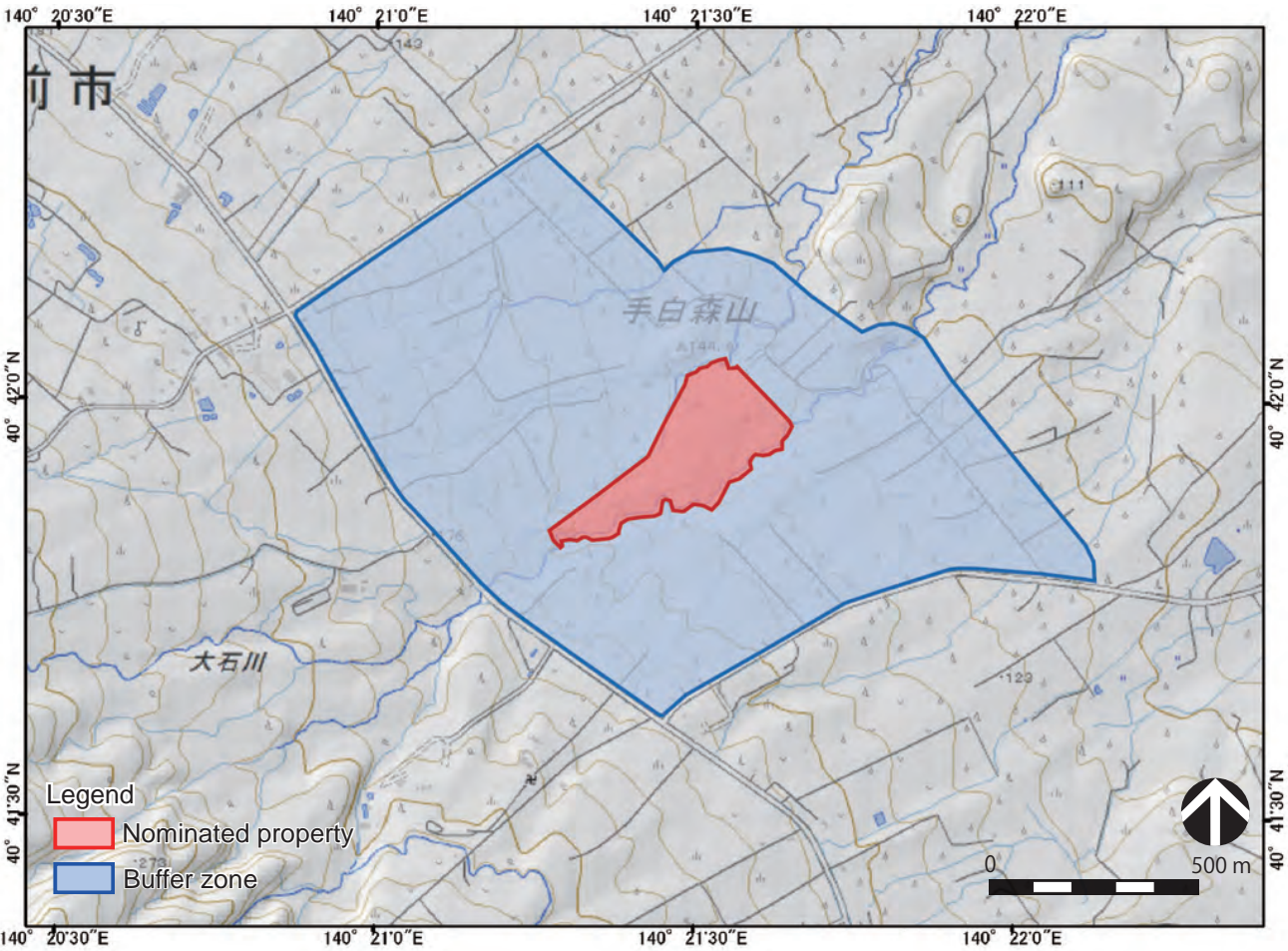


Figure 1-17 Map indicating the extent of 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle



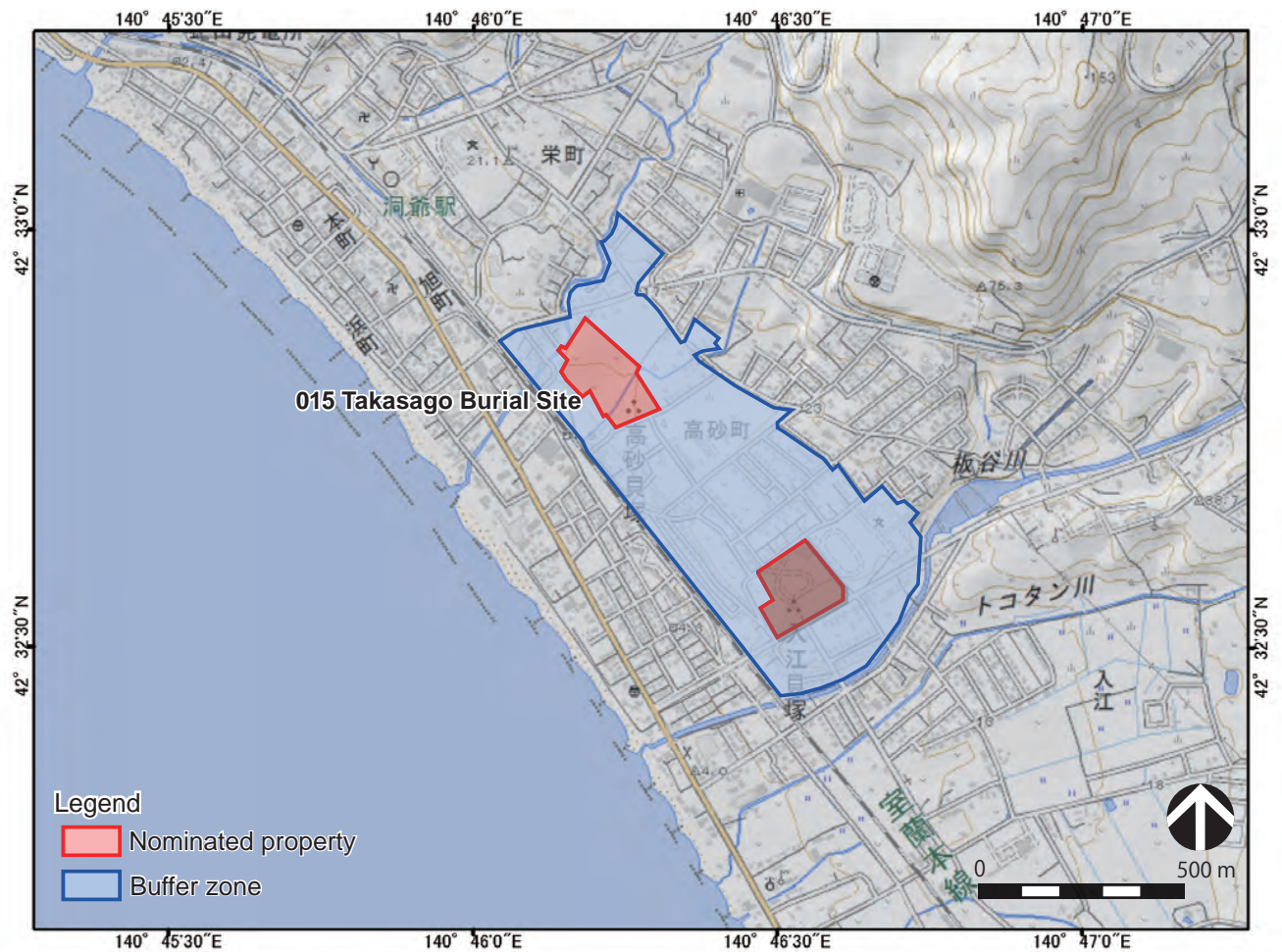


Figure 1-18 Map indicating the extent of 015 Takasago Burial Site

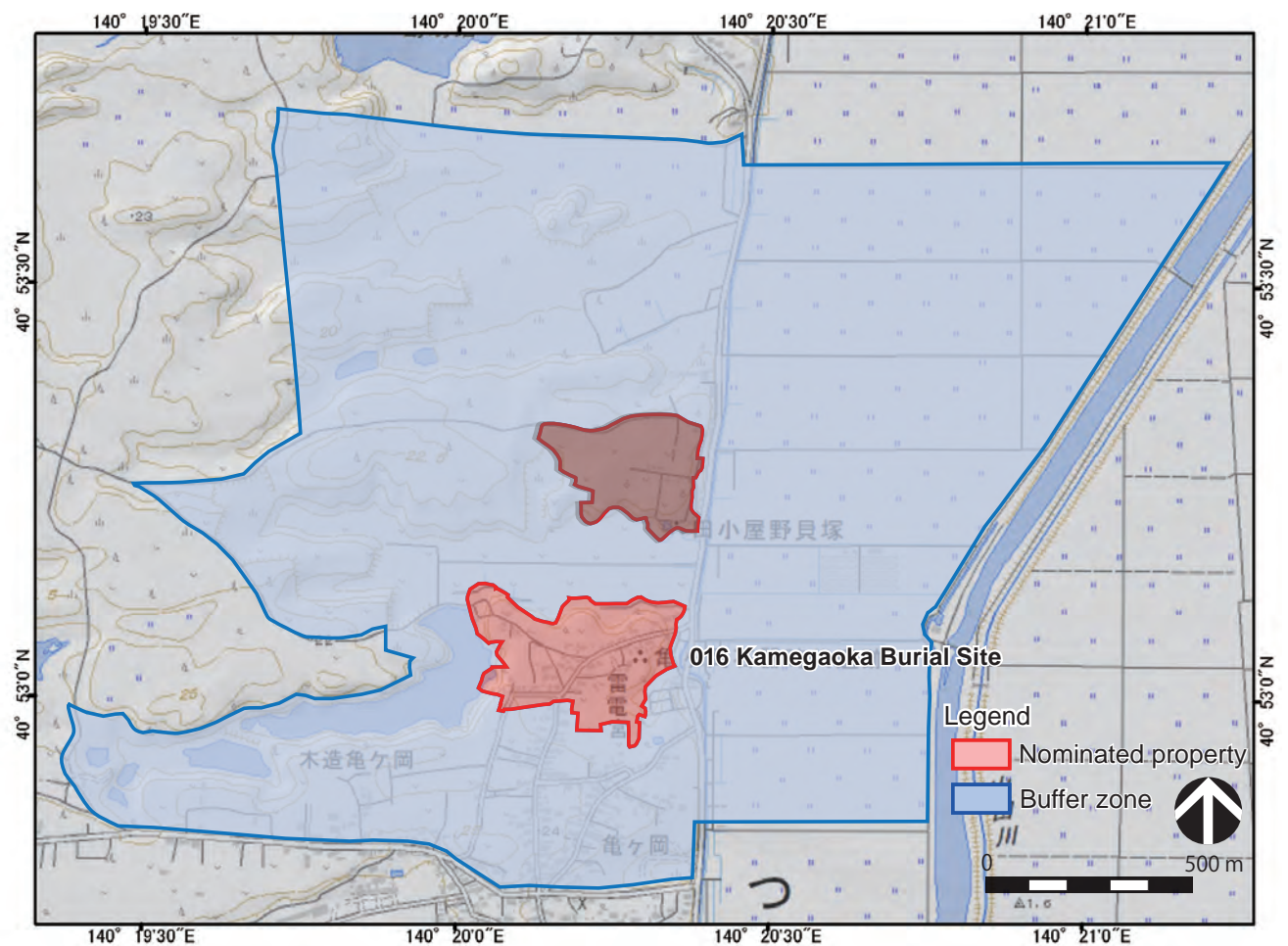


Figure 1-19 Map indicating the extent of 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site



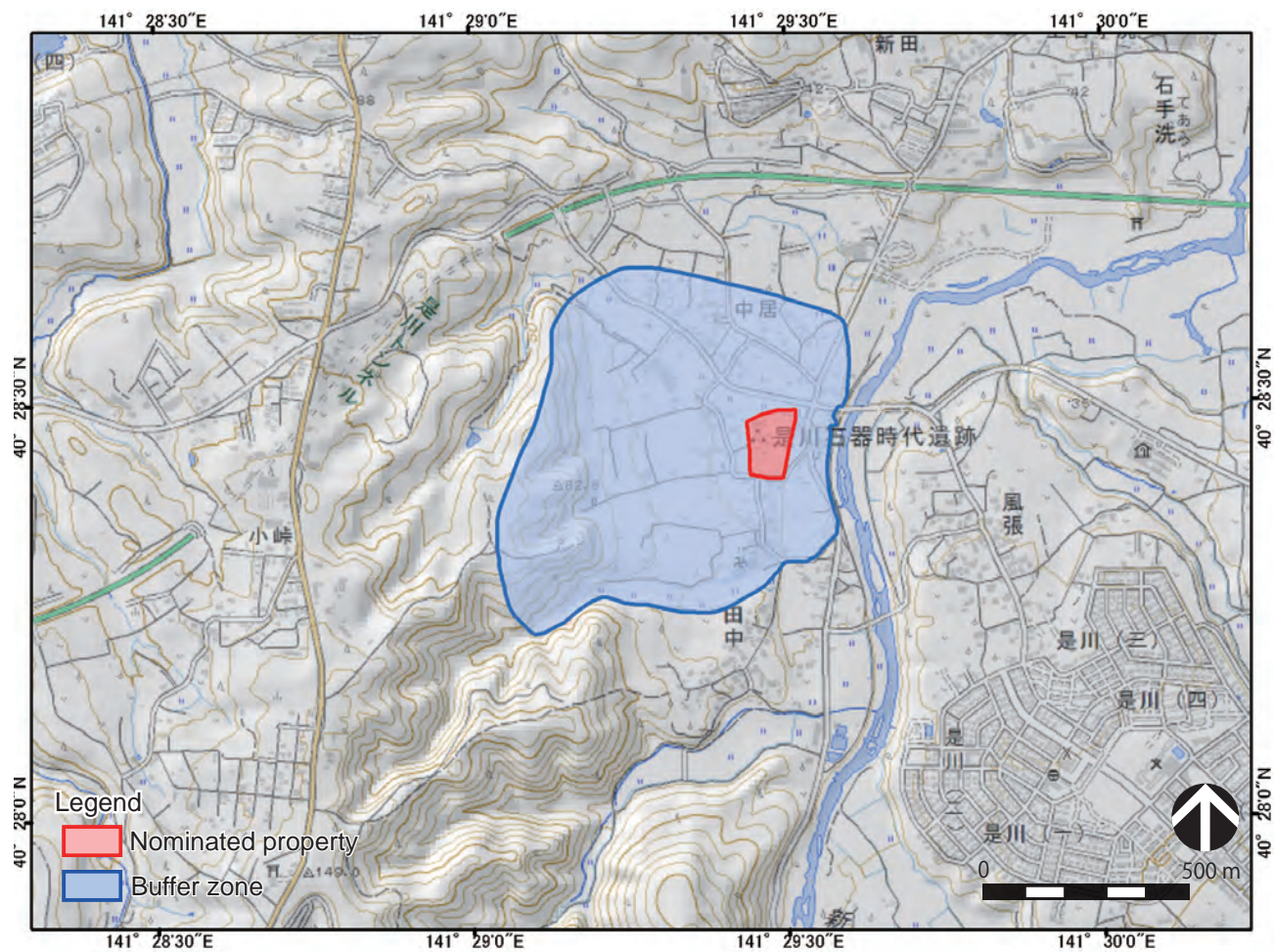


Figure 1-20 Map indicating the extent of 017 Korekawa Site



# Chapter 2 Description

2.a Description of the Property

2.b History and Development



# Description

## 2.a Description of the Property

### 2.a.1 Description of the Property as a Whole

#### 1) Overview

The nominated property is an outstanding example of the development of sedentism from emergence, subsequent development to maturation and of spiritual culture in a hunter-fisher-gatherer society in Northeast Asia over a long period of time exceeding 10,000 years. It bears exceptional testimony to preagricultural lifeways as well as the development of a preagricultural human society.

This property is in an area extending from the southern part of Hokkaido Island to the northern part of the main island of the Japanese archipelago. The component parts are located in various types of geographical settings ranging from mountains and hills to plains and lowlands. In the area, there are inland bays, lakes, and rivers with an abundant flow of water. In the prehistoric times that this property dates back to, cool-temperate deciduous broad-leaved forests of chestnut, walnut and other nut-bearing trees covered an extensive area to the coastline. Off the coast, warm and cold currents intersected, creating rich fishing grounds. In addition, migratory fish such as salmon and trout seasonally swam upriver. Blessed with such natural resources, people started sedentary lifestyle early in this region, which underwent further development and reached maturity. Along with this, spiritual culture also matured, and ritual places unique to this region appeared.

This property attests to a preagricultural lifestyle led by prehistoric people in this region, which started around 13,000 BCE and continued up to around 400 BCE. This time is categorized as the Jomon period in the history of Japan. It is contemporaneous to a wide span from the Paleolithic to Neolithic periods, and even partly the Bronze Age, in Northeast China and Far East Russia of Northeast Asia, from the Paleolithic to the Spring and Autumn period and Warring States period in China to the south of the Yellow River, and from the Paleolithic period through the Iron Age to the establishment of the Roman Empire in Europe (Figure 2-1).

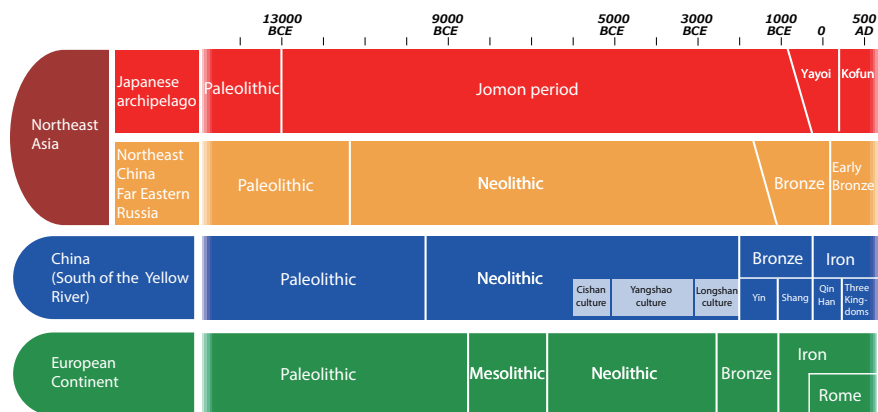


Figure 2-1 Jomon period in world history

During the period of this property, as the global climate became warmer rapidly after the Paleolithic period, a rice-farming agricultural society was established along the Yangtze River of China against the backdrop of evergreen laurel forests and a grain-farming agricultural society was established along the Yellow River of China against the backdrop of evergreen laurel forests and deciduous broad-leaved forests. In Northeast Asia, it is known that hunter-fisher-gatherer societies were established in Northeast China and in Far Eastern Russia against the backdrop of deciduous broad-leaved forests and deciduous coniferous forests, respectively (Figure 2-2).

The Japanese archipelago was in the stage of hunter-fisher-gatherer society in evergreen laurel forests and cool-temperate deciduous broadleaved forests (Boreal Beech Forest); from Hokkaido Island to Okinawa Island, there appeared hunter-fisher-gatherer societies that adapted to specific geographical and climatic conditions.

This property bears exceptional testimony to the development of sedentism from emergence to subsequent development and maturity and of complex spiritual culture over a very long period exceeding 10,000 years, based on hunting, fishing, and gathering, in Northeast Asia.



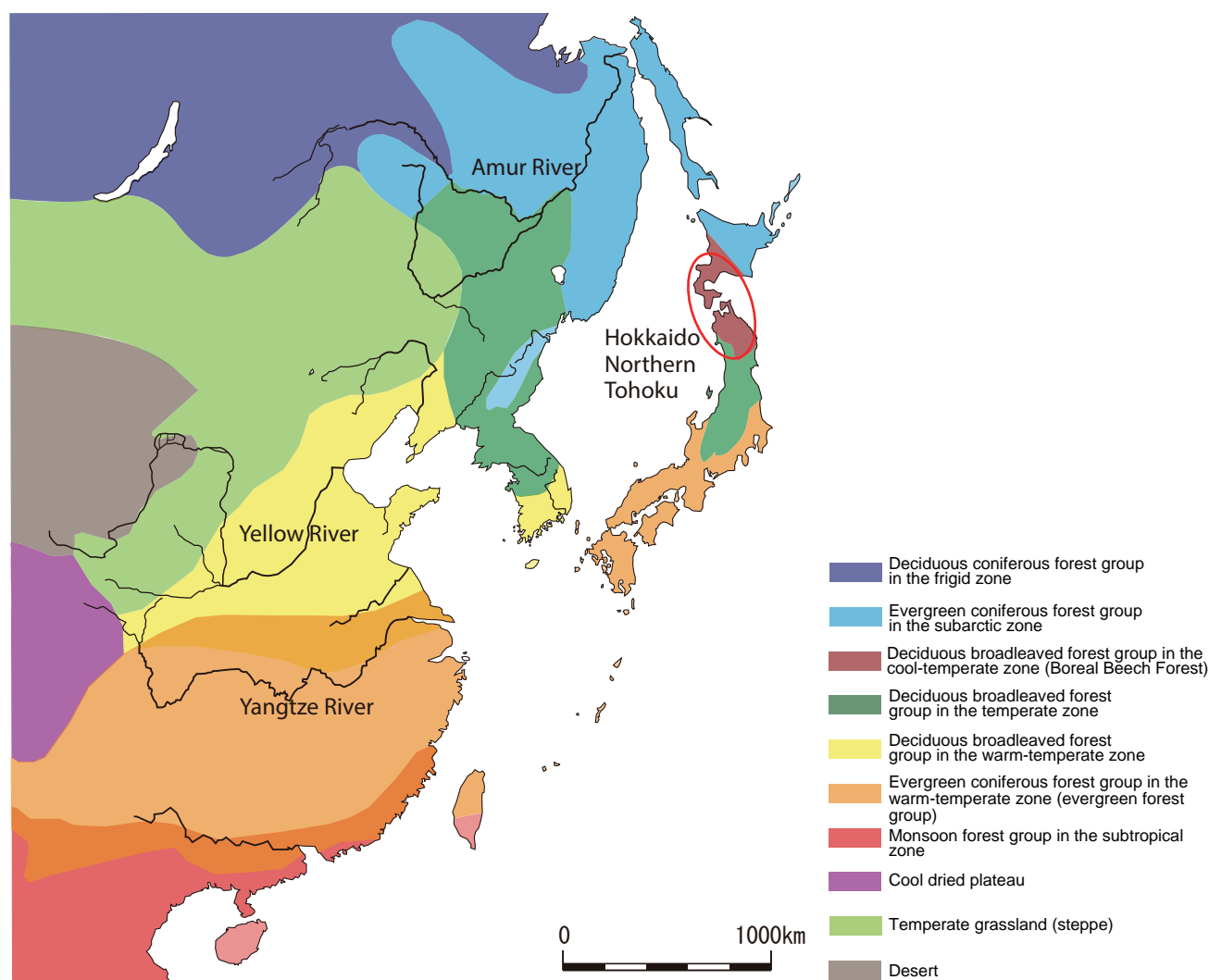


Figure 2-2 Distribution of vegetation in Northeast Asia in Holocene

## 2.a.2 Selection and Composition of the Component Parts

In Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, where this property is located, over 20,000 archaeological sites of the Jomon period have been discovered. From them, 17 archaeological sites have been carefully selected as the component parts of the property on the condition that it is possible to verify the high value based on the results of archaeological excavations etc.; they are in a good state of conservation and are designated by the national government as Historic Site or Special Historic Site; and thorough protection measures are put in place by responsible local governments with the instruction and advice from the national government. (For details, refer to 3.2.4 Comparative Study with Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku in Chapter 3.)

The 17 archaeological sites, as shown in **Figure 2-3**, are categorized and ordered to give a chronological account of the 6 stages (3 main stages and 2 sub-stages per each stage) from the emergence to development and maturity of sedentism. (For details, refer to 1-2 Life of People in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku of 2.b.1 History and Development of the Property in Chapter 2.)

These 17 archaeological sites are those of settlements, ritual places, cemeteries, etc., spanning a total period of over 10,000 years. Their locations varied from seacoast to inland bay, river, lake, and mountain, against the backdrop of abundant forest resources of the Boreal Beech Forest Zone and rich aquatic resources that occurred where the warm and cold currents happened to intersect. The distribution and location of the component parts, transition in the structure of archaeological sites, and diverse unearthed artifacts give tangible testimony to an extremely unique way of life and belief, as well as the diverse livelihoods of people who developed the form of settlement and created distinctive ritual places, while continuing their hunter-fisher-gatherer lifestyle without changing to agriculture.



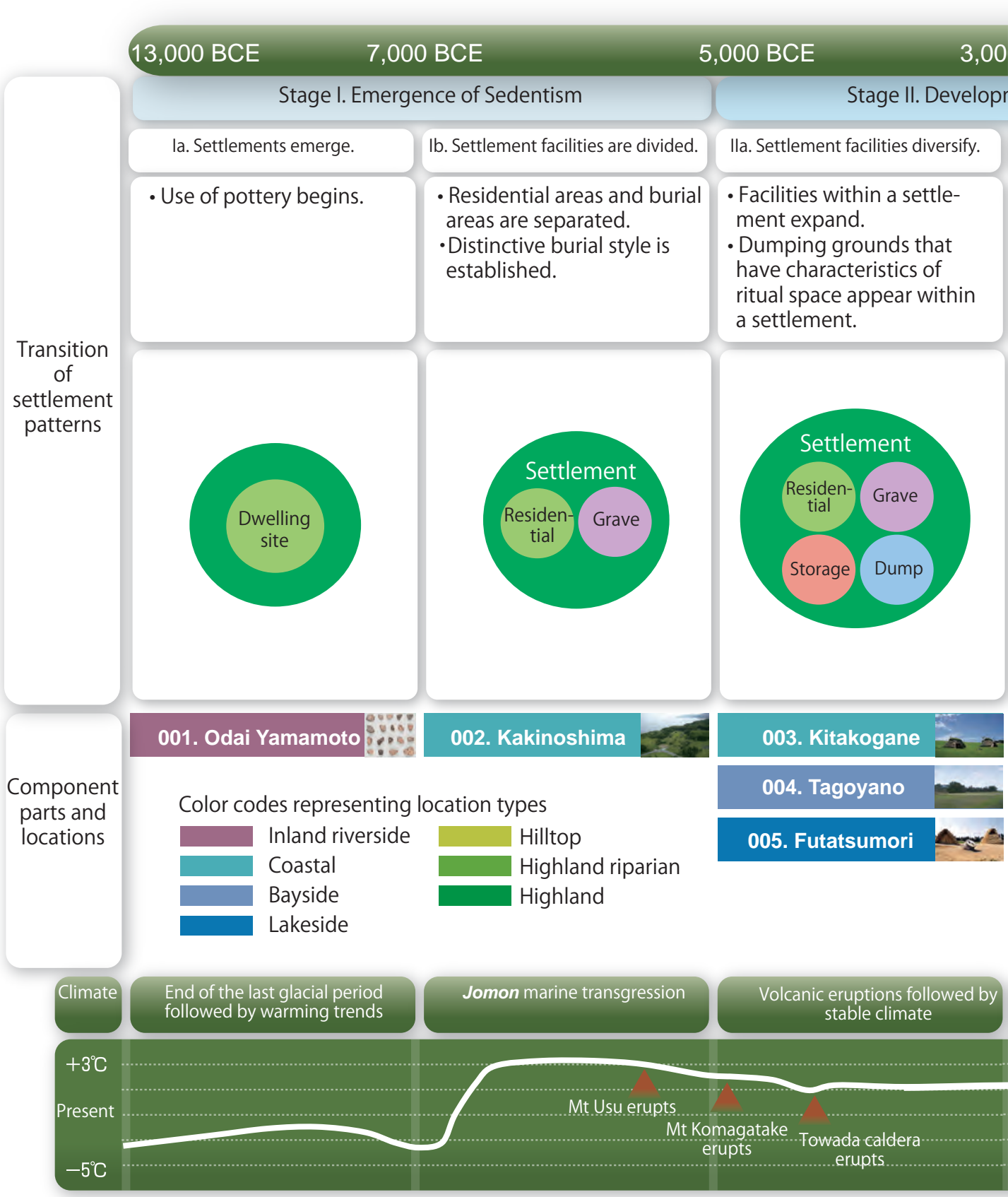
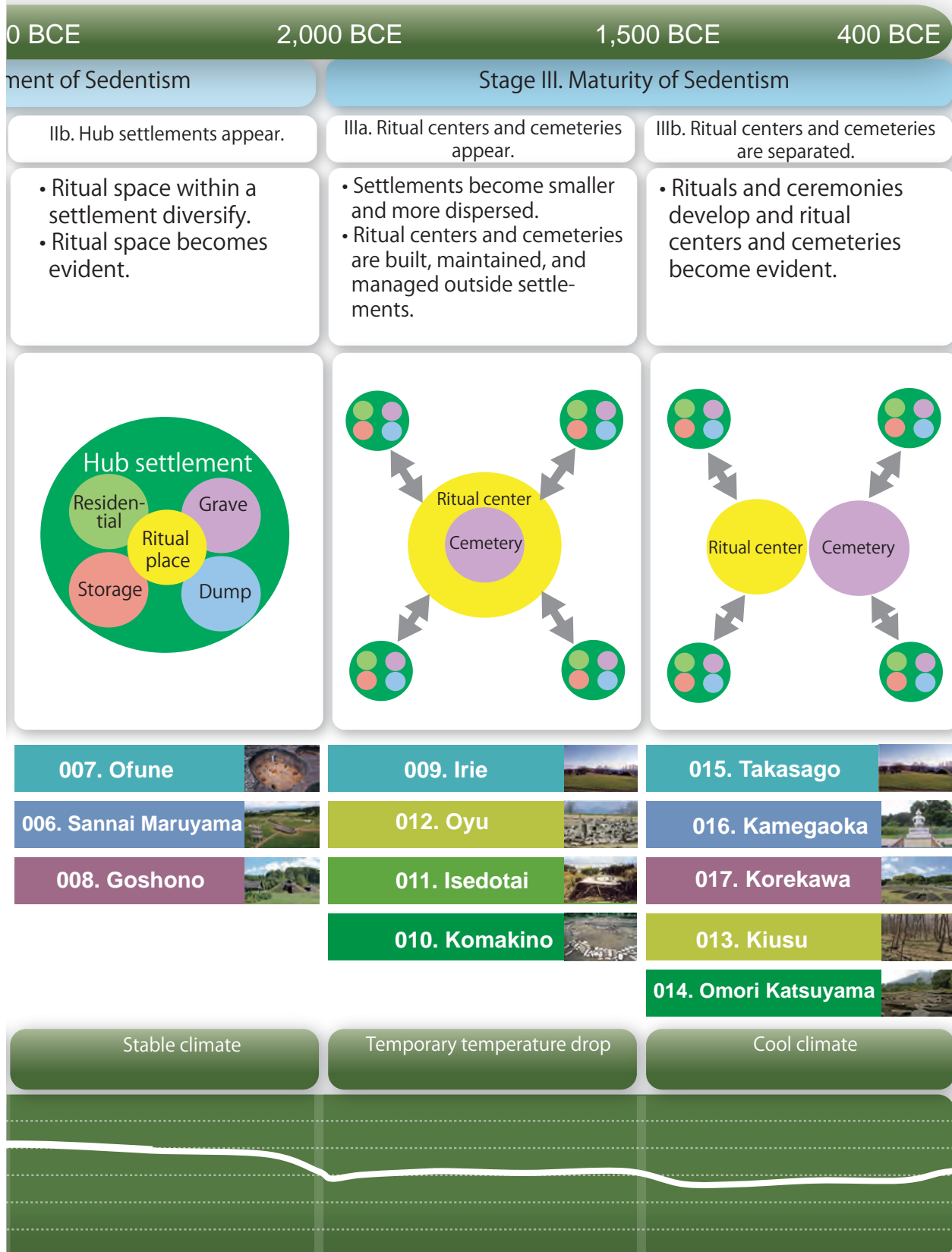


Figure 2-3 Schematic figure showing the development of settlements and spiritual culture deducible from the series of the component parts of the property







2.a.3 Description of the Individual Component Parts

Component Part 001 Odai Yamamoto Site  
Settlement site attesting to the inception of sedentism with the use of pottery



Figure 2-4 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Sotogahama Town in the central part of the Tsugaru Peninsula in Aomori Prefecture, on a river terrace at an altitude of 26 m on the left bank of the Kanita River (Photo 2-1 and Figure 2-5). It is near a river that salmon and trout, which are important food source, seasonally ascend, and also in a place where high-quality stone materials that are suitable for stone tools necessary for daily activities are available (Figure 2-6).

This settlement site dates from the first half of the initial period of sedentism (Stage Ia), attesting to the use of pottery for cooking food and boiling water and the formation of a dwelling site in this location. The emergence of pottery, which is not suitable for a mobile lifestyle, is eloquent evidence of the inception of sedentism, or sedentary lifestyle in a fixed location.

The dwelling site was an oval area measuring 26 m north-south and 20 m east-west, and contained places where pottery was used and stone tools were crafted (Figure 2-7, 2-8, and 2-9). From this, it is thought that there were some land use rules or regulations. However, rituals and ceremonies were not yet differentiated.

The radiocarbon dating of the carbonized material on the unearthed pot shards (Photo 2-2) show that they date back to around 13,000 BCE, the earliest in Northeast Asia. The unearthed stone tools show the same characteristics as the artifacts of the preceding late Paleolithic period, but at the same time stone arrowheads have also been unearthed, which suggest that people started to use bows and arrows (Photo 2-3 and 2-4).

This component part dates from the period when global warming occurred, and people’s lifestyle was drastically changing from nomadic lifeway to sedentism (ca. 13,000 BCE). People moved from the mountain area to the plains and selected the location of the sedentary life to secure food stably and maintain their living. It is an important archaeological site attesting to the inception of sedentism and people’s livelihood near the river.



Photo 2-1 Entire view of Odai Yamamoto Site (from south)



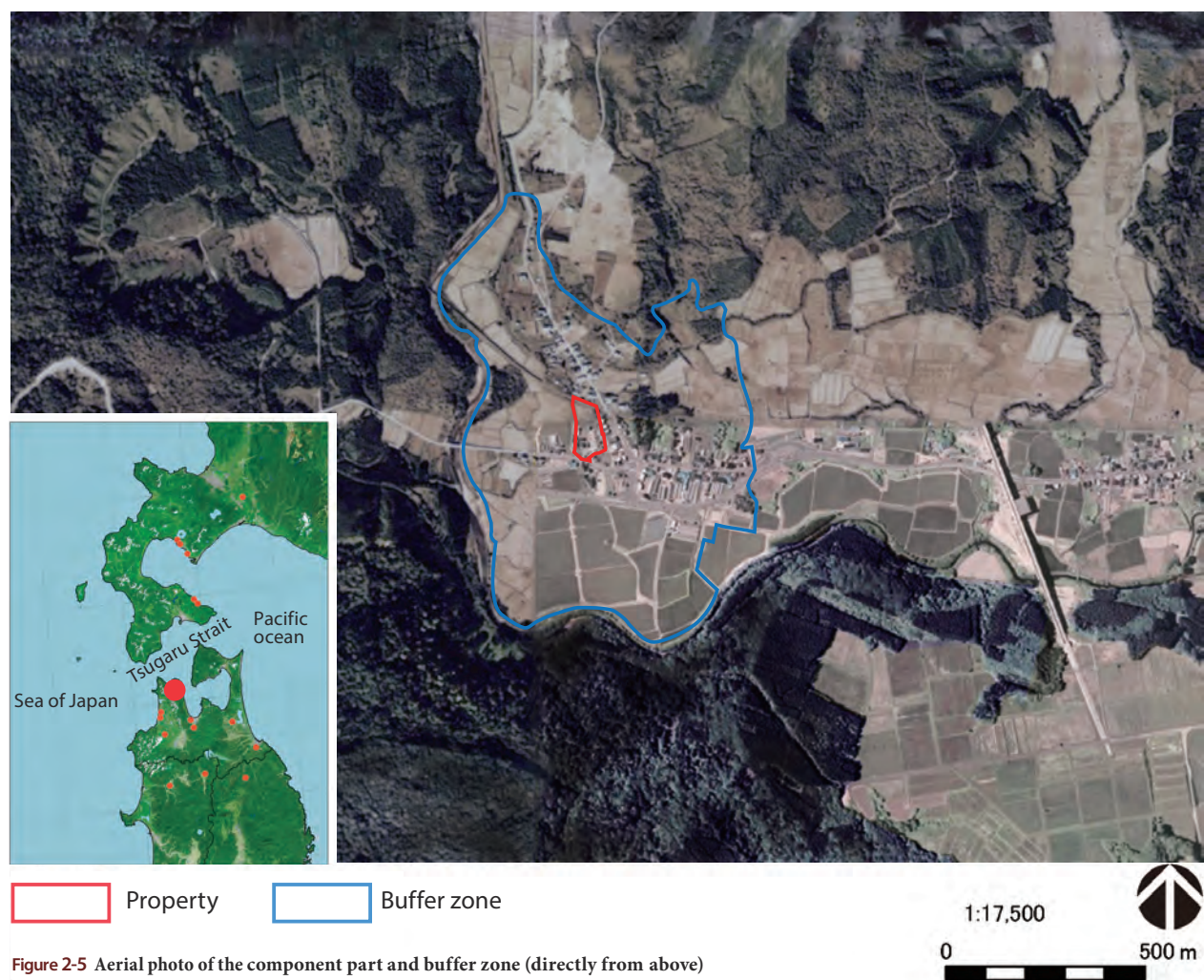


Figure 2-5 Aerial photo of the component part and buffer zone (directly from above)

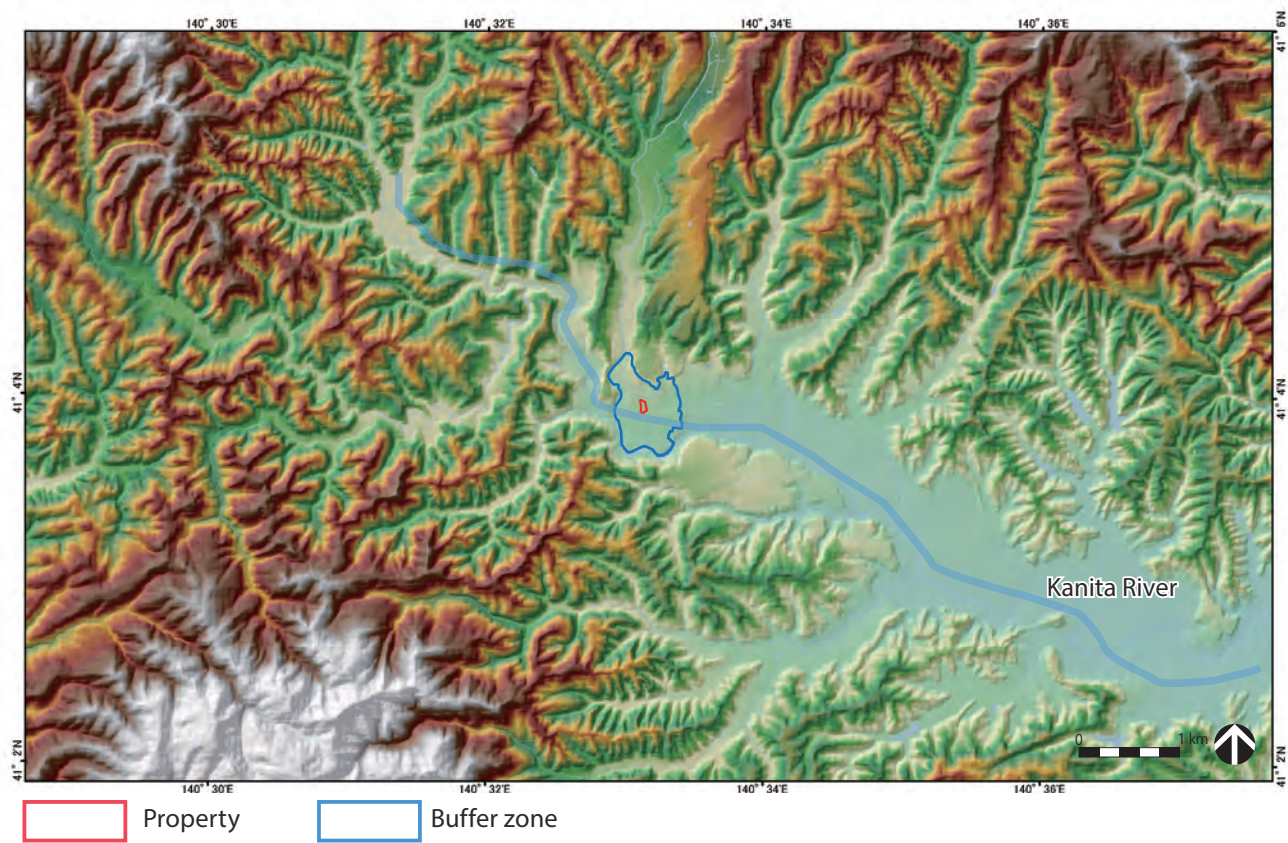


Figure 2-6 Surrounding landforms



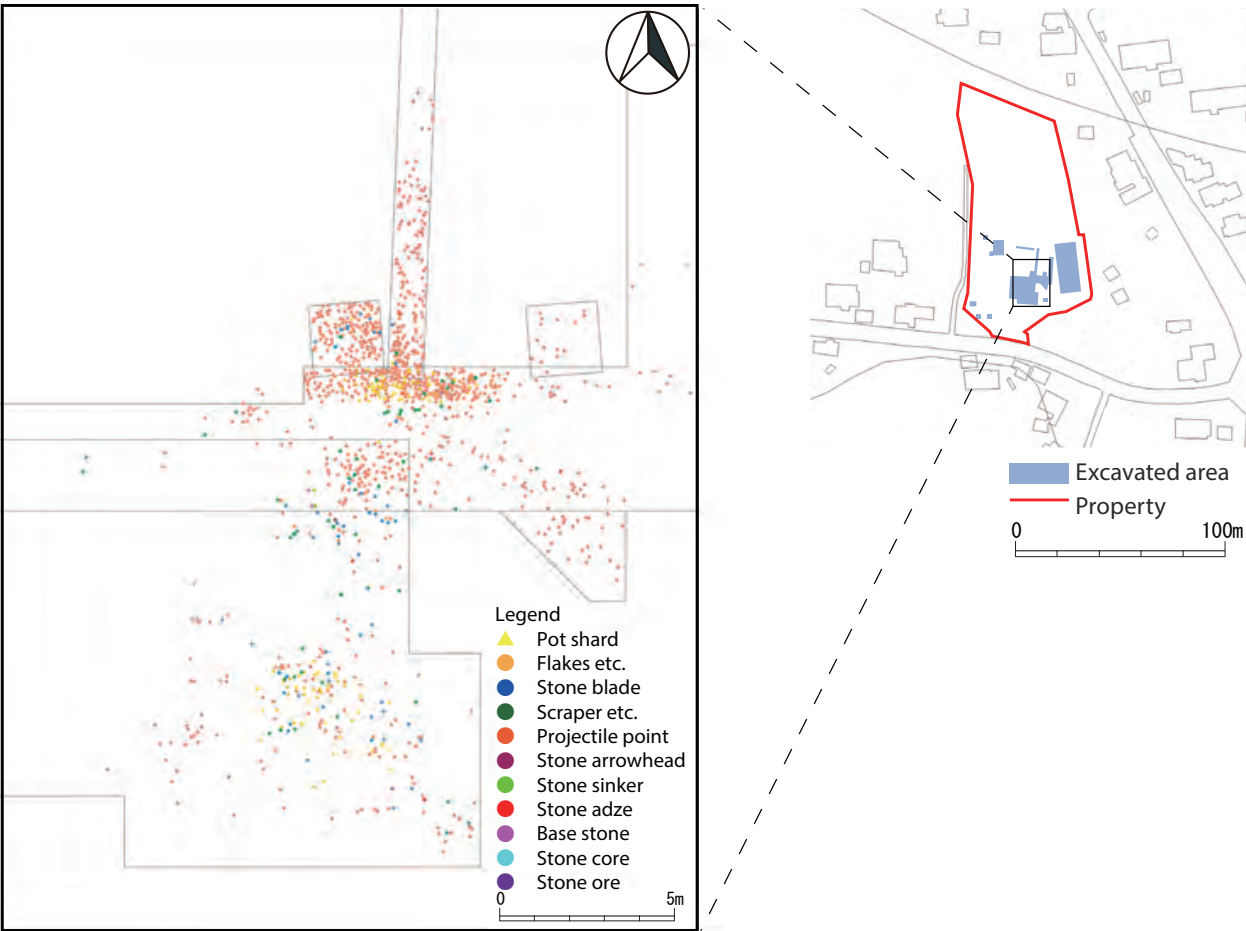


Figure 2-7 Distribution of unearthed artifacts



Figure 2-8 Estimated land use at Odai Yamamoto Site

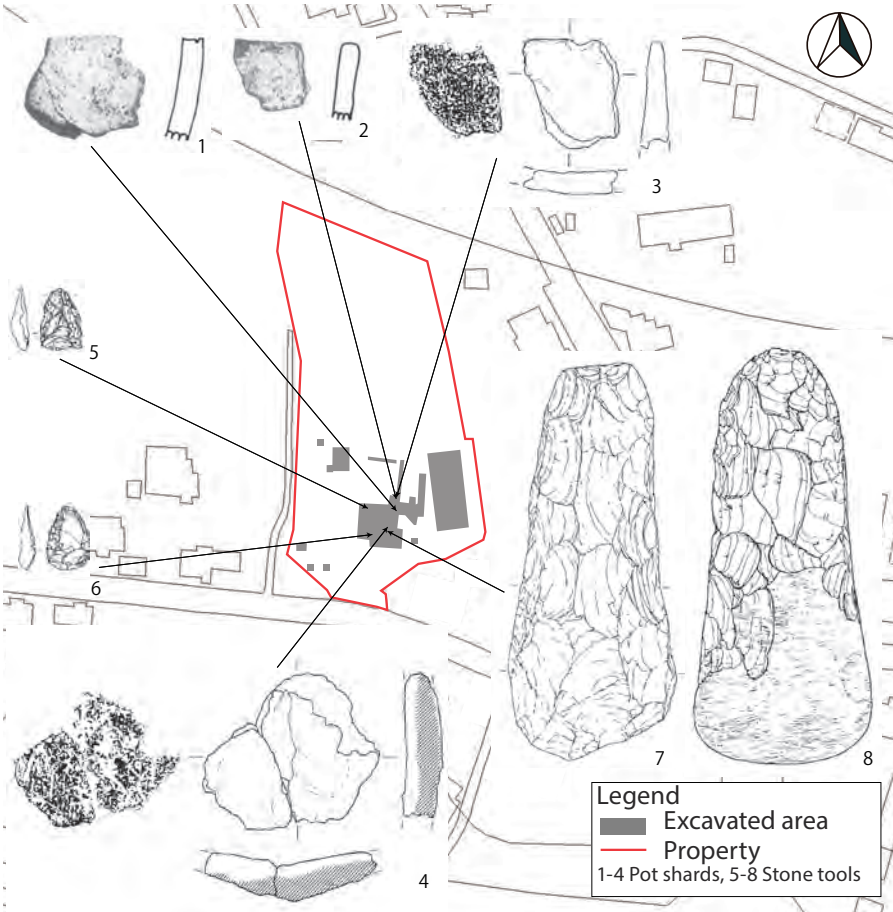


Figure 2-9 Unearthed pot shards and stone tools



Photo 2-2 Pieces of the earliest pottery in Northeast Asia (ca. 13,000 BCE) [top right: 2.1 cm wide]

Residential



Photo 2-3 Stone arrowheads that were unearthed together with pot shards [right: 2.7 cm long]

Residential



Photo 2-4 Stone axe that were unearthed together with pot shards [left: 19.3 cm long]

Residential



Component Part 002 Kakinoshima Site

Settlement site attesting to the beginning of functional differentiation within settlements such as distinction between the residential area and the burial area



Figure 2-10 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Minamikayabe, Hakodate City on the eastern Pacific coast of the Oshima Peninsula in the southwestern part of Hokkaido, on a coastal terrace at an altitude of 32 to 50m on the left bank of the Kakinoshima River (Photo 2-5 and Figure 2-11). It is in a place blessed with aquatic and forest resources, with forests extending in the hinterland near the seacoast (Figure 2-12).

It dates from the second half of the initial period of sedentism (Stage Ib). In the central part of the terrace, the residential area that is durable and livable for a long time, i.e. pit dwelling, was built; to its south, the burial area was made. The residential area and the burial area were separated, showing the functional differentiation within the settlement (Figures 2-13 and 2-14, Photo 2-6). This indicates that, with regard to land use, there was a distinction between daily space and special space. It also shows the attachment people developed to land.

Clay tablets imprinted with children’s footprints have been found among burial goods unearthed from the burial area(Photo 2-7). This is a unique funeral practice of this region and it shows a high degree of spirituality .

In relation to livelihood, many stone sinkers for fishing nets have been unearthed from pit dwelling sites. It is therefore understood that fishing was very actively practiced (Photos 2-8 and 2-9).

Also, in the first half of the maturation period of sedentism (Stage IIIa), large artificial earthen mounds were constructed (Photos 2-10 and 2-11), indicating that rituals and ceremonies were actively conducted.

This component part is an archaeological site of a settlement that dates from the second half of the initial period of sedentism (ca. 7,000 BCE). It is an important archaeological site that attests to people's livelihood during the marine transgression and in the coastal area, the emergence of durable pit dwellings, and the beginning of functional division such as distinction between daily space and special space within the settlement and also between residential area and burial area. In addition, it is also notable that artificial earthen mounds were constructed as ritual place in the first half of the maturity of sedentism (ca. 2,000 BCE).

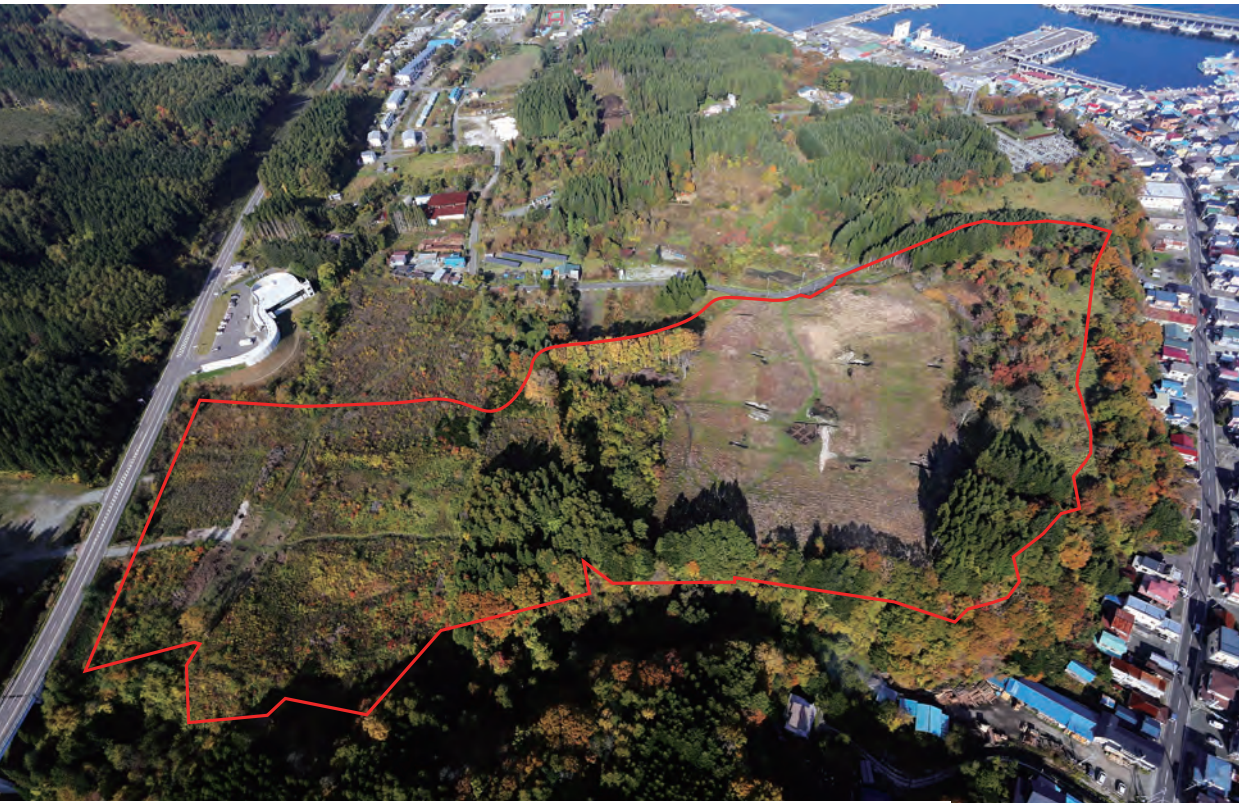


Photo 2-5 Entire view of Kakinoshima Site (from east)





Figure 2-11 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

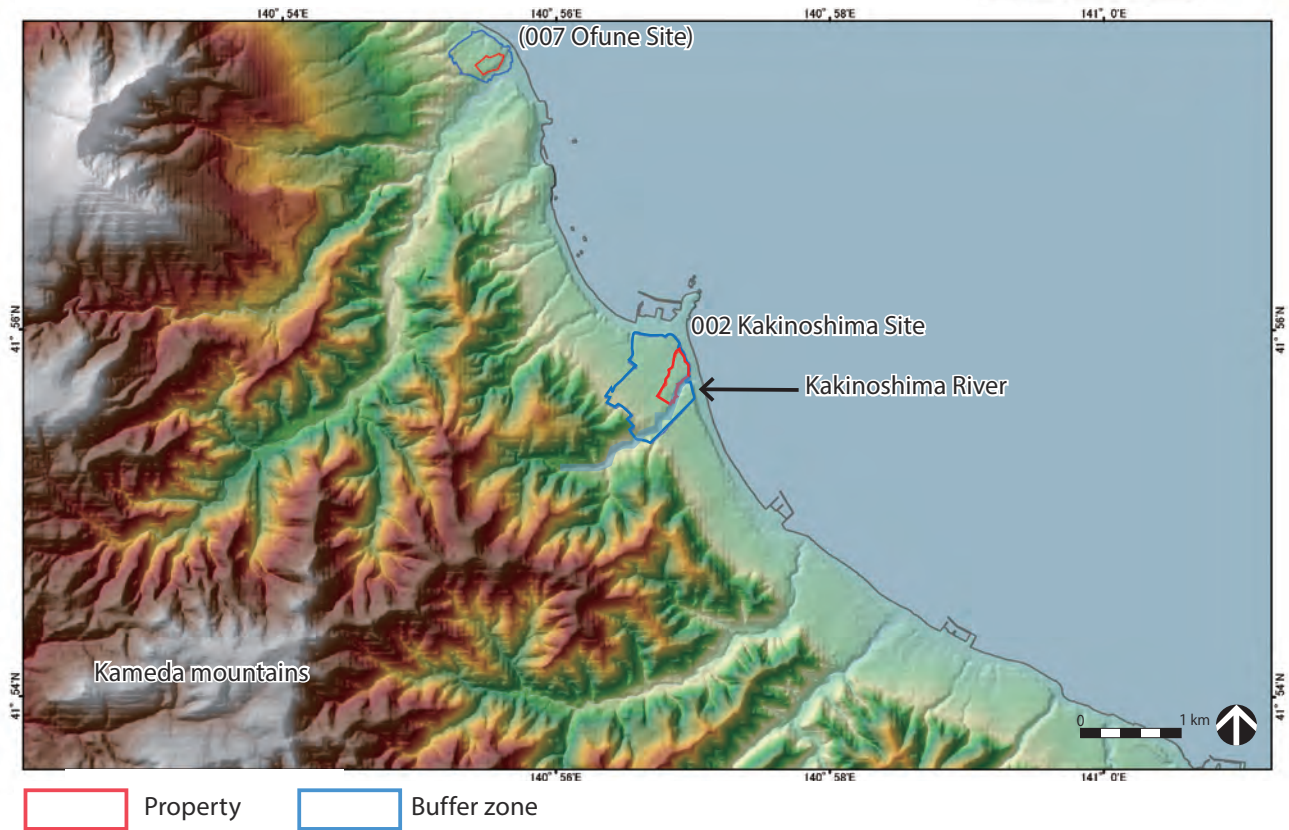


Figure 2-12 Surrounding landforms



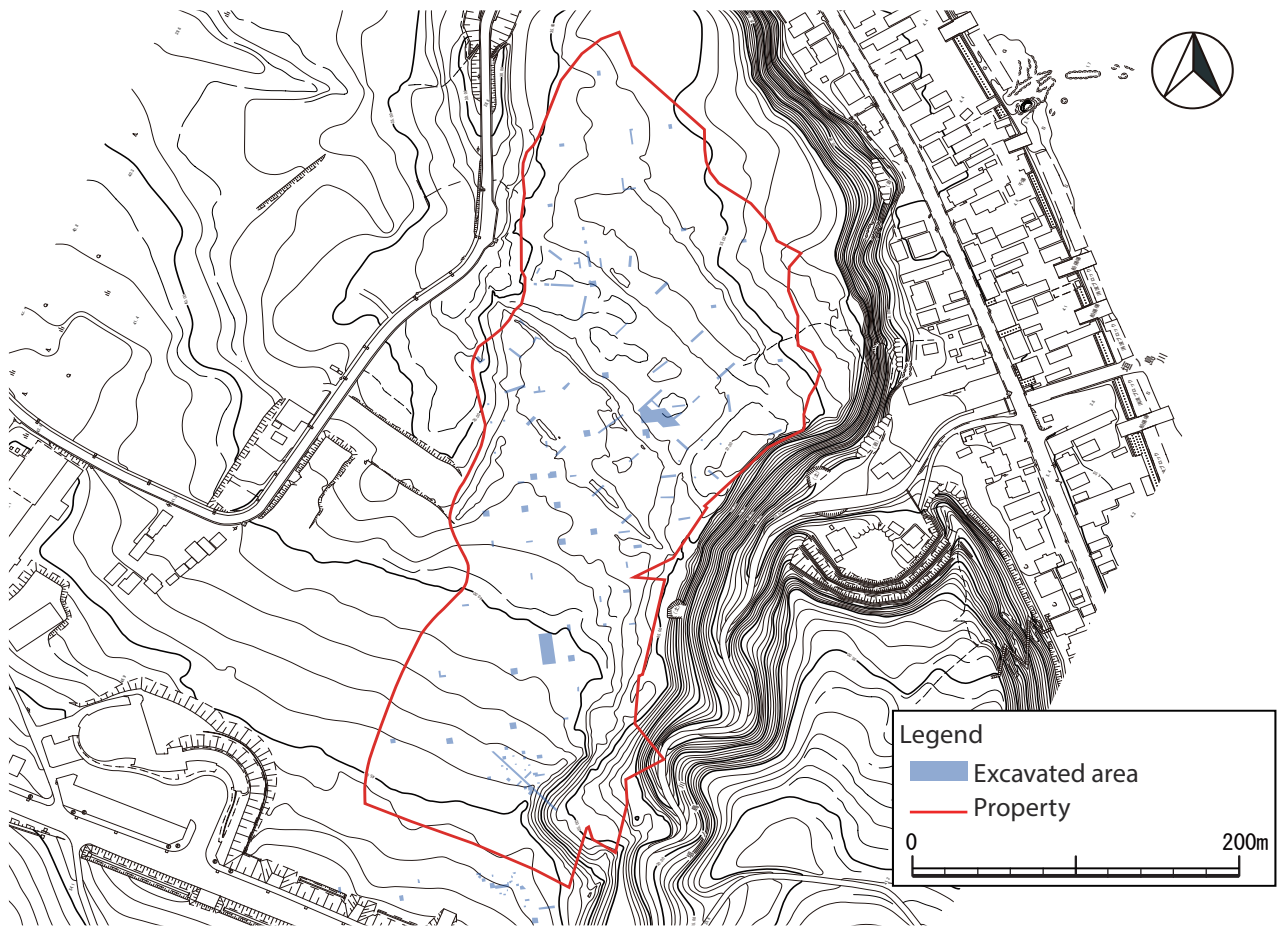


Figure 2-13 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

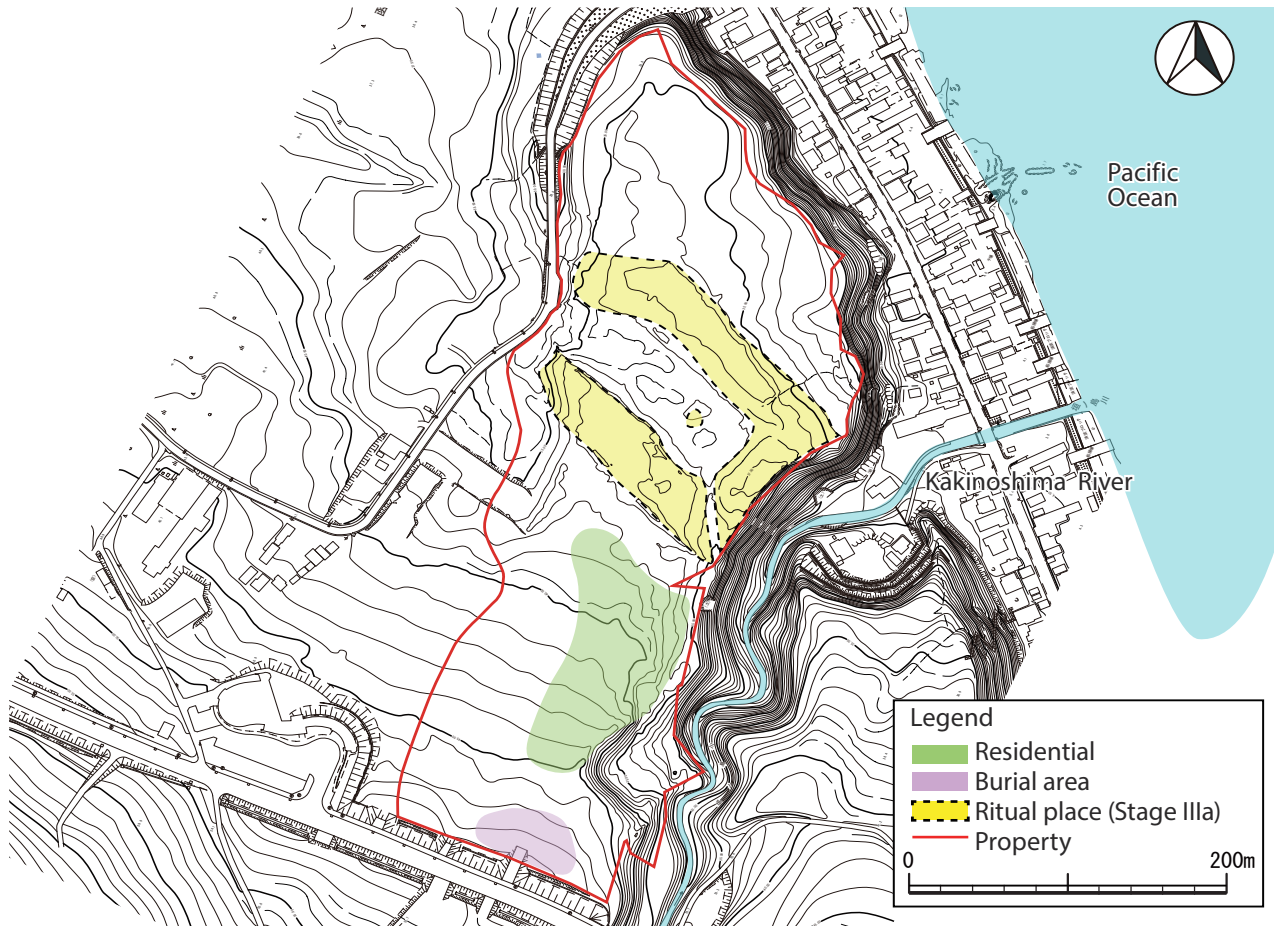


Figure 2-14 Estimated land use at Kakinoshima Site





Photo 2-6 A large pit grave surrounded by other pit graves Burial area



Photo 2-7 Clay tablets with footprints and stone tools that were deposited as burial goods [top left: 14.8 cm] Burial area





Photo 2-8 Stone sinkers for fishing nets as excavated in concentration Residential



Photo 2-9 Stone sinkers [middle one in front row: 9.5 cm long] Residential





Photo 2-10 Cross-section of the archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound **Ritual place**



Photo 2-11 The archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound on a part of small hill **Ritual place**



Component Part 003 Kitakogane Site

Settlement site attesting to the formation of settlements, where diverse archaeological remains and a great amount of shell, fish bone, and marine animal bone have been unearthed

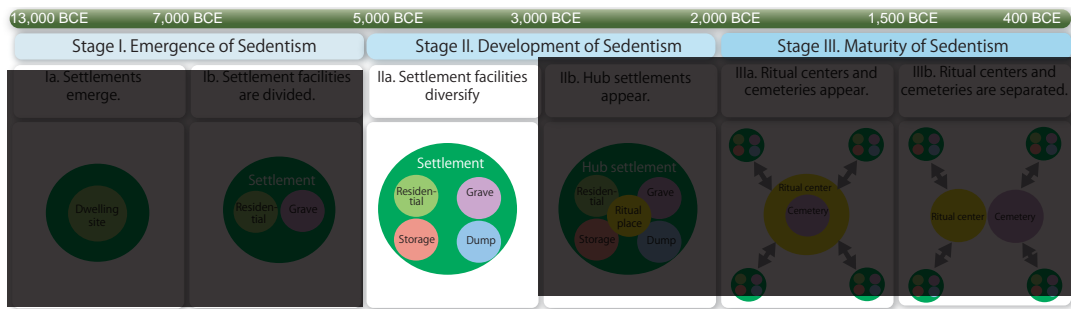


Figure 2-15 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Date City on the eastern bank of Uchiura Bay in the southwestern part of Hokkaido, on a hill at an altitude of 10 to 20 m (Photo 2-12 and Figure 2-16). It faces Uchiura Bay, abundant in aquatic resources and is backed by deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources (Figure 2-17).

This is an archaeological site dating from the first half of the development of sedentism (Stage IIa). The residential area, burial area, and shell mound were sited closely on a hill (Figure 2-18, Photos 2-13 and 2-14). In the lowland, there remain a spring and archaeological remains of a watering place (Figure 2-18, Photos 2-15 and 2-16). Near the residential area, a shell mound and a burial area were formed in an integral manner. Because there are various types of archaeological remains as stated above, this site is considered to have been a settlement.

During the peak of marine transgression, shell mounds and the residential area were on the top of the inland hill, and the shells found in the shell mounds were mainly those of common orient clam, which inhabit the warm environment. As the marine regression occurred, their locations moved toward the lowland near the sea and the number of the shells of common orient clam decreased. The way that environmental adaptations were made can be seen in the change in the location of shell mounds and the residential area as well as in the composition of shellfish species found in the shell mounds. And it corresponds to the sea-level change, i.e. marine transgression and regression (Figure 2-20 and Photo 2-13). Shells unearthed from the shell mounds (eg. common orient clam, oyster, and scallop), bones of fish (eg. tuna and flounder), and bones of marine animals (eg. fur seal and whale) show the characteristics of livelihood of this region that was based on fishing.

From the spring and the archaeological remains of a watering place, a great number of deliberately broken stone mortars and stone dishes have been unearthed. It is thought that this place had a ritual function associated with disposal of stone implements (Figure 2-18, Photos 2-15 and 2-16). In addition, animal bones were intentionally aligned in the shell mounds, which also shows a high degree of spirituality.

This component part dates from the first half of the development stage of sedentism (ca. 5,000 BCE to 3,500 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a settlement accompanied by shell mounds. It is an important archaeological site attesting to the livelihood in the coastal area, people's adaptation to the marine transgression and regression, facilities that give a clue to the characteristics of a settlement, and a high degree of spiritual culture such as rituals and ceremonies at the watering place and shell mounds.



Photo 2-12 Entire view of Kitakogane Site (from southeast)

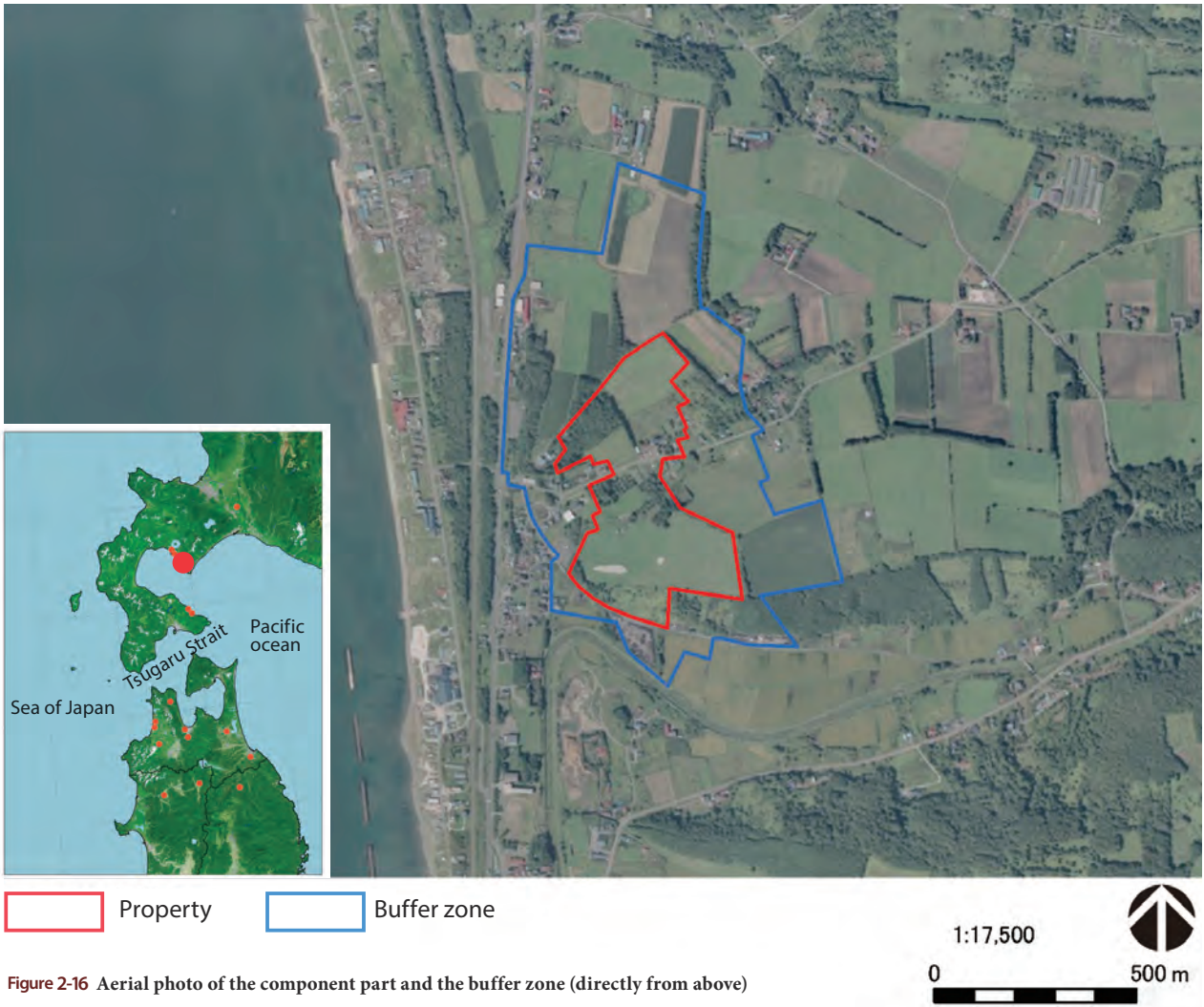


Figure 2-16 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

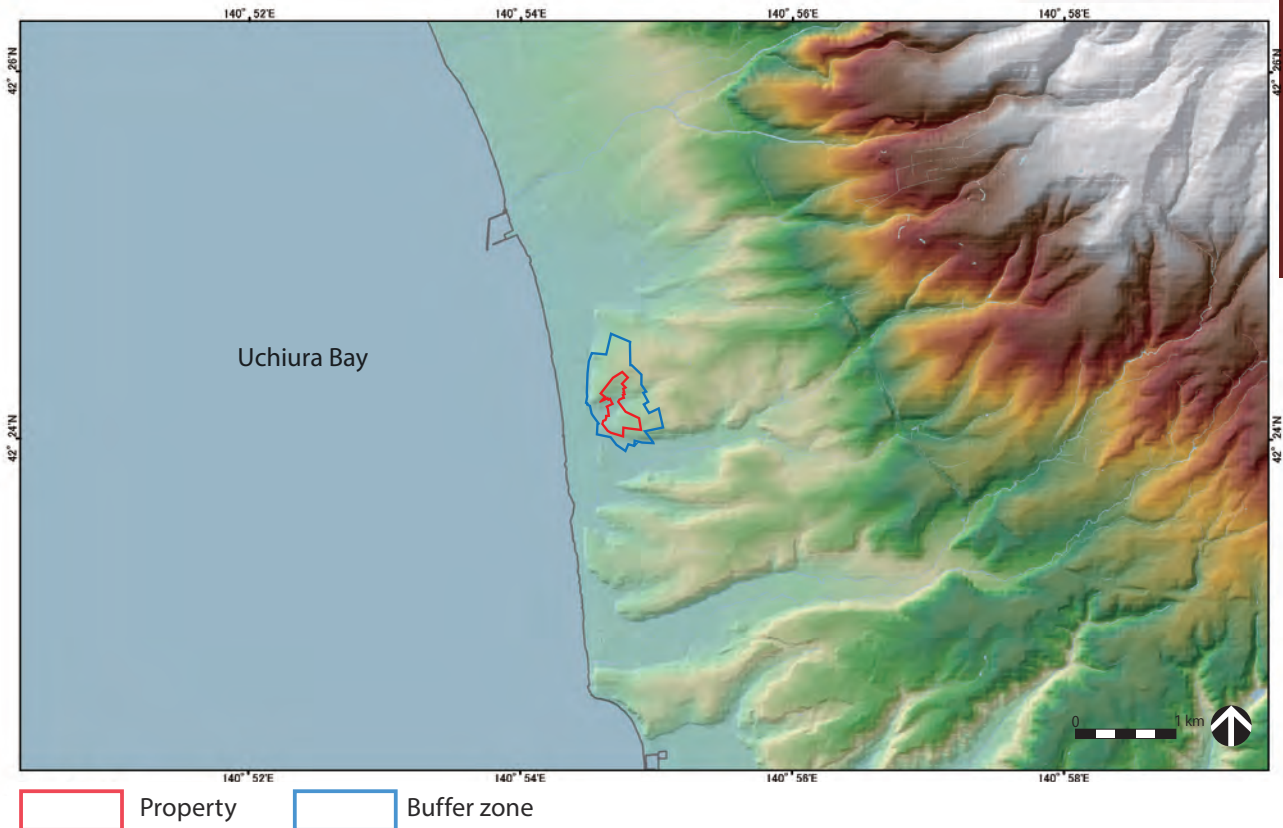
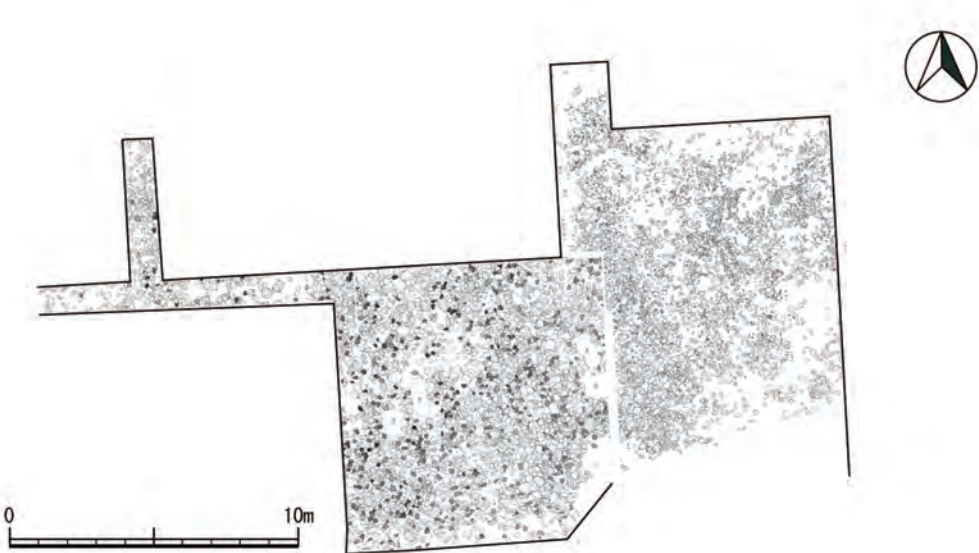


Figure 2-17 Surrounding landforms



Remains of ritual place in a watering place (a concentration of stone tools)



Pits Graves

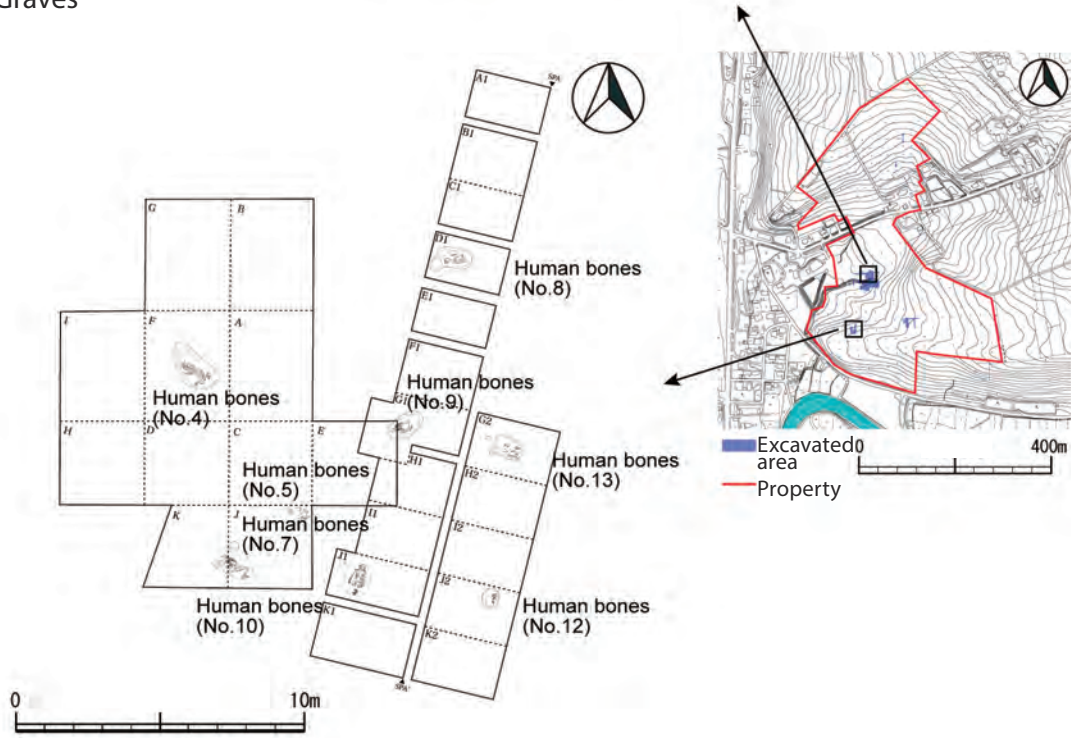


Figure 2-18 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

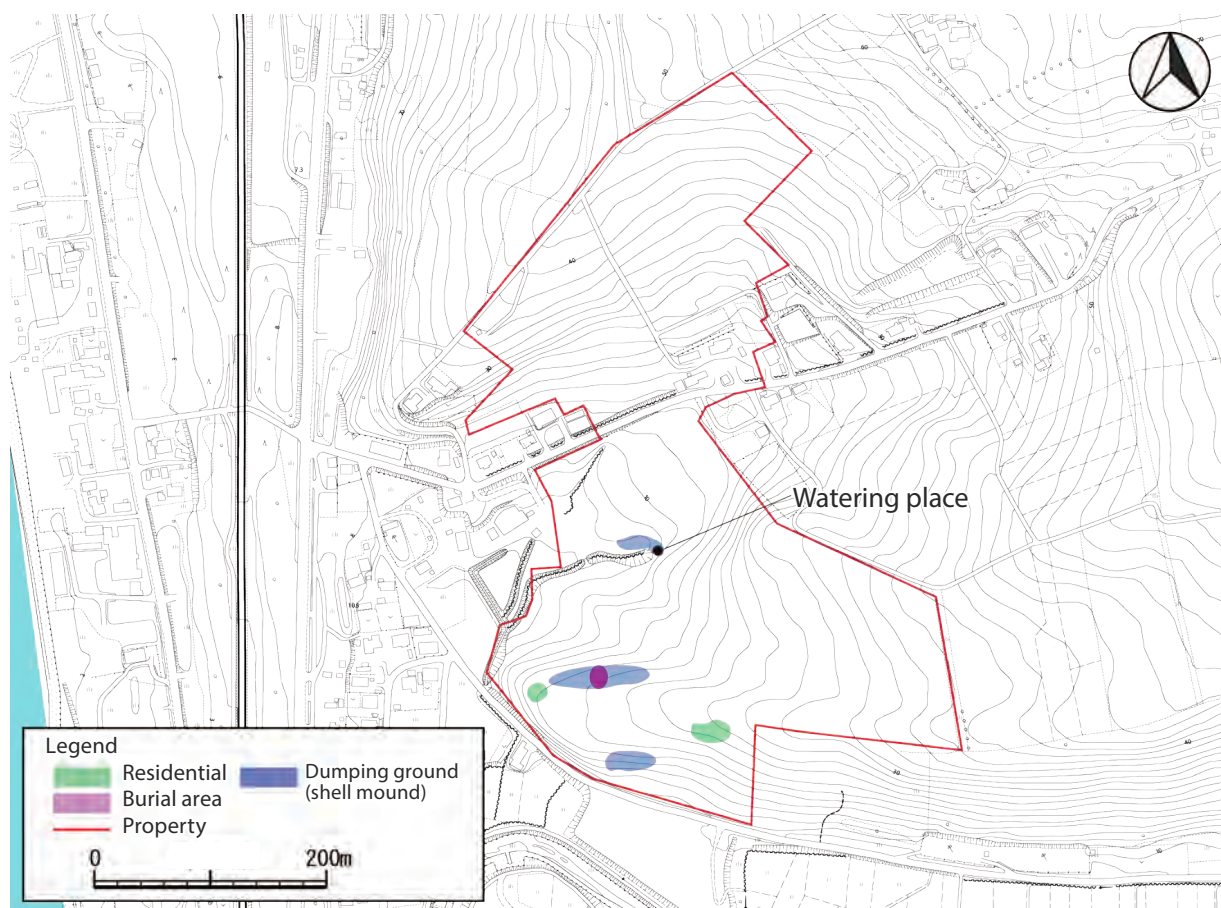


Figure 2-19 Estimated land use at Kitakogane Site

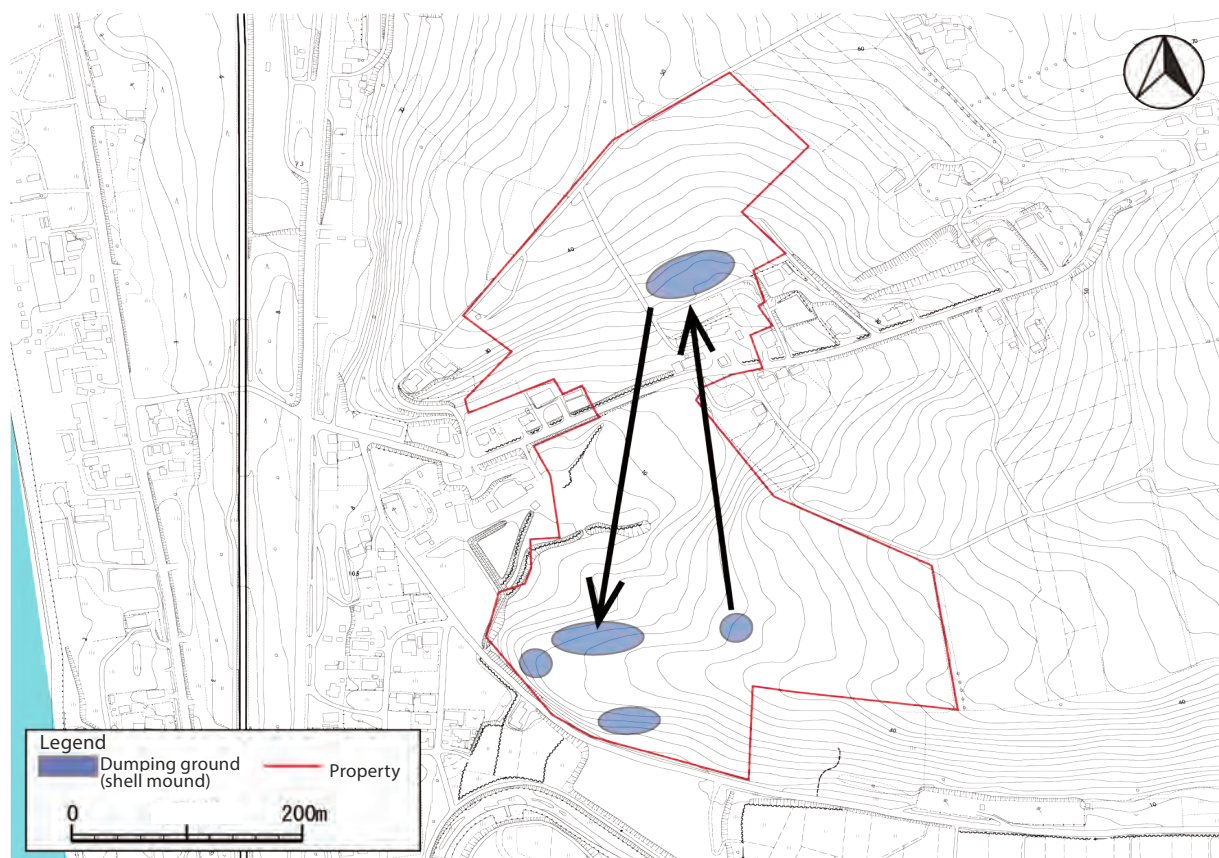


Figure 2-20 Transition of dumping grounds (shell mounds). The different locations of a series of shell mounds are considered to reflect the movement of settlements in response to the receding coastline during the marine regression (arrows indicated in the figure).





Photo 2-13 Cross-section of a shell layer Dumping ground



Photo 2-14 Pit grave with the bones of a person buried in a crouched position Burial area





Photo 2-15 Ritual place in a watering space Dumping ground



Photo 2-16 Stone tools unearthed from ritual place Dumping ground



Component Part 004 Tagoyano Site

Settlement site attesting to the typical settlement structure of this period, such as the residential area, burial area, storage facilities, and dumping grounds

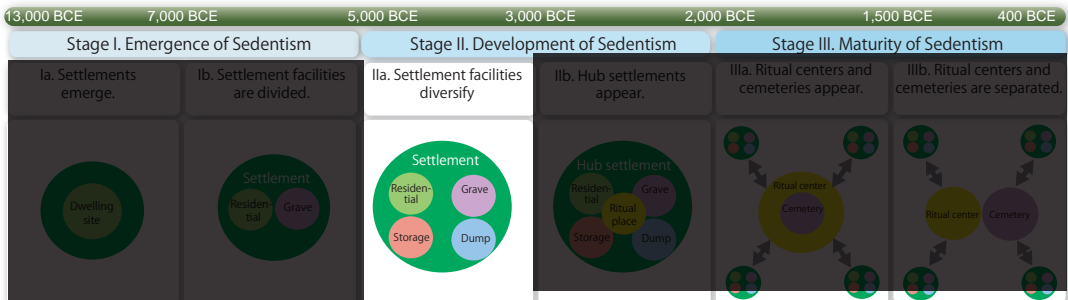


Figure 2-21 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Tsugaru City in the western part of Aomori Prefecture, in a flat and slightly sloped land on a hill at an altitude of 10 to 15 m on the left bank of the Iwaki River (Photo 2-17 and Figure 2-34). It faces on what used to be an inland bay during the marine transgression, called Paleo-Lake Jusanko. This place was suitable for inland-water fishing and shellfish harvesting, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources spread in the hinterland (Figure 2-23).

This settlement site dates from the first half of the development stage of sedentism (Stage IIa). Within the settlement, pit dwellings, graves, shell mounds, and dumping grounds were placed separately (Figures 2-24 and 2-25). There were other facilities to support sedentary lifestyle, such as multiple semi-underground storage pits. The distinction between the residential area and the burial area continued, and dumping grounds were built, from which pot shards, stone implements, ritual artifacts, etc. have been unearthed. The existence of dumping grounds indicate that people made efforts to maintain a clean environment and people performed rituals and ceremonies as part of their daily life. From a pit grave, the bones of an interred adult female with signs of having given birth have been discovered, giving clue to burial customs at that time (Photo 2-18).

The hill is dotted with shell mounds (Photo 2-19), which contain mainly the shells of brackish shellfish, such as *Corbicula japonica* and *Unio douglasiae*. Carbonized Japanese walnut and chestnut have also been unearthed, showing that people also used forest resources.

From the shell mounds and dumping grounds, not only pot shards and stone implements, but also still usable tools made of the bone of large mammals such as whale and dolphin have also been unearthed (Photo 2-20). This indicates that these dumping grounds had characteristics as ritual place, and show a high degree of spirituality. In addition, many unfinished bracelets made of dog-cockle shell (*Glycymeris albolineata*) have been unearthed (Photo 2-21). Therefore, it is understood that people living in this settlement manufactured shell products on the site.

This component part dates from the first half of the development stage of sedentism (ca. 4,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a settlement accompanied by shell mounds. It is an important archaeological site attesting to the livelihood around the inland bay and the settlement structure of a settlement in this region, such as the placement of various facilities to support sedentary life.



Photo 2-17 Entire view of Tagoyano Site (from southeast)



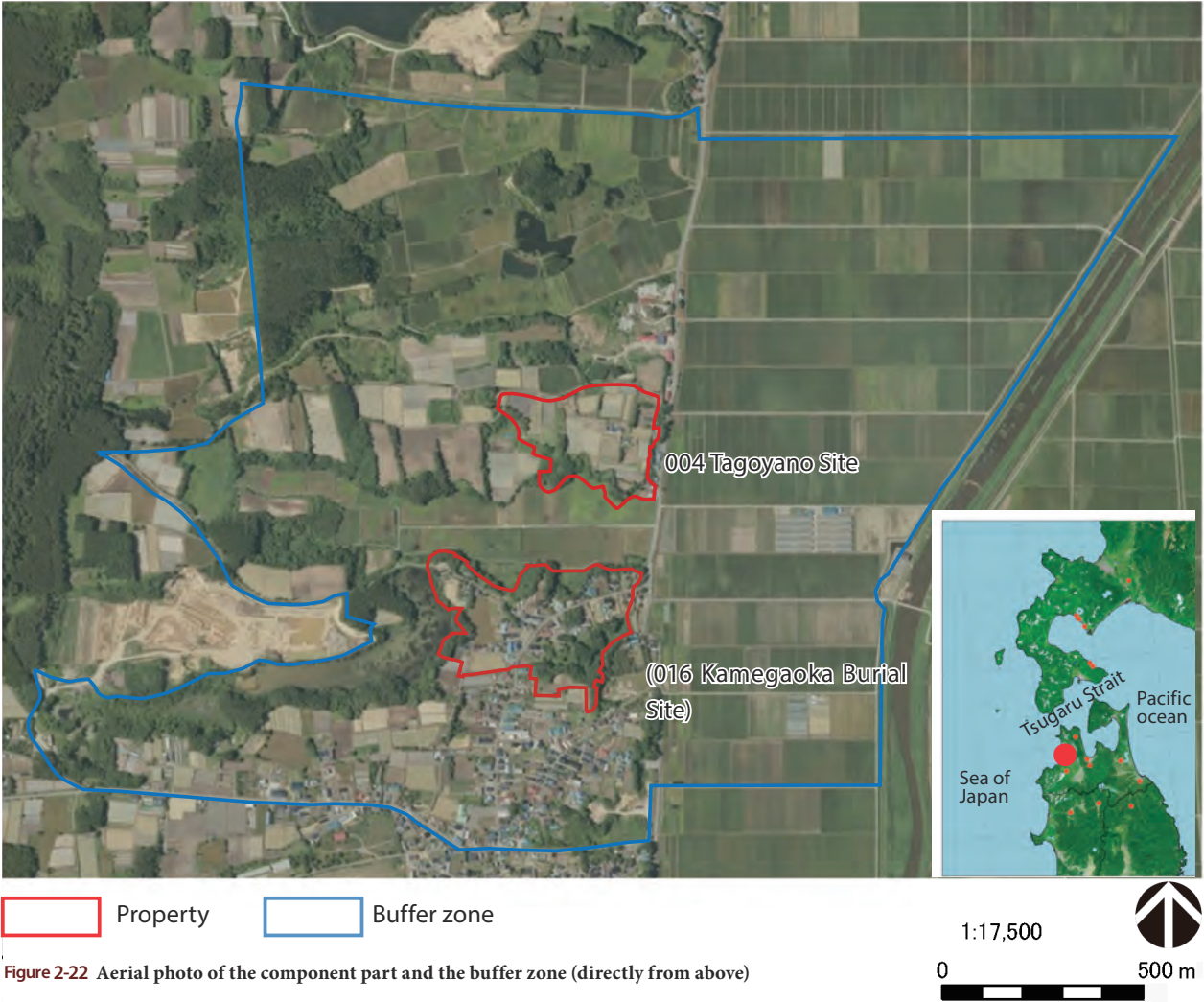


Figure 2-22 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

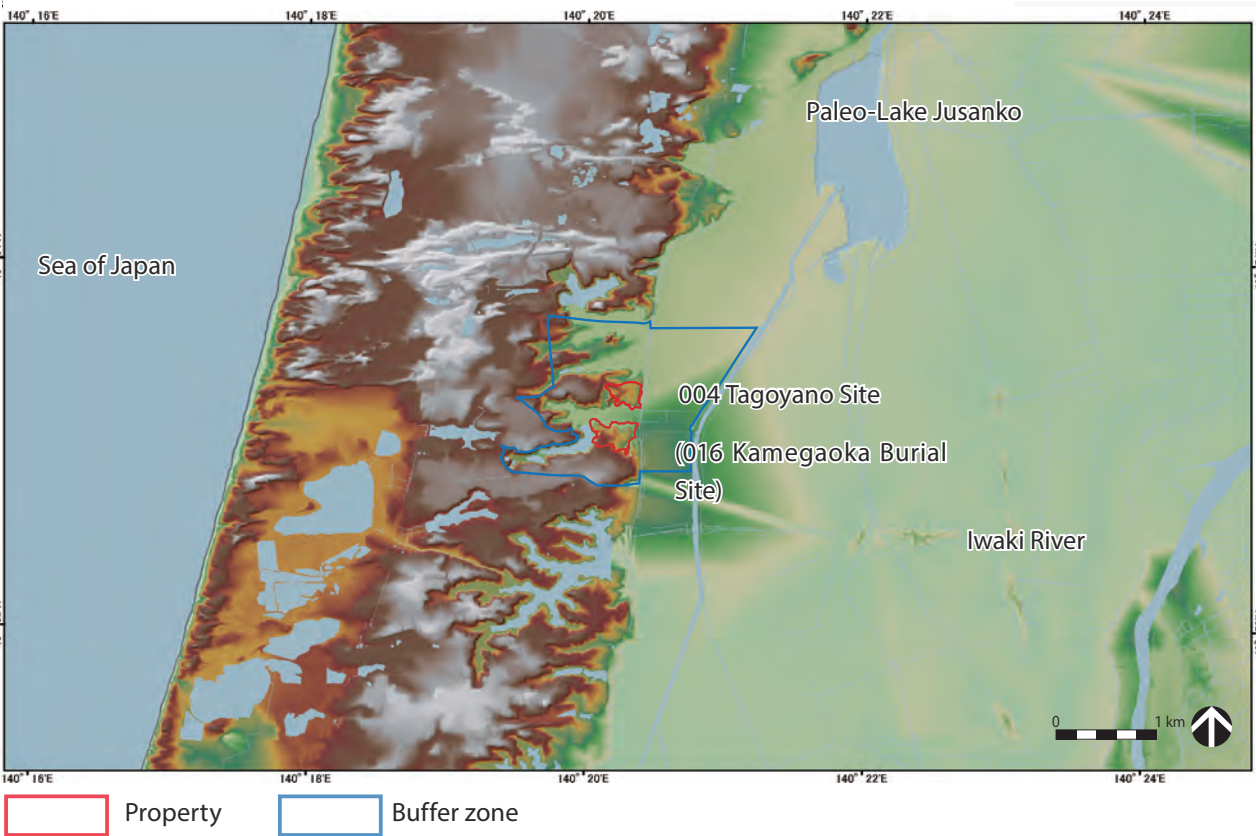


Figure 2-23 Surrounding landforms

Component Part 004  
Tagoyano Site



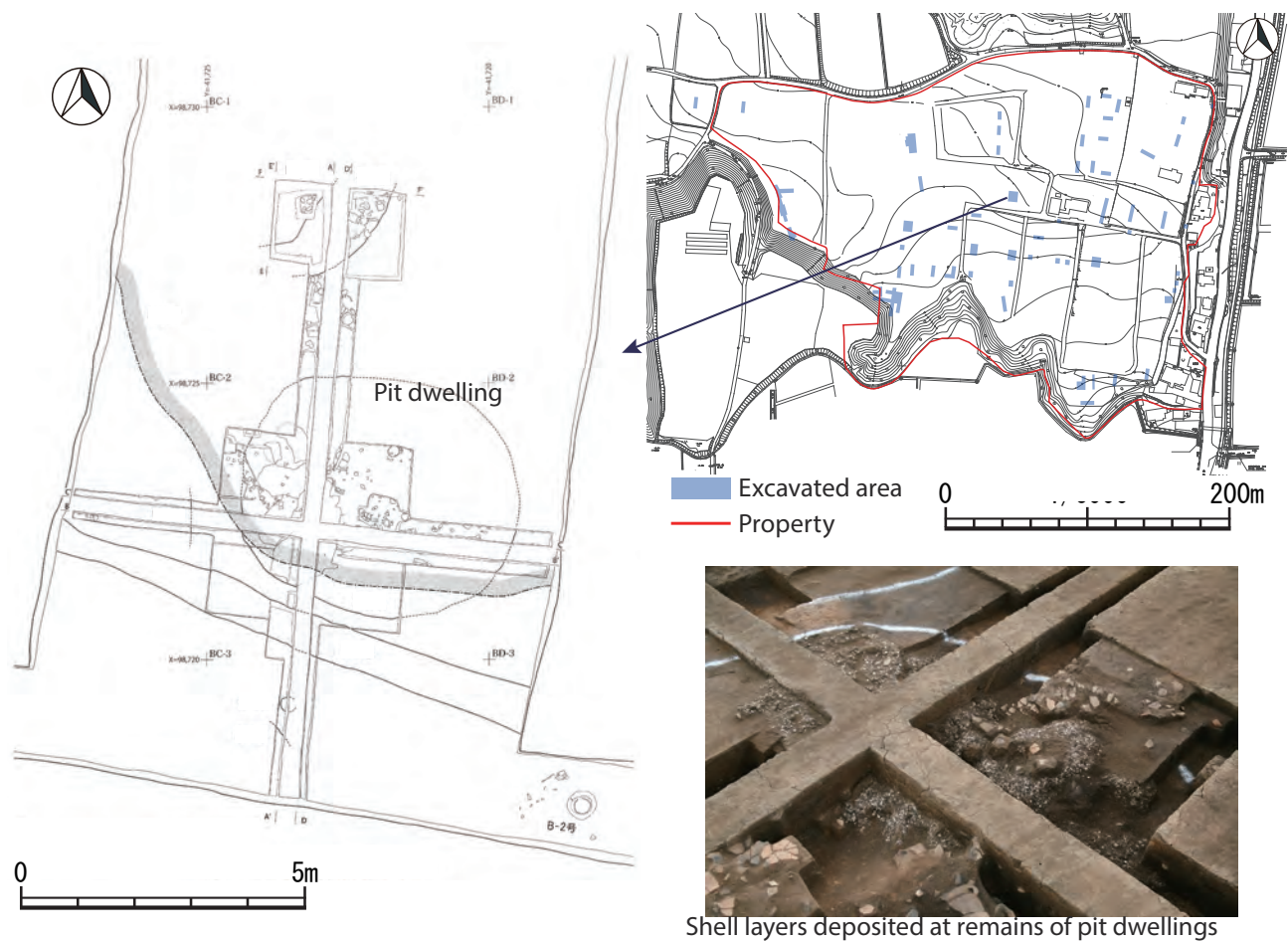


Figure 2-24 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)



Figure 2-25 Estimated land use at Tagoyano Site





Photo 2-18 Bones of an adult female with signs of childbirth in a pit grave Burial area



Photo 2-19 Cross-section of a shell mound Dumping ground





Photo 2-20 Bone and antler implements [bottom right: 10.0 cm long] Dumping ground



Photo 2-21 Pieces of seashell *Glycymeris albolineata* (top left, 7.0 cm long) and a stone ornament (right bottom) Dumping ground



### Component Part 005 Futatsumori Site

Settlement site attesting to environmental changes, as recorded in the composition of saltwater shellfish and brackish shellfish in the shell mound

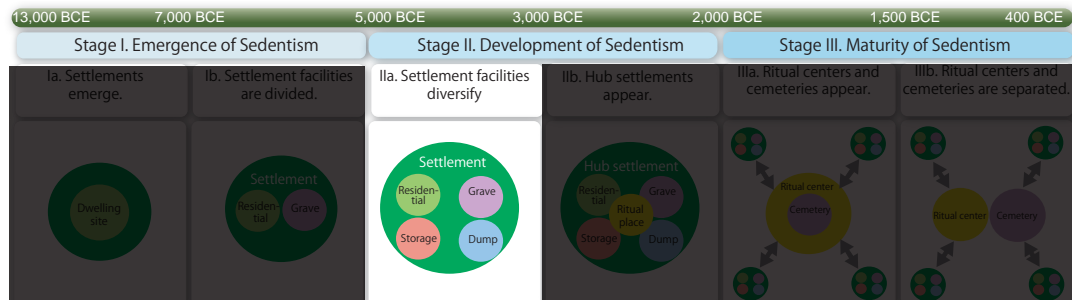


Figure 2-26 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Shichinohe Town in the eastern part of Aomori Prefecture, on a terrace at an altitude of approximately 30 m on the west bank of Lake Ogawara along the Pacific coastline (Photo 2-22 and Figure 2-27). It sits in the most inland area facing what used to be lakes and marshes during the marine transgression period. With forests expanding in the hinterland, this place was suitable for using not only forest resources, but also aquatic resources through inland-water fishing and seashell hunting (Figure 2-28).

The settlement site dates from the first half of the development period of sedentism (Stage IIa), and expands mainly in the eastern part of the terrace, with the residential area comprising pit dwellings and storage pits in a flatland and the dumping ground and burial area outside the residential area (Figures 2-29 and 2-30, Photo 2-24).

Shell mounds were formed on the northern and southern slopes of the hill (Photo 2-23). The lower layers contain shells of saltwater shellfishes and the upper layers contain those of brackish shellfishes, clearly reflecting the environmental changes due to marine transgression and regression. Since fishing tools, such as hooks and harpoons, and fish bones have been unearthed, it is understood that fishing was very actively practiced (Photo 2-25).

The shell mounds contain not only shells but also still usable bone-made objects, finished pot shards, and so forth (Photo 2-26), indicating that they were dumping grounds of ritual characteristics. From some storage pits, human bones have been unearthed, indicating that some storage pits were later used as graves. An exquisitely crafted antler comb has also been unearthed from this site (Photo 2-27). It is a precious find, showing a high degree of spirituality and craft skills at that time.

This component part dates mainly from the first half of the development period of sedentism (ca. 3,500 BCE to 3,000 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a settlement accompanied by large shell mounds. It is an important archaeological site attesting to livelihood around lakes and marshes, settlement structure centering on shell mounds and so forth, and people's adaptations to environmental changes such as marine transgression and regression, as is recorded in change in the type of shell in the shell mounds.



Photo 2-22 Entire view of Futatsumori Site (from east)





Figure 2-27 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

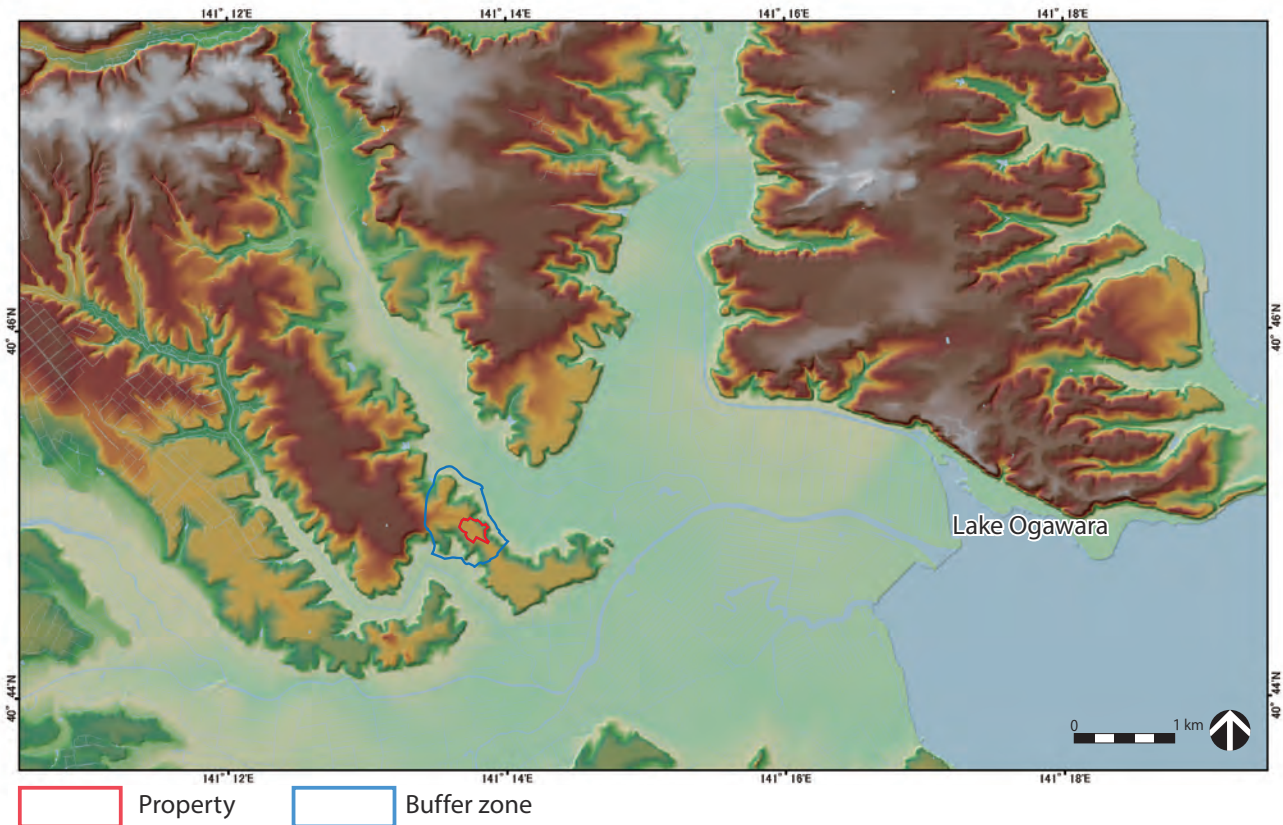


Figure 2-28 Surrounding landforms



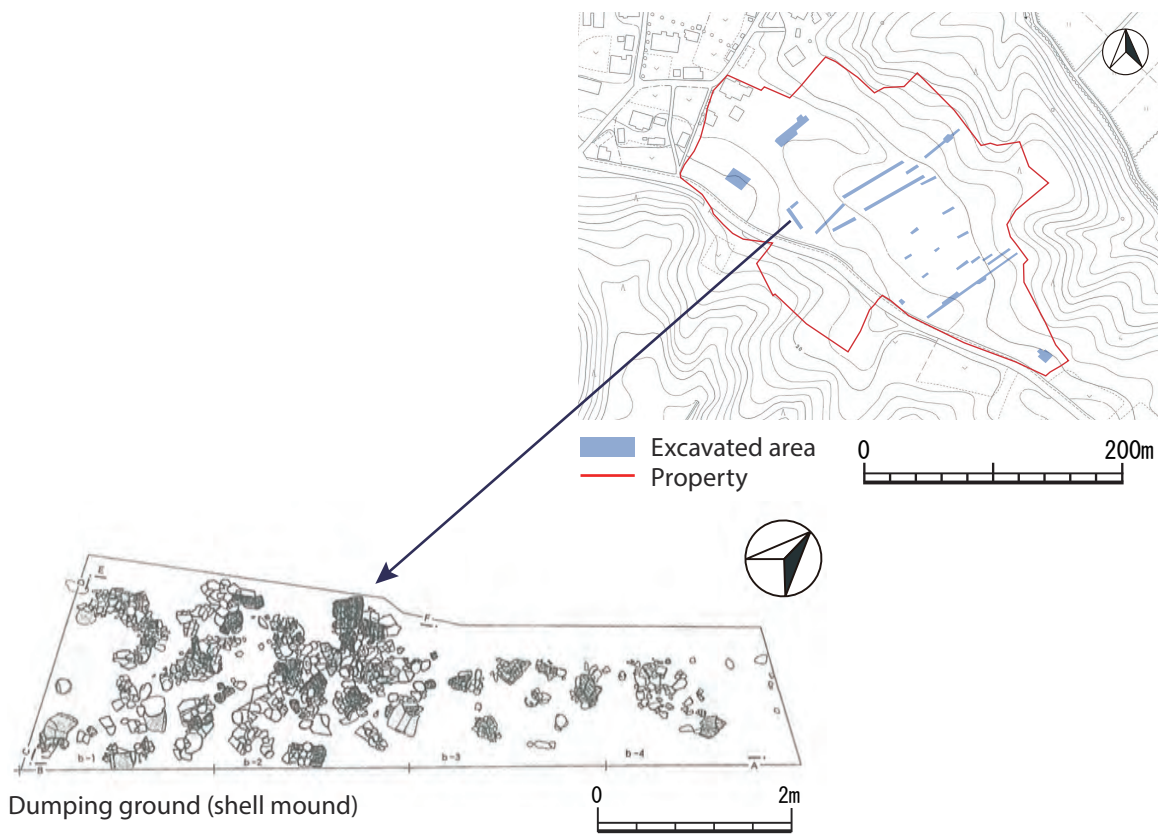


Figure 2-29 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

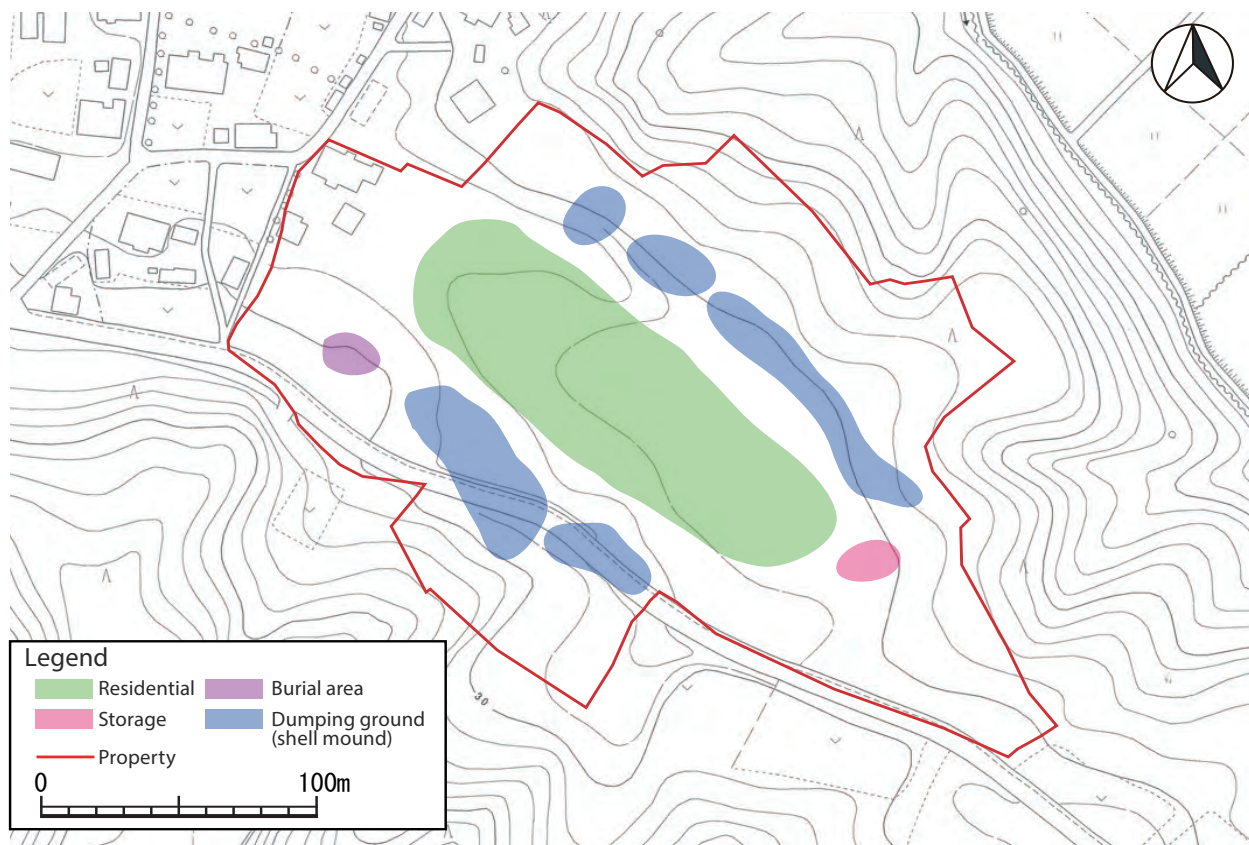


Figure 2-30 Estimated land use at Futatsumori Site





Photo 2-23 Cross-section of a shell layer Dumping ground



Photo 2-24 Artifacts as excavated from the archaeological remains of a dumping ground Dumping ground





Photo 2-25 Fishing tools (bone tools) [3rd one in the lower row from right: 8.6 cm long (antler-made)]

Dumping ground



Photo 2-26 Unearthed shells

Dumping ground



Photo 2-27 Antler comb [11.3 cm long]

Dumping ground



Component Part 006 Sannai Maruyama Site

Large hub settlement site comprising various facilities, attesting to the outstanding development of ritual place

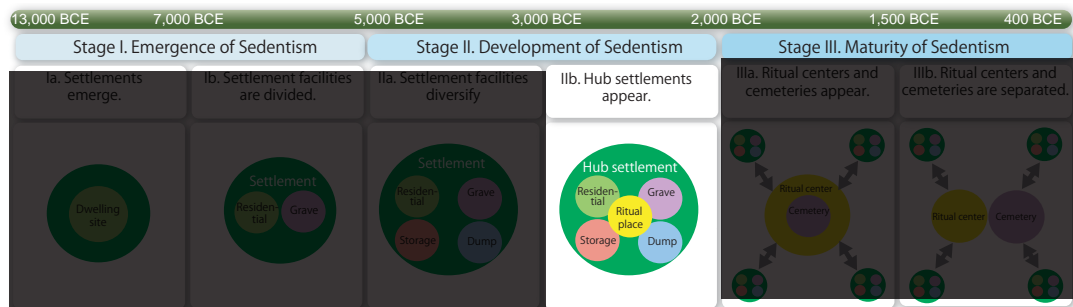


Figure 2-31 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Aomori City in the central part of Aomori Prefecture, on a river terrace at an altitude of 20 m on the right bank of the Okidate River flowing into Mutsu Bay (Photo 2-28 and Figure 2-32). It faces on the inland bay and river mouth, with deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expanding in the hinterland (Figure 2-33).

The settlement site dates from the latter half of the development stage of sedentism (Stages IIb). It was a long-lived hub settlement, comprising various facilities. It covered the whole terrace (Figures 2-34 and 2-35). The northern part was the residential area, consisting of pit dwellings and a large pillar-supported structure ; the eastern part was the burial area (Photos 2-29 and 2-33). There was a clear distinction between these areas.

In the burial area, graves were aligned in rows. Several large artificial earthen mounds (Photo 2-34) that are considered to have been ritual place to perform rituals and ceremonies were constructed over a long period of time. A large number of clay figurines and ritual tools have been unearthed, indicating that nature worship and ancestor worship were practised continually (Photos 2-35 and 2-36).

In addition, as a result of archaeological excavations, hunting tools, fishing tools (eg. hooks and harpoons), crafting tools, bone of various fishes, and seeds of chestnut and walnut have been unearthed. This shows that people in this settlement managed to use natural resources tactfully throughout the year.

This component part is an archaeological site of a large hub settlement, mainly from the second half of the development stage of sedentism (ca. 3,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE). It is an important archaeological site attesting to the livelihood around the inland bay, large hub settlements, and the diversity of rituals and ceremonies.



Photo 2-28 Entire view of Sannai Maruyama Site (from west)



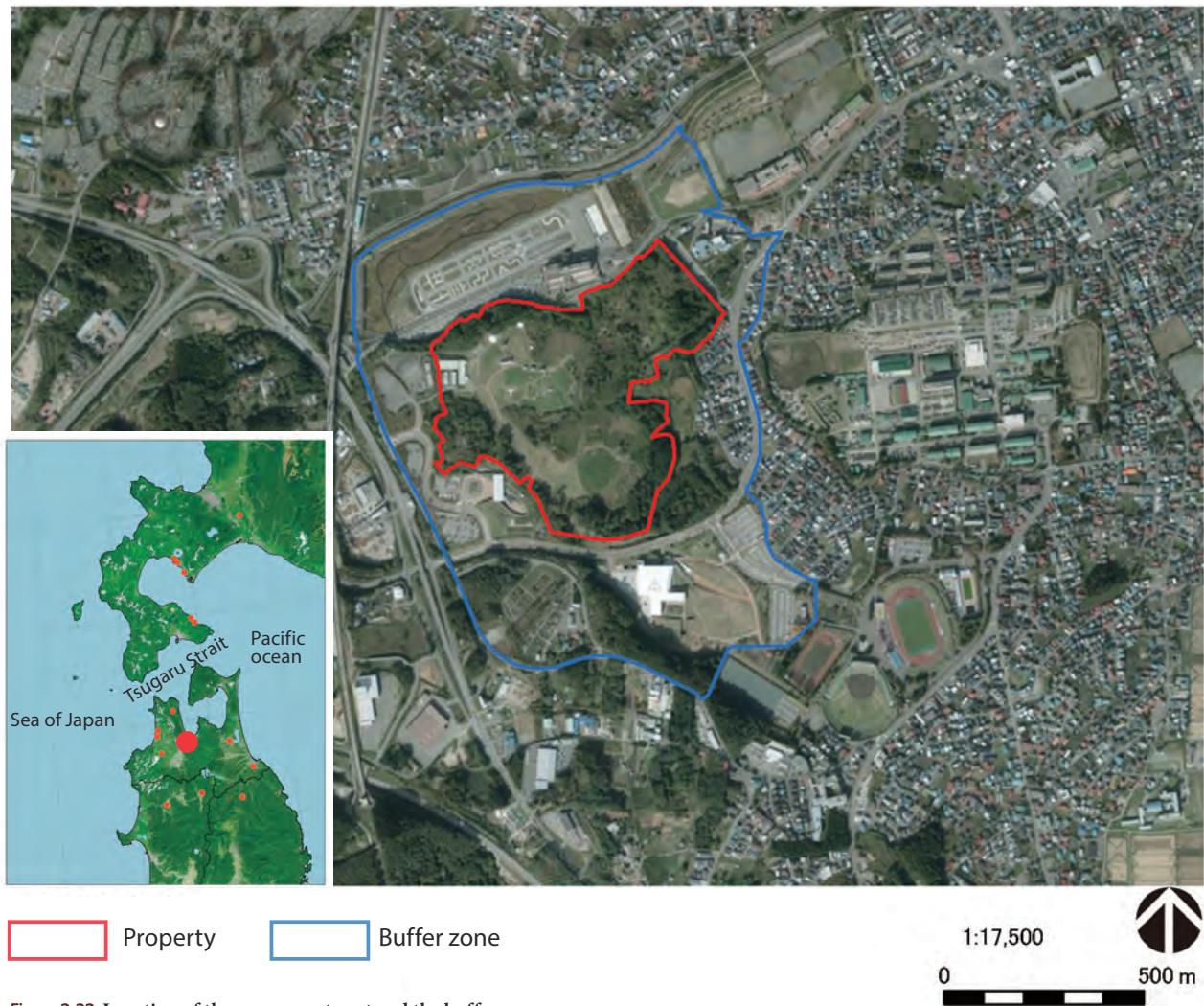


Figure 2-32 Location of the component part and the buffer zone

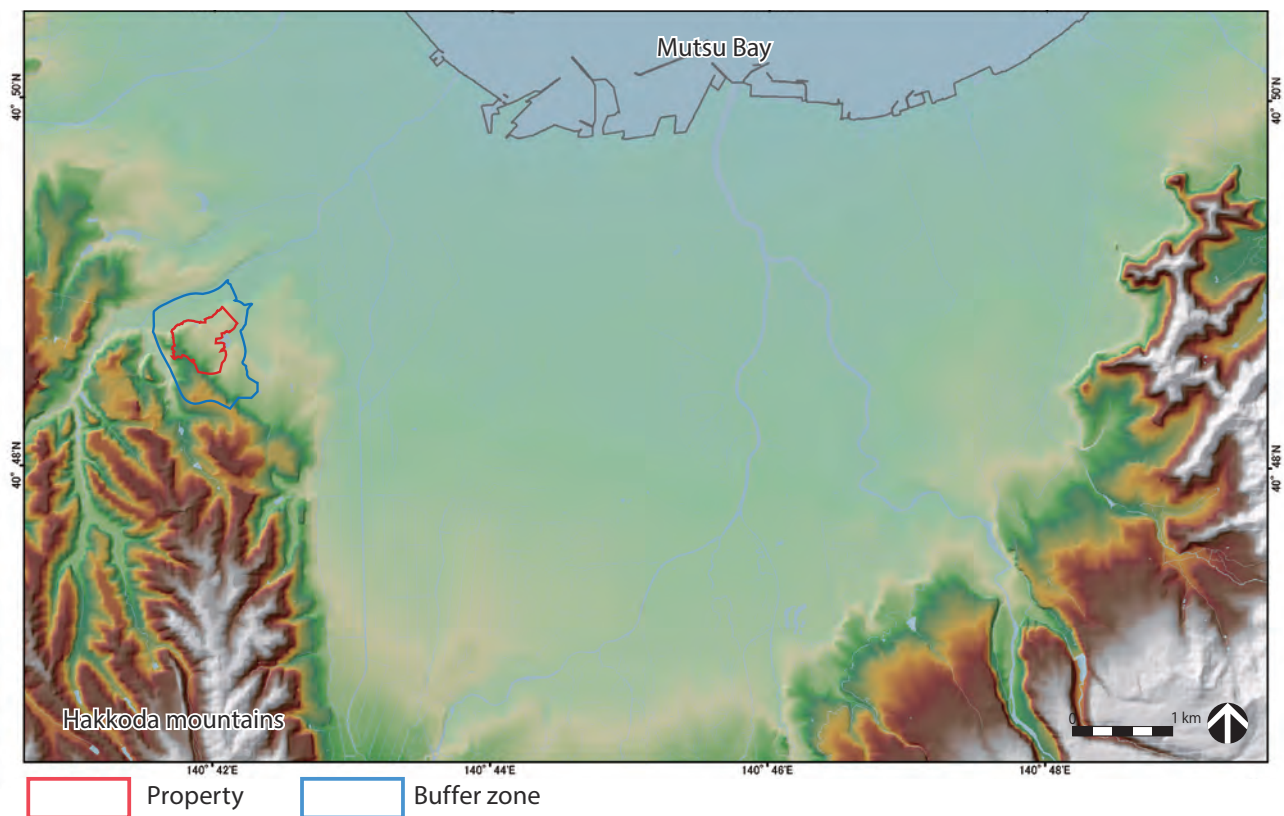


Figure 2-33 Surrounding landforms



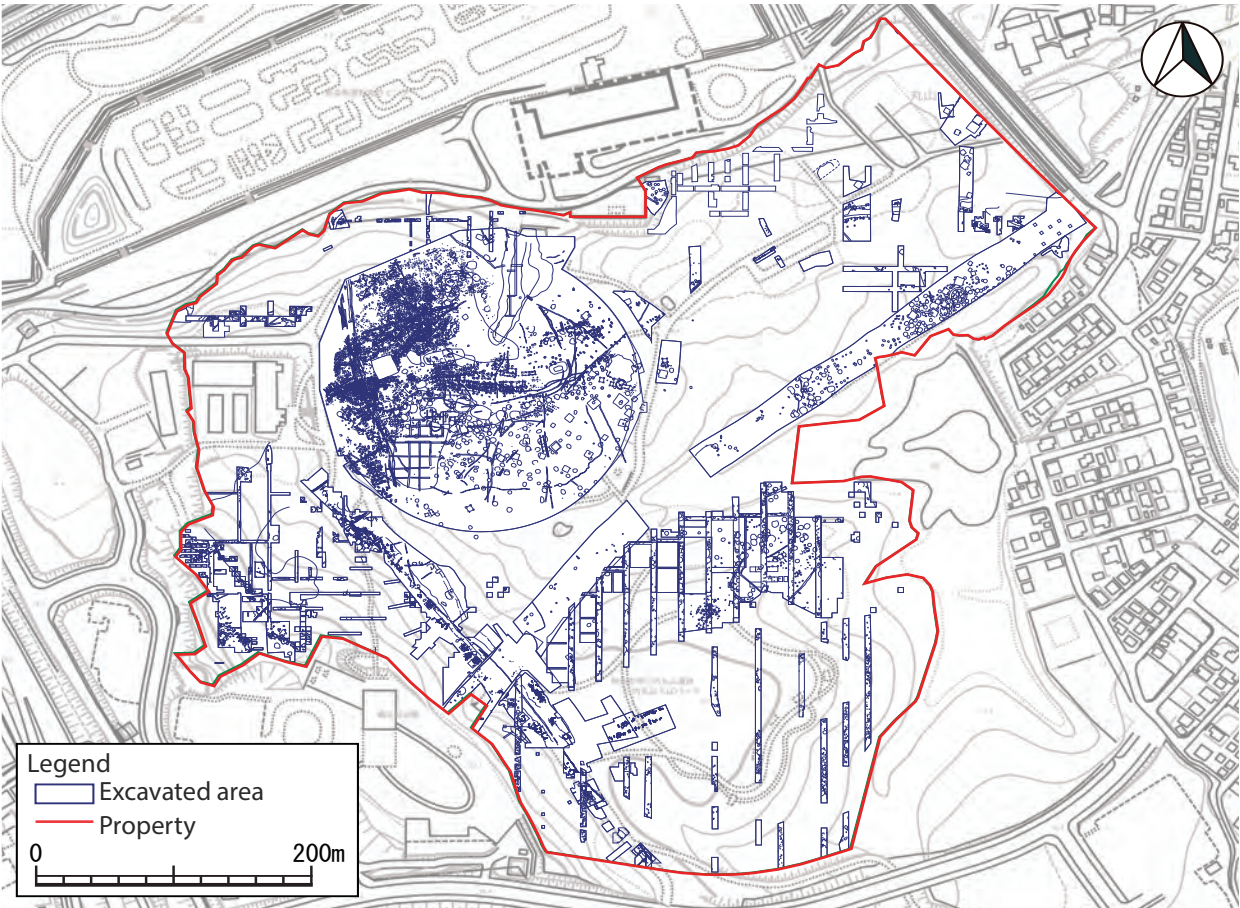


Figure 2-34 Distribution of archaeological remains

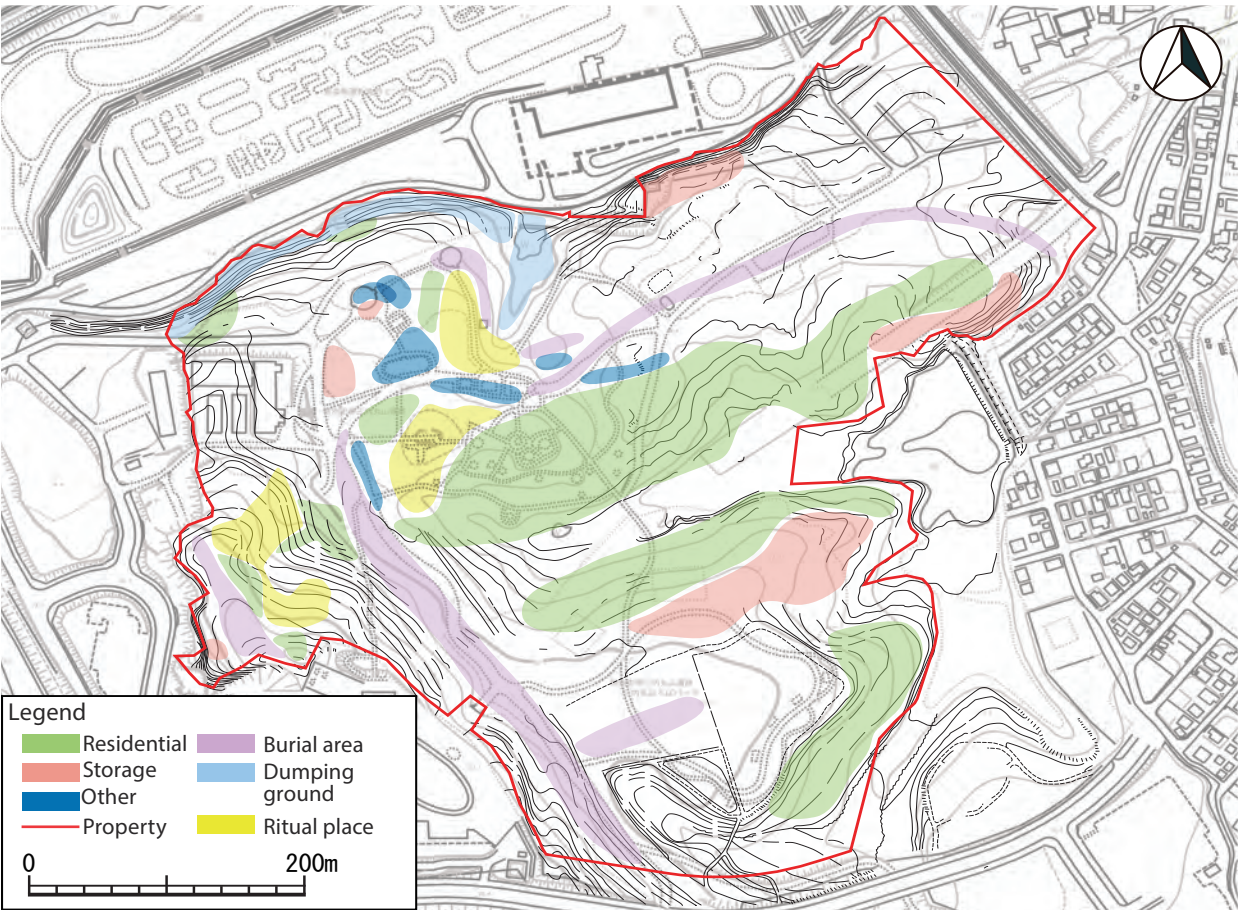


Figure 2-35 Estimated land use at Sannai Maruyama Site





Component Part 006  
Sannai Maruyama Site

Photo 2-29 Archaeological remains of a large pit dwelling

Residential



Photo 2-30 Archaeological remains of a large pillar-supported structure

Other





Photo 2-31 Graves aligned in a row Burial area



Photo 2-32 Grave with stone circle Burial area





Photo 2-33 Storage pit Storage



Photo 2-34 Artifacts as excavated from the archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound Ritual place





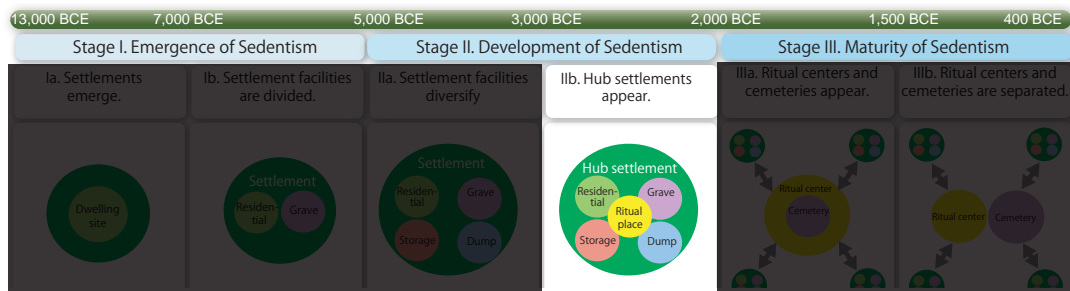
Photo 2-35 Clay figurines [center: around 20 cm wide] Ritual place



Photo 2-36 Large pieces of jade gems [center bottom: 5.3 cm wide] Ritual place



**Hub settlement site with outstandingly developed ritual place such as large artificial earthen mounds**



**Figure 2-36** The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Minami Kayabe, Hakodate City on the eastern, Pacific side of the Oshima Peninsula in the southwestern part of Hokkaido, on a coastal terrace at an altitude of 30 to 50 m on the left bank of the Ofune River (**Photo 2-37, Figure 2-37 and 2-38**).

This settlement site dates from the second half of the development stage of sedentism (Stage IIb). The settlement was built on the southern part of the terrace facing on the river. Since it comprised various facilities such as pit dwellings, storage facilities, artificial earthen mounds, and graves that were placed separately, it was a hub settlement (**Figures 2-39 and 2-40**). Many pit dwelling remains have been found here with one overlaying with another. And they are large in scale, generally. In some cases, the depth of the pit is deeper than 2 m (**Photos 2-38 and 2-39**).

Large artificial earthen mounds were built as ritual place (Photo 2-40). Since a large number of pot shards and stone tools accumulated, it is thought that rituals and ceremonies were performed continually (Photo 2-42). They also show a high degree of spirituality.

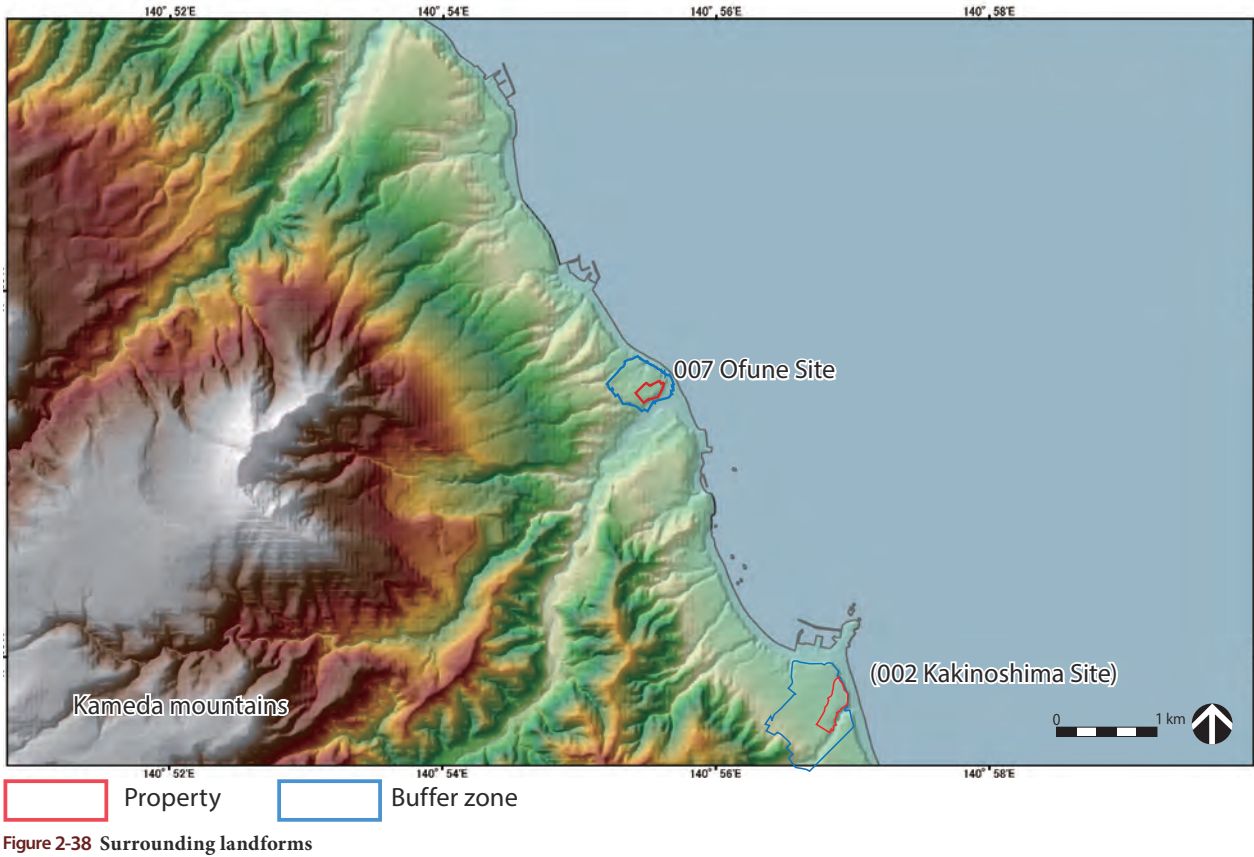
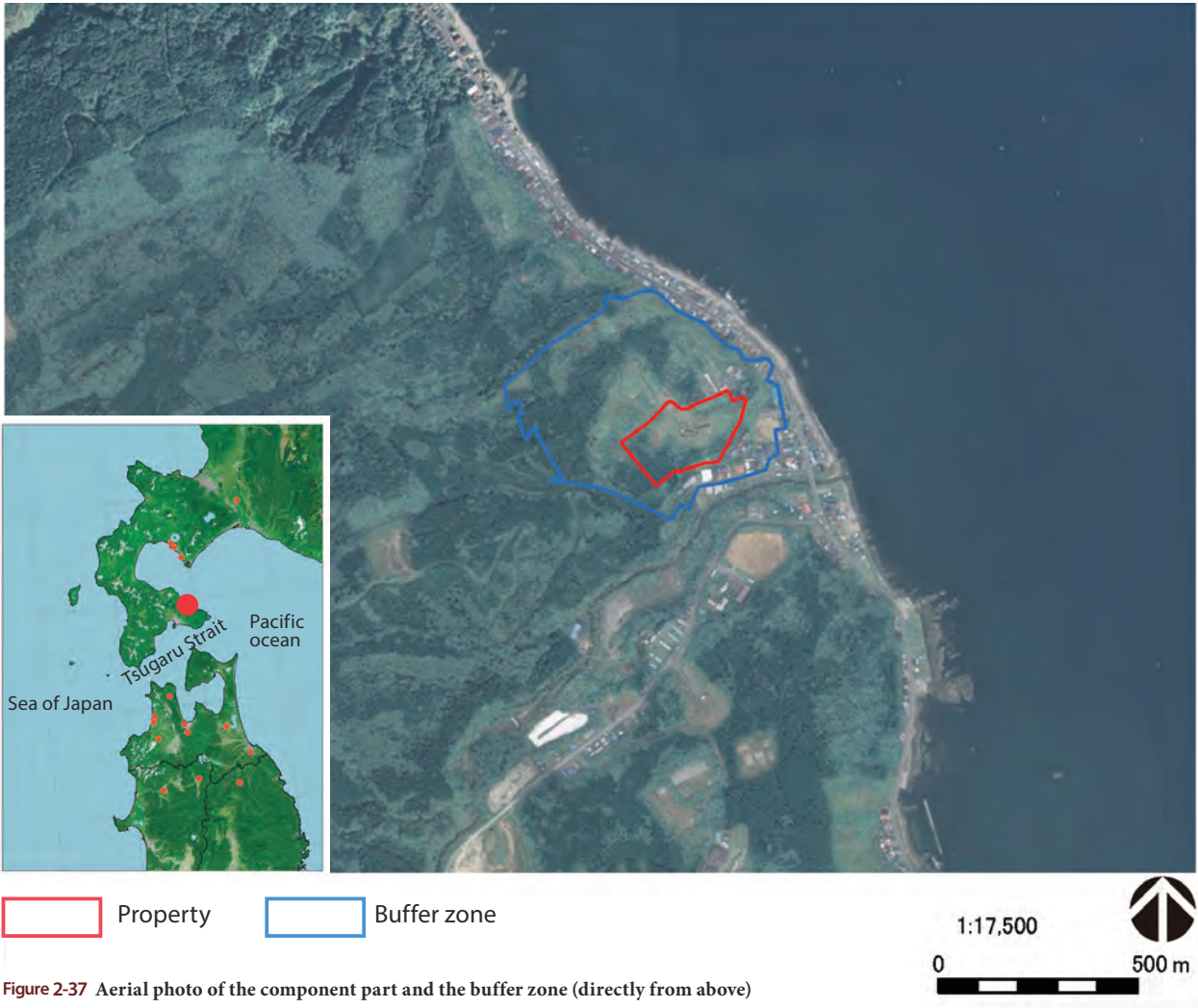
Also, as a result of archaeological excavations, bones of marine animals (eg. whale and fur seal), fish (eg. tuna, salmon), shellfish (eg. oyster and *Littorina brevicula*), nuts (eg. chestnut and Japanese walnut), and others (eg. crimson glory vine, lacquer tree, and Amur corktree) have been unearthed, indicating that people practiced fishing in the coastal areas and rivers and also used forest resources very actively (Photos 2-41, 2-43, and 2-44).

This component part dates from the second half of the development stage of sedentism (from ca. 3,500 BCE to 2,000 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a hub settlement accompanied by large ritual earthen mounds. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood in the coastal area.



**Photo 2-37** Entire view of Ofune Site (from southeast)







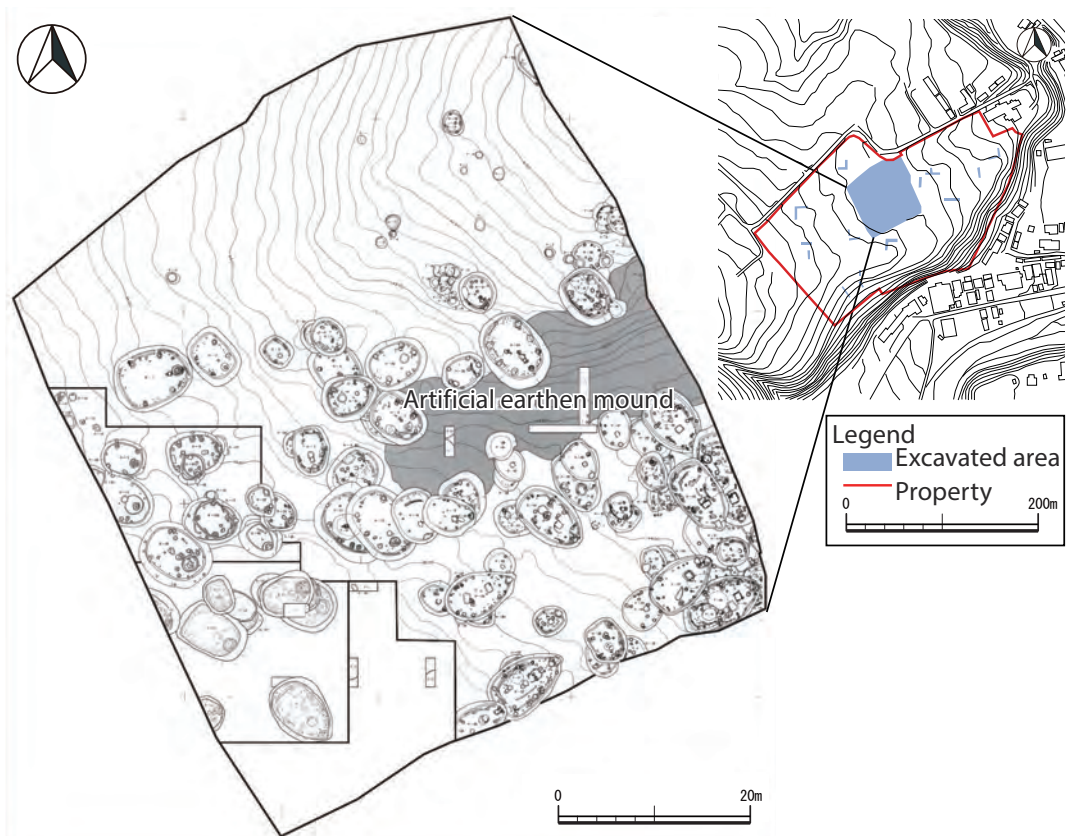


Figure 2-39 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

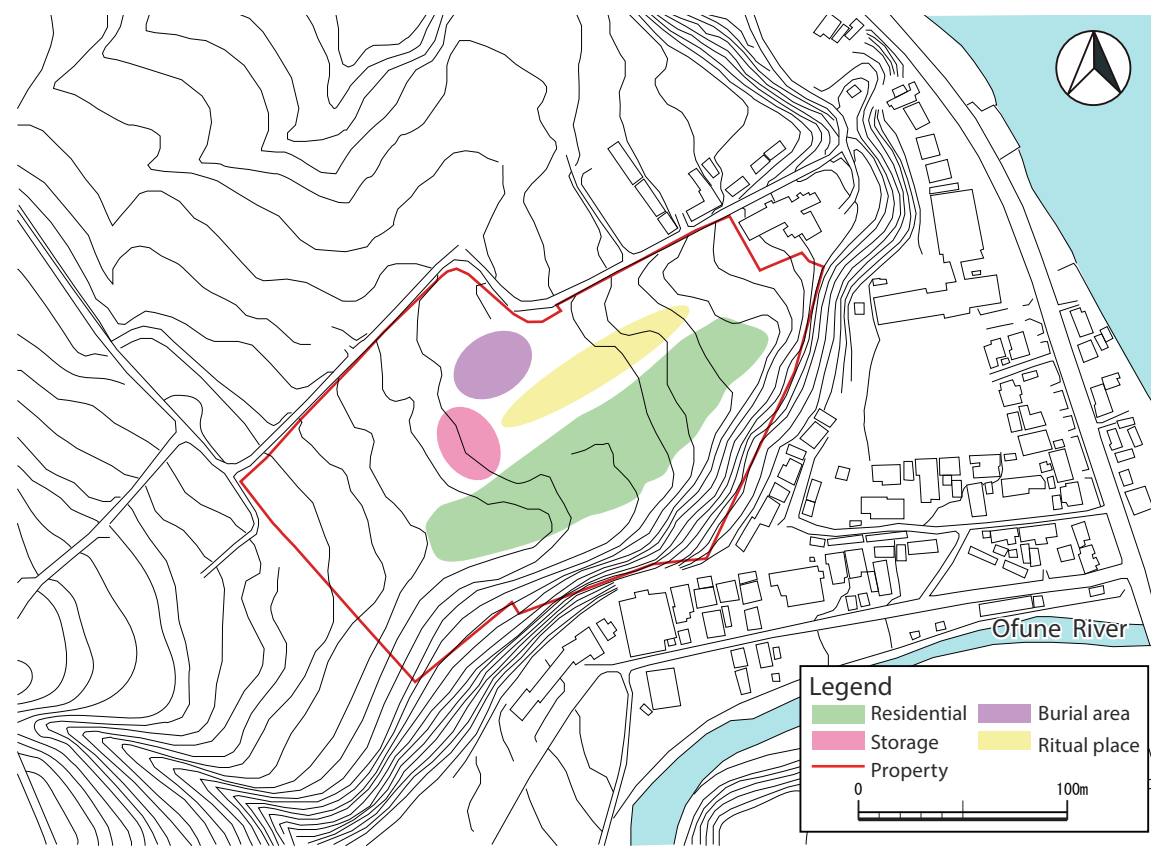


Figure 2-40 Estimated land use at Ofune Site





Photo 2-38 Layers of archaeological remains of pit dwellings

Residential



Photo 2-39 Archaeological remains of a large-scale pit dwelling

Residential





Photo 2-40 Archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound and unearthed artifacts Ritual place



Photo 2-41 Whale vertebra [widest part: 70 cm] Ritual place



Photo 2-42 Stone rod [diameter: 10.3 cm] Ritual place



Photo 2-43 Chestnut seeds [front row center: 1.6 cm long] Ritual place



Photo 2-44 Fur seal tusks and teeth [right: 4.7 cm long] Ritual place



Component Part 008 Goshono Site

Hub settlement site with developed ritual place such as artificial earthen mounds in an environment blessed with forest resources such as abundant nuts

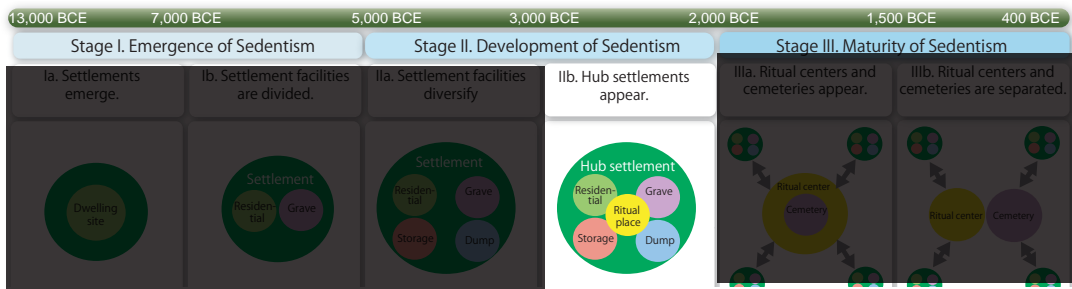


Figure 2-41 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Ichinohe Town in the northern part of Iwate Prefecture, on a river terrace at an altitude of 190 m to 210 m on the eastern bank of the Mabechi River (Photo 2-45 and Figure 2-42). Salmon and trout ascend the river, constituting food source, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand in the hinterland (Figure 2-43).

The settlement site dates from the second half of the development stage of sedentism (Stage IIb). The burial area was placed at the center of a plateau extending east-west and the residential areas were placed on the east and west of the burial area. The residential areas comprised large structures, medium and small structures, and storage pits (Figure 2-45).

In the burial area at the center, pit graves were made, and then stone alignments measuring 2 to 3 m in diameter were placed around them (Figure 2-44, and Photos 2-46 to 2-48). Outside the stone alignments, pillar-supported structures were placed in a ring. The form of the settlement centering on the burial area and artificial earthen mounds lasted for a long period, indicating that ritual such as ancestor worship played an important role in shaping the settlement.

From the ritual earthen mounds, not only a large number of pot shards and stone tools, but also burned bones of animals such as deer and wild boar, carbonized nuts such as chestnut and horse chestnut, and ritual artifacts such as clay figurines have been unearthed (Photo 2-49). These indicate that rituals using fire were performed.

Also, as a result of archaeological excavations, a large number of nuts (eg. chestnut, walnut, and horse chestnut), bones of fish (eg. salmon and trout), and bones of mammals (eg. deer and wild boar) have been unearthed. Together with tools that were used to gather, process, and catch them, they bear tangible testimony to the diverse food resources at that time.

This component part dates from the second half of the development stage of sedentism (ca. 2,500 BCE to 2,000 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a hub settlement with the burial area accompanied by stone alignments and ritual earthen mounds. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood of the inland river area.



Photo 2-45 Entire view of Goshono Site (from northeast)



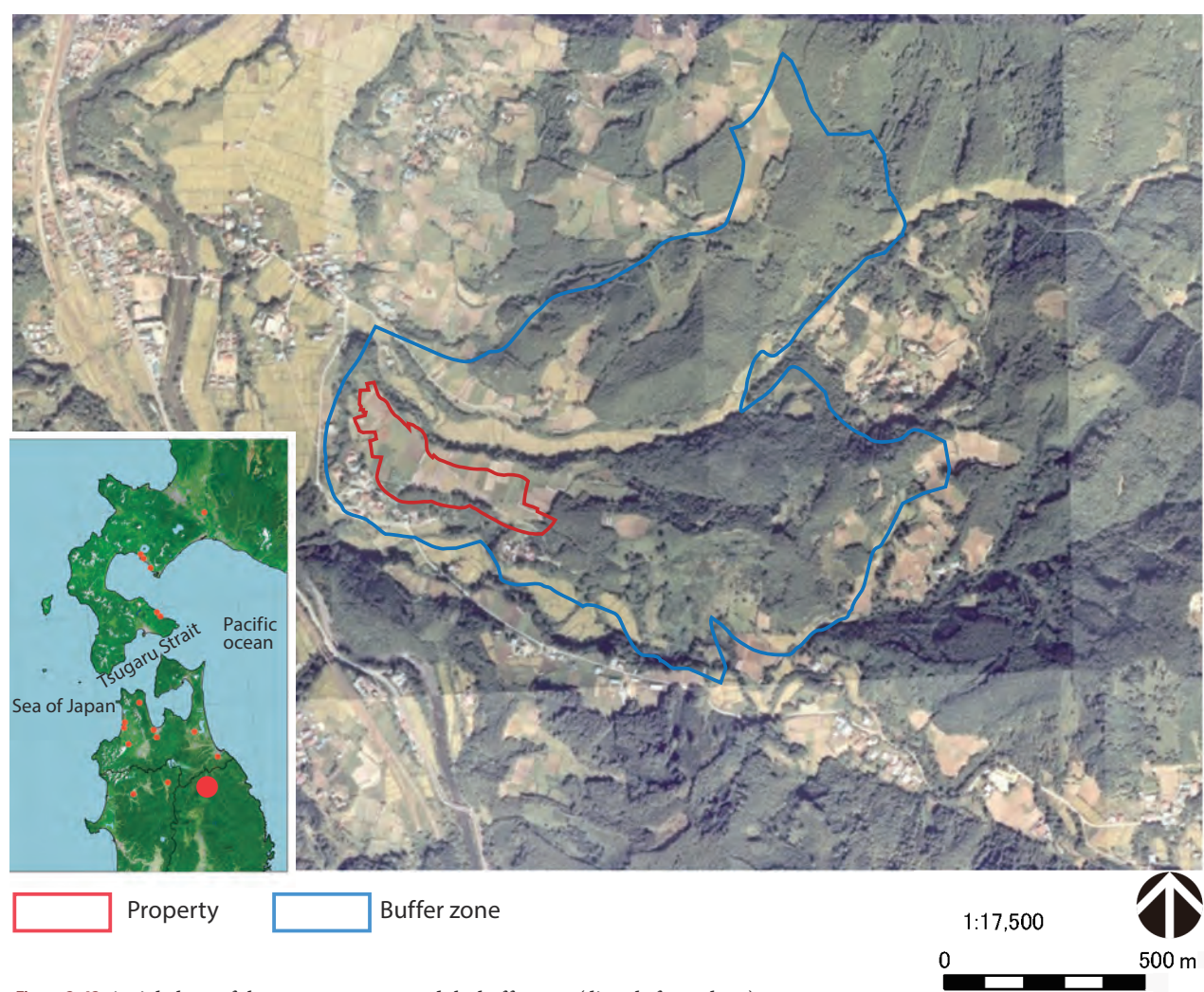


Figure 2-42 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

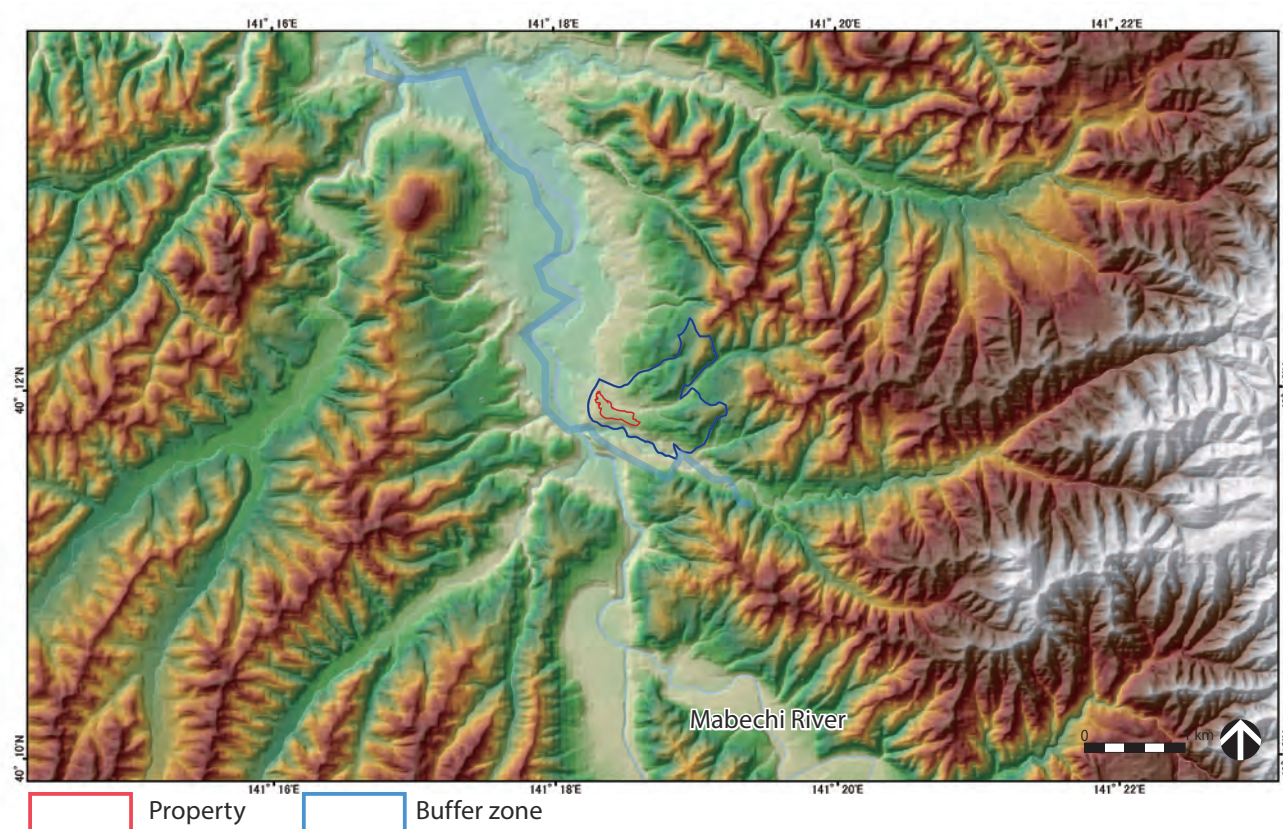


Figure 2-43 Surrounding landforms

Component Part 008  
Goshono Site



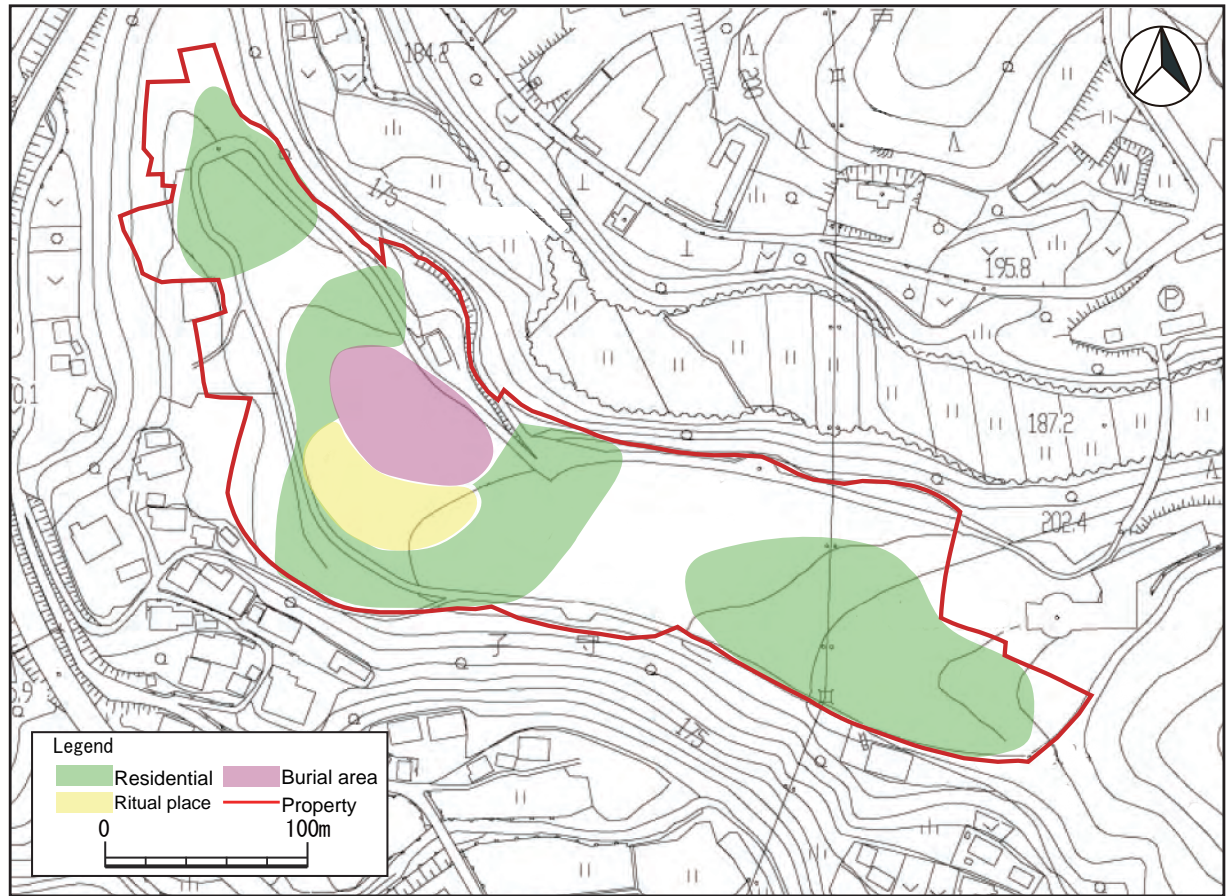
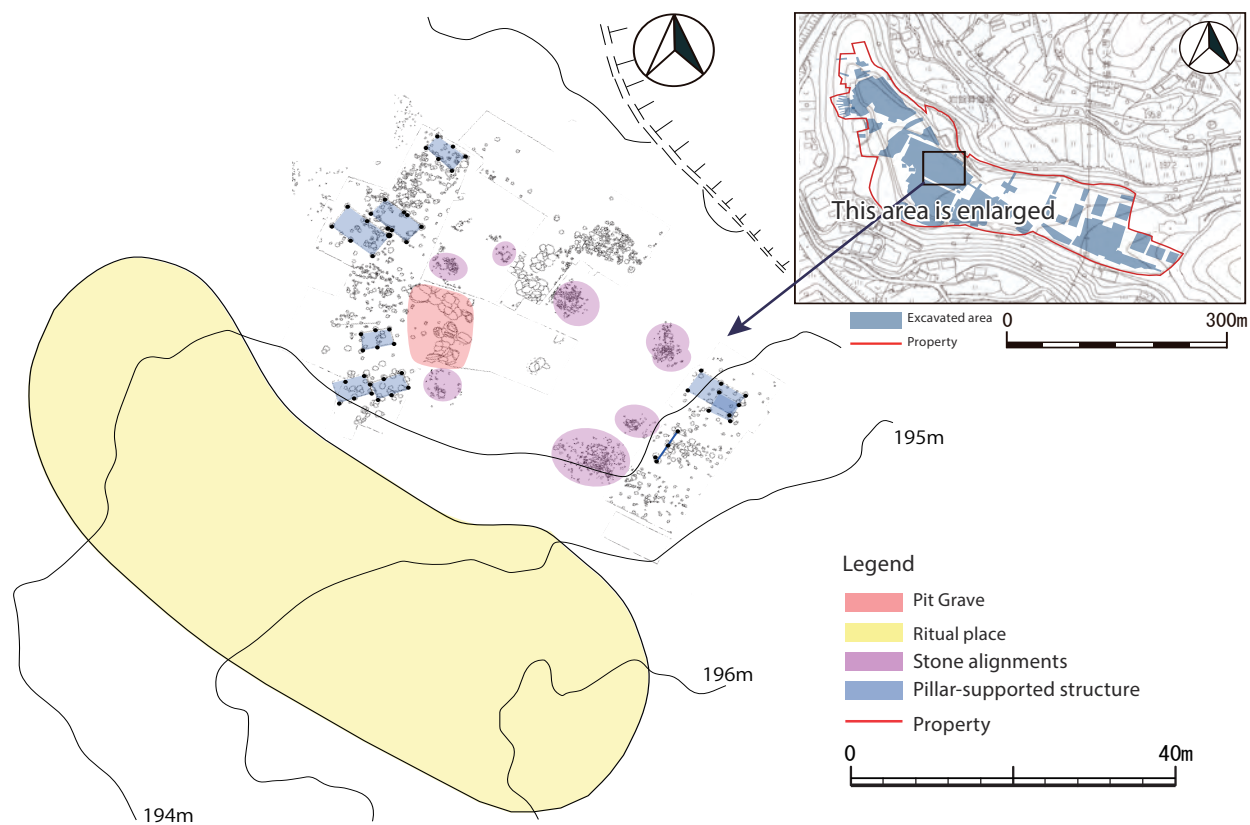






Photo 2-46 Archaeological remains of stone alignments Burial area



Photo 2-47 Pit graves Burial area





Photo 2-48 Stone alignment (in the foreground) and artificial earthen mound (in the back)

Ritual place



Photo 2-49 Artifacts unearthed from earthen mounds (left: burned animal bones, right: carbonized horse chestnut, chestnut, and walnut seeds)

Ritual place



### Component Part 009 Irie Site

Settlement site where many graves and shell mounds that probably were jointly managed by several small settlement groups have been found.



Figure 2-46 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Toyako Town in the southwestern part of Hokkaido, on a terrace overlooking Uchiura Bay at an altitude of about 20 m (Photo 2-50 and Figure 2-47). It faces Uchiura Bay abundant in aquatic resources, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand in the hinterland (Figure 2-48).

This settlement site dates from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIa). The settlement extended near the periphery of the terrace, comprising the residential area with pit dwellings and the burial area with pit graves (Photo 2-53, and Figures 2-49 and 2-50). Shell mounds were formed in the periphery of the terrace and on the slopes of the terrace. The size of the settlements became smaller, as compared to those in the preceding stage. The distribution of settlements became more dispersive.

From the shell mounds (Photo 2-51), shells (eg. Japanese cockle and mussel), bones of fish (eg. herring, rockfish, seaperch, and tuna), and bones of mammals (eg. Hokkaido deer and dolphin) and other animals have been unearthed in large amounts. The fact that various fishing tools, fish bones, and shells have been unearthed show that fishing was actively practiced. In addition, special bone-made ornaments have been discovered (Photos 2-54 to 2-57), indicating that there were the characteristics of ritual place and showing a high degree of spirituality.

From the burial area, the human bones have been found without pit graves. Among them, one adult skeleton showed that the person was infected with polio (infantile paralysis) and managed to live long with paralyzed limbs probably with the help of other people (Photo 2-52).

This component part dates from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 1,800 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a typical example of the settlements that were distributed in the surrounding area of the ritual center and cemetery, and supported the latter. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood and spiritual lifestyle in the coastal area, mainly dependent upon aquatic resources.



Photo 2-50 Entire view of Irie Site (from northeast)





Figure 2-47 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

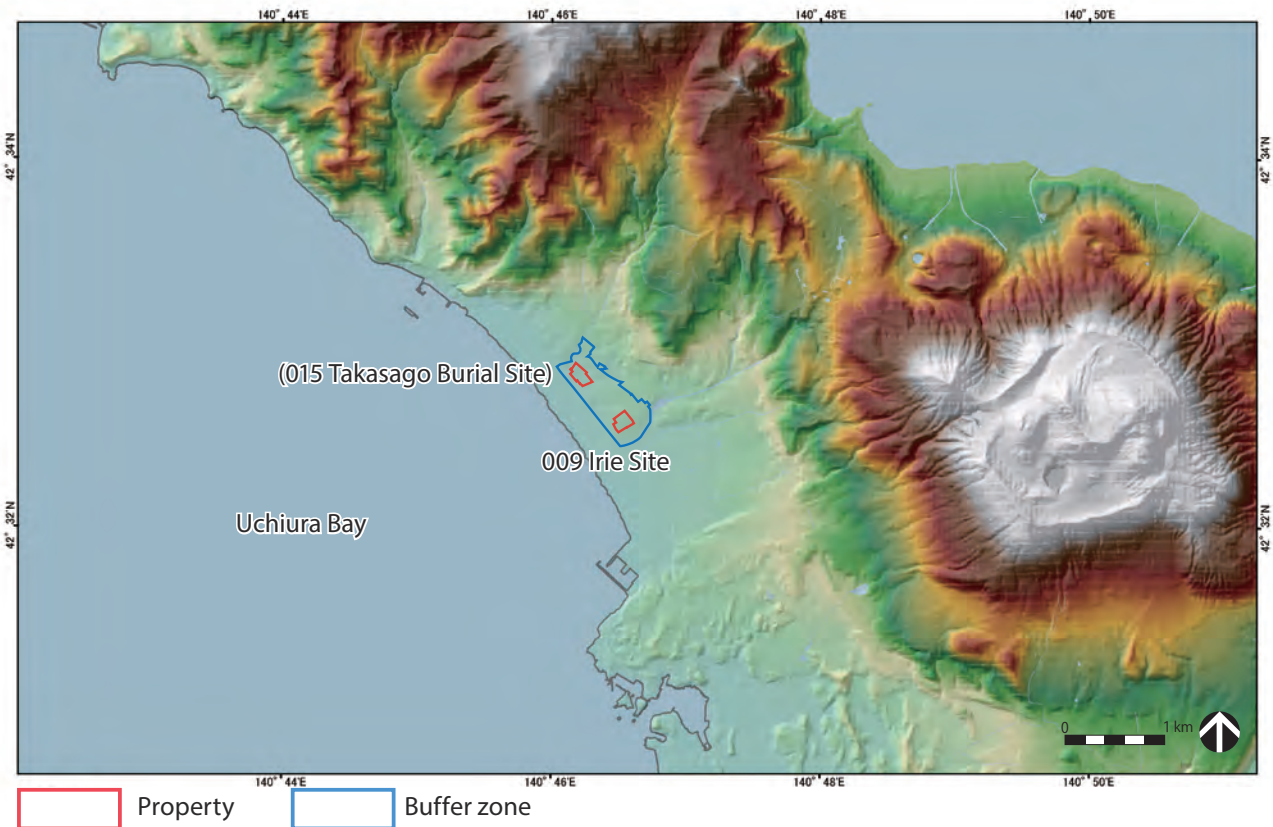


Figure 2-48 Surrounding landforms



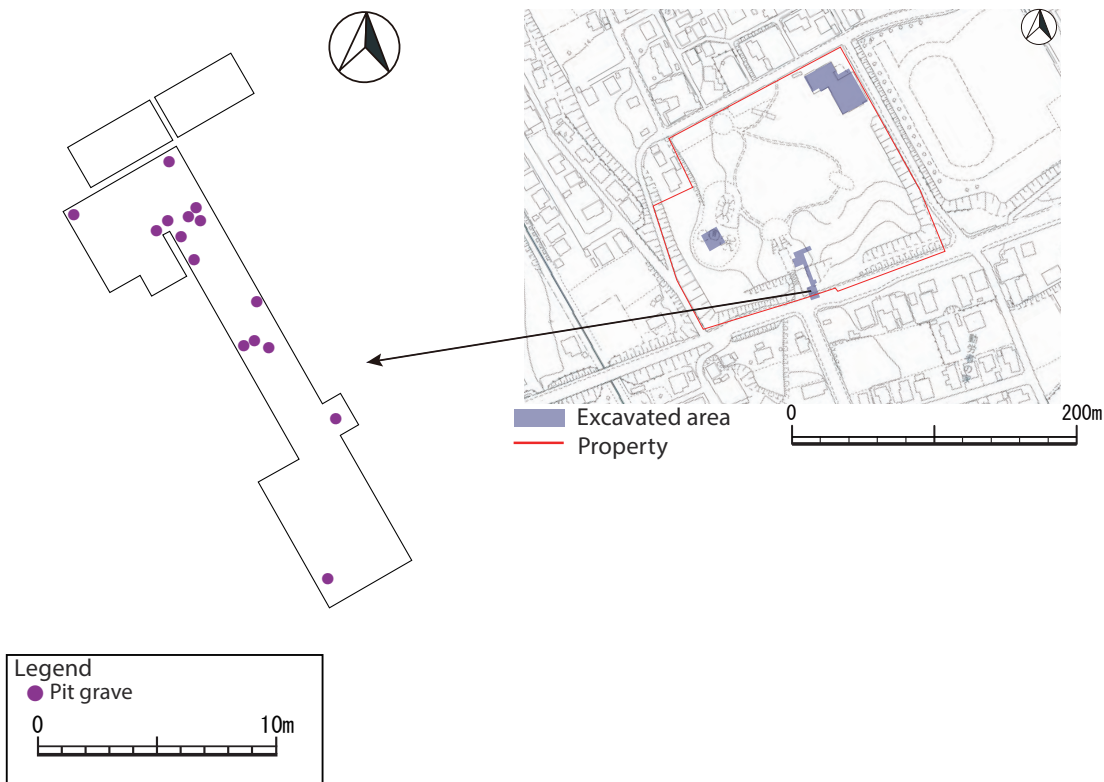


Figure 2-49 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

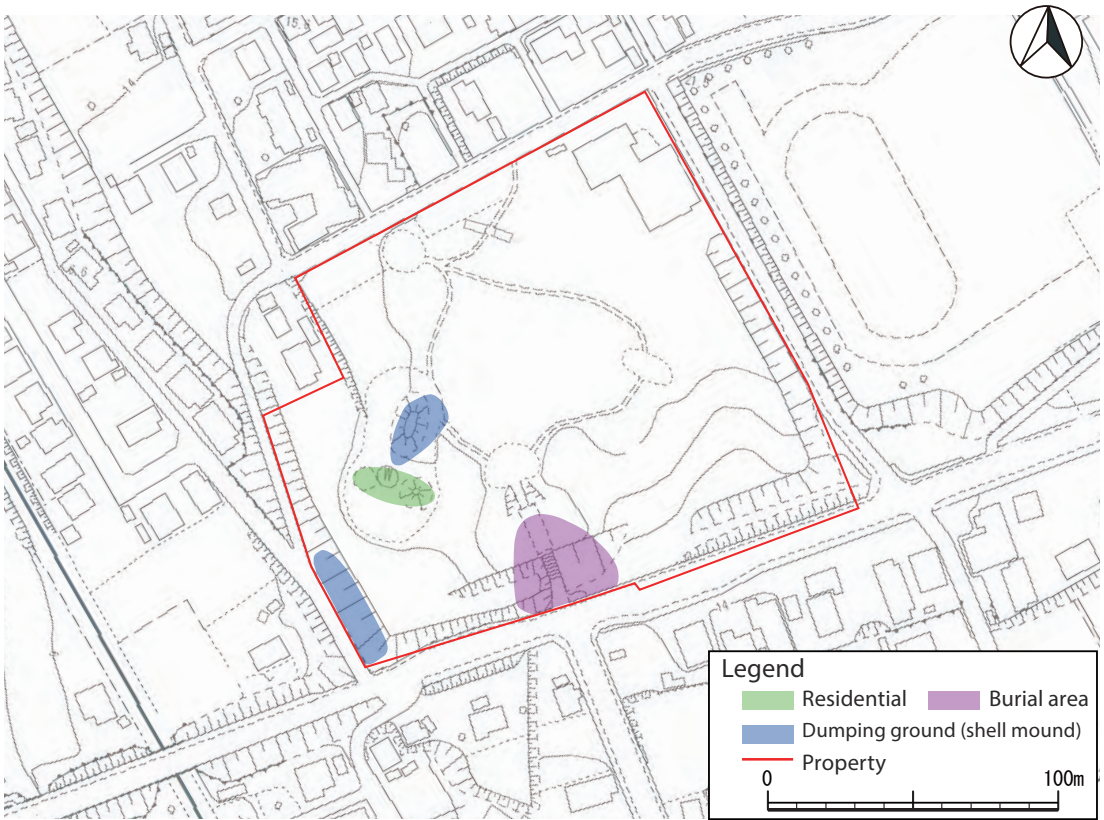


Figure 2-50 Estimated land use at Irie Site





Photo 2-51 Cross-section of a shell layer      Dumping ground



Photo 2-52 Human bones excavated from a pit grave of an adult with signs of polio (infantile paralysis)      Burial area





Photo 2-53 Remains of a pit dwelling Residential



Photo 2-54 Vertebrae of marine mammals Dumping ground



Photo 2-55 Accessory made from wild boar teeth [9.09 cm long] Burial area



Photo 2-56 Fishing hooks [left: 3.8 cm long] Burial area



Photo 2-57 Harpoon heads [left: 7.52 cm long] Burial area



Component Part 010 Komakino Stone Circle  
Ritual site characterized by complex arrangement of stones

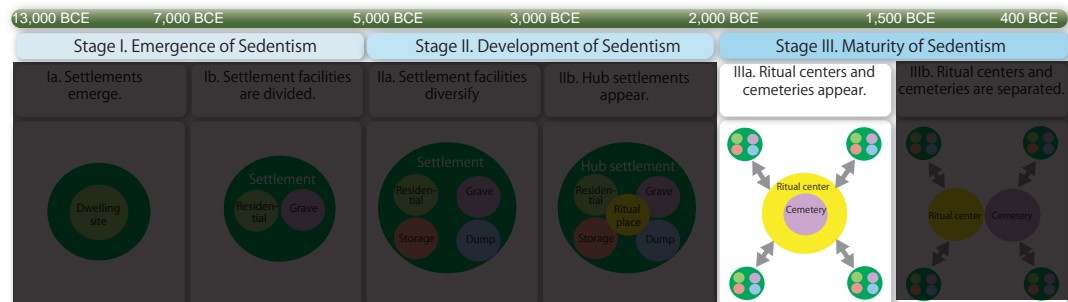


Figure 2-51 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Aomori City in the central part of Aomori Prefecture, on a tongue-shaped plateau between two rivers at an altitude of 80 m to 160 m, with the western slopes of the Hakkoda Mountains extending to the southeast (Photo 2-58 and Figure 2-52). In the hinterland, deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand (Figure 2-53).

This stone circle dates from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIa). Since it is not only a cemetery, but also a ritual place, it shows a high degree of spirituality. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, it is considered to have been a ritual place accompanied by a cemetery that was used and maintained jointly by several settlements over a wide range.

The stone circle consists of three rings measuring respectively 2.5 m, 29m, and 35 m in diameter. In addition, it is surrounded by another set of stones placed in a ring measuring 4 m in diameter and a row of stones partly forming a 4th ring. The total area is as large as 55 m in diameter (Figure 2-56). For the outer and middle rings of the stone circle, flat stones are aligned alternately in longitudinal and latitudinal directions, as if in a stone wall, showing a distinctive alignment pattern (Photo 2-59). Before the stone circle was made, the ground had been leveled in advance by cutting the higher land and filling the lower land with the cut earth. Besides the stone circle, dumping grounds (Photo 2-60), remains of a spring, pit graves, and burial jars (Photo 2-62) have also been discovered (Figures 2-54 and 2-55).

In addition, mainly from the stone circles burial area, and dumping grounds, not only pot shards and stone tools, but also ritual artifacts have been unearthed, such as clay figurines (Photo 2-61), miniature pots, animal-shaped clay objects, bell-shaped clay objects, triangular stone plates (Photo 2-63), and stone discs. In particular, more than 400 triangular stone plates have been excavated. They were probably used in rituals and ceremonies at the stone circle.

This component part dates from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 2,000 BCE). It is a ritual archaeological site, centering on a stone circle. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood as well as rituals and ceremonies in the hill area.



Photo 2-58 Entire view of Komakino Stone Circle (from north)



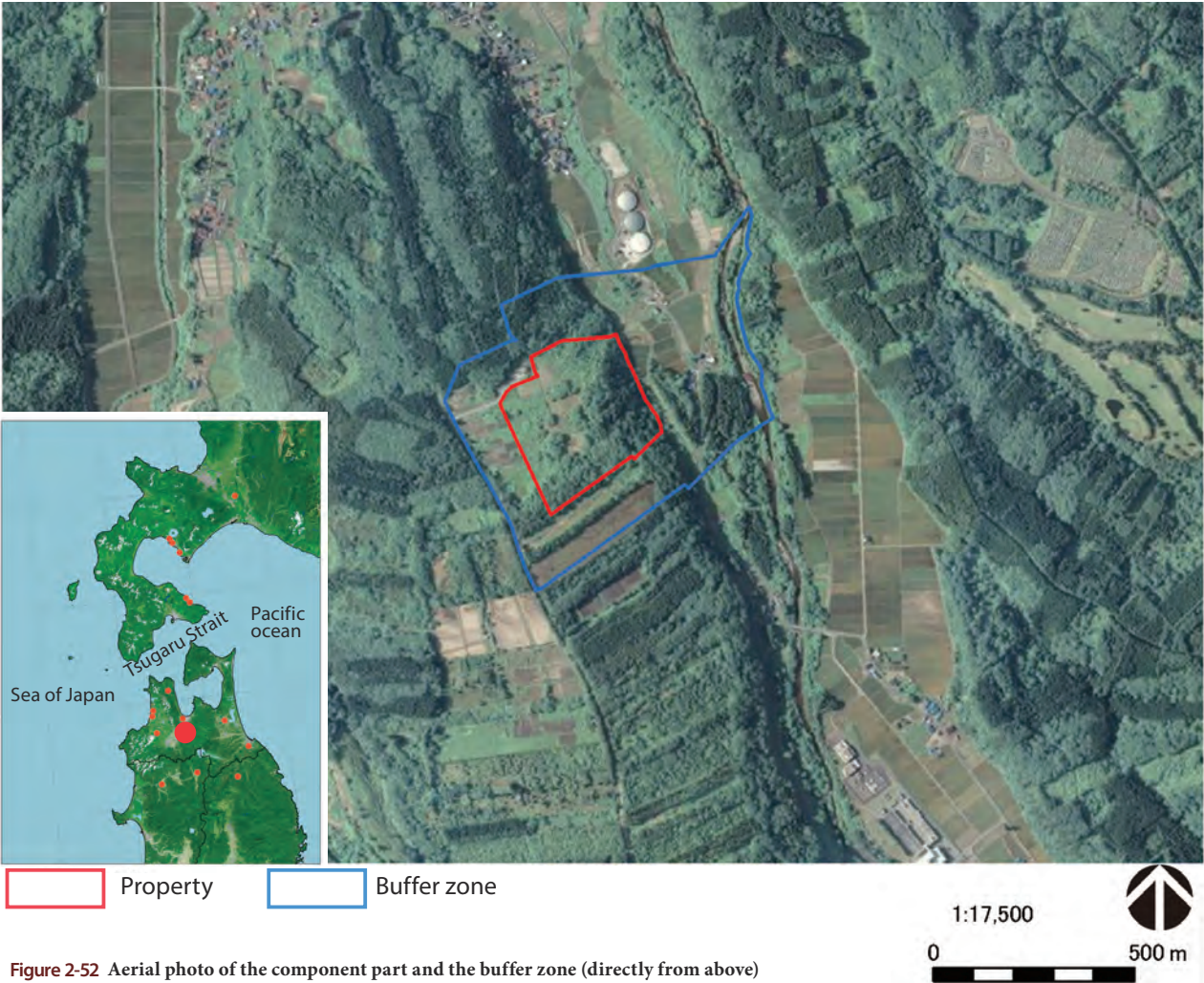


Figure 2-52 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

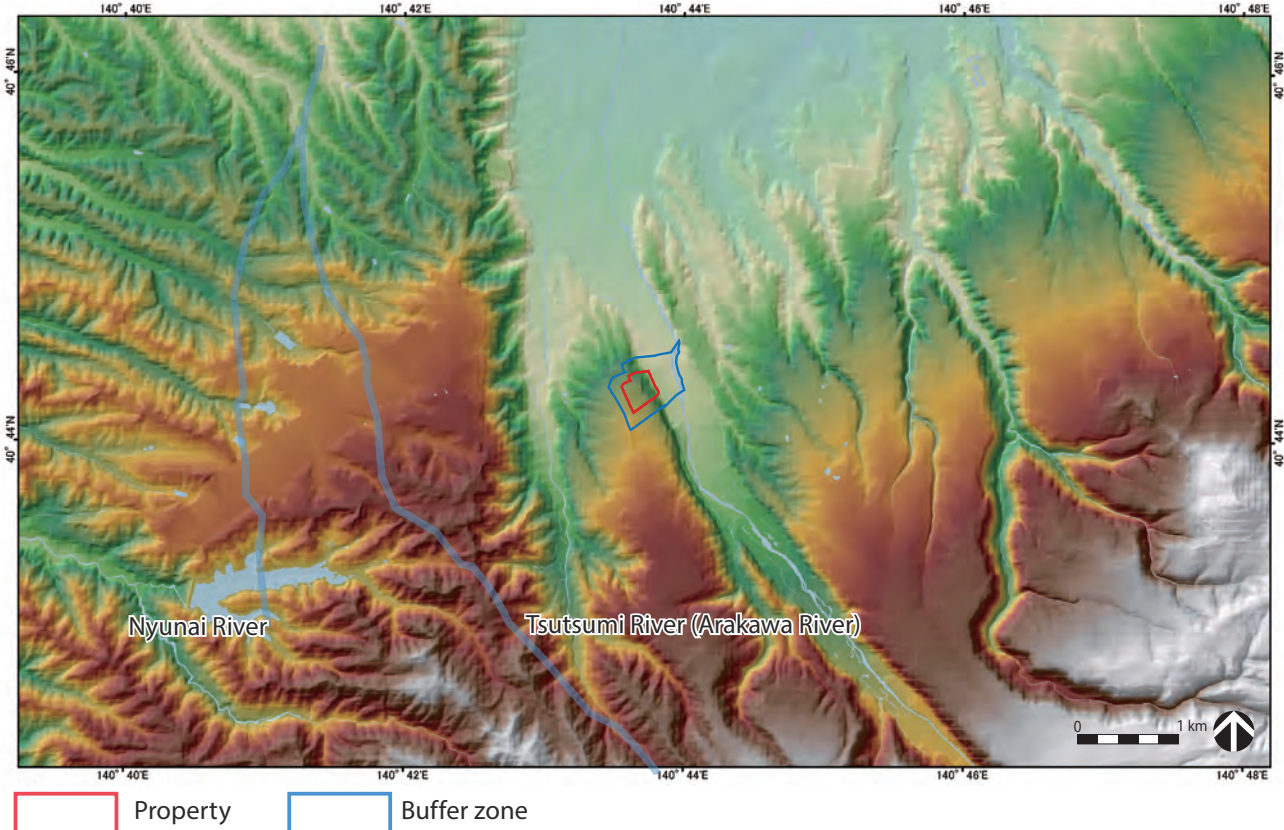


Figure 2-53 Surrounding landforms

Component Part 010  
Komakino Stone Circle



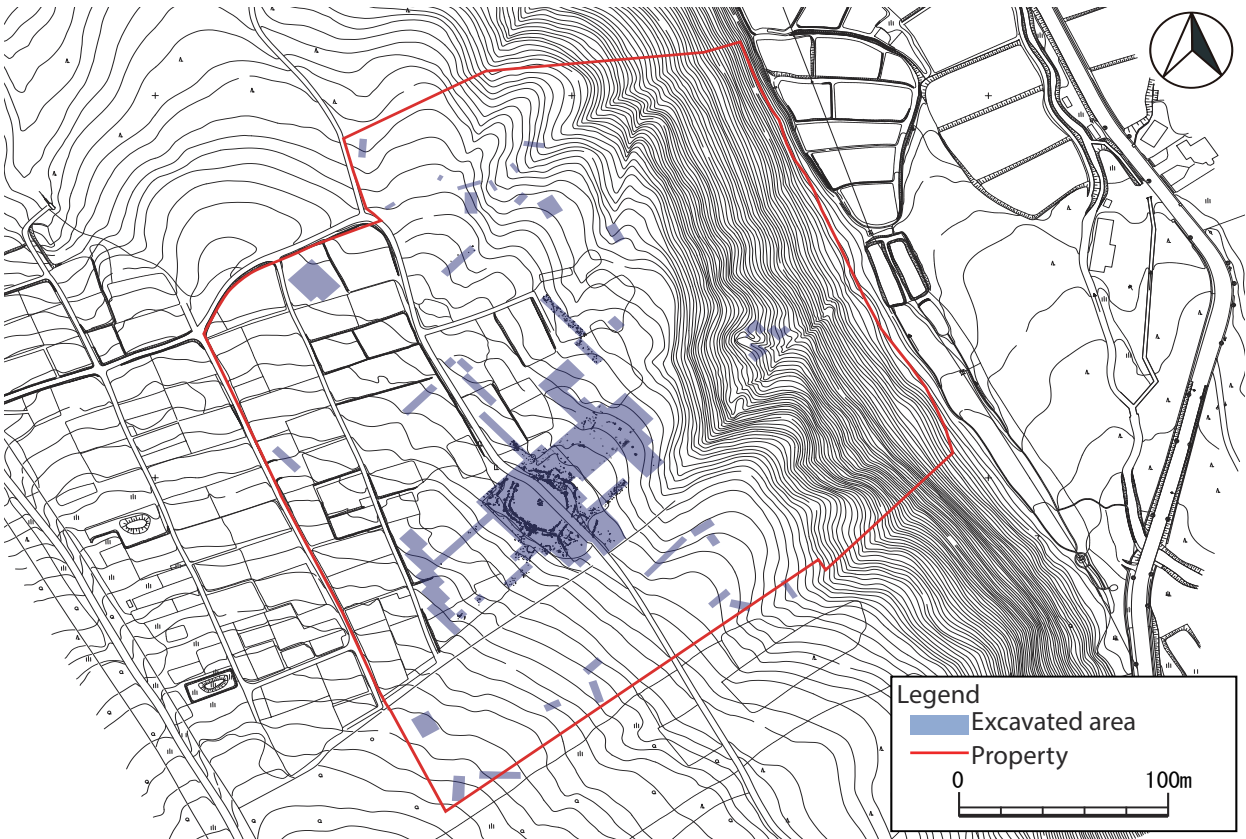


Figure 2-54 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

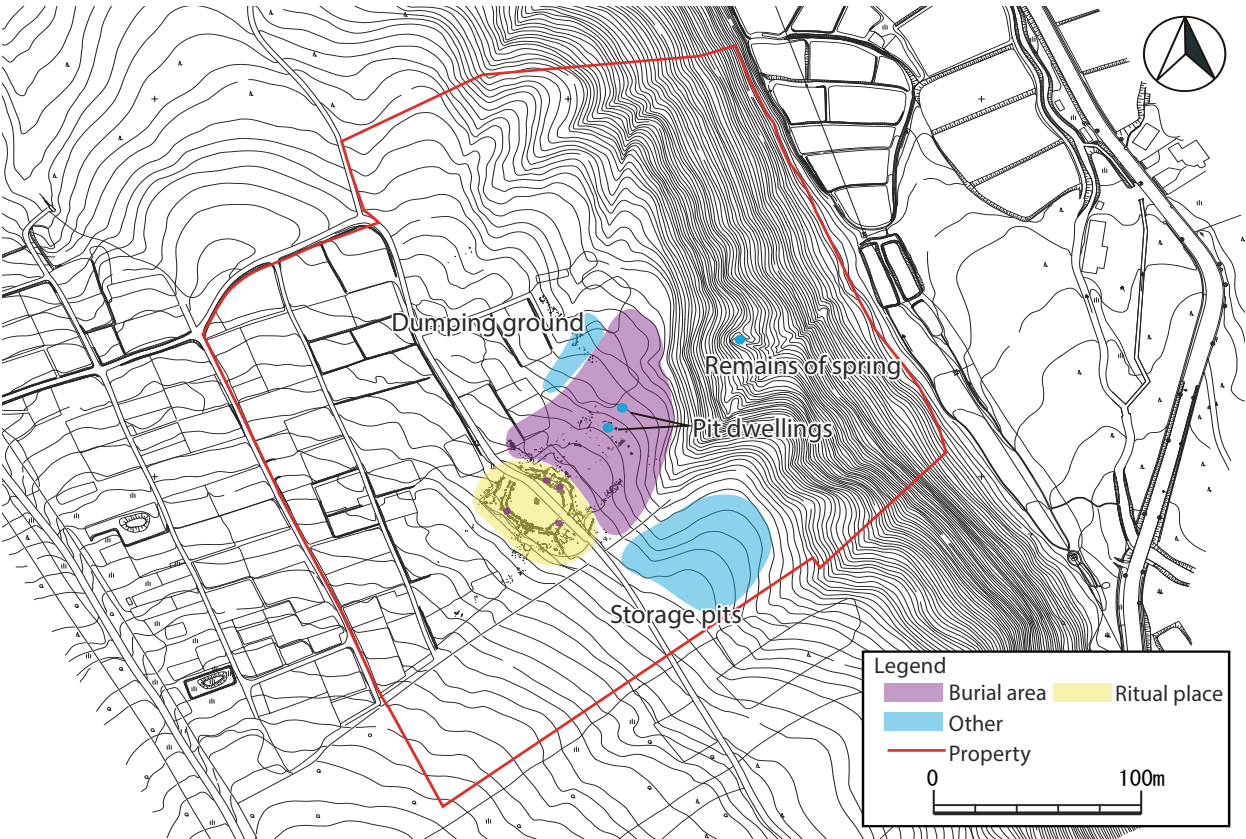


Figure 2-55 Estimated land use at Komakino Stone Circle



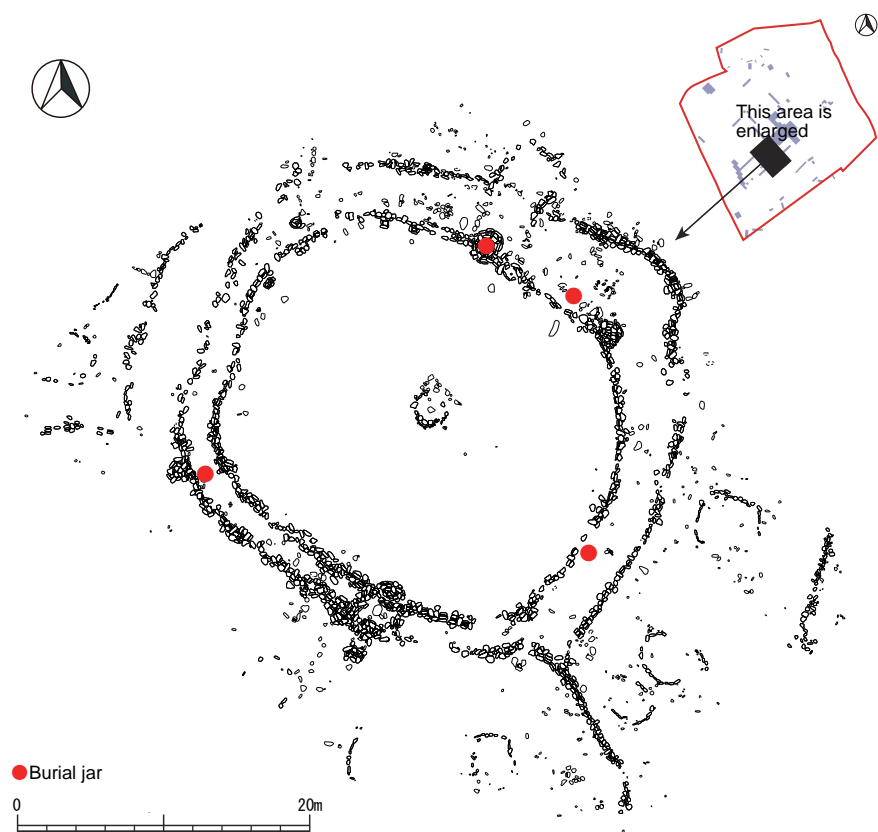


Figure 2-56 Structure of the stone circle



Photo 2-59 Stone circle    Ritual place

Component Part 010  
Komakino Stone Circle





Photo 2-60 Dumping ground (shell mound) Other



Photo 2-61 Clay figurines [right: 21.9 cm high] Ritual place



Photo 2-62 Burial jars Burial area



Photo 2-63 Triangular stone plates [second one from the top center: 5.2 cm long] Ritual place



Component Part 011 Isedotai Stone Circles

Ritual site where four stone circles are concentrated and a large number of ritual tools have been unearthed

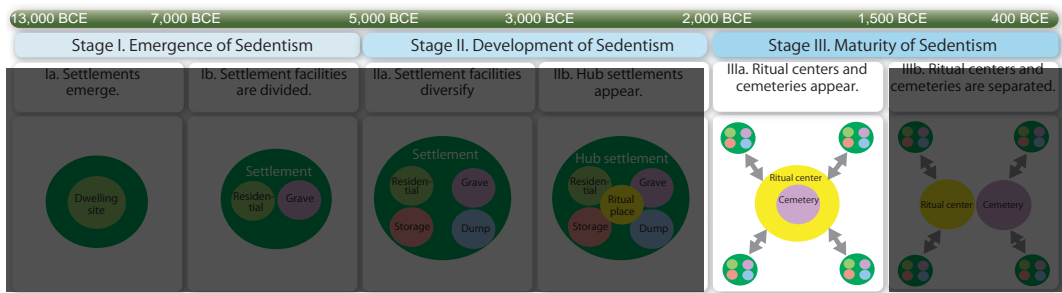


Figure 2-57 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Kitaakita City in the northern part of Akita Prefecture, on a river terrace at an altitude of 42 m to 45 m, rising between two rivers, on the left bank of the Yoneshiro River, and adjacent to the mountain area (Photo 2-64 and Figure 2-58). It sits close to the rivers where salmon and trout ascend and can be caught as food source, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand in the hinterland (Figure 2-59).

These stone circles date from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIa). They are not only a cemetery, but also a ritual and ceremonial space. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, it is thought that several settlements over a wide region jointly used and maintained this ritual place.

Four stone circles have been discovered (Stone Circles A, B, C, and D). There are no other places in Japan where as many as four stone circles have been found so close to one another. It is also one of the characteristics of this place that this location commands a good view of the mountain range in the distance. Four stone circles differ from one another in shape. The largest, Stone Circle C measures about 45 m in diameter and consists of three rings. The smallest, Stone Circle B is an arc, whose construction was stopped without completion (Figures 2-60 to 2-62, and Photo 2-65).

These stone circles are concentrated in the northwestern corner, where the view is particularly good. The archaeological remains of pillar-supported structures (Photo 2-66), storage pits, and so forth are placed concentrically in the periphery of the stone circles. In addition, a stone alignment smaller than 10 m in diameter and the archaeological remains of a ditch longer than 100 m have also been found in other places away from the stone circles.

From the adjacent area of the stone circles, a large number of ritual tools have been unearthed, such as clay figurines, animal-shaped clay objects, bell-shaped clay objects, stone plates, three-pronged stone tools, and stone swords (Photos 2-67 and 2-68). They show that rituals and ceremonies were performed.

This component part dates from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 2,000 BCE to 1,700 BCE). It is a ritual archaeological site, centering on four stone circles. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood in the inland area as well as rituals and ceremonies.



Photo 2-64 Entire view of Isedotai Stone Circles (from northwest)



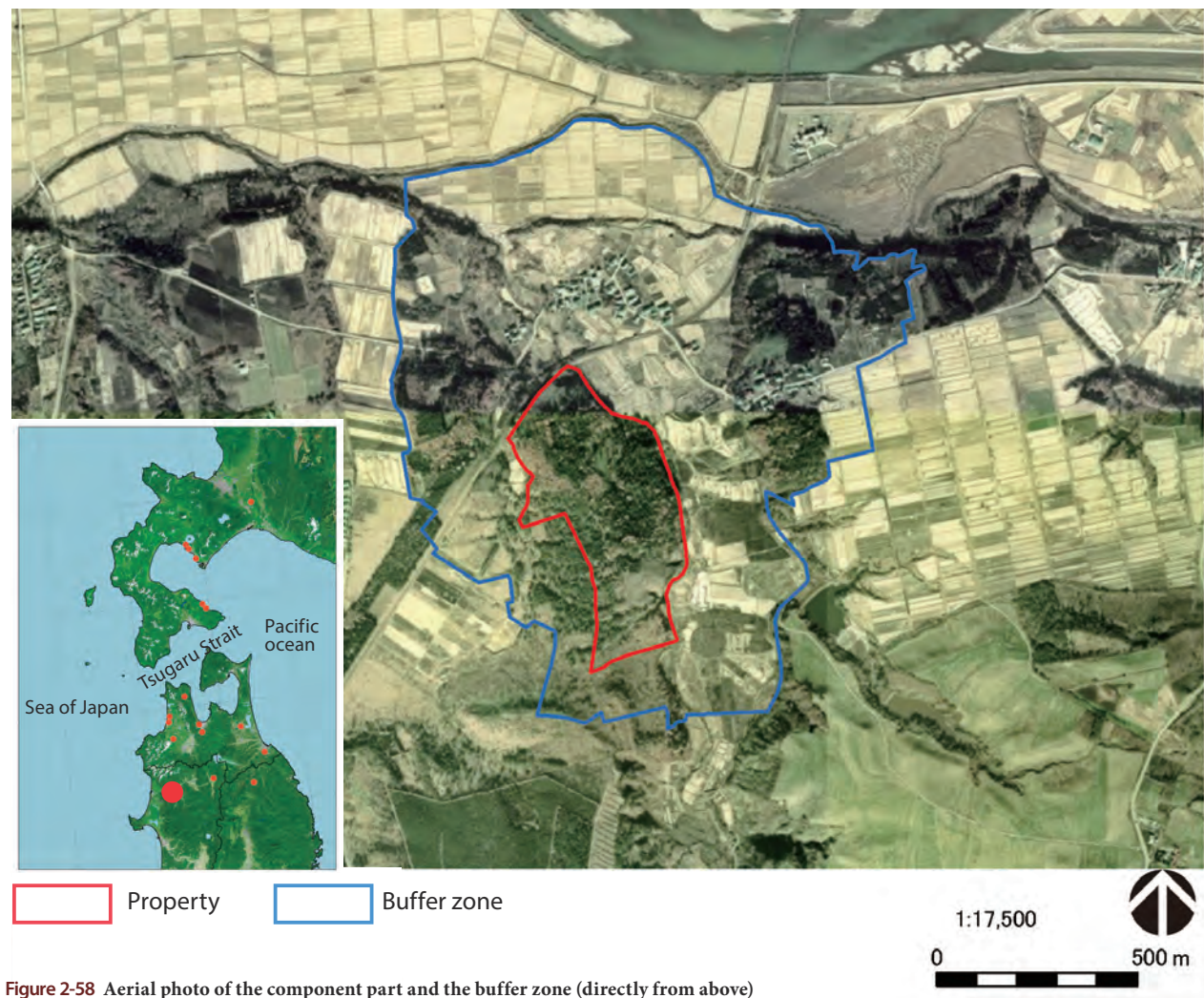


Figure 2-58 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

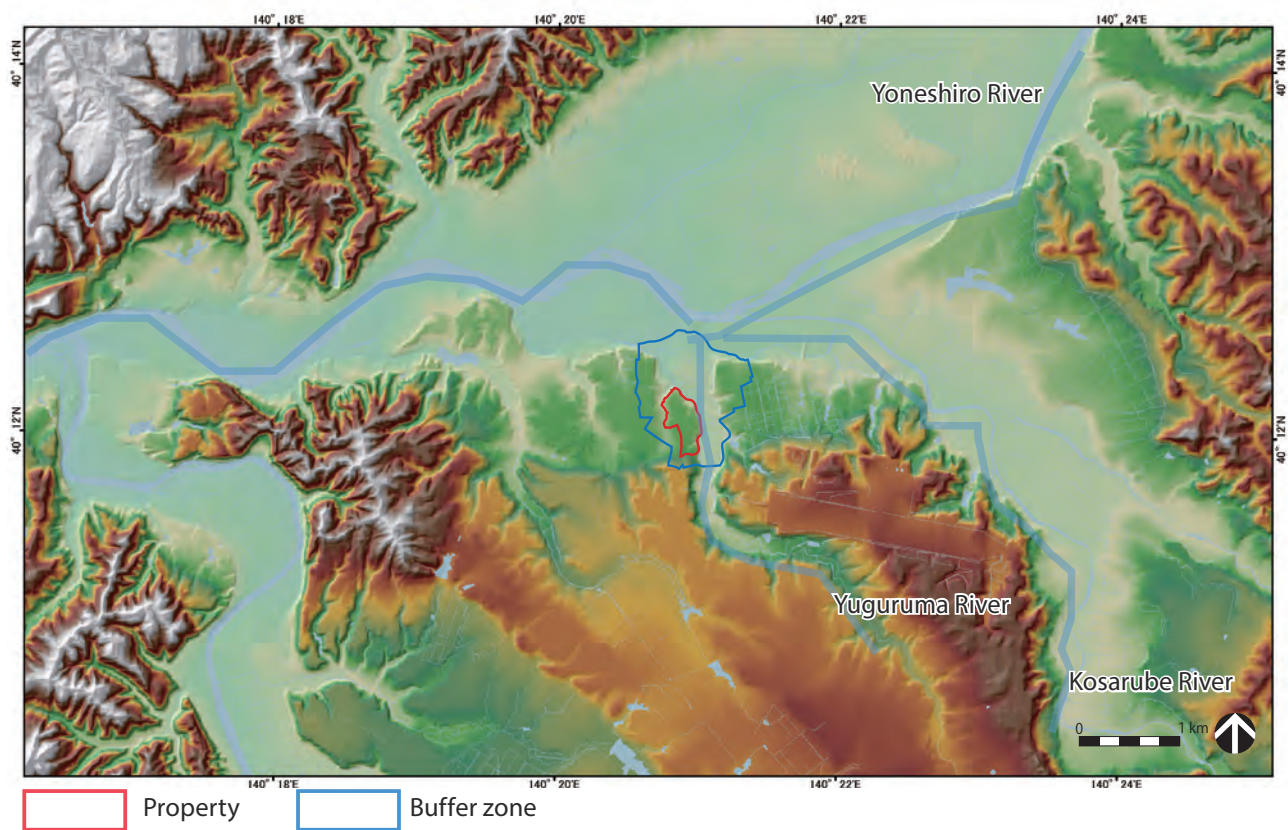


Figure 2-59 Surrounding landforms



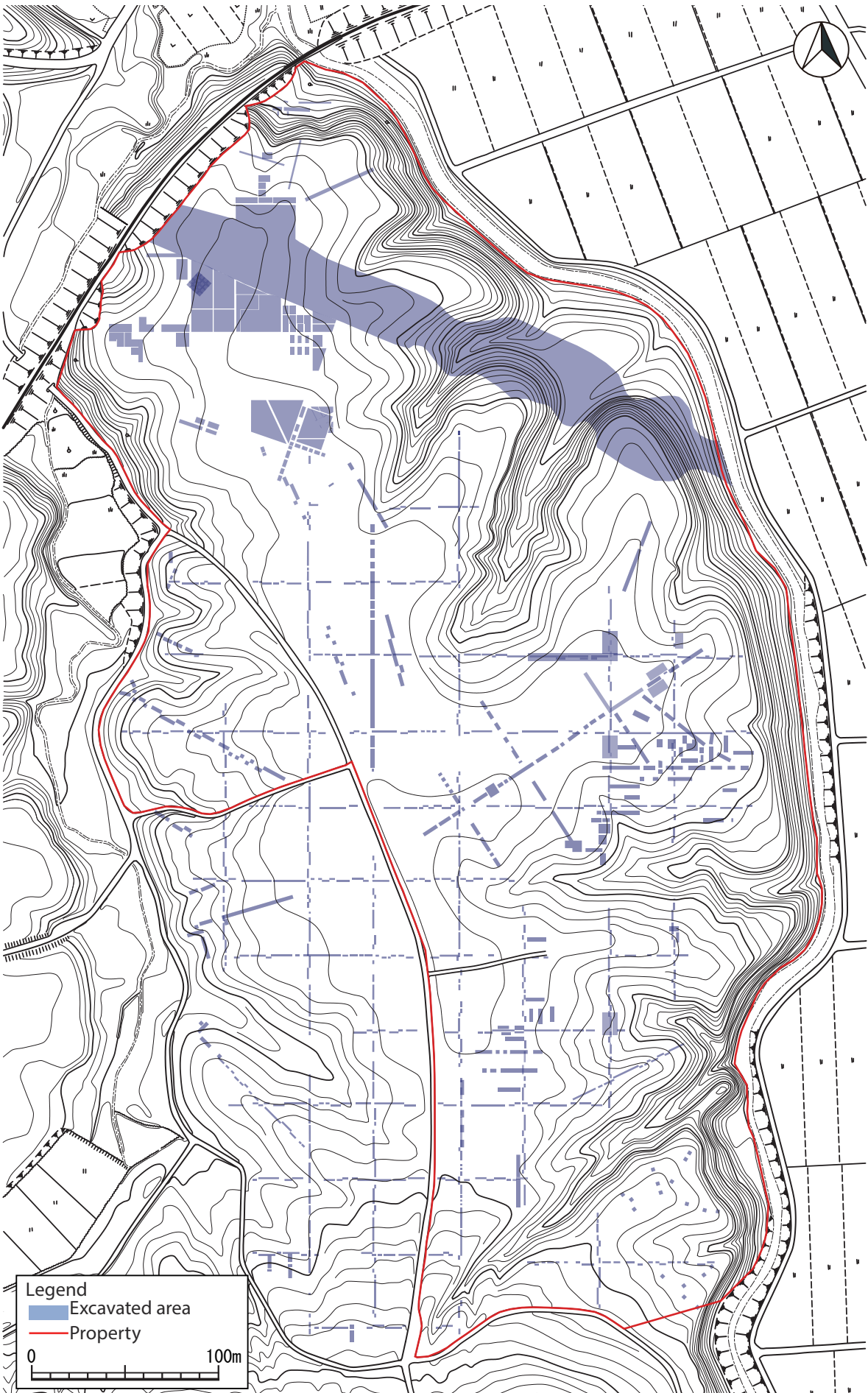


Figure 2-60 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

Component Part 011  
Isedotai Stone Circles



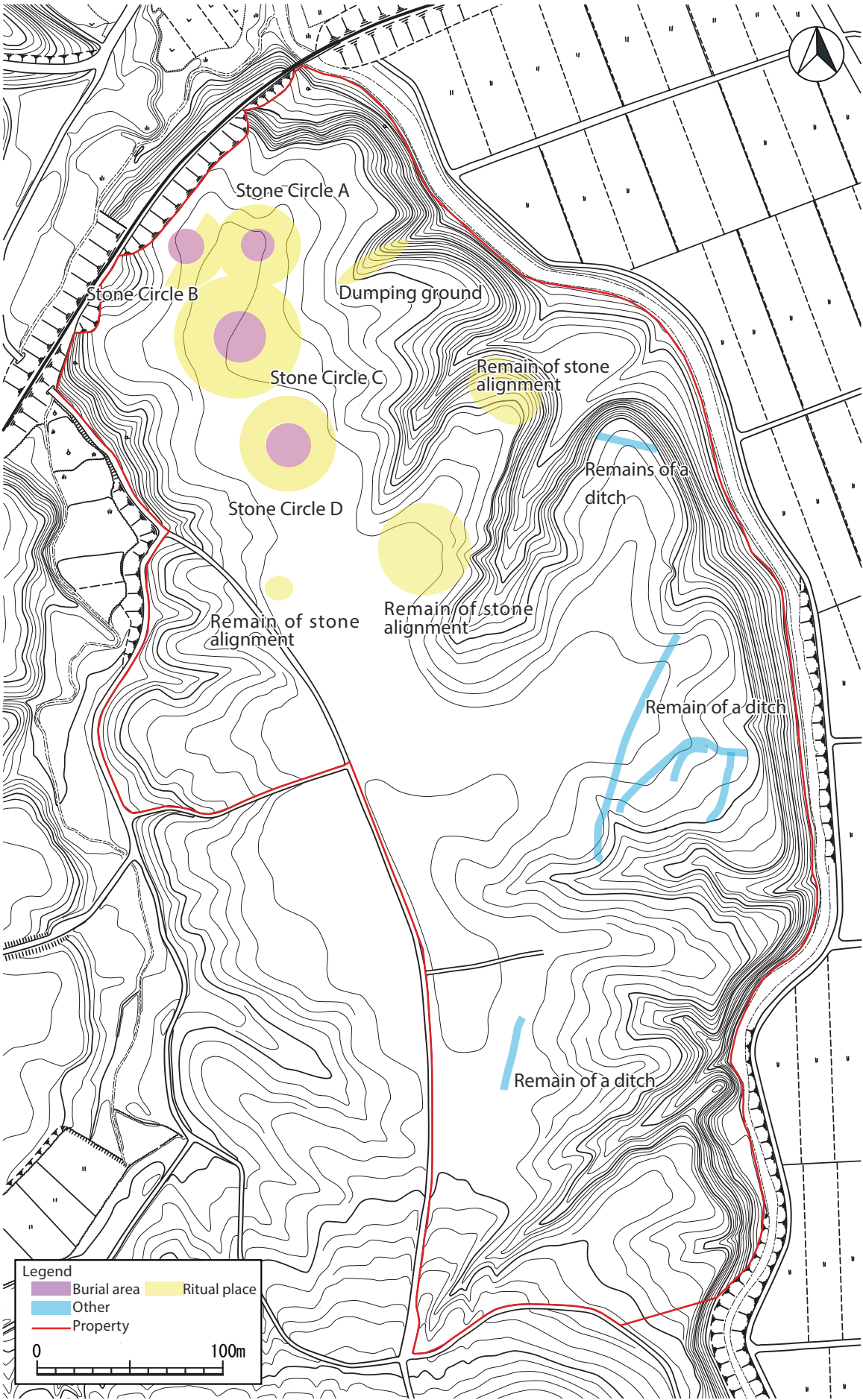


Figure 2-61 Estimated land use at Isedotai Stone Circles



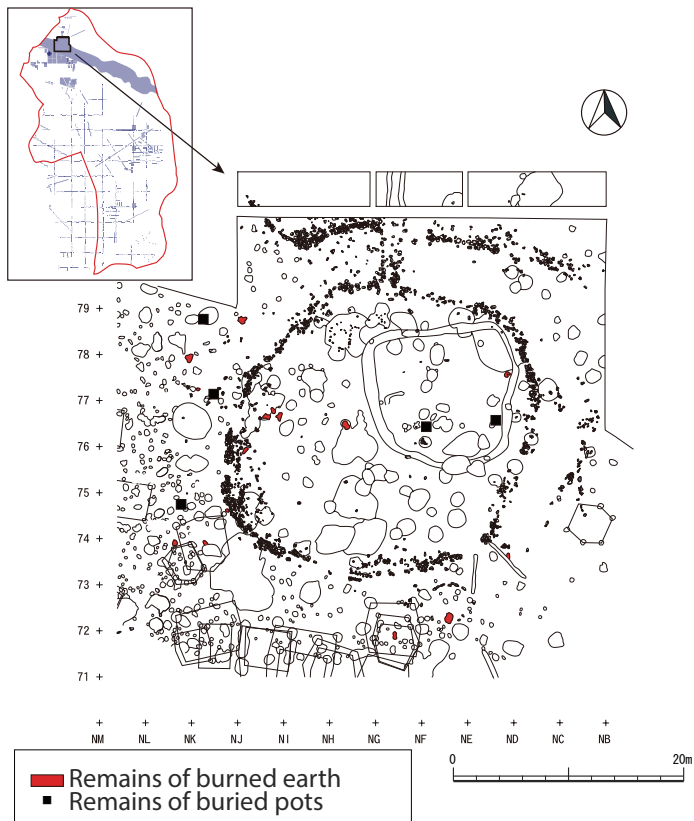


Figure 2-62 Stone distribution at Stone Circle A



Photo 2-65 Stone arrangement in Stone Circle C

Ritual place



Photo 2-66 Remains of pillar-supported structures at Stone Circle A

Ritual place



Photo 2-67 Ritual tools [red vase in the center of the back row: 9.0 cm high]

Ritual place



Photo 2-68 Flat clay figurine [19.0 cm high]

Ritual place

Component Part 011  
Isedotai Stone Circles



Component Part 012 Oyu Stone Circles

Typical ritual site comprising two regularly-structured stone circles that were jointly built by several settlements over a wide range

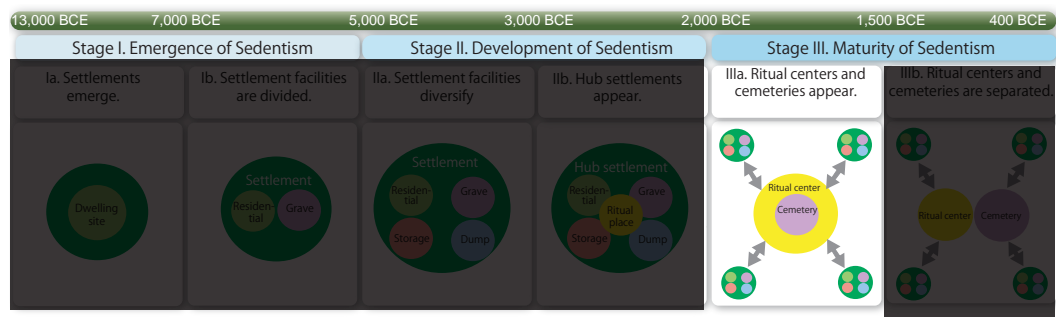


Figure 2-63 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Kazuno City in the northeastern part of Akita Prefecture, on a plateau at an altitude of approximately 180 m on the left bank of the Oyu River, a tributary of the Yoneshiro River (Photo 2-69 and Figure 2-64). It sits close to the rivers where salmon and trout ascend and can be caught as food source, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand in the hinterland (Figure 2-65).

These stone circles date from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIa). They are not only a burial area, but also a ritual and ceremonial space. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, it is thought that several settlements over a wide region jointly used and maintained this ritual place.

There are two stone circles: the larger one with a diameter of 52 m is called Manza Stone Circle (Photo 2-70) and the smaller one with a diameter of 44 m is called Nonakado Stone Circle (Photo 2-71). Both consist of two rings made of river stones, which are aligned in various manners. The shapes of these two stone circles are similar in many ways. Particularly, the stones at the center of these stone circles and the so-called “sundial” stonework (Photo 2-72) appear to lie on the same straight axis. Therefore, it is highly probable that these stone circles were built in association with each other (Figure 2-68).

It has been found that, in the surrounding area of the stone circles, stone alignments that are thought to have been burial areas are widely distributed and that the archaeological remains of pillar-supported structures, storage pits, and pit graves (Photo 2-88) remain concentrically, centering on each stone circle (Figures 2-66 and 2-67). A large number of clay figurines and other ritual tools have also been unearthed (Photos 2-75 to 2-77). These clearly show that this place was a burial area and a ritual place.

Also, since hunting and fishing tools, processing tools, and nuts such as chestnut and walnut have been unearthed, it is understood that people practiced hunting and gathering.

This component part dates from the first half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 2,000 BCE to 1,500 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a burial area, centering on stone circles. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihoods in the inland area as well as rituals and ceremonies.



Photo 2-69 Entire view of Oyu Stone Circles (from west)



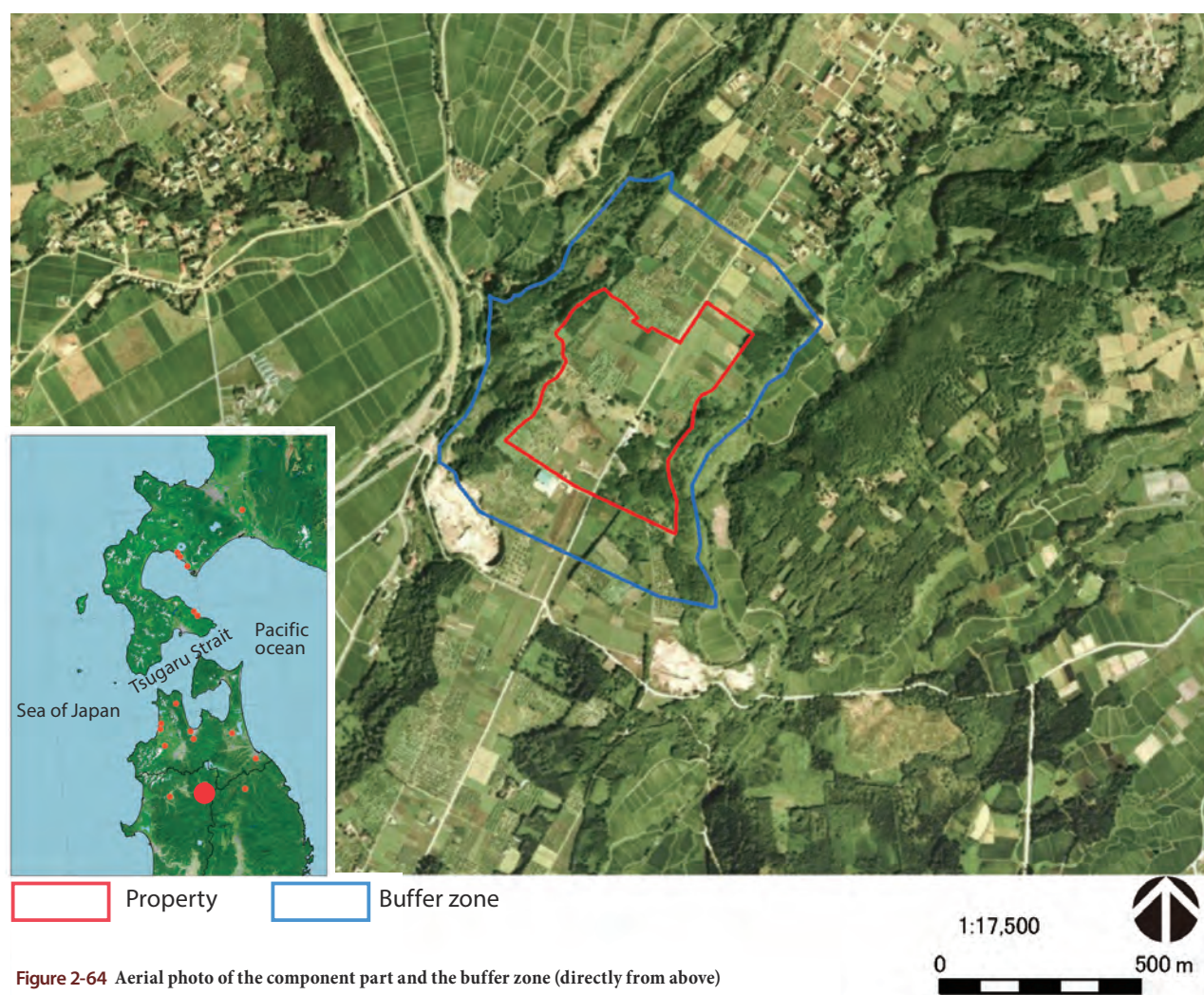


Figure 2-64 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

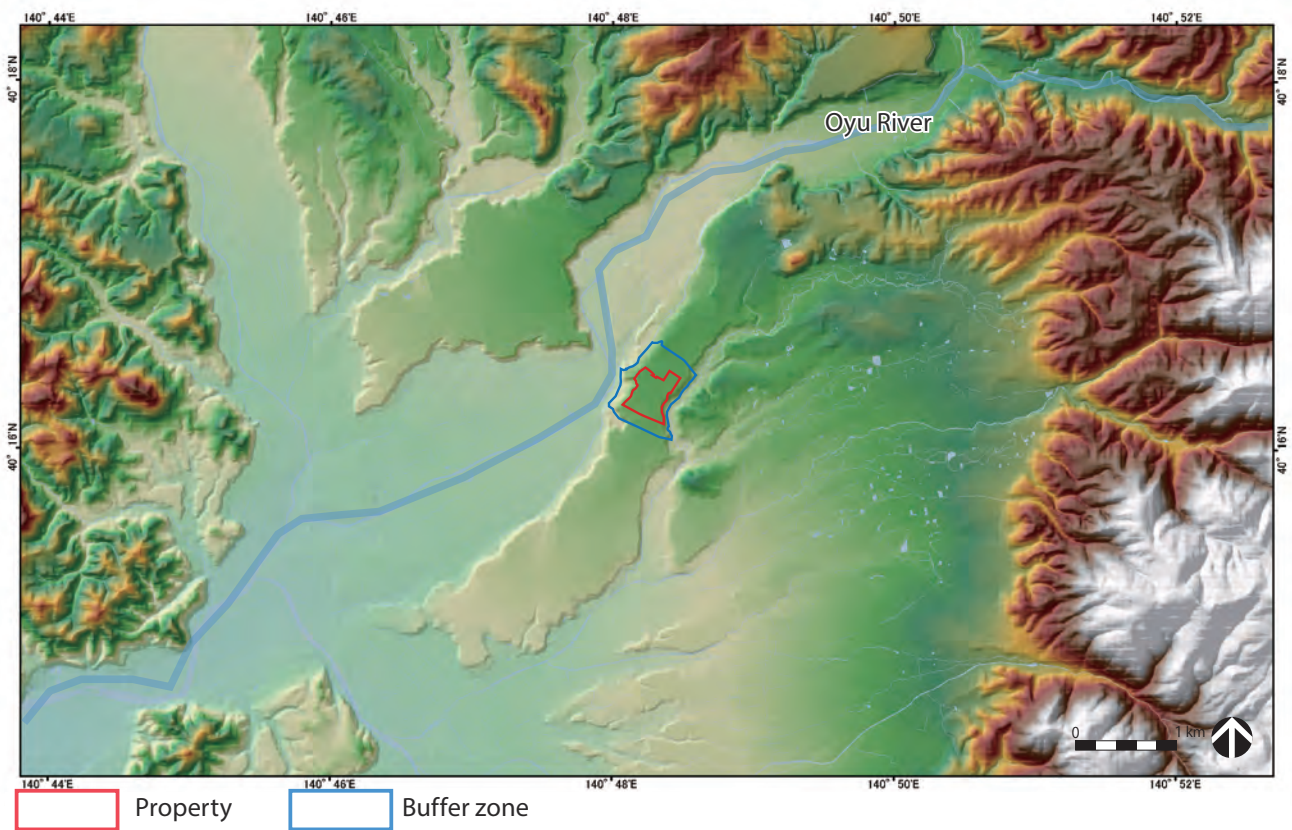


Figure 2-65 Surrounding landforms



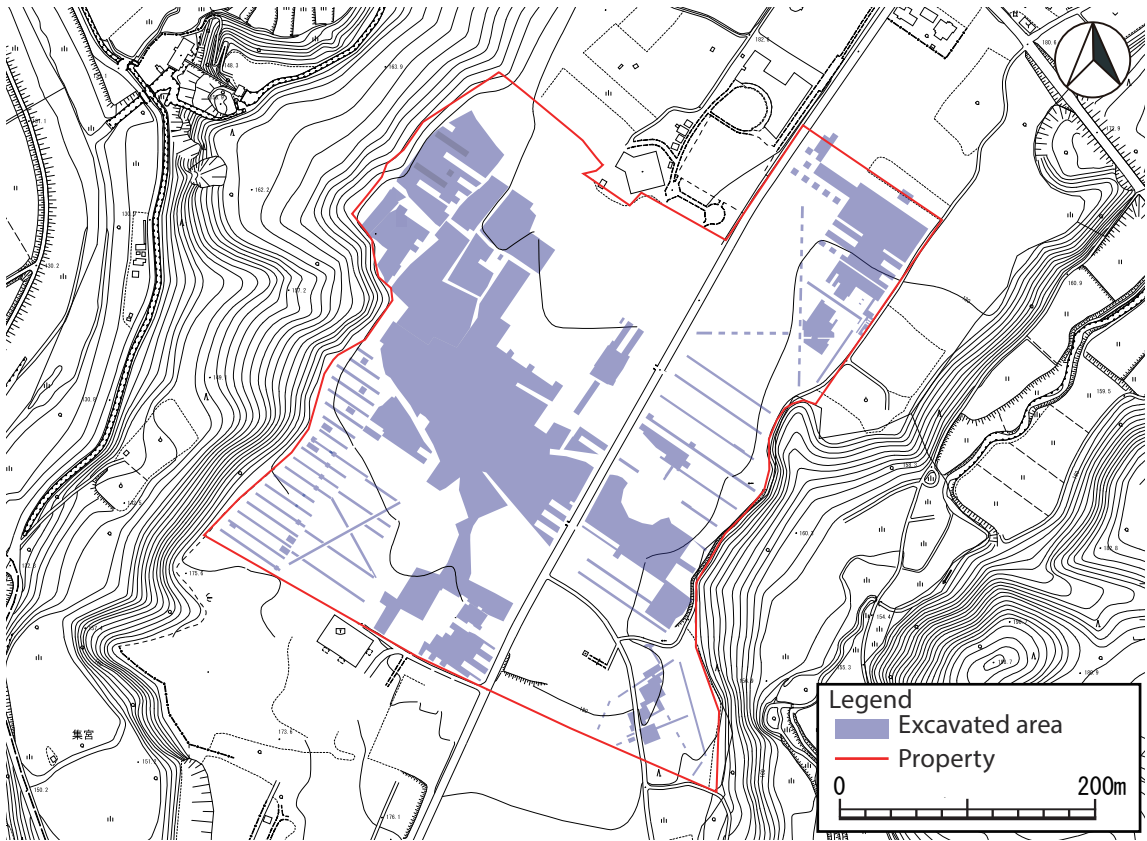


Figure 2-66 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

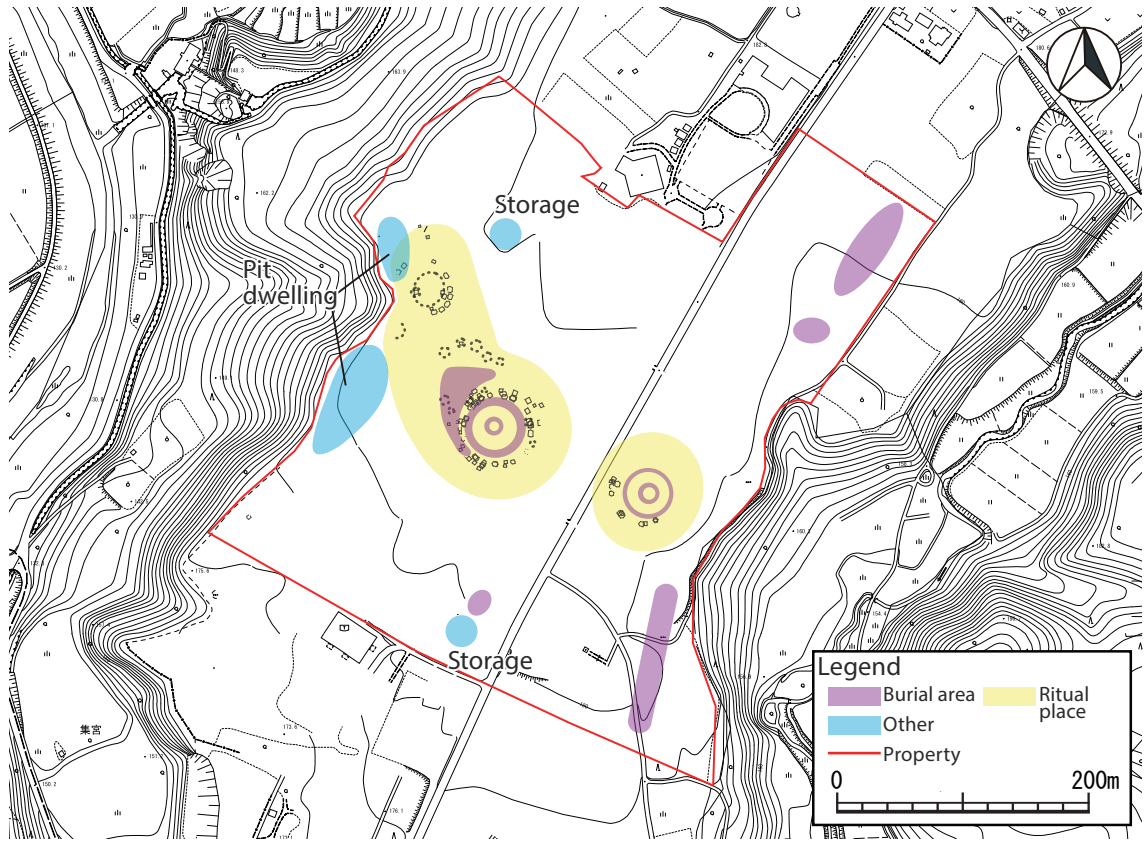


Figure 2-67 Estimated land use at Oyu Stone Circles



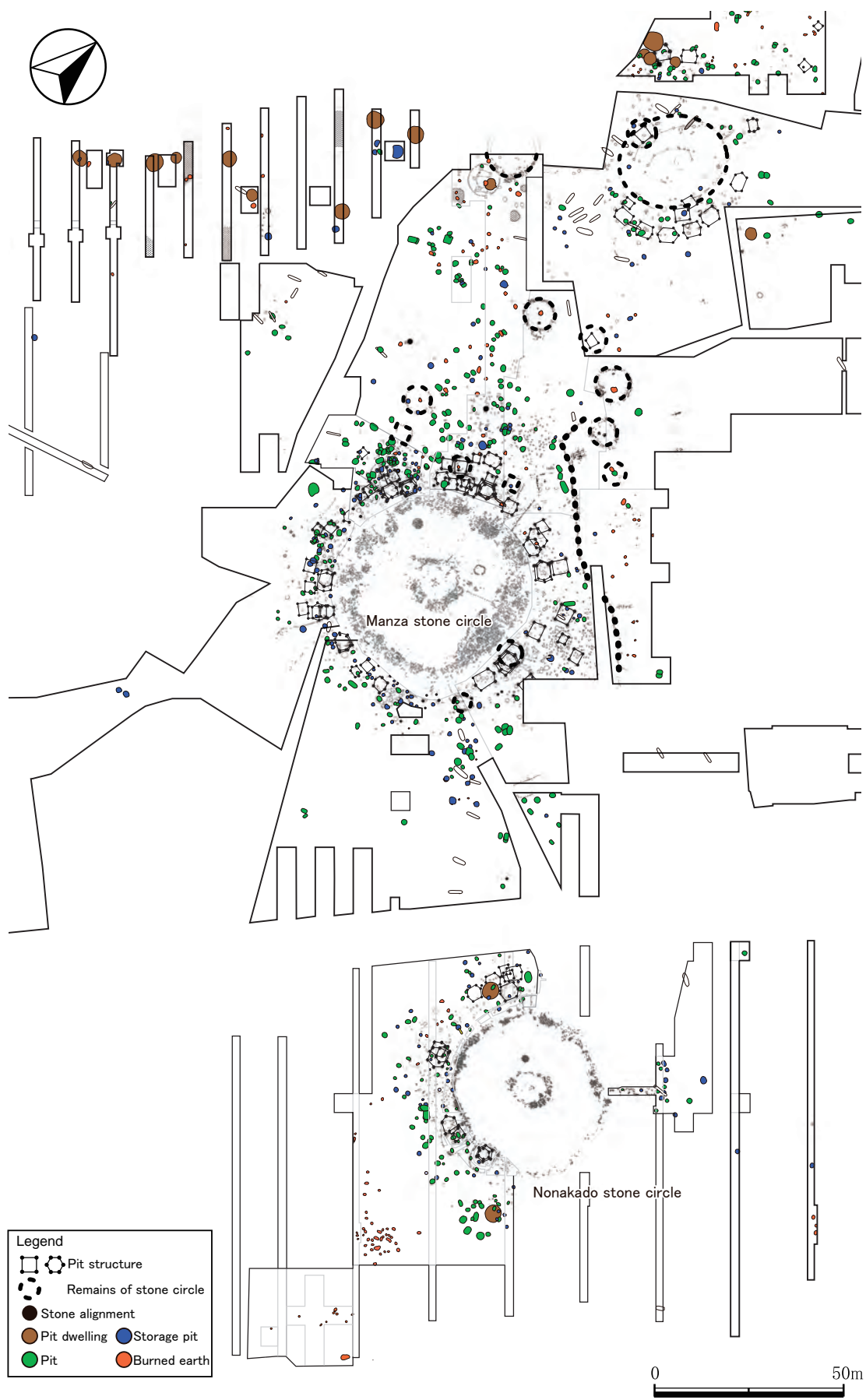


Figure 2-68 Stone distribution of stone circles





Photo 2-70 Manza stone circle (directly from above) Ritual place



Photo 2-71 Nonakado stone circle (directly from above) Ritual place





Photo 2-72 Stonework in the shape of sundial (Nonakado Stone Circle) Ritual place



Photo 2-73 Pit graves Burial area



Photo 2-74 Sunset at the summer solstice Ritual place





Photo 2-75 Pots Ritual place



Photo 2-76 Excavated artifacts Ritual place



Photo 2-77 Excavated artifact [clay tablet: 5.8 cm long] Ritual place



### Component Part 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

Distinctive cemetery site where circular graves surrounded by tall embankments are concentrated

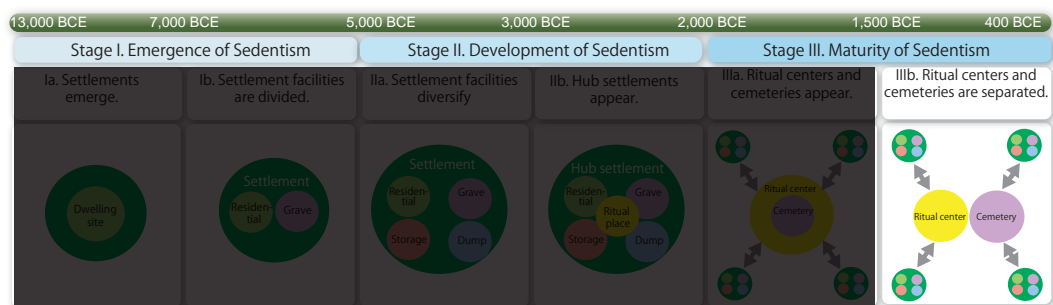


Figure 2-69 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Chitose City in the central part of Hokkaido Prefecture, on a gently sloped land at an altitude of 15 to 20 m, facing on the Naganuma Lowland at the eastern end of the Ishikari Depression (Photo 2-78 and Figure 2-70). It sits close to a river where salmon and trout ascend and can be caught as food source, and deciduous broadleaved forests expand in the hinterland (Figure 2-71).

This archaeological site dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIb). The emergence of a cemetery with large embankments shows a high degree of spirituality and the development of society becoming more complex.

Earthwork burial circles were made by digging a circular pit in the ground and piling up the removed earth around the pit in a ring. Several graves were placed within each burial circle, these distinctive formations (Figure 2-83, Photo 2-94). Even today, there remain eight visually recognizable, large earthwork burial circles that exceed 30 m in outer diameter. The largest one measures 75 m in outer diameter and 5.4 m deep from the top of the earthwork to the bottom of the pit. This size stands out from others, with the estimated total amount of piled earth reaching as much as 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> (Figure 2-73 and Photo 2-79).

Some of the burial circles are combined to form one complex. They are divided into two groups by a road-shaped dent in the ground (Figure 2-72). Each burial circle has a cut in the earthwork, which is considered to be a gateway. Since the opening of this cut faces the road-shaped dent, it is probable that people used the fixed approach to go in and come out of the burial circles.

Some pit graves buried within the burial circles have traces of red pigments (red iron oxide also known as bengala); others were buried with standing stones that probably had been tombstones or surrounded by gravels (Photos 2-80 and 2-81). Pots, stone tools, and clay figurines were deposited as burial goods or votive offerings. In some pit graves in the outer rim of the burial circles, stone rods were also deposited as burial goods. These show a diversity of funereal ceremonies (Photos 2-82 and 2-83).

This component part dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 1,200 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a cemetery surrounded by large earthworks. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood in the inland area as well as a high degree of spirituality, as is shown in the construction of a burial area of distinctive structure.



Photo 2-78 Entire view of Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (from southeast)



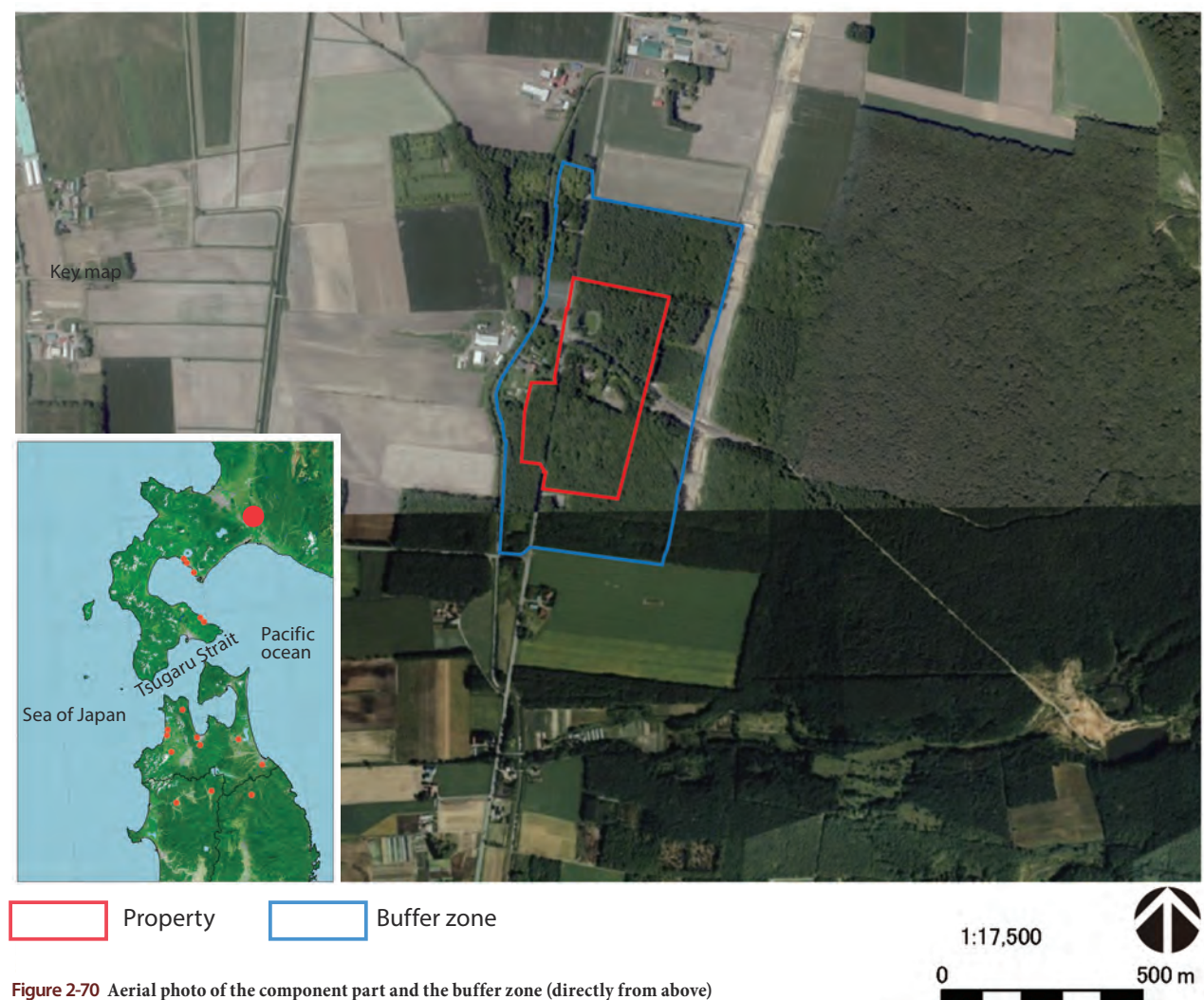


Figure 2-70 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

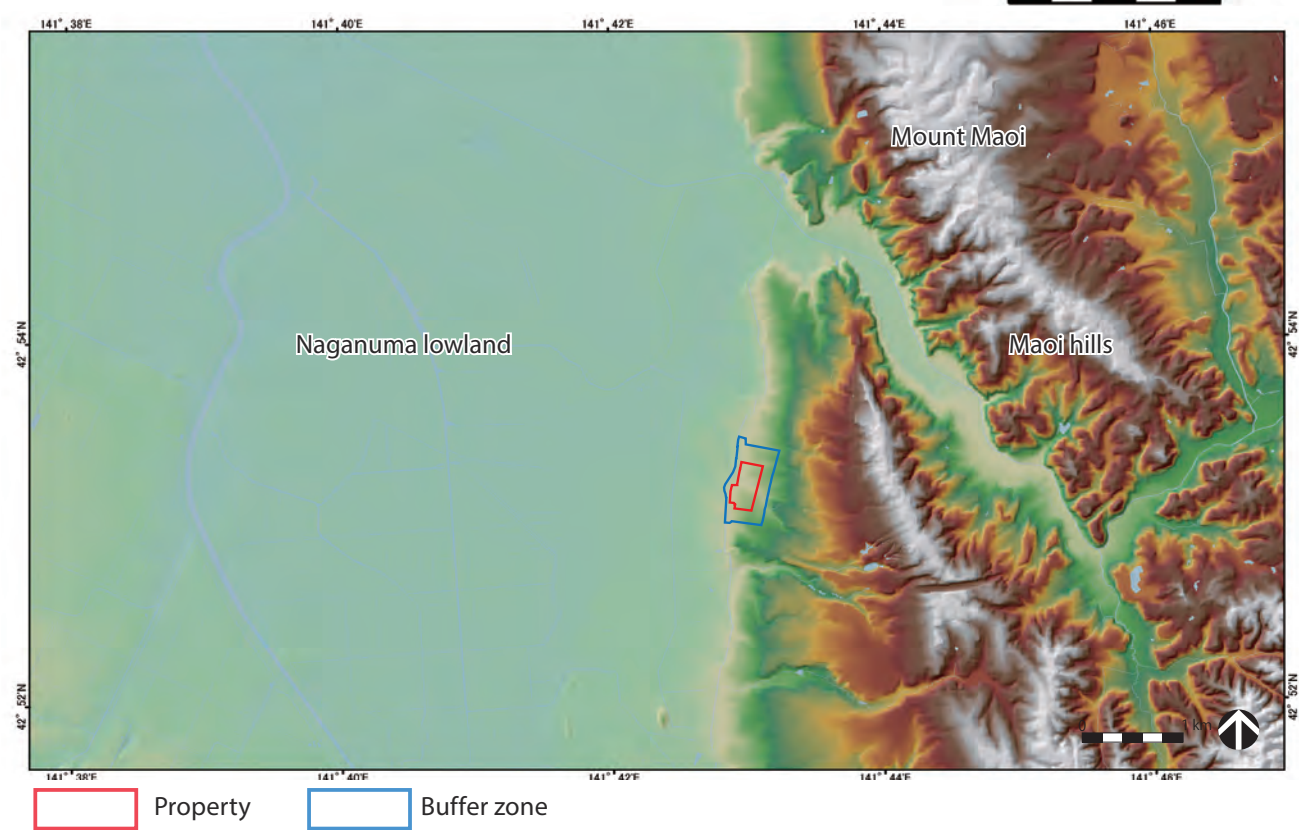
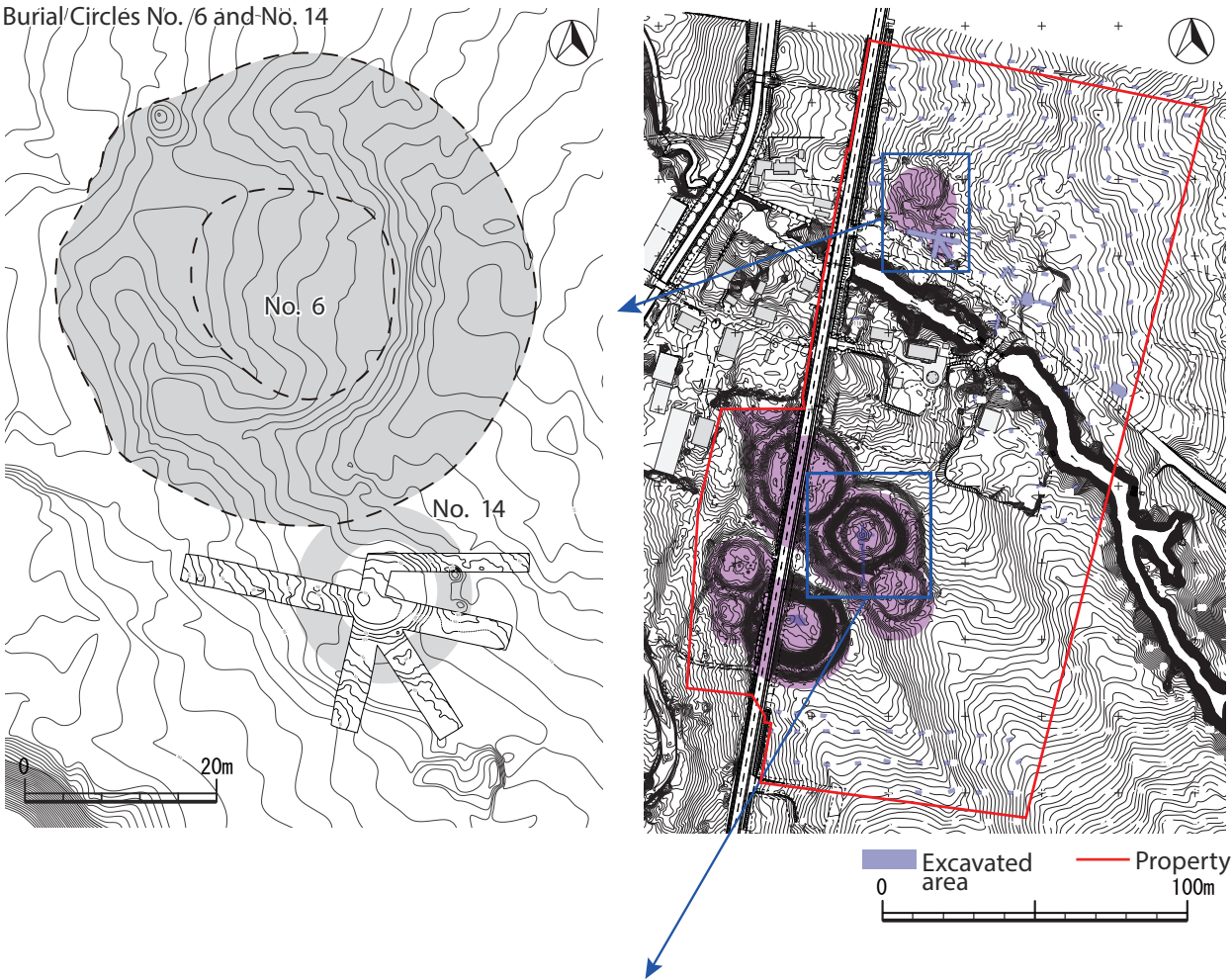


Figure 2-71 Surrounding landforms



Burial/Circles No. 6 and No. 14



Burial Circle No. 1

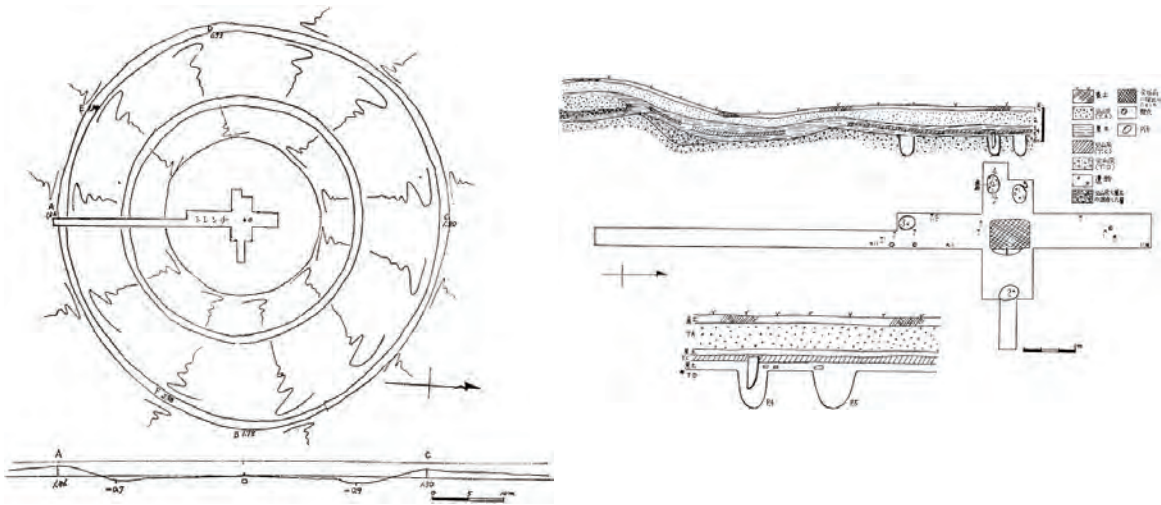


Figure 2-72 Archaeological remains at Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles



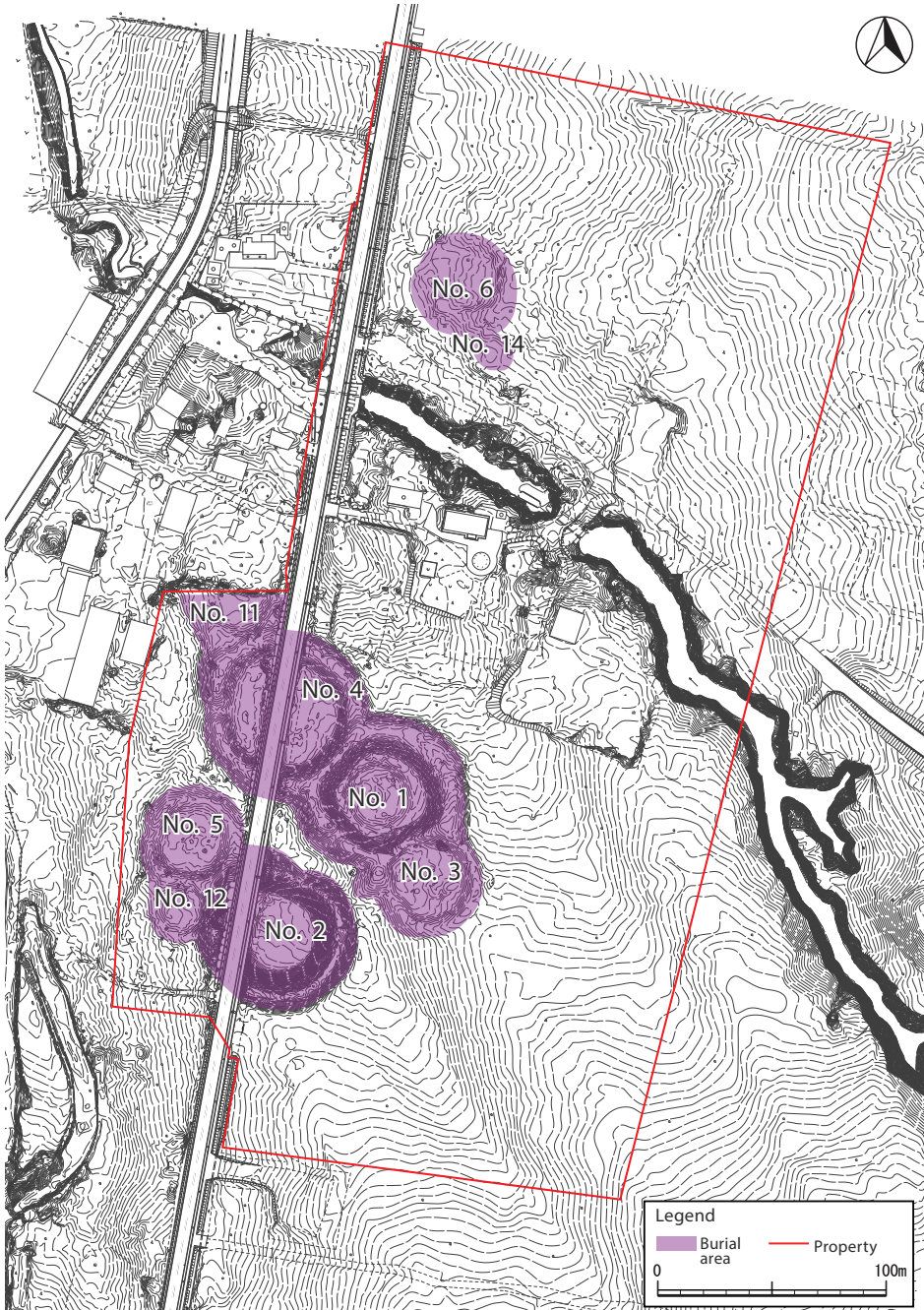


Figure 2-73 Estimated land use at Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles



Photo 2-79 Cross-section of Burial Circle No. 2 (photo) Burial area





Photo 2-80 Pit grave with a standing stone (Burial Circle No. 1)  
Burial area



Photo 2-81 Pit grave with a stone alignment (Burial Circle No. 2)  
Burial area



Photo 2-82 Stone rod [57.0 cm long] Burial area



Photo 2-83 Clay figurines (top: 10.5 cm high) and other excavated artifacts  
Burial area



Component Part 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

Large stone circle attesting to the transformation of spiritual culture, as is evident in the separation of the burial area



Figure 2-74 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Hirosaki City in the western part of Aomori Prefecture, on a tongue-shaped hill with an altitude of 143 to 145 m (Photo 2-84 and Figure 2-75). It overlooks the Tsugaru Plain in the northeast and commands an entire view of Mount Iwaki in the southwest . Boreal beech forests abundant in forest resources spread in the hinterland (Figure 2-76).

This stone circle dates from the second half of the maturation of sedentism (Stage IIIb). It is not simply a burial area, but also a ritual and ceremonial space. Because no other stone circles have been found in the surrounding area, it is thought that several settlements over a wide region jointly used and maintained this ritual place, thus illustrating the development of spiritual culture clearly.

The stone circle was made by building a round mound on the artificially leveled ground and surrounding it with 77 stoneworks (Photos 2-87 to 2-89)that were aligned in a ring in the peripheral area (Figure 2-77, and Photos 2-87 to 2-90). Stones that were used for the stoneworks are mainly pyroxene andesite, which was collected from the rivers flowing to the north and south of the site. On the plateau, not only stone circles, but also the archaeological remains of a large-scale pit dwelling have been found in the southwestern corner on the axis between Mount Iwaki and the stone circles, as well as the archaeological remains of deliberately buried pots in the surrounding area of the stone circle (Photo 2-87). Outdoor hearths and dumping grounds have also been found. Since no clearly recognizable burial area can be found, it is probable that burial areas were formed elsewhere.

In addition, pot shards, stone tools, and ritual artifacts such as stone plates and stone swords have also been unearthed. Particularly, some 250 pieces of disc-shaped stone objects (Photo 2-91) have been unearthed in and around the stone circle. It is not clear how they were used, but they are considered to have been used in one way or another for rituals and ceremonies in association with the stone circle. They are iconic artifacts of this component part.

This component part dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 1,000 BCE). It is a ritual archaeological site, centering on a stone circle. It is an important archaeological site attesting to livelihood in the mountain area and showing a high degree of spirituality



Photo 2-84 Entire view of Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle (from northeast)





Figure 2-75 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

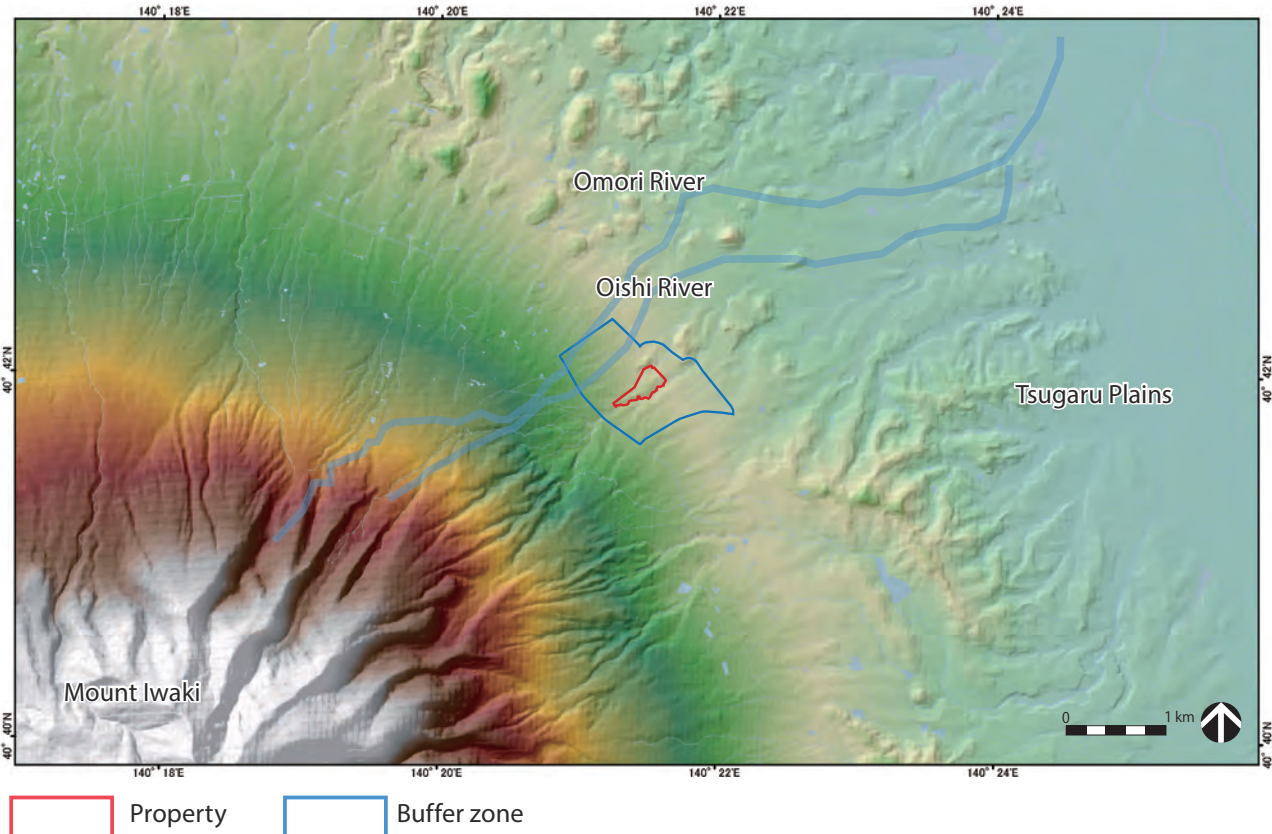


Figure 2-76 Surrounding landforms

Component Part 014  
Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle





Figure 2-77 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

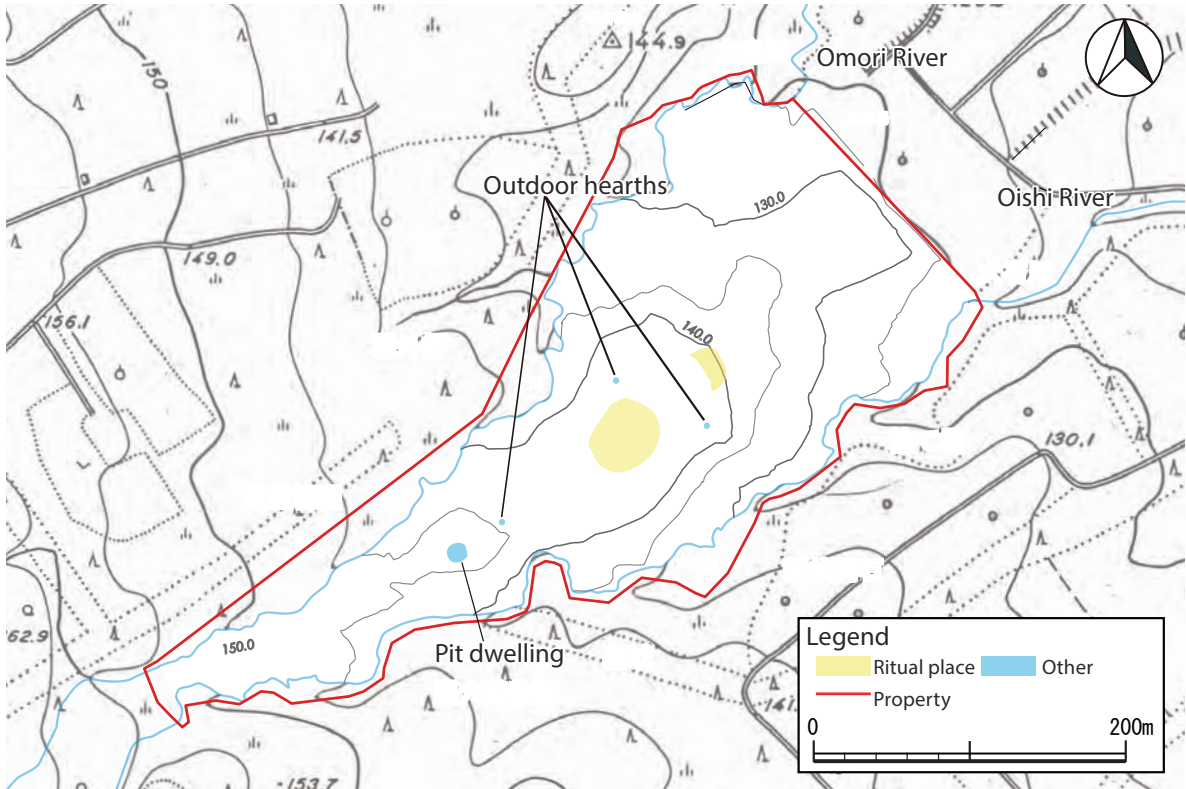


Figure 2-78 Estimated land use at Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle





Photo 2-85 Overview of the stone circle Ritual place

Component Part 014  
Omori Katuyama Stone Circle

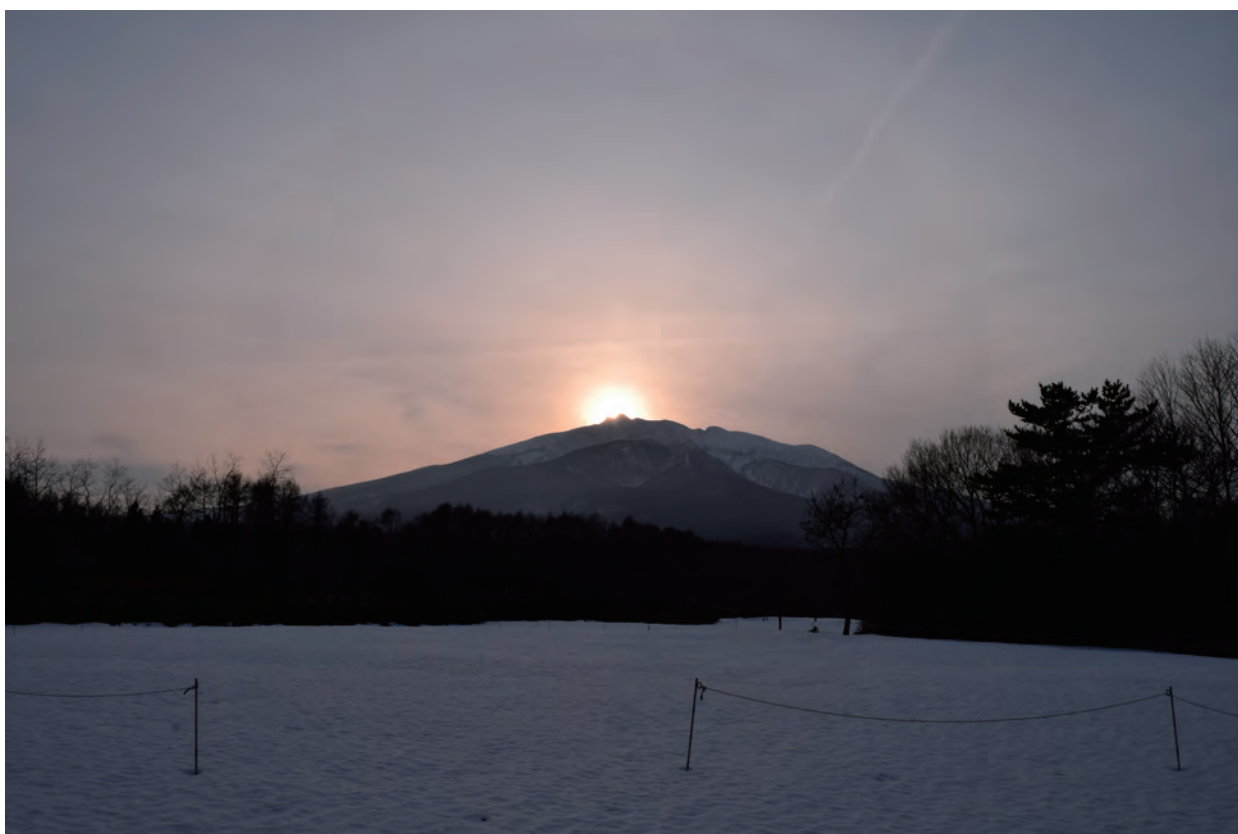


Photo 2-86 Sunset at the winter solstice Ritual place





Photo 2-87 Buried pot remains Other



Photo 2-88 Stonework remains Ritual place



Photo 2-89 Stonework remains Ritual place



Photo 2-90 Stonework remains Ritual place



Photo 2-91 Disc-shaped stone objects [bottom right: 6.5 cm wide] Ritual place



### Component Part 015 Takasago Burial Site

Cemetery site blessed with aquatic resources such as shellfish, fish, and marine mammals



Figure 2-79 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Toyako Town in the southwestern part of Hokkaido Prefecture, on the lowland facing Uchiura Bay, at an altitude of approximately 10 m (Photo 2-92 and Figure 2-80). It faces on Uchiura Bay, abundant in aquatic resources, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources spread in the hinterland (Figure 2-81).

The archaeological site dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIb). Shell mounds (Photo 2-93) and the burial area were built in the southwestern periphery of the lowland (Figures 2-82 and 2-83). The burial area comprises pit graves (Photo 2-94) and stone alignments (Photo 2-95). In the pit graves, burial goods such as pots, stone tools, and stone objects were deposited, sprinkled with red pigment (red iron oxide, also known as bengala). Human bones have also been unearthed, including those showing traces of tooth extraction and those of a pregnant woman with an unborn baby. At the stone alignments, clay figurines and votive pots have been found, bearing testimony to funeral practices and ancestor worship of a high degree of spirituality in this region (Photo 2-96).

From the shell mounds, shells (eg. *Littorina brevicula*, scallop, and Japanese cockle), bones of fish (eg. herring, flounder, and tuna), and bones of mammals (eg. Hokkaido deer and dolphin) have been unearthed. Since particularly many shells of Japanese cockle and bones of flounder have been found, it is probable that the area around the shell mounds used to be a well-developed sandy beach and it is also indicated that there was a temporary climate cooling. With regard to fishing tools, harpoon heads made of antler have been discovered. It is therefore understood that fishing was actively practiced.

This component part dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 1,000 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a cemetery accompanied by shell mounds. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood in the coastal area as well as rituals and ceremonies of a high degree of spirituality.



Photo 2-92 Entire view of Takasago Burial Site (from southeast)





Figure 2-80 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

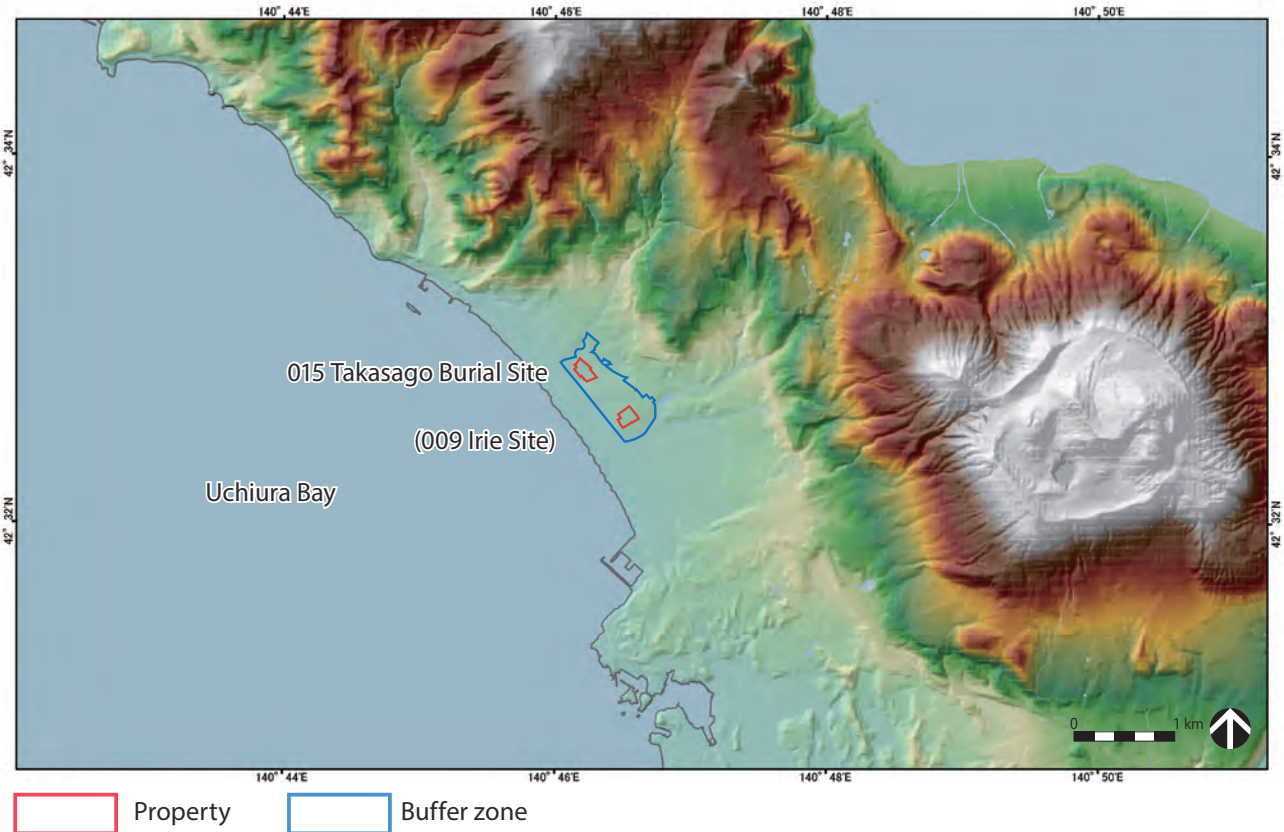


Figure 2-81 Surrounding landforms



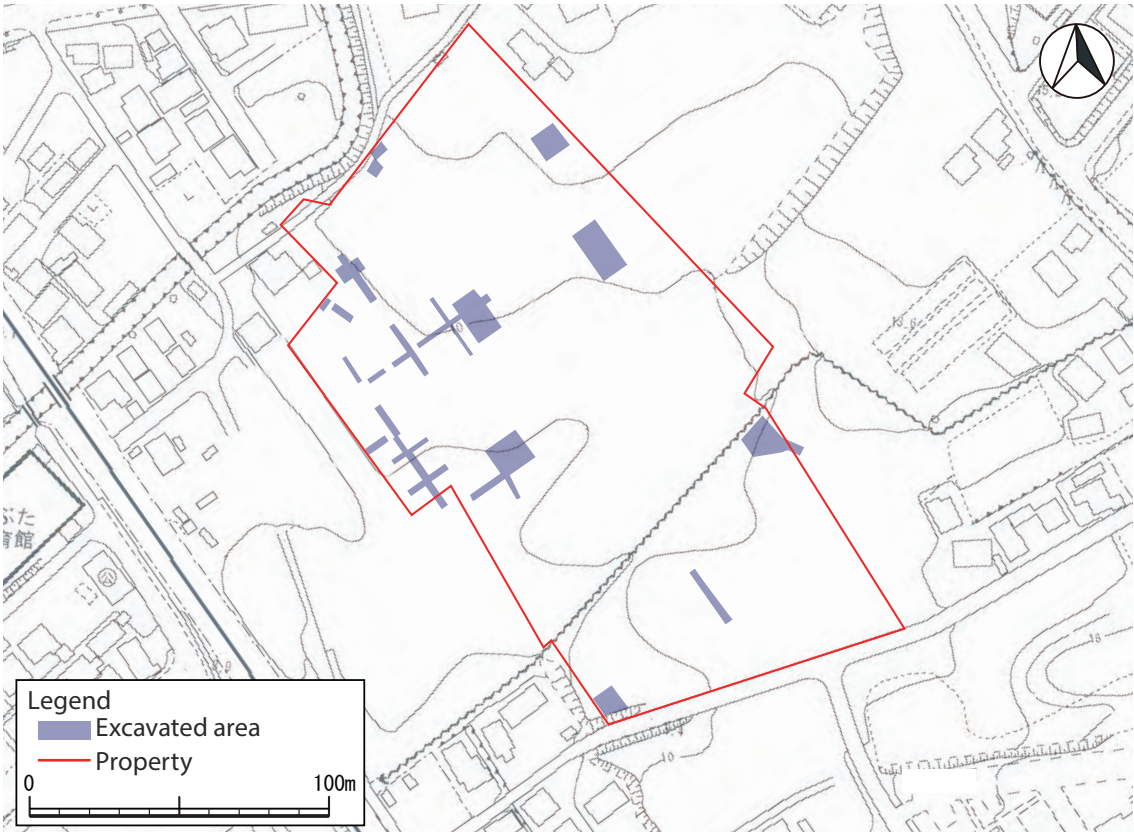


Figure 2-82 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

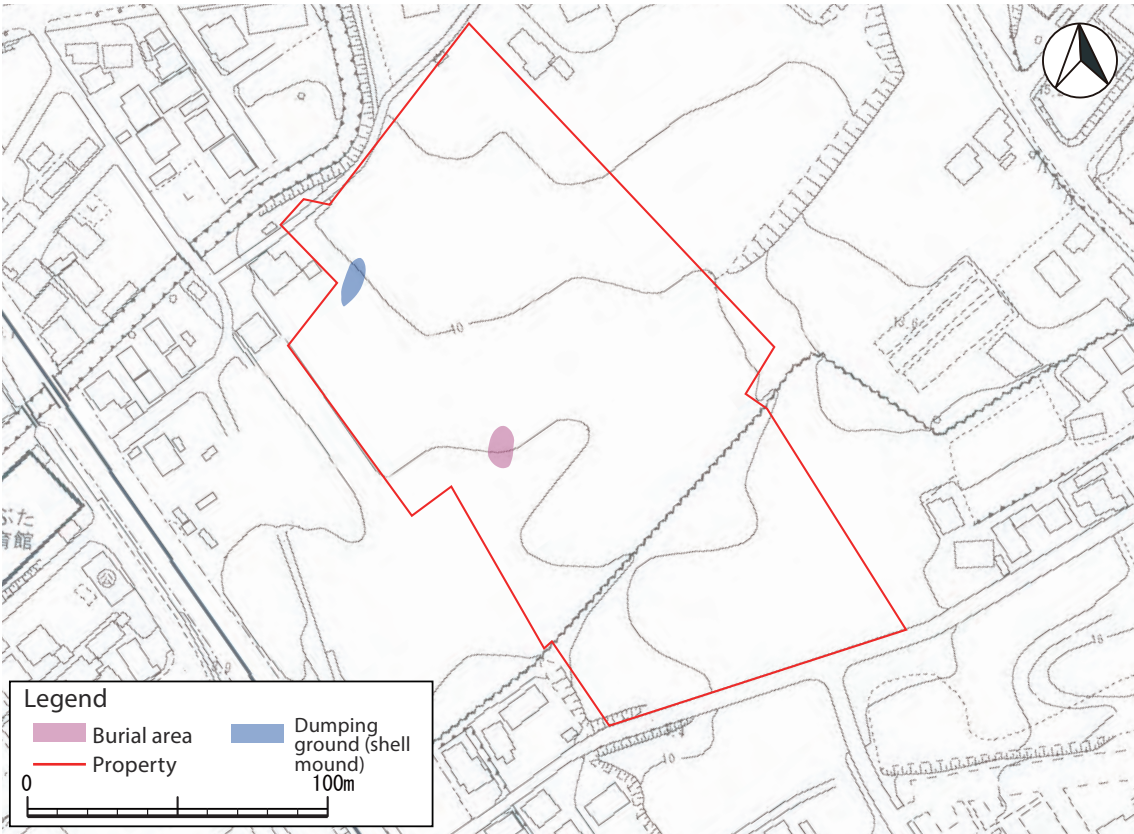


Figure 2-83 Estimated land use at Takasago Burial Site





Photo 2-93 Shell mound    Dumping ground



Photo 2-94 Interred human bones as excavated    Burial area





Photo 2-95 Archaeological remains of stone alignment Burial area



Photo 2-96 Clay figurines [left: 6.8 cm high] Burial area



**Component Part 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site**  
Large cemetery site where artistic clay figurines and varied burial goods have been unearthed



**Figure 2-84** The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Tsugaru City in the western part of the Tsugaru Peninsula of Aomori Prefecture, on a hill at an altitude of 7 m to 18 m on the left bank of the Iwaki River (**Photo 2-97** and **Figure 2-85**). It faces on what used to be an inland bay that appeared during the marine transgression, called Paleo-Lake Jusanko, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources spread in the hinterland (**Figure 2-86**).

The archaeological site dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIb). Since a large number of pit graves are concentrated, it is thought that it was a cemetery that was built, maintained, and managed jointly with other settlements in the surrounding area (**Figures 2-87** and **2-88**). It shows a high degree of spirituality.

The pit graves have mounds and grooves at the bottom. Votive offerings such as pots as well as burial goods such as gems have been unearthed (**Photo 2-99**). Since the burial area was built over a long period of time, it is considered that ancestor worship continued to be performed. Furthermore, in the boggy lowland in the surrounding area of the plateau, the dumping grounds were placed for ritual purposes, from which a large number of artifacts have been unearthed, including lacquered pots, lacquer ware, plant-made objects, and gems (**Photo 2-100**). It is obvious that the burial area and the ritual place were placed separately from each other.

Among the numerous artifacts that have been unearthed, a large clay figurine (designated by the national government as an Important Cultural Property). It is famous as the provenance of “goggle-eyed” clay figurines, the name coined after the expression of the eyes of this clay figurine (**Photo 2-101**).

Also, since nuts such as chestnut and walnut, fish bones, animal bones, hunting tools, and processing tools have been unearthed in archaeological excavations, it is understood that hunting and gathering was the major mode of livelihood.

This component part dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 1,000 BCE to 400 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a large cemetery illustrating a high degree of spirituality. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihoods in the brackish, inland area as well as rituals and ceremonies of a high degree of spirituality.



**Photo 2-97** Entire view of Kamegaoka Burial Site (from east)



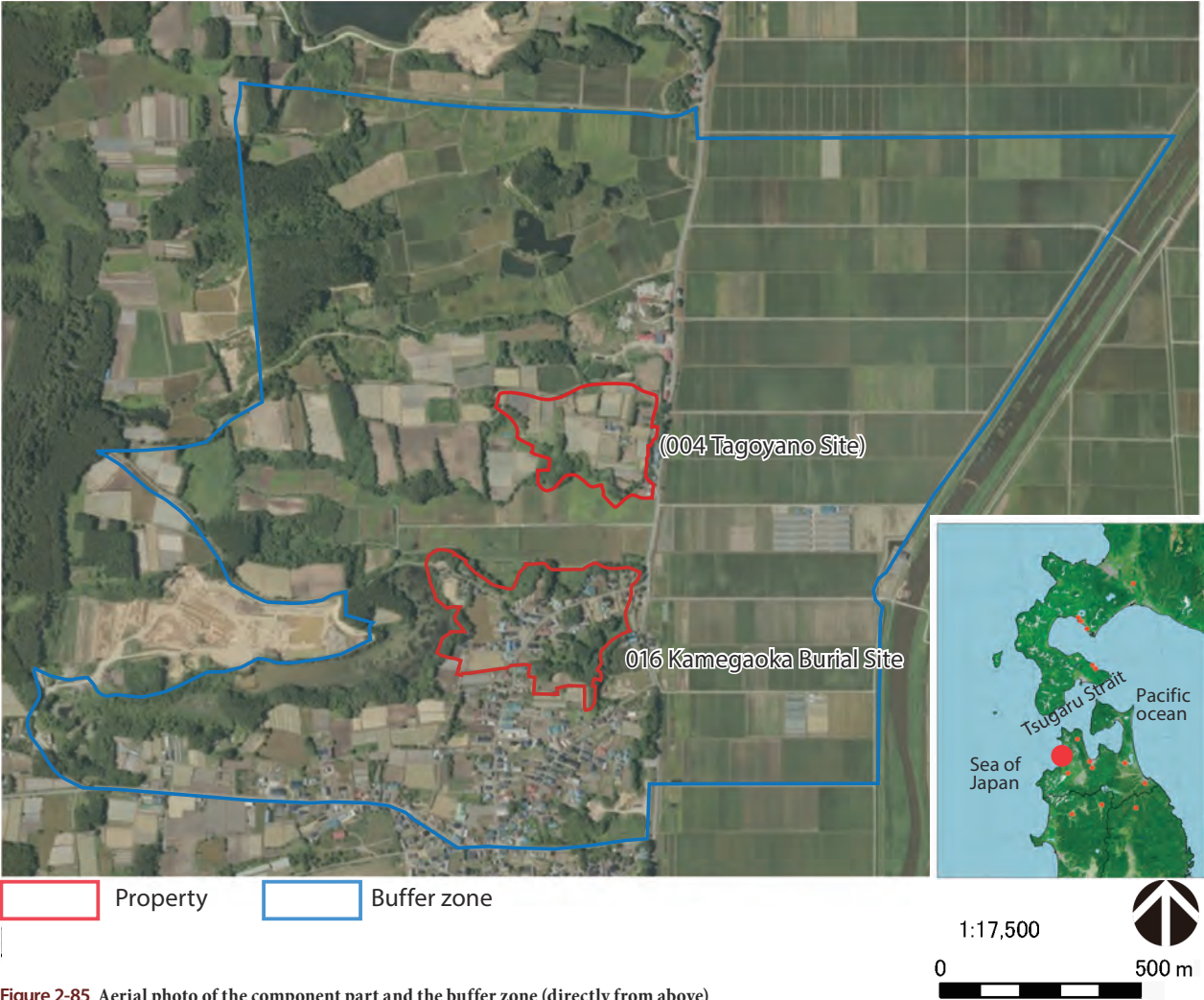


Figure 2-85 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

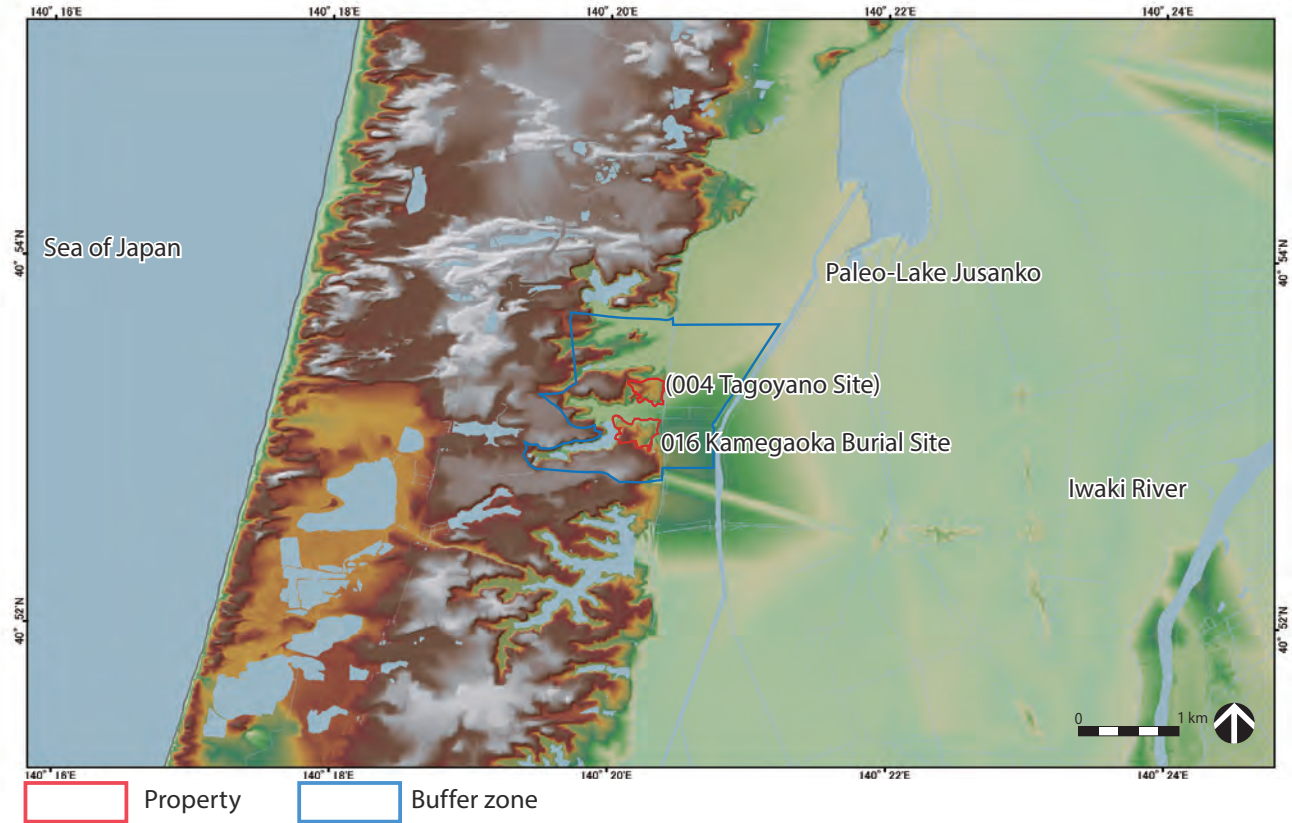


Figure 2-86 Surrounding landforms



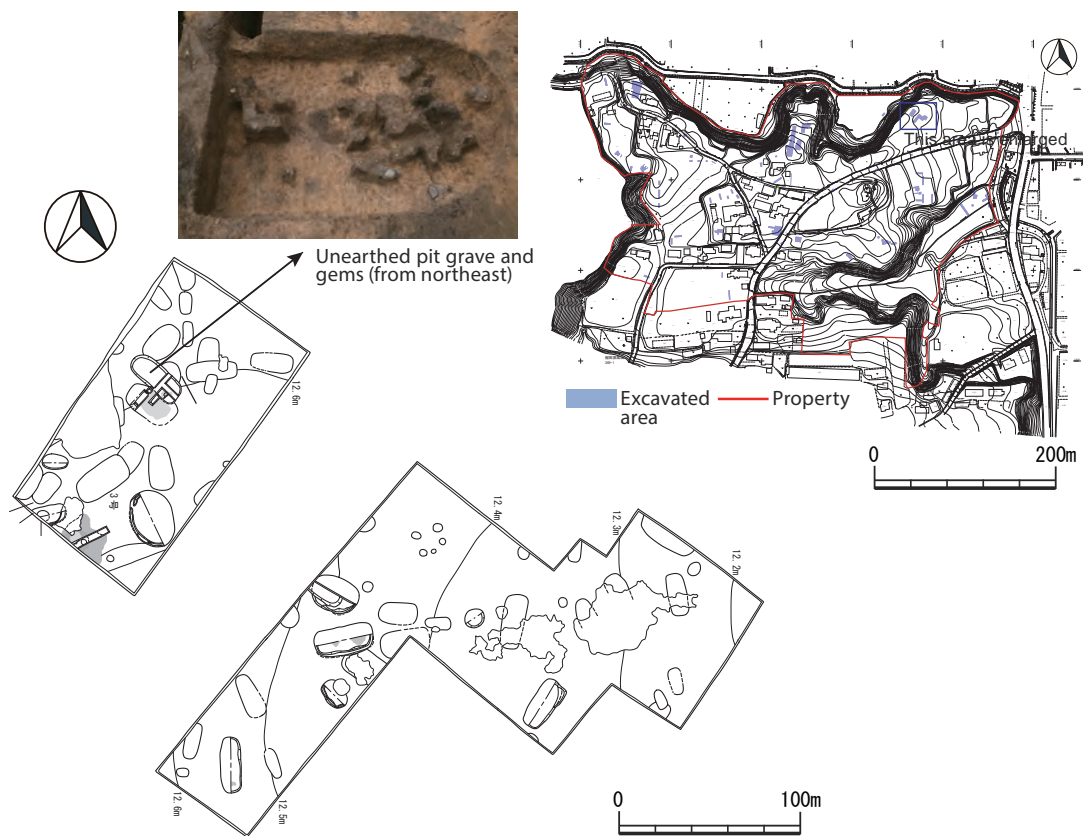


Figure 2-87 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)

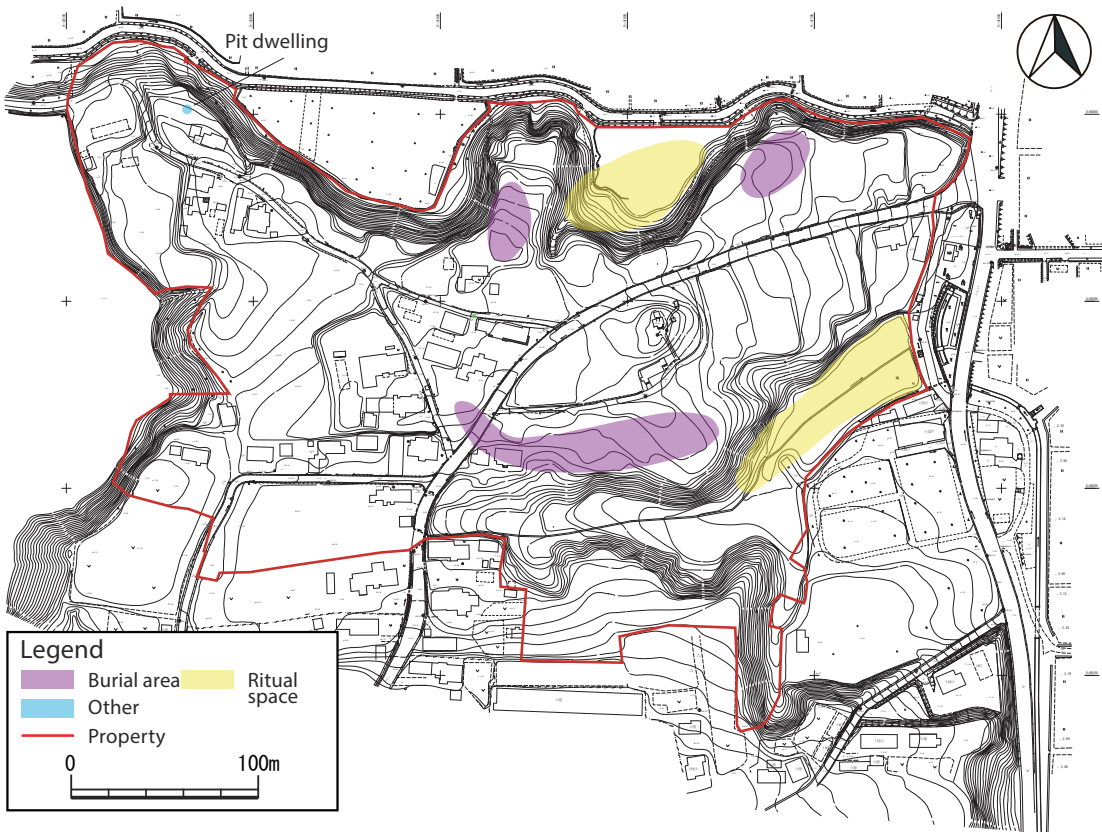


Figure 2-88 Estimated land use at Kamegaoka Burial Site





Photo 2-98 Archaeological remains of a pit dwelling

Other



Photo 2-99 Pit graves and gems that were deposited as burial goods (right top)

Burial area





Photo 2-100 Lacquered pots [left: 12.0 cm high] Ritual place



Photo 2-101 Goggle-eyed clay figurine (34.5 cm high) Ritual place  
Dogu/unearthed from Kamegaoka Kizukuri Town Nishitsugaru-gun Aomori Prefecture  
Exhibited in Tokyo National Museum, Image: TNM Image Archives



### Component Part 017 Korekawa Site

Settlement site accompanied by diverse facilities such as pit dwelling, pit grave, watering place, and dumping ground



Figure 2-89 The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds

This component part is located in Hachinohe City in the eastern part of Aomori Prefecture, on a terrace between streams to the north and south, at an altitude of 10 to 44 m, and on the left bank of the Niida River (Photo 2-102 and Figure 2-90). It sits close to rivers where salmon and trout ascend and can be caught as food source, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources extend in the hinterland (Figure 2-91).

The settlement site dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIb). Although there were not many pit dwellings, there were many graves and a large burial area. In addition, the archaeological remains of various facilities such as dumping ground, stone arrangement, and artificial earthen mound have also been found.

The dumping grounds were placed in the valleys to the south and north of the burial area, clearly separated from the burial area (Figures 2-92 and 2-93, Photo 2-105). Since a large number of pot shards and clay figurines have been unearthed from them, it is understood that rituals and ceremonies were performed actively in these places. In this regard, a high degree of spirituality is recognized. Lacquer ware (Photos 2-106 and 2-107), tools for hunting and fishing such as bow and fish spear, and other tools (Photos 2-108 and 2-110) have also been unearthed, bearing testimony to people's livelihood and craft skills at that time. Also, fishing tools for inland waters, processing tools, nuts such as chestnut, walnut, and horse chestnut, and bones of fish such as salmon and trout have been unearthed. Also, the remains of a watering place, which people used to store wood and processed nuts, have been found near the stream. This gives a clue to the environment at that time and shows that hunting, fishing, and gathering was people's livelihoods.

This component part dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (ca. 1,000 BCE to 400 BCE). It is an archaeological site of a settlement accompanied by various archaeological remains. It is an important archaeological site that attests to the livelihood in the river area as well as rituals and ceremonies of a high degree of spirituality.



Photo 2-102 Entire view of Korekawa Site (from north)





Figure 2-90 Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above)

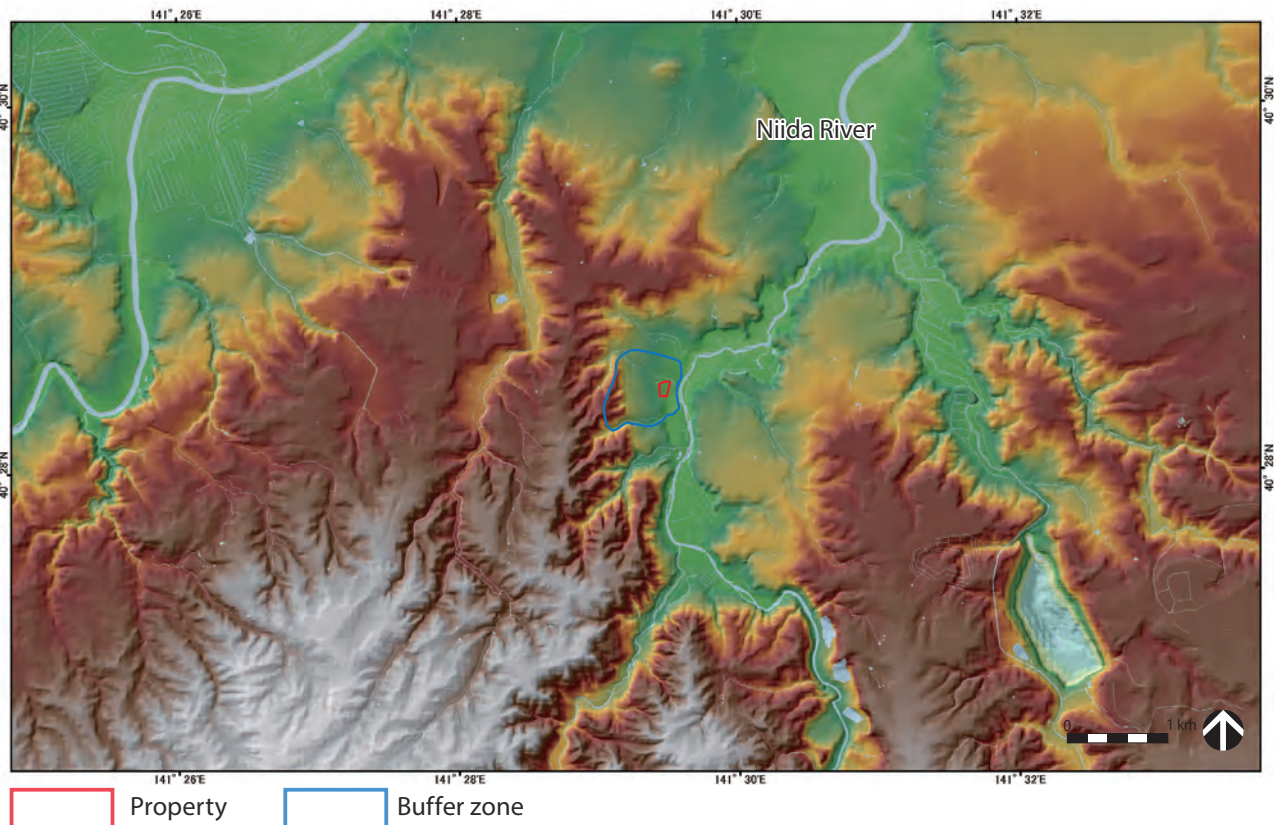


Figure 2-91 Surrounding landforms



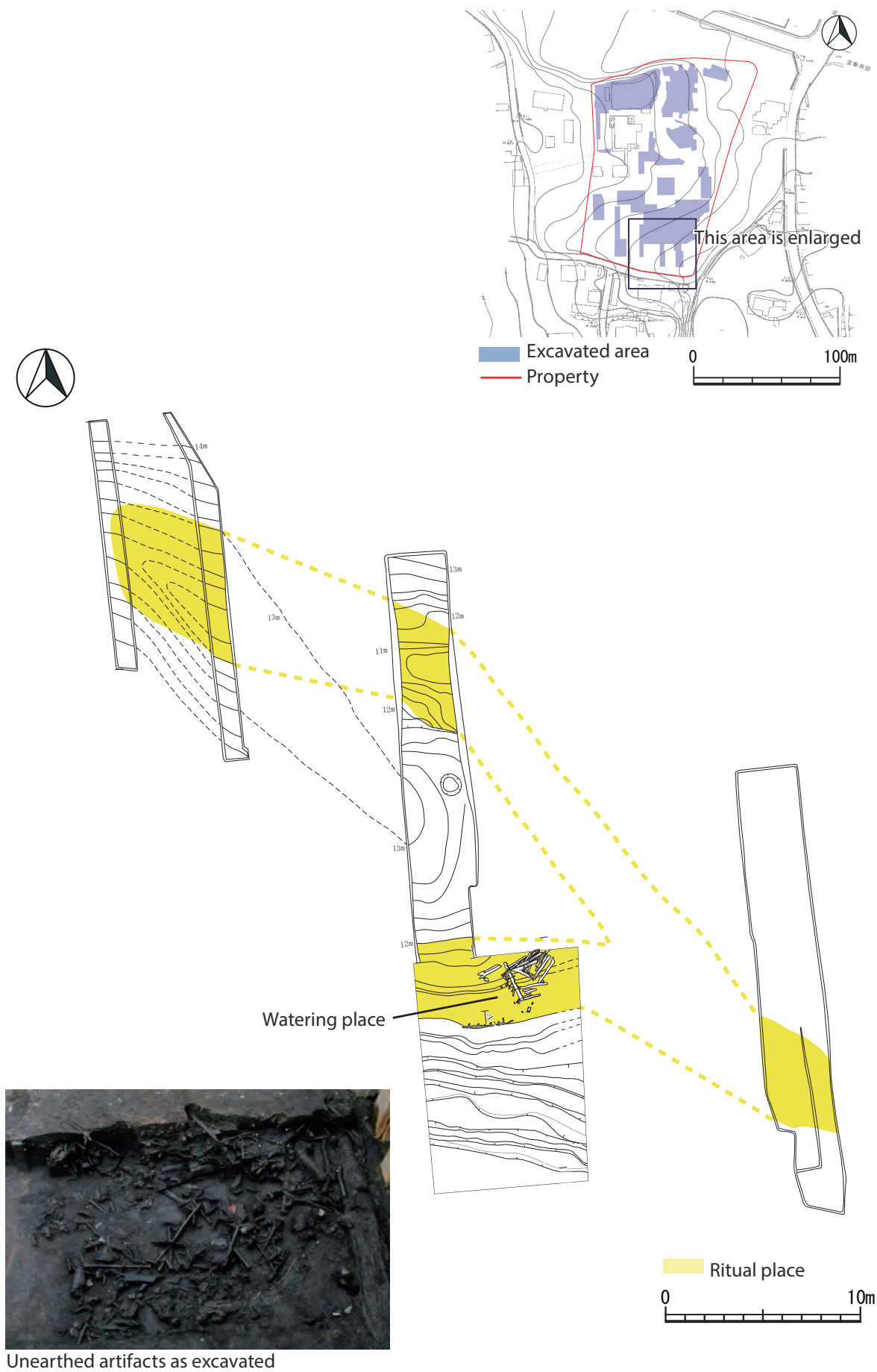


Figure 2-92 Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)



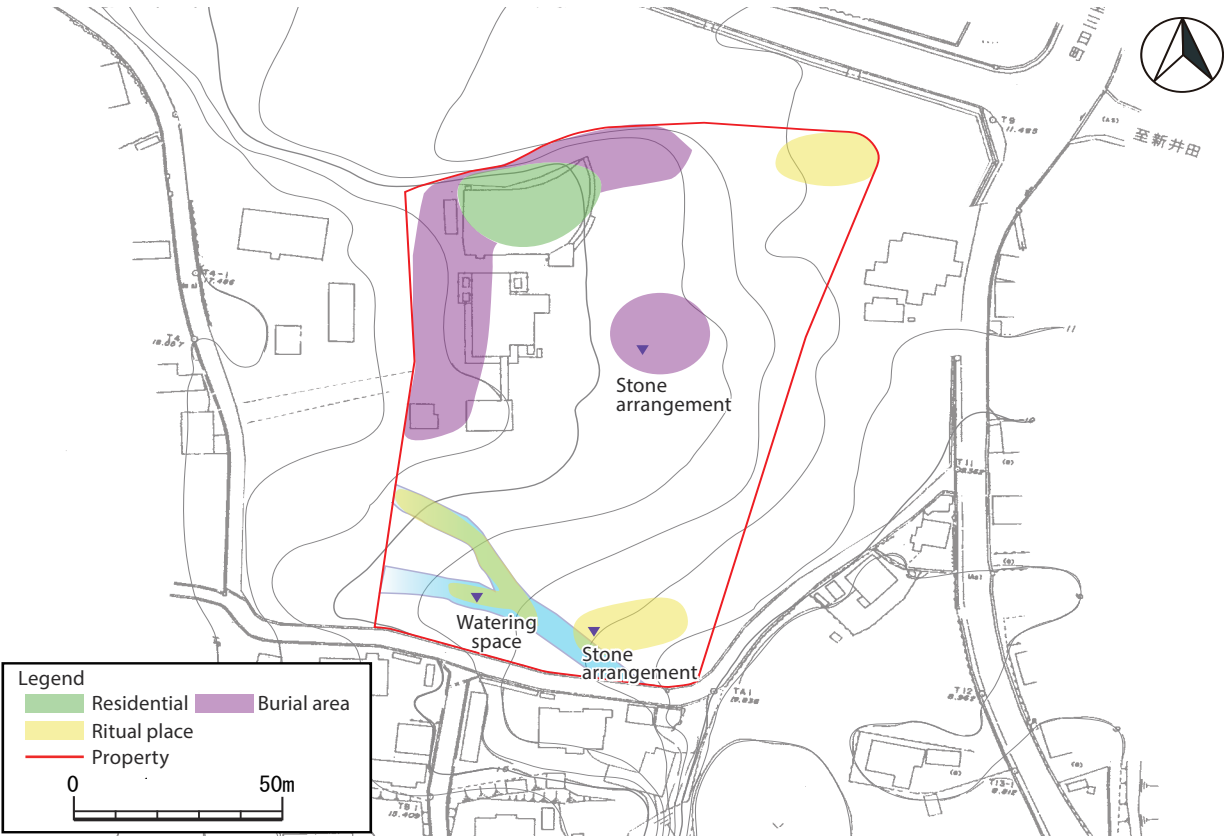


Figure 2-93 Estimated land use at Korekawa Site



Photo 2-103 Remains of pit dwellings Residential





Photo 2-104 Human bones of a person sprinkled with red pigment buried in a pit grave Burial area



Photo 2-105 Archaeological remains of a watering place Ritual place





Photo 2-106 Ornaments and woven fabric [comb: 12.0 cm long]  
Ritual place



Photo 2-107 Red lacquered pots [spouted vessel: 11.9 cm wide] Ritual place



Photo 2-109 Fish spear [51.0 cm long] Ritual place



Photo 2-108 Wooden handle of a stone ax [68.2 cm long] Ritual place

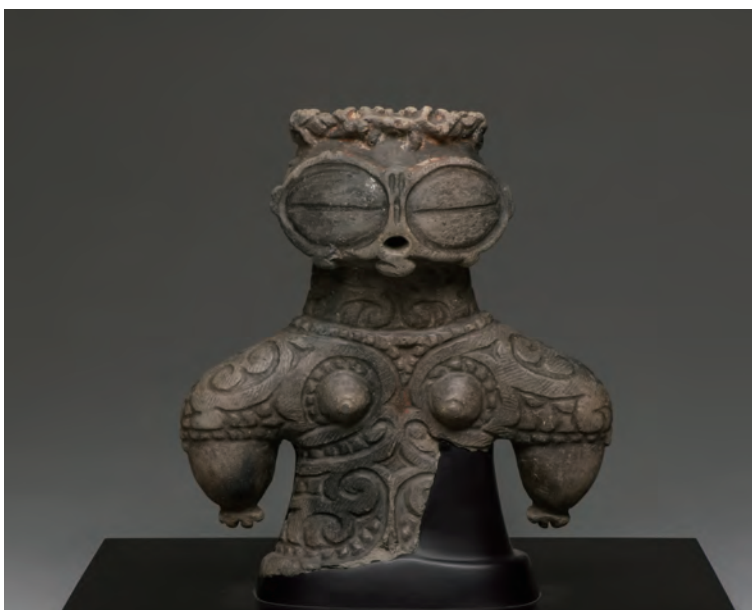


Photo 2-110 Clay figurine [20.0cm long] Ritual place



## 2.b History and Development

### 2.b.1. History and Development of the Property

#### 2.b.1.1 History of the natural environment

##### (i) Northeast Asia in the Paleolithic period

According to the chronology of Japanese history, the nominated property belongs to the Jomon period.

In the Paleolithic period preceding the Jomon period, the climate was cold in the last phase of the Würm glacial stage (ca. 68,000 BCE to ca. 13,000 BCE).

The temperature was around 7 degrees centigrade lower than today, and the sea level was around 120 meters lower, with land bridges connecting Honshu Island of the Japanese archipelago to Kyushu and Shikoku Islands, forming one Palaeo-Honshu Island. Hokkaido Island was connected to Sakhalin Island, constituting the tip of a peninsula that extended southward from the northeastern coast of the Asian continent (**Figure 2-94**).

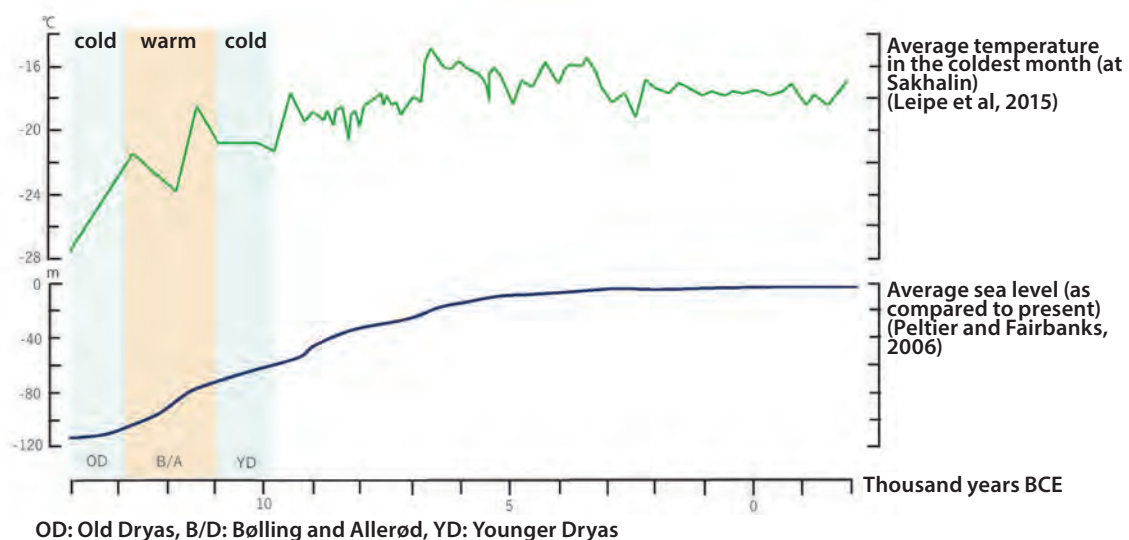
The ocean currents were slower, because of the lower sea level. The Oyashio cold current from north barely flowed through the Tsugaru Strait into the Sea of Japan. Also, there was little inflow of the Tsushima warm current from south, because the Tsushima Strait at the southern end of the Sea



**Figure 2-94** Japanese archipelago in the Paleolithic period

of Japan was still almost closed. The closed Sea of Japan was low on nutrients and was difficult for animals and plants to inhabit. Also, woodlands did not develop very well under the subarctic climate. Only sparsely-distributed bushes of coniferous trees such as *Pinus parviflora* and *Abies firma*, and grasslands spread. Forest resources such as edible wild plants and nuts were not readily available for people's consumption.

The first humans who came to the Japanese archipelago around 38,000 BCE came down southward from the continent to Paleo-Hokkaido, hunting for large animals such as mammoths and megaloceros, which were their main source of food. People at that time were leading a nomadic life in groups and did not stay in a specific place for a long time nor build settlements. Pottery did not exist yet, and they basically used tools made of stone, bone, or wood.



**Figure 2-95** Change in the climate (upper graph) and sea level (lower graph)



### (ii) Beginning of a warm, wet climate

Around 13,000 BCE, there was a global warming event known today as the Bølling-Allerød interstadial. As a result, the sea level increased by 120 m (Figure 2-95). Paleo-Hokkaido was separated from Sakhalin and became an island. The Tsushima Strait between Kyushu Island of the Japanese archipelago and the Korean Peninsula became wider; the Tsushima warm current became more active and flowed up north through the Sea of Japan and part of it passed through the Tsugaru Strait to the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand, the Kuroshio warm current flowing northward on the side of the Pacific Ocean came to intersect with the Oyashio cold current off the coast of the northern part of the Tohoku region. This changed the climate of the Japanese archipelago from a cold, dry climate to a warm, wet climate, with a great amount of snow in winter, as a result of the cold seasonal wind from the continent colliding with the vapor from the Tsushima warm current, and a large amount of rain in summer under the influence of the Kuroshio warm current.

After the period of a rapid global warming, there was a temporary cooling event (stadial) called the Younger Dryas around 11,000 BCE. This apparently affected Europe etc., as the number of archaeological sites decreased. However, it did not have much impact on the Japanese archipelago, probably because it was sandwiched by warm currents. Around 7,000 BCE, the climate warming reached its peak and saw an event called the Jomon marine transgression in which the sea level rose, pushing the coastlines inland (Figure 2-96). Generally, a stable climate continued for a very long period of time, while some climate change events are known to have occurred, such as a temporary cooling around 2,300 BCE, which soon recovered to the almost same climate as today, and another cooling event around 1,000 BCE.

### (iii) Emergence of abundant forest resources

As a result of the climate becoming warm and wet, conventional forests of coniferous trees decreased and those of deciduous trees such as the Japanese oak (*Quercus serrata*) and the Japanese beech (*Fagus cretana*) increased dramatically. As a result, forests became a natural source of food, where edible wild plants and nuts were available in abundance. Particularly from the southern part of Hokkaido to the northern part of the Tohoku region, cool-temperate deciduous broadleaved forests known as the Boreal Beech Forest Zone spread widely from the plain to the coastline, overlapping with the area where people were active (Figure 2-97).

Beech forests were mixed forests of Japanese oak trees, chestnut trees, etc. They provided nuts such as beechnuts, chestnuts, and acorns, and also berries in the shrub layer such as kiwi berries, crimson glory vine berries, and Japanese red elder berries. In addition, in the understory layer, there were ferns and fungi such as royal ferns and mushrooms. At the same time, animals feeding on these plants such as deer, wild boars, and hares lived. As such, environments of rich biodiversity existed. Also, rainfalls carried nutrients from forests down the river to inland bays etc., increasing aquatic resources.

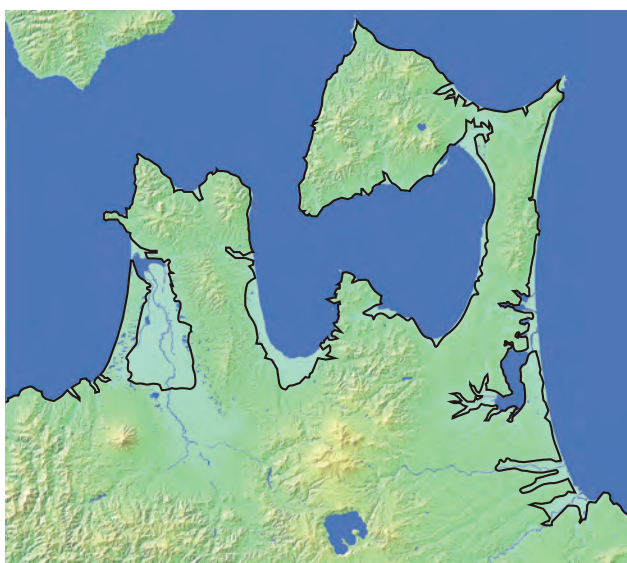


Figure 2-96 Coastlines of the north end part of the main island of the Japanese archipelago during the Jomon marine transgression period (black lines)

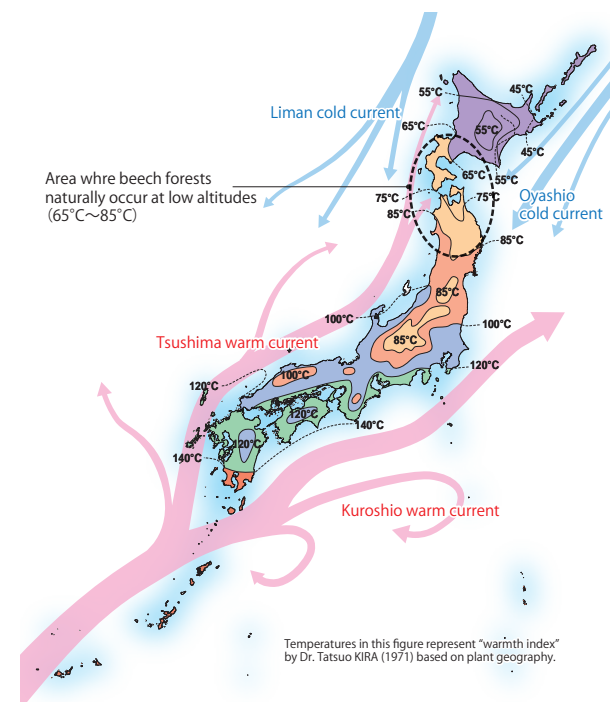


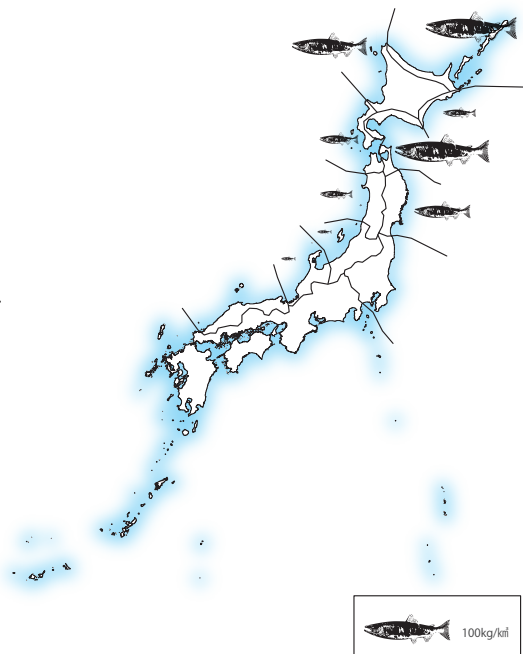
Figure 2-97 Ocean currents and beech forests



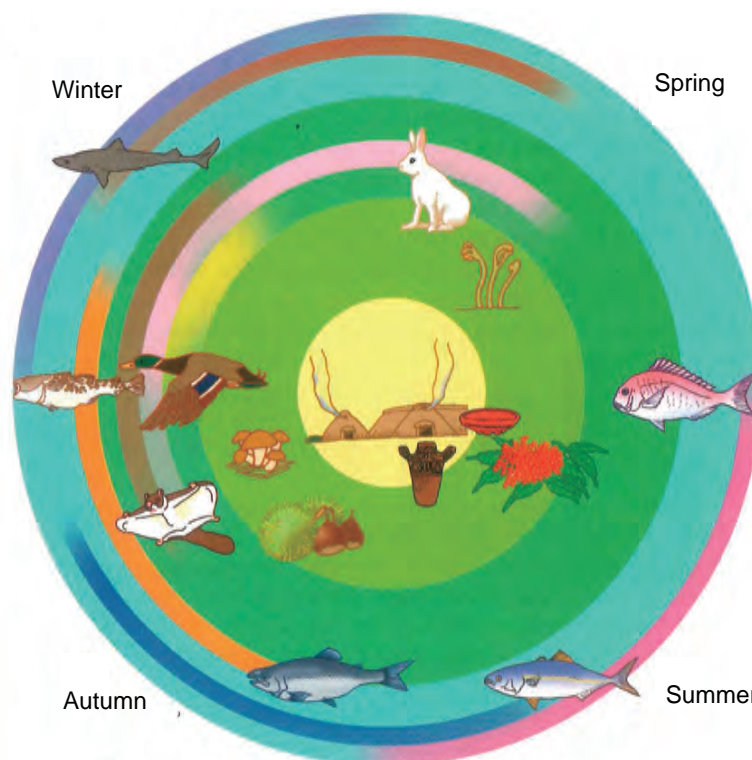
#### (iv) Aquatic resources transported by cold and warm currents

As a result of sea level rise, extensively shallow inland bays were formed and sea currents became more active. The sea came to provide fishing grounds where people were able to catch shellfish, such as brackish Japanese littleneck clams and freshwater common orient clams, and migratory fish such as salmon and trout. Particularly around Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, the Tsushima warm current and the Liman cold current intersect in the Sea of Japan and the Kuroshio warm current and the Oyashio cold current intersect in the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, it is characteristic of this region that both of the fishes inhabiting warm currents, such as tuna and yellowtail, and those of cold currents, such as salmon and trout, are to be seen.

Especially salmon have a strong habit of returning to home rivers. Young salmon migrate to their natal rivers in large numbers in autumn. Lean salmon that have consumed fat ascending the river are ideal preserved food. People were able to secure food to pass severe winter without much difficulty every year. In spring, cherry salmon come back to their natal rivers. In addition, sea mammals such as whales and fur seals were also found in inland bays. It was a favorable environment for securing food from the sea (**Figure 2-98**).



In Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, forest resources nurtured by beech forests extended to the plains and seacoast, overlapping with people's area of activity. They played an important role in people's securing food in spring and autumn. In summer and winter, when forest resources decreased, aquatic resources from the sea etc. were used. In addition, migratory fishes such as salmon and trout migrated up the rivers. These provided an ideal environment for people to find food in a stable manner throughout the year, enabling people at that time to continue to lead a hunter-fisher-gatherer life over a long period. (**Figure 2-99**).



**Figure 2-99** Seasonal cycle of food at a settlement site (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



### 2.b.1.2 People's life in northern Japan

#### (i) Emergence of sedentism

Around 13,000 BCE, a rapid rise in temperature and humidity occurred on a global scale. As a result of sea level rise, the Japanese archipelago was separated from the continent. The vegetation changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees, increasing the availability of nuts; migratory fish moving on the warm and cold ocean currents appeared. To use these new food resources, people started using pottery for cooking and boiling in this region earlier than any other place in Northeast Asia. The emergence of pottery, which is not suitable for nomadic lifestyle because of the weight and fragility, marks the inception of sedentism by human beings and also the opening of a new culture.

**001 Odai Yamamoto Site**, where the earliest pot shards were unearthed, shows that sedentary lifestyle started, based on the crafting of stone tools and the distribution of pottery used for cooking, even though there were no full-fledged residential facilities such as pit dwellings yet (**Figure 2-101**). No archaeological remains of ritual and ceremonial space from this period has been found. Therefore, it is considered that distinctive spiritual culture was not developed yet. It can be construed as a preliminary stage preceding the subsequent developments (Stage Ia).

The archaeological sites from this period are located in the coastal area or river basin (**Figure 2-100**); the number of the archaeological sites is very small and **001 Odai Yamamoto Site** is the only place where pottery has been discovered. (**Figure 2-102**)

#### (ii) Division of functions within a settlement

The climate continued to become warmer as a general tendency, although there were small fluctuations between cold and warm climates. Around 7,000 BCE in southern Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, cool-temperate deciduous broad-leaved forests (Boreal Beech Forest) spread to the plains where people lived. The rich biodiversity and abundant food resources provided by cool-temperate deciduous broad-leaved forests enabled people to lead a stable sedentary life for a long time and form settlements. As a result, the number of settlements increased dramatically. Also, marine currents became more active due to sea level rise, and more animals began to inhabit the sea near the coast. As a result, many settlements were formed in the coastal area.

At **002 Kakinoshima Site**, located on a plateau where there is little impact of marine transgression, a settlement was formed, including several residential structures, with clear distinction between the residential area and the burial area (**Figure 2-103**). The emergence of the burial area greatly contributed to distinction between daily space and special space, a kind of attachment to land, and a strengthened bond between people. It is considered to have resulted in formation of ancestor worship (Stage Ib).

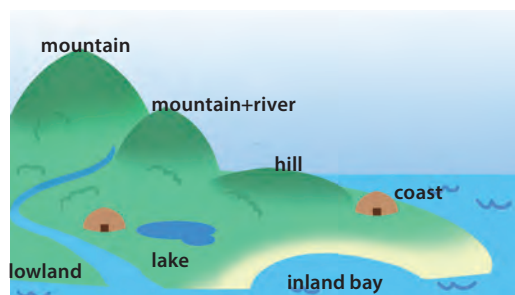


Figure 2-100 Location and environment in Stage I



Figure 2-101 Settlement structure of Stage Ia

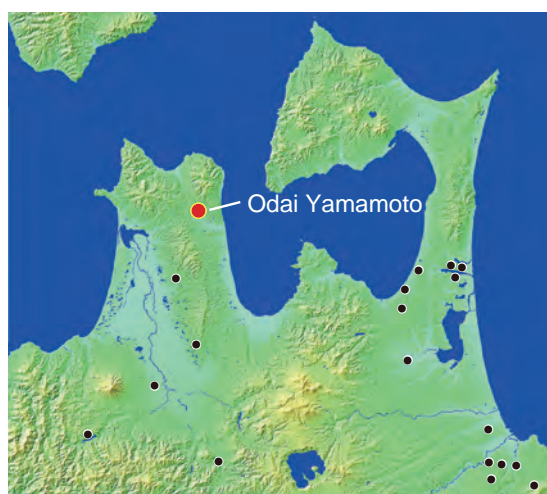


Figure 2-102 Distribution of archaeological site in Stage Ia

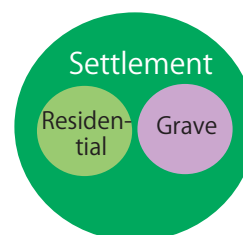


Figure 2-103 Settlement structure of Stage Ib



### (iii) Diversification of facilities that constitute settlements

Climate warming continued and the marine transgression reached its peak around 4,300 BCE. In this region, Mount Towada made a big eruption around 4,200 BCE, but settlements did not perish. As a result of using diverse forest resources of beech forests, a local cultural region was formed, which would exert great influence later. People actively used useful plants of forests such as chestnut tress and lacquer trees. While a mild climate continued until around 3,000 BCE, the sedentary life became the most stable. Settlements were located in groups in the coastal area, lakeside area, riverside area, and so forth (**Figure 2-104**). In addition to the residential area and burial area, storage facilities for ensuring stable sedentary life and dumping grounds for maintaining a clean environment were formed. As a result, the constituent elements of settlements diversified (**Figure 2-105**).

At **003 Kitakogane Site**, a large number of shells, fish bones, and marine animal bones have been unearthed, which attest to changes in natural environment and people's adaptation to them. From the dumping ground of **004 Tagoyano Site**, bone objects that are still usable and unfinished bracelets made of the shell of *Glycymeris albolineata* have been unearthed in great numbers, giving a clue to the style of ritual in this period. At **005 Futasumori Site**, intentionally broken pots have been unearthed from the shell mound, which indicates that the shell mound functioned as a ritual place. In addition, it has been found that some storage pits were used as graves. These show variations in ritual place (Stage IIa).

### (iv) Formation of hub settlements

From around 4,300 BCE, the climate gradually became colder, although relatively stable. There appeared hub settlements that lasted longer than others and had diverse facilities within them (**Figure 2-106**). Ritual places within settlements diversified further. Graves accompanied with circular stone alignments, stoneworks, and small stone circles appeared. Bigger artificial earthen mounds were built. Funereal ceremonies continued to be performed actively. In addition, some artificial earthen mounds were built over a long period of time, showing that rituals and ceremonies were performed from generation to generation.

In addition, from the shell mounds, not only shells but also human bones, animal bones, and intentionally broken pots and stone discs have been unearthed. This is construed as showing that people did not use them simply to dispose of things out of use, but also to perform rituals, too. **006 Sannai Maruyama Site** is a settlement site where rituals and ceremonies were performed continually, because it contains various facilities and a large number of ritual objects have been unearthed (**Figure 2-107**). At **007 Ofune Site**, a large artificial earthen mound was built first, and then the storage facility and the burial area were placed on either side of the mound. This shows that ritual places played an essential role in the formation of a settlement. At **008 Goshono Site**, the grave, earthen mound, stone alignment, and pillar-supported structures were placed separately. Ritual artifacts such as clay figurines, clay objects, and stone objects have been unearthed together with burned animal bones, carbonized nuts, and burned soil. This indicates that fire-using rituals were performed (Stage IIb).

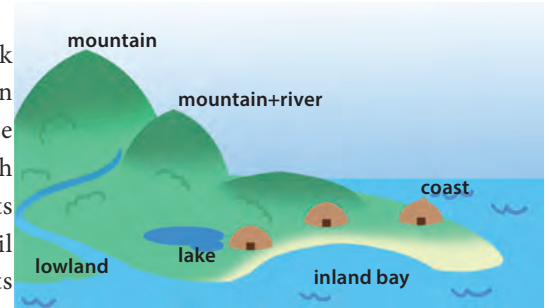


Figure 2-104 Location and environment in Stage II

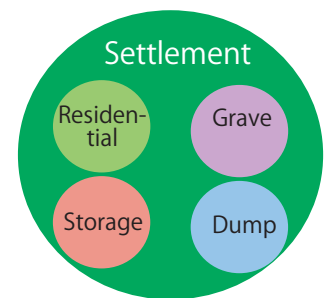


Figure 2-105 Settlement structure of Stage IIa

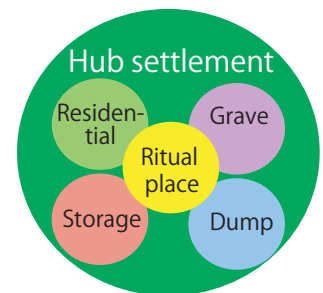


Figure 2-106 Settlement structure of Stage IIb

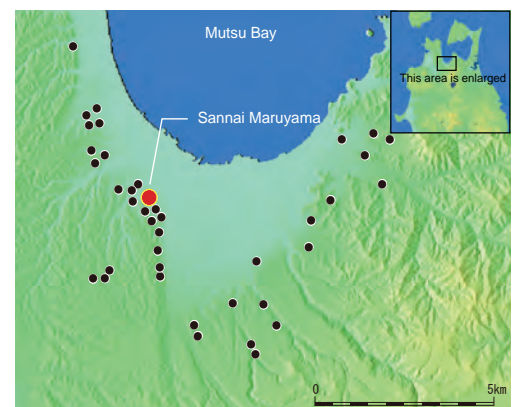


Figure 2-107 Distribution of archaeological sites in the surrounding area of **006 Sannai Maruyama Site** (Stage IIb)



### (v) Settlements becoming smaller and dispersive and distinctive ritual place formed

Around 2,200 BCE, cold climate prevailed temporarily. Under the influence, the scale of settlements and living environments changed significantly. Settlements became smaller and their locations became dispersive. People started to build settlements in the hill or mountain, which had not been used much as living space before (Figure 2-108). To strengthen a bond between dispersively located settlements, people actively built large facilities such as cemeteries and stone circles that can serve as the central place for them to perform rituals and ceremonies together. These facilities were shared by several settlements in the region. This shows that regional networks were formed, centering around a ritual place (Figures 2-109 and 2-110). A great amount of time and workforce was necessary to build, maintain, and manage them. It is probable that several groups collaborated and planned the work. This is considered to show maturity or enhancement of local society.

**009 Irie Site** indicates that settlements became smaller, compared to those in the preceding stage, and that the distribution of settlements became more dispersive. **010 Komakino Stone Circle** is a single stone circle, stones of which are aligned in a complex structure. **011 Isedotai Stone Circles** comprise four stone circles accompanied by a large number of ritual tools. **012 Oyu**

**Stone Circles** comprise two stone circles with a regular structure, containing archaeological remains that are concentrically situated. Collectively, they show the diversity of stone circles, and each is accompanied by graves. On the other hand, there are no settlements in the neighborhood, probably reflecting the spirituality at that time (Stage IIIa).

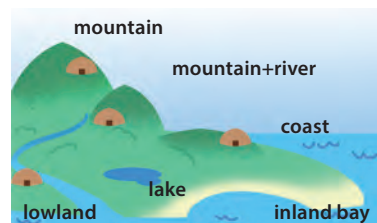


Figure 2-108 Location and environment of Stage III

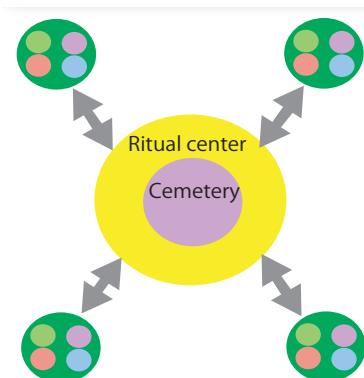


Figure 2-109 Settlement structure and distribution in Stage IIIa

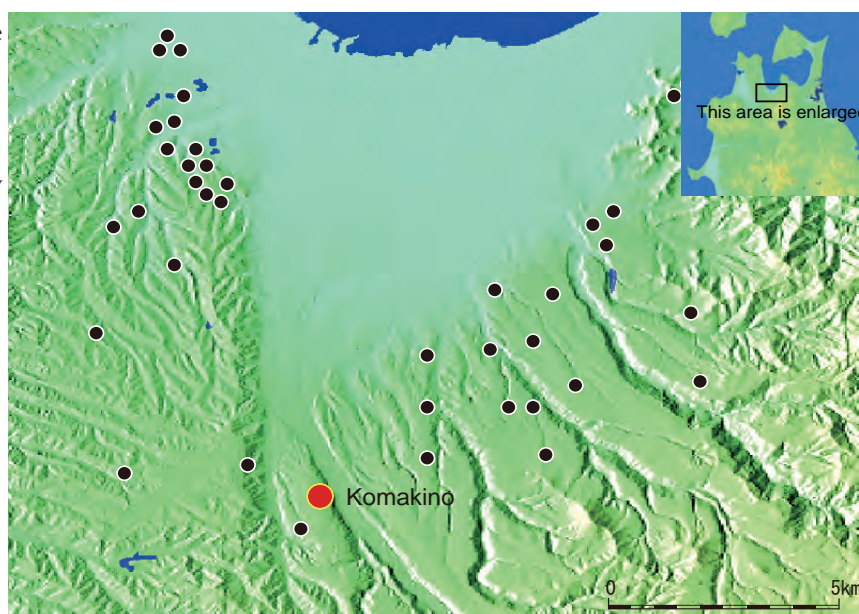


Figure 2-110 Distribution of archaeological sites in the surrounding area of a stone circle (010 Komakino Stone Circle) in Stage IIIa

\*010 Komakino Stone Circle is the only stone circle that exist in or around the Aomori Plains

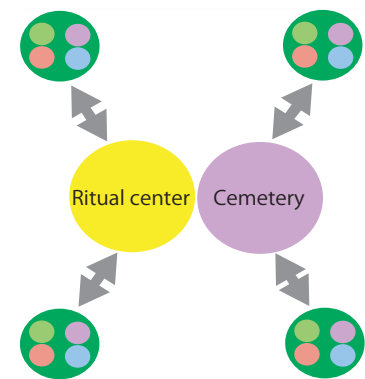


### (vi) Separation of ritual place and cemetery

Around 1,000 BCE, the climate became slightly cool again. Therefore, the tendency of settlements becoming fewer and smaller continued. In this region, people continued to build central facilities for joint rituals and ceremonies to strengthen a bond between settlements. The burial area was separated from settlements. It can be construed as showing that, out of the diverse rituals and ceremonies, rituals related to funerals attained special significance and became independent (**Figure 2-111**).

In Hokkaido, burial circles, or cemeteries surrounded by large earthworks that needed a large amount of workforce, developed (**013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles**). People continued to build stone circles (**014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle**). However, they were different from those of the preceding period in that stone circles were built separately from the burial area. **015 Takasago Burial Site** is a

cemetery site comprising pit graves and stone alignments. Because the pit graves contained clay figurines and votive pots, it shows that rituals were performed in front of the graves. **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** is an archaeological site of a cemetery from which aesthetic clay figurines and various burial goods have been unearthed. At **017 Korekawa Site**, a relatively small-sized settlement with a variety of facilities such as pit dwellings, dumping grounds, or stone alignments has been found. It shows the features of settlements at that period which cooperatively supported a ritual center or cemetery. Each of these component parts attest to the complex spirituality and the lifeways of this period. (Stage IIIb).



**Figure 2-111** Settlement structure and distribution in Stage IIIb

### (vii) End of the Jomon period

Around 1,000 BCE, paddy-rice cultivation was introduced from the Asian continent to the northern part of Kyushu Island of the Japanese archipelago by way of the Korean Peninsula. Around 400 BCE, it spread to the northern part of Tohoku. In northern Tohoku, the northernmost agrarian culture in the Japanese archipelago was born, while retaining the characteristics of hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeway strongly. In Hokkaido, people did not change to paddy-rice cultivation due to the cold climate. Instead, the hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeway was combined with the use of iron implements to form Zoku-Jomon (Epi-Jomon) culture.



## BOX 1 Archaeological remains that attest to the lifestyle of Jomon people

### Pit dwellings

Pit dwellings are artificial structures that are found universally in sedentary cultures. The ground is dug out to make a semi-underground floor. A hearth is placed inside. In the case of this property, they continued to be built for almost more than 10,000 years. Depending on the time and place that they were built, there are various sizes, shapes, etc. The roof was made of reed straws and other plant materials or covered with clay. Archaeological remains of large pit dwellings longer than 10 m that have several hearths have been discovered. The largest example has been found at **006 Sannai Maruyama Site**. In some cases, archaeological sites of pit structures are found near stone circles, they are considered to have been for the purpose of maintenance and management of ritual facilities, instead of residential purposes, because their number is very small.



Photo 2-111 Archaeological remains of a pit dwelling (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)

### Storage pits

Storage pits are semi-underground pits, the cross-section of which is in the shape of a flask. The opening is more or less 1 m in diameter. The depth is 1-2 m. Because nuts such as horse chestnuts and chestnuts are found, it is estimated that these pits were used to store them. In rare cases, human bones or animal bones are found. Therefore, it is presumed that these pits were sometimes reused as graves.



Photo 2-112 Storage pit (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Figure 2-112 The way people used a storage pit

### Watering places

Watering places include springs and streams that supplied water for daily life as well as facilities that were used to remove the bitterness from nuts such as horse nuts and acorns and store bark and wooden objects. At **017 Korekawa Site**, the archaeological remains of a watering place that was made by damming a stream have been found. At the watering place of **003 Kitakogane Site**, 1,300 pieces of cooking tools such as stone discs and grinding stones have been found. It is presumed that these places served as places for ceremonies and rituals associated with disposal of things that were different from daily life.



Photo 2-113 Remains of a watering place (017 Korekawa Site)



## BOX 2 Artifacts that attest to the lifestyle of Jomon people

### Pottery

The emergence of pottery, which is not suitable for a nomadic way of life due to heavy weight and fragility is eloquent evidence of the beginning of a sedentary way of life of humankind in the Japanese archipelago. It marks the opening of a new era. As a result of pottery use, cooking food and boiling water became part of people's life, expanding the range of food resources people were able to eat. Also, pottery improved not only people's diet but also sanitation, making a great contribution to the beginning and development of sedentism.

Furthermore, pottery is an epoch-making container that enable people to take advantage of the first chemical reaction that humankind has acquired by heating. Because the plasticity of pottery allowed those who make it to express their ideas freely in the shape and decoration of pottery, people started to make many artistic pots. Also, the shapes and patterns of pots came to reflect the time and place that they were made clearly.

Pot shards ranking among the earliest in the world have been discovered from the nominated property. At all of the seventeen component parts, a large number of pots have been unearthed. Pottery continued to be made and used over more than 10,000 years.



Photo 2-114 Pottery in Stage II (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 2-115 Pottery in Stage III (017 Korekawa Site)

### Hunting tools

Tools that mainly supported hunting were a bow and arrow. Stone arrowheads were the type of stone object that was manufactured and consumed in larger amounts during this period than any other type of stone object. It shows that small and medium-sized animals were hunted with a bow and arrow. Stone arrowheads have been unearthed at all the component parts, including 001 Odai Yamamoto Site. This shows that people at these seventeen sites practiced hunting over a long period exceeding 10,000 years, using the same method consistently. It is very rare that bows and arrow shafts are unearthed, except a wooden bow, which has been unearthed at 017 Korekawa Site.



Photo 2-116 Lacquered bow (017 Korekawa Site)



Photo 2-117 Arrowheads (001 Odai Yamamoto Site)



### Fishing tools

Many of the bone-made objects were used for fishing. Fishing spears have been unearthed, showing that people stabbed them to catch fish. Fishhooks and so forth have also been unearthed. Bone spatulas indicate that people actively caught shellfish, depending on the living environment.

Stone sinkers were made by chipping off the edges of flat river stones on both sides to increase stability in the water. Therefore, they were used as sinkers for the nets to catch fish particularly in the river and the coastal sea. Many stone sinkers have been unearthed at archaeological sites located on river terraces or in the coast.



Photo 2-118 Stone sinkers (002 Kakinoshima Site)



Photo 2-119 Fishhooks (009 Irie Site)

### Accessories

Accessories were made at 002 Kakinoshima Site and the other component parts from the subsequent periods. At 009 Irie Site and 015 Takasago Burial Site, implements made of the teeth of wild boar and the shell of *Scutellastra optima* have been found, although wild boars and the said shellfish do not inhabit Hokkaido. At 004 Tagoyano Site, many unfinished bracelets made of the shell of *Glycymeris albolineata* have been unearthed. Therefore, it is highly probable that people were making them at this place. At 005 Futatsumori Site, a comb made of antler has been unearthed, showing the high level of crafts skills at that time.

These implements made of bone, antler, or shell were probably used as accessories in many cases. Some were deposited in graves as burial goods and were used for rituals.



Photo 2-120 Accessory made from wild boar teeth (009 Irie Site)



Photo 2-121 Bracelets made of the seashell *Glycymeris albolineata* (004 Tagoyano Site)



Photo 2-122 Antler-made comb (005 Futatsumori Site)



### BOX 3 Archaeological remains that attest to the spirituality of Jomon people

#### Graves

In Stage Ia, rituals or funereal customs were not evident yet. However, in Stage Ib, the residential area and the burial area were formed separately, and ceremonial customs related to funerals had already been developed. Pit graves appeared in Stage Ib. The ground was dug in an oval or a circle and the body of the deceased was buried inside the pit. Generally, the body was buried in the crouching position; however, in this region, there are many cases in which the body was buried in the extended position after Stage IIB. In Stage IIb, small pit graves that are considered to be graves for children have also been found. Also, after Stage IIa, pots originally made for cooking came to be reused as burial jars. These are considered to have been coffins for children. There are cases that human bones have been unearthed from them. In Stage IIb, large-scale communal cemeteries surrounded by earthworks were constructed. Because of the large size, they were probably built, maintained, and managed jointly by several settlements. It is also considered that they played an important role in confirming and strengthening social bonds, centering on ancestor worship.

#### Dumping grounds (artificial earthen mounds and shell mounds)

Many dumping grounds were made in Stage IIa. Mainly, tools such as pottery, stone tools, and bone tools were discarded. Sometimes, organic materials such as food waste were also discarded. The dumping grounds and artificial earthen mounds differ in that the former do not contain soil but the latter contain a large amount of soil. However, there is no difference between them in term of unearthed artifacts. Based on this, some researchers maintain that the dumping ground changed to the artificial earthen mounds after Stage IIB.

Artificial earthen mounds are intentionally constructed structures higher than the surrounding land. A large amount of pottery, stone objects, clay figurines, and ritual artifacts, and sometimes waste materials from daily life, are buried in the soil. They appeared in Stage IIa and became larger after Stage IIB. At large-scale hub settlements such as **006 Sannai Maruyama Site**, large earthen mounds were constructed over a long period. Because not only pot shards but also many ritual artifacts have been unearthed from them, they are considered to have been facilities related to rituals.

In stage IIa, shell mounds (or shell middens) started to be built around the inland bays that were formed as a result of the marine transgression. Many common orient clams that inhabit the warm environment were caught, and shell mounds were actively built particularly along the Pacific coastline, such as around Uchiura Bay and Lake Ogawara. In Stage IIB, in which the climate became cooler and the marine regression advanced, inland bays became brackish. As a result, the shell layers dating from this period mostly contain the shells of Japanese basket clams. Because shell mounds contain bones of interred humans and a large amount of pots and stone objects, it is considered that they were not simple piles of waste materials from daily life, but were serving as ritual places, too.



Photo 2-123 Pit grave (**006 Sannai Maruyama Site**)



Photo 2-124 Pot used as a coffin for a child (**006 Sannai Maruyama Site**)



Photo 2-125 Pot shards discarded in the earthen mound (**006 Sannai Maruyama Site**)



Photo 2-126 Cross-section of a shell layer (**005 Futatsumori Site**)



Stone circles

In Stage IIIa, the settlements became smaller and more dispersed. At the same time, stone circles started to be built, placing gravels in a ring or a circle. They were ritual places accompanied by communal cemeteries. Stone circles vary in terms of location and the way that stones are aligned. Some are a single stone circle and others are multiple stone circles existing in one place. Some stone circles comprise a single ring and others comprise concentric multiple rings. In some cases, stone circles indicate special relations to the orientations of the sun at summer solstice, winter solstice, spring equinox, and autumnal equinox, or surrounding landforms and landmarks such as mountains. Also, some did not last long and others did. Each stone circle is quite distinctive. In some cases, they were found accompanied with pit dwellings, storage, facilities, and pillar-supported facilities. But, these facilities are considered to have been built for the purpose of maintaining and managing stone circles, instead of for residential purposes.

Stone circles are usually built outside settlements. As settlements became smaller and sparse during the same period, it is thought that people built stone circles also to confirm a bond among them by working together for construction and rituals.



Photo 2-129 Located on the narrow hill between the rivers ( 012 Oyu Stone Circles)

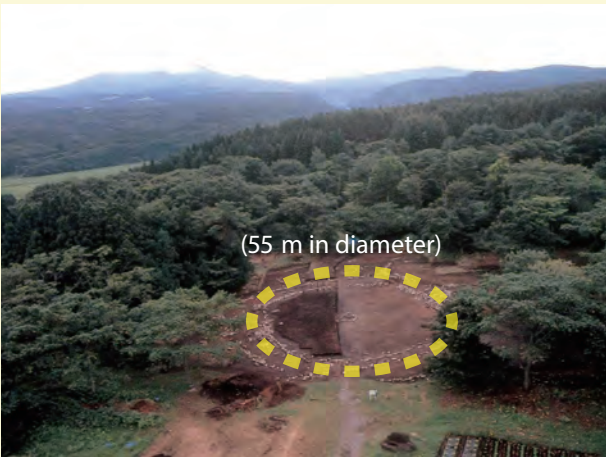


Photo 2-127 Built on the artificially leveled land on the slope of a hill (010 Komakino Stone Circle)

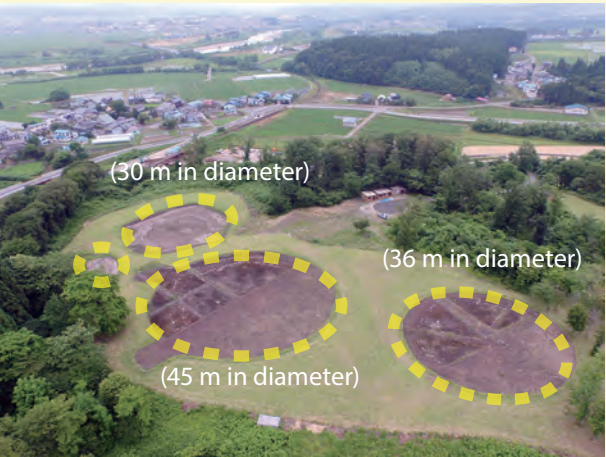


Photo 2-128 Four stone circles concentrated in the northern edge of a wide plateau(011 Isedotai Stone Circles)

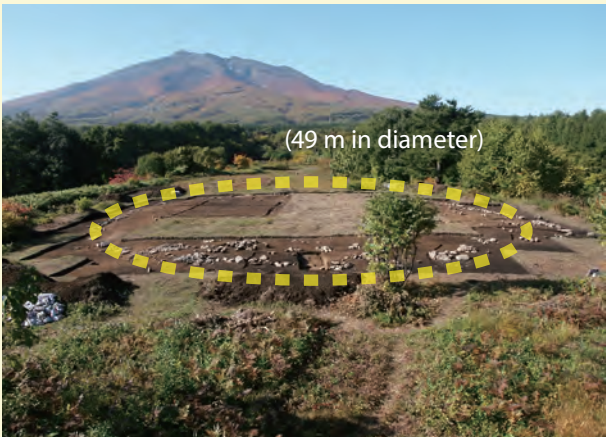


Photo 2-130 Located at the foot of Mount Iwaki, apparently oriented toward the summit (014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle)

in the photo indicates the stone circles.



### BOX 4 Artifacts that attest to the spirituality of Jomon people

#### Clay figurines

Clay figurines, locally known as "dogu", are most universal ritual artifacts that have been unearthed from the archaeological sites of the Jomon period. It is not clear exactly for what purpose they were used. However, because most of them represent women, some researchers maintain that they were related to delivery or childbirth and were used to pray for fertility or rebirth. In the early phase, they were in the shape of simple tablets. Around 3,000 BCE, the details of the human body came to be represented, such as the face, arms, stomach, and breasts (eg. **006 Sannai Maruyama Site**). Furthermore, around 2,000 BCE, various expressions appeared, such as standing and seated postures. The expressions related to pregnancy and childbirth became particularly distinctive (eg. **012 Oyu Stone Circles**). Around 1,000 BCE appeared exquisitely-crafted "goggle-eyed" clay figurines that have distinctive eye expressions (eg. **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** and **017 Korekawa Site**).



Photo 2-131 Flat clay figurine (**006 Sannai Maruyama Site**)



Photo 2-132 Clay figurines (**010 Komakino Stone Circle**)



Photo 2-133 Goggle-eyed clay figurine (**016 Kamegaoka Burial Site**) Dogu/unearthed from Kamegaoka Kizukuri Town Nishitsugaru-gun Aomori Prefecture Exhibited in Tokyo National Museum, Image: TNM Image Archives

#### Clay objects

Since around 2,000 BCE, clay objects in the shape of animals came to be crafted (eg. **011 Isedotai Stone Circles** and **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site**). The animals represented by these clay objects were the wild boar, bear, monkey, marine animals, and so forth. They were probably made in prayer for abundant natural resources.

Clay objects in the shape of mushrooms were also made (eg. **010 Komakino Stone Circle** and **012 Oyu Stone Circles**).



Photo 2-134 Clay objects (**011 Isedotai Stone Circles**)



Photo 2-135 Various ritual objects (**012 Oyu Stone Circles**)



### Lacquered tools

From **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** and **017 Korekawa Site** were unearthed pots and wooden vessels that were beautifully decorated with red-colored and black-colored japan. The excellent crafts skills are manifested in the development of patterns on these lacquered objects, which can be construed to reflect the development of spirituality of people in this region.



Photo 2-136 Lacquered wooden vessel (017 Korekawa Site)



Photo 2-137 Red lacquered comb (017 Korekawa Site)

### Patterns on pottery

Since pottery started to be used at **001 Odai Yamamoto Site**, pottery continued to reflect the spirituality of people in this region constantly.

Particularly after around 3,000 BCE, the decoration of pottery in the rim of the opening underwent unique development. The rim of the opening was shaped in a waving pattern. Clay cords were attached on the surface of pottery, centering on the rim. Various tools were used, such as bamboo, bundles of plant fibers, and shells. At **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** and **017 Korekawa Site**, pots were coated with japan (lacquer). These pottery decorations were not made for functional or utilitarian purposes only.

Over time, delicate expressions were added to the patterns on pottery. The fact that people's spirituality was fully reflected in pottery, which was the most familiar and universal utensil of life, demonstrates the development of complex spirituality.



Photo 2-138 Lacquered clay vessels (016 Kamegaoka Burial Site)



Photo 2-139 Lacquered clay pots (017 Korekawa Site)



### BOX 5 Difference between sedentary hunter-gatherer society and agrarian society

At this property, seeds and fossilized pollens of domesticated plants dating from the Jomon period have been unearthed as a result of archaeological excavations. However, no archaeological remains of paddy fields, farmlands, and so forth have been found. The domesticated plants were limited to gourds and legumes; neither rice or wheat has been found. Therefore, this property is not considered to be of an agrarian culture.

The agrarian culture in the Japanese archipelago was basically cultivation of paddy rice as the single crop, which entailed significant landforms change and land development to make paddy fields, farmlands, water channels, and levees. Special tools for agriculture were used to manage and cultivate rice and wheat mainly. Around 1,000 BCE, paddy rice cultivation was introduced from the Asian continent to the northern part of Kyushu Island of the Japanese archipelago through the Korean Peninsula. It spread to the northern part of Tohoku over the next 700 years, but did not reach Hokkaido.

The period of agriculture that spread in the Japanese archipelago is called Yayoi period. With the beginning of the Yayoi period, the period of this property based on hunting, fishing, and gathering for livelihood came to an end.

A sedentary way of life continued to be formed in the Yayoi period. However, it had different characteristics from those of the sedentary way of life of a hunter-gatherer culture, as follows.

Settlements gradually came to be concentrated in the plains that were suitable for paddy rice cultivation. The locations of the settlements became standardized, and the diversity in settlement locations of the hunter-fisher-gatherer culture was lost. Also, settlements came to be clearly delineated with large moats and so forth. The different concept of settlement area was born from that of a society based on hunting, fishing, and gathering.

In the Yayoi period, metal tools such as bronze bells, which were the communal property of the settlement, were used in rituals and ceremonies to pray for stable agricultural production. They differed completely from the ritual tools of the Jomon period, which were small clay or stone objects to pray for the good catch and stability of hunting, fishing, and gathering.

Also, in the Yayoi period, the productivity of agriculture improved, and the difference in productivity gave rise to economic disparity as well as social hierarchy among different settlements. Economically advantageous settlements annexed and controlled the surrounding settlements and became larger. Within the settlement, powerful individuals appeared and took the leading position. These individuals began to preside over rituals and ceremonies. Shrines were built in association with the worship of individuals, and special tombs to bury individuals began to be built. Then, rituals and ceremonies for individuals came to be newly performed. These styles of rituals and ceremonies in the Yayoi period were significantly different from those of the hunter-fisher-gatherer culture in which, it is thought, members of the settlement were involved in rituals on equal terms.

As stated above, although both were sedentary societies, sedentism brought about sustainable appeasement among different settlements in the hunter-fisher-gatherer culture, whereas it resulted in conflicts among different settlements, which would eventually lead to hierarchal society.



### 2.b.2 Attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

This property bears testimony to a long-lived sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life, which managed to adapt to changes in the natural environment. It is a rare example that attests to a preagricultural lifestyle of prehistoric people in Northeast Asia.

The value of this property is ascribable to the following four attributes from (a) to (d):

#### Attribute (a): Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources

Prehistoric people in this region made a managed use of abundant forest and aquatic resources in a sustainable manner and started to lead a sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer life, using pottery around 15,000 years ago. They developed a sedentary lifestyle for more than 10,000 years to maturity, without changing to agriculture. In the meantime, various changes in the climate and environment occurred, such as marine transgression, regression, large volcanic activities, earthquakes, and tsunamis. However, they managed to adapt to these changes, and human society did not perish in this region.

In this region, cool-temperate deciduous broadleaved forests (Boreal Beech Forest) prevailed in the plains, and people were able to use abundant forest resources such as nuts. Since warm and cold currents intersected off the coast, various aquatic resources were available, too. This property is a rare example that provides archaeological evidence attesting to people's adaptation of diets to seasonal changes and environmental changes.

#### Attribute (b): Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies

It has been archaeologically found that, in the very early stage of prehistoric times, people had already established a sophisticated, complex spiritual culture through daily life.

Pit graves, or oblong or circular holes dug in the ground to inter the deceased, were often concentrated at specific places, forming burial areas. The bodies of the deceased were buried, some in a crouching position and others in an extended position, with a variety of burial goods such as lacquer ware (eg. combs and bracelets), gems (steatite, amber, and jade), and red-tinted clay-made accessories. Shell mounds and artificial earthen mounds had served as ritual facilities. Not only waste materials from daily life such as shells, but also human bones, animal bones, burned clay, intentionally destroyed pots and stone objects, and clay figurines which are interpreted as representing maternity were also discovered. This indicates that some kind of ritual was performed in relation to ancestor worship or nature worship.

The spiritual culture of people in this region is most evidently represented by stone circles that were made of stone elements were aligned in a complex manner. There were different forms of stone circle, such as a single circle, multiple circles, and double circles. In some cases, there were pit graves directly beneath the stone circle. Some stone circles were built probably in consideration of the movement of the sun or in relation to landmarks or other stone circles in the surrounding area. It is considered that they were built in prayer for the fertility of nature or to confirm a bond among the people involved.

Artificial earthen mounds contain various clay-made and stone-made objects such as pots, stone tools, and clay figurines which had been deposited over a long period of time. It is also important that rituals and ceremonies were performed from generation to generation.

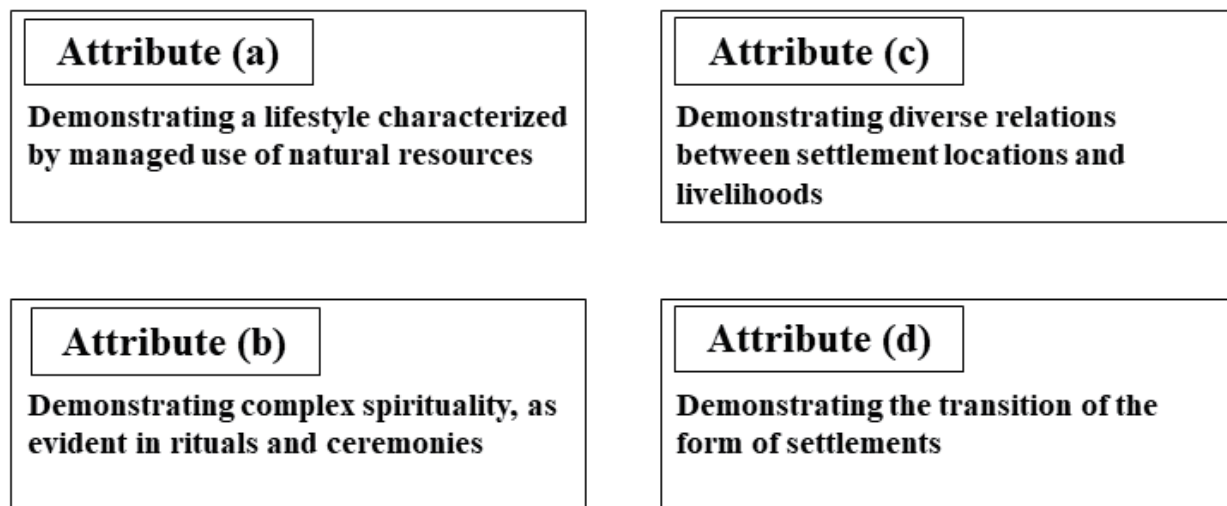
#### Attribute (c): Demonstrating diverse relations between settlement locations and livelihood

Settlements are the base for people's life. Their locations are considered to have been related closely to livelihood and vividly reflect the worldview of people at that time. To secure food in a stable manner, diverse locations were selected for settlements, at places near rivers where salmon swimming upstream can be caught, in tidelands where brackish shellfish can be caught, or near colonies of beech and chestnut trees. Skills and tools for obtaining food were developed in accordance with the specific conditions of different locations. During the marine transgression period, settlements were built on high river/marine terraces; during the marine regression period, they were placed near the seacoast close to the source of food. Adapting to the sea level fluctuation due to climate change, people were able to maintain their hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a long period of time, by taking advantage of abundant aquatic and forest resources such as salmon, trout, brackish and freshwater clams, deer, wild boars, chestnuts, and walnuts.



**Attribute (d): Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements**

With the emergence of pottery, a sedentary life started and dwelling sites were formed. Subsequently, the spatial division of functions took place within settlements, such as the distinction between the residential area and the burial area. As the mild climate continued, settlement facilities had diversified in some villages that had special elements such as ritual places, dumping grounds, and storage pits and were clearly different from small settlements in the surrounding area. Subsequently, these settlements functioned as a hub, and places or facilities specialized for rituals and ceremonies developed, among other things. As the cold climate prevailed, settlements became smaller and dispersed. People began to build cemeteries and ritual centers outside settlements, which were jointly used by several settlement groups. Furthermore, cemeteries that were maintained and managed by several settlement groups came to be built separately from ritual centers. They functioned as a bond between people. As this shows, people in this region changed the settlement structure in adaptation to climate change and social situation, while they continued a sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer lifestyle for more than 10,000 years. This property is of exceptional value in enabling us to confirm, based on tangible evidence, the transition of the form of settlements in the prehistoric period.



**Figure 2-113** Four attributes that convey the value of the nominated property

### 2.b.3 Important developments concerning preservation

#### 1) Archaeological Excavations

Written records show that pottery and clay figurines were unearthed at **006 Sannai Maruyama Site** and **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** already in the 7th century. Archaeological excavations at Japan's archaeological sites of the Jomon period began in 1877, when American zoologist Edward S. Morse conducted a survey at the shell mounds of Omori (Tokyo). This was followed by excavations by universities and other research institutions, aiming at the formation of a detailed chronology of Jomon pottery types.

As far as the nominated property is concerned, the first archaeological excavation started at **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** in 1889 by The Tokyo Imperial University, followed by excavations at **004 Tagoyano Site**, to the north of **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site**, and then at **005 Futatsumori Site**. In 1926, based on the studies of the pottery unearthed from **017 Korekawa Site** etc., the pottery manufactured in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku from ca. 5,900 BCE to 4,300 BCE was named "Ento" pottery (literally, "cylindrical" pottery).

Excavations continued after 1945 at **003 Kitakogane Site**, **009 Irie Site**, **015 Takasago Burial Site**, **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** and elsewhere by universities, individual researchers, and other parties. At **012 Oyu Stone Circles**, which had already been discovered in 1931, the Commission for the Protection of Cultural Properties (present-day Agency for Cultural Affairs) conducted excavations from 1951.

The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties was amended in 1954, making it mandatory for those who plan any development project at an archaeological site to submit prior notification. Today, when there is a development



plan at an archaeological site, an archaeological excavation is to be conducted to determine the extent and content of the archaeological site. Based on this information, the prefectural government in charge makes a decision on whether the site should be preserved in the existing state or the development can proceed after fulfilling the requirement of compiling archaeological records through a rescue archaeological excavation. **008 Goshono Site** is an example of the former case in which the decision was made to preserve it in the existing condition, as a result of the initial archaeological excavation.

If, during the rescue archaeological excavation, the site has been found to be important beyond the expectation of the initial archaeological excavation, the development project may be canceled or modified to preserve the site in the existing state, after consultation with the project proponent.

Examples of this case include **007 Ofune Site**, **006 Sannai Maruyama Site**, **011 Isedotai Stone Circles**, and **014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle**, for which the development projects were reviewed during excavations for recording and the decision was made to preserve them in the existing state.

Since the 1960s, Japan experienced high economic growth, which brought about a rapid increase in development projects. In proportion to this, the number of archaeological excavations increased throughout Japan. To respond to the growing demand for archaeological excavations, local governments strengthened their capacities, including the employment of special officers for buried cultural properties. Since then archaeological excavations have been carefully conducted and reports have been compiled and made available to the public. As a result, the amount of archaeological information about sites of the Jomon period has increased dramatically, and Jomon prehistoric sites have attracted wide recognition from the public. In recent years, as a measure to ensure preservation and utilization of archaeological sites, excavations to determine the extent and content of important archaeological sites have been carried out as a priority. As a result, many sites are preserved in a good state of conservation and, after having been designated as Historic Sites, have been made open to the public as archaeological parks.

## 2) Legislation

In Japan, the protection of valuable historic sites, places of scenic beauty, animals, plants, and minerals began in 1919, when the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments was enacted. The law stipulated the designation of Historic Sites, the requirement of prior permission for any projects that would alter the existing state or affect the preservation, and the restrictions on the land.

In Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** and **004 Tagoyano Site** were the first to be designated as Historic Sites (in 1944), and **013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles** were provisionally designated as a Historic Site in 1930 (and later designated as a Historic Site formally in 1979).

Since the enactment of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1950, the protection of valuable cultural heritage has been actively promoted in Japan. Archaeological sites dating from the Jomon period have been designated consistently as Historic Sites: **012 Oyu Stone Circles** in 1951 (later designated as a Special Historic Site in 1956), **017 Korekawa Site** in 1951, **013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles** in 1979, **003 Kitakogane Site** in 1987, and **009 Irie Site** in 1988.

In the 1990s, the analytical methodology of natural sciences was actively introduced into archaeology, and information about archaeological sites more than simple distribution of archaeological remains dramatically increased, such as the reconstruction of the environment at that time and data obtained by high-precision absolute dating techniques. Based on these data, the designation of archaeological sites as Historic Sites continued: **008 Goshono Site** in 1993, **010 Komakino Stone Circle** in 1995, **006 Sannai Maruyama Site** in 1997 (later designated as a Special Historic Site in 2000), **005 Futatsumori Site** in 1998, **007 Ofune Site** and **010 Isedotai Stone Circles** in 2001, **015 Takasago Burial Site** in 2002, **002 Kakinoshima Site** in 2011, **014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle** in 2012, and **001 Odai Yamamoto Site** in 2013.



# Chapter 3

## Justification for Inscription

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

3.1.b Criteria Under Which Inscription is Proposed

3.1.c Statement of Integrity

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements

3.2 Comparative Analysis

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value



# Justification for Inscription

## 3.1.a Brief Synthesis

**The nominated property has Outstanding Universal Value as testimony to preagricultural lifeways and complex spiritual culture of prehistoric people, attesting to the emergence, development, and maturity of sedentism of a globally rare sedentary hunter-fisher-gatherer society in Northeast Asia which developed over a very long period of time.**

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan consist of 17 archaeological sites.

Northern Japan, where the nominated property is located, has various landforms such as mountains, hills, plains, and lowlands as well as inner bays, lakes, and rivers with an abundant flow of water. As compared with other areas in Northeast Asia, this area was blessed with forest and aquatic resources. Cool-temperate deciduous broadleaved forests (Boreal Beech Forest Zone) that spread widely provide aquatic resources such as chestnuts and walnuts. Intersection of warm and cold currents creates fishing grounds off the coast. Also, migratory fish such as salmon and trout swam upstream in the river. People made managed use of these forest and aquatic resources that were nurtured under such environmental conditions and were able to secure food in a stable manner. They started using pottery around 15,000 years ago and initiated a sedentary life. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they continued hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeway without changing to agrarian culture, adapting to environmental changes, such as climate warming and cooling, corresponding marine transgression and regression, change in food resources, and volcanic eruptions.

It has been archaeologically found that, in the very early stage of prehistoric times, people had already established a complex spiritual culture through daily life. Pit graves, or oblong or circular holes dug in the ground to inter the deceased, were often concentrated at specific places, forming burial areas. The bodies of the deceased were buried, some in a crouching position and others in an extended position, with a variety of burial goods such as lacquer ware (eg. combs and bracelets), gems (steatite, amber, and jade), and red-tinted clay-made accessories. Shell mounds and artificial earthen mounds had served as ritual facilities. Not only waste materials from daily life such as shells, but also human bones, animal bones, carbonized clay, intentionally destroyed pots and stone objects, and clay figurines which are interpreted as representing maternity were also discovered. This indicates that some kind of ritual was performed in relation to ancestor worship or nature worship.

The spiritual culture of people in this region is most evidently represented by stone circles that were made of stone elements that were aligned in a complex manner. There were different forms of stone circle, such as a single circle, multiple circles, and double circles. In some cases, there were pit graves directly beneath the stone circle. Some stone circles were built probably in consideration of the movement of the sun or in relation to landmarks or other stone circles in the surrounding area. It is thought that they were built in prayer for the fertility of nature or to confirm a bond among the people involved. Artificial earthen mounds contain various clay-made and stone-made objects such as pots, stone tools, and clay figurines which had been deposited over a long period of time. It is also important that rituals and ceremonies were performed from generation to generation.

Sedentary life started at the same time as the emergence of pottery. After settlements were formed, functional separation appeared within the settlement subsequently, such as clear distinction between residential areas and burial areas. As the warm climate continued, settlement facilities diversified in some villages that had special facilities such as ritual places, dumping grounds, and storage pits and were clearly different from small settlements in the surrounding area.

Following this, space or facilities that were specialized for rituals and ceremonies developed. As the climate became cooler and the settlements became smaller and more dispersed, cemetery-ritual place was built jointly by several settlement groups outside their settlements. Furthermore, cemeteries maintained jointly by several settlement groups came to be built separately from spiritual place, functioning as a bond between different settlements. In this manner, over a period of more than 10,000 years, people changed the location and structure of settlements in adaptation to climate change and social situation and developed diverse modes of livelihood to meet the specific conditions of the individual locations.

There is no other example than this property that can provide tangible testimony to the long-term transition of settlement structures of a sedentary, hunter-gatherer society, and thus, the property exhibits Outstanding Universal Value as testimony to a preagricultural lifeway and complex spiritual culture in Northeast Asia.



### 3.1.b Criteria under which Inscription is Proposed

#### 1. Type of nominated property according to the Convention

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan correspond to “sites”, stated in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention, and Paragraph 45 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

#### 2. Justification for inscription under the proposed criteria

Criteria (iii) and (v) are proposed as justification for inscription of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan on the World Heritage List based on the following reasons.

<b>Criterion (iii)</b>	Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
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**This property bears exceptional testimony to a very long-lived, globally rare prehistoric sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer society, which nurtured a complex spiritual culture.**

Prehistoric people in this region managed abundant forest and aquatic resources in a sustainable manner and initiated a sedentary way of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering around 15,000 years ago as proven by the use of pottery. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they developed their settlements to maturity, without changing to agrarian culture. In the meanwhile, there were various changes in climate and environment, such as marine transgression and regression and large volcanic activities. However, they managed to adapt to these changes adeptly. Therefore, people's ways of life never perished in this region. In these parts, where cool-temperate broadleaved forests (Boreal Beech Forest) spread not only in the mountain area but also in the plains, it was possible to obtain abundant forest resources such as nuts. Also, as warm and cold currents intersected in the sea, it was possible to get various aquatic resources. This property is a precious example of archaeological evidence to show that people changed the ways of securing food adeptly in adaptation to seasonal or climate change.

Furthermore, it has been archaeologically found that, in the very early stage of prehistoric times, people had already established a complex spiritual culture through daily life. Graves are one of the typical examples and they attest to ancestor worship in the sense that they are manifestations of funereal attitude or respect for the deceased ancestors. Pit graves, or oblong or circular holes dug in the ground to inter the deceased, were often concentrated at specific places, forming burial areas. The bodies of the deceased were buried, some times in a crouching position and others in an extended position, with a variety of burial goods such as lacquer ware (eg. combs and bracelets), gems (steatite, amber, and jade), and red-tinted clay-made accessories. Shell mounds and artificial earthen mounds had served as ritual facilities. Not only waste materials from daily life such as shells, but also human bones, animal bones, carbonized clay, intentionally destroyed pots and stone objects, and clay figurines which are interpreted as representing maternity were discovered, indicating that some kind of ritual and ceremony was performed in relation to ancestor worship or nature worship. The spiritual culture of people in this region is most evidently represented by stone circles that were made of stone elements that were aligned in a complex manner. There were different forms of stone circle, such as a single circle, multiple circles, and double circles. In some cases, there were pit graves directly beneath the stone circle. Some stone circles were built probably in consideration of the movement of the sun or in relation to landmarks or other stone circles in the surrounding area. They provide a clue to the worldview of people at that time. It is thought that people prayed for the fertility of nature or confirmed a bond among the people involved through these distinctive facilities associated with spiritual culture.

This property bears exceptional testimony, based on archaeological remains and artifacts, to the creation and development of a complex spiritual culture in a hunter-fisher-gatherer society.

**Criterion  
(v)**

Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

**This property is an outstanding example of the development of sedentism from emergence, subsequent development to maturity. People in this region maintained a hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a very long period of time, by developing diverse modes of livelihood in adaptation to various locations, without altering the land significantly as in the case of agrarian societies.**

Settlements are the base of people's life. Their locations are considered to have been related closely to livelihood and vividly reflected the worldview of people at that time. To secure food in a stable manner, diverse locations were selected for settlements, at places near rivers where salmon swimming upstream can be caught, in tidelands where brackish shellfish can be caught, or near colonies of beech and chestnut trees. Skills and tools for obtaining food were developed in accordance with the specific conditions of different locations. During the marine transgression period, settlements were built on high river/marine terraces; during the marine regression period, they were placed near the seacoast close to the source of food. Adapting to the sea level fluctuation due to climate change, people were able to maintain their hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a long period of time, by taking advantage of abundant aquatic and forest resources such as salmon, trout, brackish and freshwater clams, deer, wild boars, chestnuts, and walnuts.

This property contains the archaeological site where the oldest pottery in Northeast Asia has been discovered. Because pots are heavy and fragile, they are not suitable for mobile life. Therefore, the use of pottery indicates sedentary life. In the initial stage, dwelling sites were placed on high river terraces where food resources and raw materials for stone tools were easily available (Stage Ia). As the climate became warmer, Boreal beech forests became dominant. As a result, food resources became more stable and the number of settlements increased; and functional division became apparent within the settlements. The settlements at that time were placed on high terraces that the direct impact of the marine transgression could not reach (Stage Ib).

Once the climate stabilized, settlement facilities had diversified in some villages that had special facilities such as ritual places, dumping grounds, and storage pits and were clearly different from small settlements in the surrounding area (Stage IIa). Subsequently, the settlements functioned as regional centers in a particular coastal area, lake-side area, or river-side area. Although the settlement structure did not change much, ritual places such as stone alignments and artificial earthen mounds appeared within the hub settlements (Stage IIb).

As the climate became cooler, settlements became smaller and more dispersed; ritual centers that were jointly managed by several settlement groups to strengthen a bond of local community appeared outside the settlements. Settlements came to be built on hills or mountains, which had not been used much before (Stage IIIa). Furthermore, while large-scale facilities that served as the center for common worship, ritual, or ceremony continued to be built jointly by several settlement groups, burial areas came to be independently built outside the settlements for funereal rituals and ceremonies in particular (Stage IIIb).

This property is an outstanding example that attests to the way that prehistoric people in this region selected settlement locations and used their land in adaption to climate change, s, as is evident in the developments of settlements.



## Structure of OUV, criteria, attributes and components

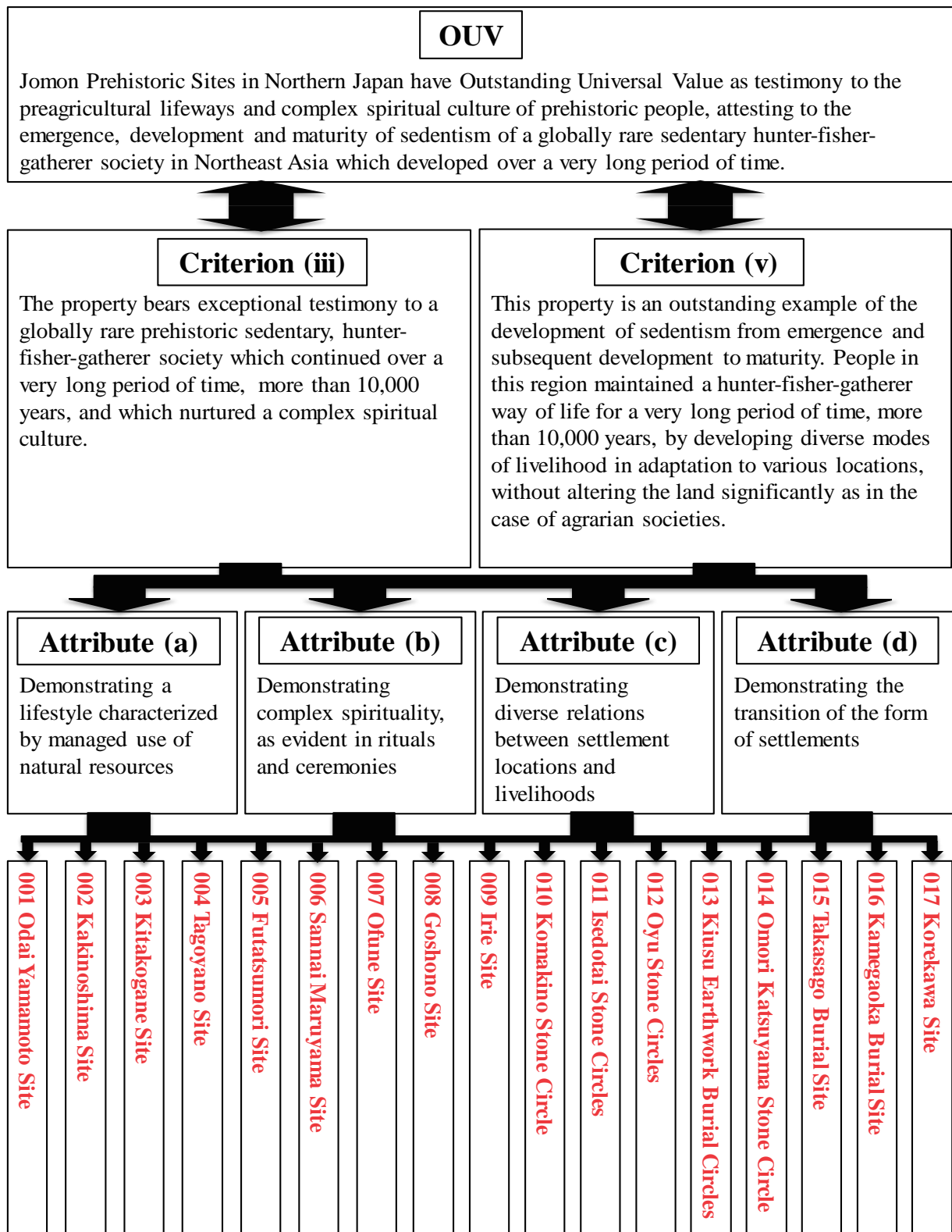


Figure 3-1 Structure of OUV, criteria, attributes and components

### 3.1.c Statement of Integrity

This property consists of 17 archaeological sites which illustrate following four attributes:

**Attribute (a): Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources;**

**Attribute (b): Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies;**

**Attribute (c): Demonstrating diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihood; and**

**Attribute (d): Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements.**

The property carries all of the aforementioned attributes of the essential value to illustrate the preagricultural lifestyle of a prehistoric human society. Therefore, the integrity of the property as a whole is highly maintained, satisfying the following points in paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

#### 3.1.c 1. Paragraph 88 a): Includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value

Seventeen archaeological sites that are necessary for the purpose of explaining the very long-lived hunter-gatherer society and that attest to the structure and/or transition of settlements have been selected as the component parts of the property. These component parts tangibly demonstrate the development of sedentism in three stages with two sub-stages in each stage:

**001 Odai Yamamoto Site**, showing the emergence of pottery and the initiation of sedentism, and **002 Kakinoshima Site**, showing the separation between the residential area and burial areas, are evidence of Stage I, or the inception of sedentism;

**003 Kitakogane Site**, **004 Tagoyano Site**, and **005 Futatsumori Site** showing the diversity of settlement facilities during the warm, marine transgression period, and **006 Sannai Maruyama Site**, **007 Ofune Site**, and **008 Goshono Site**, hub settlements that have ritual places are evidence of Stage II, or the development of sedentism; and

Four stone circles (**010 Komakino Stone Circle**, **011 Isedotai Stone Circles**, **012 Oyu Stone Circles** and **014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle**), three archaeological sites of cemeteries (**013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles**, **015 Takasago Burial Site**, and **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site**), and two archaeological sites of settlements (**009 Irie Site** and **017 Korekawa Site**) are evidence of Stage III, or the maturity of sedentism.

Therefore, the 17 component parts as a whole contribute to the expression of the Outstanding Universal Value, attesting to the process of sedentism and spiritual culture in a very long-lived hunter-gatherer culture.

#### 3.1.c 2. Paragraph 88 b): Is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance

The component parts of the nominated property are of adequate size to include all important archaeological remains that constitute settlements and ritual places as well as land forms or features showing their locations and environment. Therefore, as a whole they satisfy all of the aforementioned attributes (a) to (d).

#### 3.1.c 3. Paragraph 88 c): Suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect

All component parts of the property are designated and protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as Historic Sites or Special Historic Sites, and long-term, strict measures for protection and conservation are taken.

Furthermore, individual preservation management plans have been prepared for all component parts, clarifying the responsibilities of individual local governments as custodial bodies. Measures for maintenance, preservation, and presentation of the value are actively implemented.

In addition, the buffer zone of appropriate size has been delineated around each component part, in which legal regulatory measures are in place to control activities that may cause negative impacts on the value of the property and to take conservation measures, with a view to ensuring the proper protection of the property.



### 3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

The authenticity of this property is highly maintained in every aspect of the following attributes:

**Attribute (a): Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources;**

**Attribute (b): Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies;**

**Attribute (c): Demonstrating diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihood; and**

**Attribute (d): Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements.**

The component parts of the property are archaeological sites that are basically buried underground, but some of them are visible aboveground, such as stone circles. The archaeological sites maintain a high level of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, and spirit and feeling, having been buried underground for thousands of years after having been abandoned.

The geographical environment in which each component part is located has not been altered by human activities on a large scale up to the present. Even where there has been some change in environment such as the regression of the coastline and change in the course of the river or vegetation, it is still possible to confirm the original condition and subsequent developments through archaeological excavations. Therefore, the high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting has also been maintained.

Under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, owners and custodial bodies of the component parts take all of the necessary protection measures. The property has suffered no negative impact of natural disasters or large-scale developments. The attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value are conserved. The value of the cultural heritage has not been compromised. The property is in a good state of conservation.

At some component parts, 3-D on-site presentations are in place to show what the ancient structures may originally have looked like for the purpose of interpreting the value of the property. They are one of the experimental interpretation methods (i.e. experimental archaeology).

### 3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements

#### 3.1.e 1. Framework of protection and management

All relevant local governments, including the prefectural governments of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita, have developed the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, setting out the basic policies for conserving the OUV of the property in its entirety. Based on this, the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites and other organizations have been established and the work for preservation and management of the component parts is promoted in a comprehensive manner under the supervision of the national government of Japan and in coordination with other related organizations. In addition, the guidelines for conservation and transmission of the value of the property have also been developed, based on which relevant works are carried out.

Furthermore, all of the component parts are designated by the national government of Japan as Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The national government and local governments take measures for preservation and management. Any alteration to the existing state requires prior permission of the national government. The law stipulates that the owners and custodial bodies are responsible for preservation, management, repair, and presentation in principle.

The local governments in charge of the individual component parts have developed individual management and utilization plans and also incorporated the preservation, management, and utilization of the individual component parts in their basic administrative plans with a view to promoting the implementation of their plans.

The boards of education and related authorities of the local governments are in charge of the protection of cultural properties. They have management systems and special staff for preservation and management of the individual component parts, and promote appropriate preservation and management by allocating necessary financial resources.

The state of conservation of the individual component parts is to be monitored periodically and systematically, based on specific key indicators from the perspectives of the protection of the OUV, maintenance and management, etc.

### 3.1.e 2. Long-term prospect of protection and management

The local governments that have jurisdiction over the component parts of the property control the visually disturbing elements such as modern buildings and other factors that may adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value in the property and buffer zone, by enacting landscape ordinances and preparing landscape plans based on the Landscape Act to prevent them. They are also making efforts to remove the existing non-compliant elements or take mitigative measures to the extent possible.

With regard to specific issues that take a significant amount of time to address, intermediate measures are to be taken to minimize the negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and maintain the existing state.

Furthermore, the relevant local governments have been working to obtain the land ownership of the component parts to ensure their protection, and plan to continue to do so.

## 3.2 Comparative Analysis

### 3.2.1. Perspectives and method of comparative analysis

#### (i) Perspectives of comparative analysis

The attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of this property are the following four points:

**Attribute (a): Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources;**

**Attribute (b): Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies;**

**Attribute (c): Demonstrating diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihood; and**

**Attribute (d): Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements.**

In light of these attributes, the comparative analysis has been conducted from the four perspectives below:

**Perspective (a): Lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources;**

**Perspective (b): Complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies;**

**Perspective (c): Diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihood; and**

**Perspective (d): Transition of the form of settlements.**

#### (ii) Method of comparative analysis and similar properties

Based on the aforementioned perspectives, comparative analysis was made with similar properties selected from around the world.

To be specific, the existence of archaeological remains etc. which show Perspectives (a) and (b) was checked and compared, first. Then, for those with which it is possible to compare from Perspectives (a) and (b) that are serial properties or contain several archaeological sites or related facilities, comparison was made from Perspectives (c) and (d).

The similar properties were selected on the condition that they are relevant to life based on hunting, fishing, or gathering, which pertains to the OUV of this property. Also, because similarity is closely related to local natural environments, comparative analysis was made at the following three geographical levels.

**a. World**

**b. Northeast Asia**

**c. Hokkaido and northern Tohoku region**



### 3.2.2 Comparison with similar properties at the world level

As a result of comparative analysis with 19 properties at the world level, it has been concluded that only the nominated property satisfies all of the perspectives from (a) to (d).

Out of the 19 properties compared, 15 satisfy Perspective (a), 16 satisfy Perspective (b), 7 satisfy Perspective (c) and 4 satisfy Perspective (d) (Table 3-1). The result clearly shows that, although some of the similar properties associated with hunter-gatherer societies are related with ritual place, none contains both the condition of settlement which demonstrates the diversity of locations and livelihood, and the transition of settlements.

Comparative analysis was made with similar properties selected from the properties on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists (Figure 3-4, Tables 3-1 and 3-2). Specifically, the brief descriptions of the existing World Heritage properties were checked if any reference was made to sedentism of human beings. Also, the categorization of the ICOMOS report (2004), “The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps”, and discussions at the international conferences on Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan, which have been regularly organized since the fiscal year 2010, have been taken into consideration. It is to be noted that the report of the thematic study by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, “Human Evolution : Adaptations, Dispersals and Social Developments (HEADS), World Heritage Papers 29. 2011”, introduces some of the component parts of this nominated property (006 Sannai Maruyama Site etc.) as one of the examples of potential serial properties.

#### (1) Comparison with similar properties at the world level

Comparison was made with a total of 19 similar properties listed in Table 3-2 by region from the aforementioned perspectives of comparison.

##### Africa:

**Tassili n'Ajjer (No. 1)** in Algeria and **Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes (No. 2)** in Namibia contain works of rock art by hunter-gatherers. The rock art at Tassili n'Ajjer depicts animals and people when the Sahara Desert was a savanna; Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes contains drawings of animals and human footprints that were probably to record religious ceremonies from ca. 2,000 BCE to 1,000 BCE. Although they record life and ceremonies of hunter-gatherers and demonstrate their complex spirituality, they do not contain the remains of settlements nor ritual places. They show Perspectives (a) and/or (b) but neither Perspectives (c) nor (d) are clear.

**Saloum Delta (No. 3)** in Senegal contains shell mounds on which burials were made. The shell mounds that show how fisheries mainly of shellfish gathering have been carried out from ca. 400 BCE up to the present and the fact that burials were made at shell mounds are similar to the nominated property. The value of Saloum Delta consists mainly in the cultural landscapes of as many as 218 shell mounds within the property and the lifestyle of people in the brackish area of the Saheru facing the Canary current, blessed with abundant fish. Perspectives (a) and (b) are satisfied but neither (c) nor (d) are satisfied.

##### West Asia:

**The Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves (No. 4)** in Israel contain traces of human habitation from ca. 500,000 BCE to 9,500 BCE. The value of this property consists mainly in the evidence of human evolution since 500,000 years ago and in its demonstration of relation between the Neanderthals and modern humans. The evidence of hamlets accompanied with graves from the Natufian period, the latest of the periods to which the property correspond, marks an epoch from hunting and gathering to agriculture. It shows that people who had long lived in caves, leading a hunter-gatherer life, moved their base of life to other places soon after they started agriculture. In this respect, Perspectives (a), (b), and (d) are satisfied.

**Göbekli Tepe (No. 5)** in Turkey consists of stone buildings, including one that is considered to have been a palace,

from ca. 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE. They are considered to be buildings made by hunter-gatherers, because no traces of cultivated plants or livestock have been found. The maximum length of stone pillars that were used in these buildings is 7 m and the weight is estimated at around 50 t. It is estimated that it would have needed 500 people to carry them from the quarry to the place where they were erected. This indicates the existence of society in which labor force was collected under the leading social group. The rituals performed in such society are considered to be different from the rituals of the nominated property, since the latter were performed by individual settlements or by several settlement groups who jointly managed and operated their ritual center on equal terms. Perspective (b) is fully satisfied.

**Wadi Natuf and Shuqba Cave (No. 6)** in Palestine are type archaeological sites of Natuf culture from ca. 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE. They contain dwelling sites and graves, showing that hunter-gatherers settled and changed to agrarian society. Only Perspective (a) is satisfied.

**Ancient Jericho: Tell es-Sultan (No. 7)** in Palestine is basically an archaeological site of a city from ca. 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE. There are residences, graves, and storage facilities. The archaeological remains from the Natufian period include those of the foundation of an altar. Around 8,000 BCE, a settlement enclosed by stone walls of a height of 4 m was formed, which is said by some as the earliest town in the world. The property shows the process in which hunter-gathers in West Asia settled in one place and built an early town. Therefore, Perspectives (a), (b), and (d) are satisfied.

#### Europe:

**Kujataa Greenland: Norse and Inuit Farming at the Edge of the Ice Cap (No. 8)** in Greenland, an autonomous territory of Denmark, is a cultural landscape composed of the archaeological sites of Norse settlement, shrine, graves, and production from ca. 1,000 AD and the livelihood of Inuit people. While it shows the style of settlements of people who hunted marine mammals, people also practiced agriculture and the grazing of livestock. The elements that were necessary for people to live at the edge of the ice cap are fully included. The said property shows a different kind of interactions between nature and people from the nominated property, because the life based on hunting of marine mammals in the Labrador current, flowing southward from the Arctic Ocean, and cultivation of the limited types of plant food is different from the sedentary lifestyle based on hunting, fishing, and gathering in diverse natural environments, which is demonstrated by the nominated property. Perspectives (a), (b), and (d) are satisfied. With regard to Perspective (c), Kujataa Greenland shows adaptation to a specific environment for utilizing limited resources of the cold region effectively.

**Aasivissuit – Nipisat. Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea (No.9)** in Greenland, an autonomous territory of Denmark, is a cultural landscape which bears witness to the Arctic hunter-gatherers' hunting of land and sea animals from ca. 4,200 BCE up to the present and their seasonal migrations and settlement patterns. It also contains a rich and well-preserved tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The cultural landscape reflects organic and continual evolution through interaction with nature. Facilities related to settlements and hunting show the transition of settlements, including seasonal migrations; the intangible cultural heritage of Inuit people that has been passed down to the present shows their spiritual culture. The said property shows a different kind of interaction between the nature and people from the sedentary lifestyle based on hunting, fishing, and gathering in diverse natural environments, which is demonstrated by the nominated property. Perspectives (a), (b), and (d) are satisfied.

#### North and South America:

**Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca (No. 10)** contain a group of caves in which people lived from ca. 8,900 BCE to 2,000 BCE. As acorns and hunting tools have been discovered from the caves, it is known that they were used by people for residence and storage. Cueva del Diablo (Devil's cave) is considered by indigenous people as an important ceremonial place still today. It shows that hunter-gatherers used caves for various purposes. On the other hand, gourds and pumpkins have been discovered from the Guilá Naquitz cave, where artifacts from the earliest stages have been discovered. The said property bears witness to transition to an agrarian society, showing that cultivation started at the same time that people started sedentary life and then the proportion of cultivation gradually grew bigger. People seasonally used caves that were scattered in the mountain area of Tlacolula for residence.



It demonstrates adaptation to the climate and environment of this place, and shows land use specialized for the specific environmental conditions. While people used caves intermittently over a long period of time, they changed from a hunter-gatherer society to an agrarian society. Therefore, Perspectives (a) and (b) are satisfied, but Perspective (d) is hardly satisfied.

**Archaeological Sites of the Chinchorro Culture (No. 11)** in Chile consist mainly of burial grounds that are considered to have been a hunter-gatherer society that continued from ca. 6,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE. From the graves, one of the earliest mummy in human history dating back to ca. 3,000 BCE has been discovered. The said property satisfies Perspectives (a) and (b), but not (c) nor (d).

**Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point (No. 12)** in the United States of America contain large-scale earthworks that were built ca. 1,100 BCE. The earthworks were constructed by hunter-gatherers of the Poverty Point culture in the Late Archaic period. The complex comprises six concentric semi-elliptical mounds and a central plaza. As there are no features that show settlement structures, the said property satisfies Perspective (b).

**Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks (No. 13)** in the United States of America comprise earthworks. The 9 earthworks of the Woodland period of the Ohio Hopewell culture bear witness to ritual places of hunter-gatherers. As there are no features that show settlement structures, the said property satisfies Perspective (b).

**Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi (No.14)** in Canada contains rock arts from ca. 4,500 BCE. The landscape is characterized by columns of rock sculpted by erosion into spectacular shapes and considered sacred to the indigenous people. Still today, traditional ceremonies are performed. As there are no features that show settlement structures, the said property satisfies Perspective (b).

**Wanuskewin (No.15)** in Canada contains habitation sites and ceremonial sites from ca. 4,400 BCE. It comprises Tipi rings, bearing witness to campsites, and places of livelihood, such as bison jumps. The land itself that has been passed down to the present is considered sacred. It functioned as a place where people living in several places in the plains gathered over a long period of time. However, the habitation sites were campsites suitable for moving from place to place in pursuit of bison, different from the settlements of the nominated property, which were used for residence throughout the year. The said property is also different from the nominated property in that the ceremonial sites where people gathered do not have evidence of burial. Wanuskewin attests comprehensively to the life of people on the Northern Plains during the Pre-Contact period. The way of life of people in the great plains, based particularly on hunting of bison, shows a human adaptation to the environment that is different from the nominated property, which shows the way of life based on livelihood in diverse environments such as mountain, river, and sea. The said property satisfies Perspectives (a), (b), and (d).

**SGang Gwaay (No. 16)** in Canada shows the Haida people's way of life. Features such as totem poles bear witness to the lifestyle of hunter-gatherers in this place. There are residences, storage facilities, and graves mainly from ca. 1,900 AD and later. The settlements were built in the coastal and inland area by hunter-gatherers, mainly based on fishing. They show the way of life of people who knew very well about marine resources such as seasonally migrating fish and marine mammals that inhabited the cold current area off the northwestern coast of North America. The said property shows a different kind of relation between the nature and people from the nominated property. The said property satisfies Perspectives (a) and (b).

#### Oceania:

**Budj Bim Cultural Landscape (No. 17)** in Australia consists of aquaculture systems that have continued for 6,600 years to trap, store, and harvest eel, taking advantage of landform. Mainly showing relations with aquatic resources, it satisfies Perspective (a).

#### Central, South and Southeast Asia:

**Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley (No. 18)** in Malaysia consists mainly of caves with evidence of human habitation from ca. 1,830,000 BCE to 300 AD. Notable archaeological remains have been unearthed, such as a complete human skeleton dating back to ca. 1,000,000 BCE and the remains of Paleolithic tool workshops. Human bones with shells deposited as burial goods have been unearthed. In many cases, they are examples of burial and no

archaeological evidence has been found that shows the way of habitation. The said property satisfies Perspectives (a), (b), and (d).

**Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (No. 19)** in India consist of rock shelters with evidence of human habitation from ca. 400,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE and rock paintings showing the way of life of people at that time. The rock paintings were drawn contemporaneously with the nominated property. They depict not only animals, but also people dancing, drinking alcohol. Although there are records of the life and ceremonies of people at that time, no archaeological remains are found which show the structure of settlements or ritual places. Therefore, the said property satisfies Perspectives (a) and (b).

### (ii) Summary of comparative analysis with similar properties at the world level

The result of comparative analysis in the previous section shows that 15 similar properties satisfy Perspective (a) about lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources (Table 3-1).

With regard to Perspective (b) about complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies, 16 similar properties satisfy it, out of which 12 satisfy Perspectives (a), too.

With regard to Perspective (c) about diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihood, only 1 similar property satisfies this perspective. **SGang Gwaay (No. 16)** contains archaeological sites of settlements that are located in the coastal area and inland area, showing that diverse natural resources were used. On the other hand, neither settlement structure nor its transition is clear. Therefore, the said property does not satisfy Perspective (d).

Perspective (d) about transition of the form of settlements is satisfied by 7 similar properties. Each of them shows adaptation only to a certain specific environment, without demonstrating the relationship between locations and livelihoods so clearly. Therefore, Perspective (c) is not satisfied by these 7 properties.

As shown above, there are no other examples than the nominated property that satisfy all of the Perspectives (a) to (d).

## 3.2.3 Comparative analysis of similar properties in Northeast Asia

Comparative analysis was made between the area where the nominated property is located and 14 areas of Northeast Asia from Perspectives 1 to 4 (to be explained below). The result shows that, among the 9 areas where hunter-gatherer lifestyle continued, only Area 7 had ritual place that was separated from settlements, and only Areas 11 and 12 show the transition of settlement structure or the diversity in location and environment to a certain degree. It has also been found that Areas 11 and 12 show different tendencies with regard to the location and environment of the places where settlements were built. In Northeast Asia, there are no other examples than the nominated property that satisfy all of the Perspectives 1 to 4.

### (i) Characteristics of Northeast Asia and selection of similar properties

Northeast Asia, where the nominated property is located, is a geographical region that needs detailed comparative analysis, because of similarity in environmental conditions such as climate and vegetation and in culture.

However, there are no similar properties from this region that are already inscribed on the World Heritage List and a very few similar properties are on relevant Tentative Lists. Therefore, similar properties were selected from Neolithic properties on the Tentative Lists and also from other representative archaeological sites contemporaneous with the nominated property, for which official reports of archaeological excavations have been published. The selected similar properties are shown in Table 3-3.

### (ii) Similar properties and areas of Northeast Asia

Although Table 3-3 lists only 9 properties, there are many other archaeological sites in Northeast Asia that have been excavated for archaeological studies. As a result of archaeological studies in different countries in the region, local cultural areas have been identified based on commonalities of archaeological remains and excavated artifacts.

In the following part of the comparative analysis, the characteristics of similar properties and identifiable areas are examined with a view to clarifying the features of Northeast Asia effectively for comparison with the nominated property.



In the Yellow River basin of China, where the **Jiangzhai Site (C)** is located, the cultivation of millet started 6,000 BCE, and the cultivation of rice started along the Yangtze River basin of China 7,000 BCE, at the **Hemudu site (B)** 5,000 BCE, and at the **Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (H)** 3,300 BCE. At the **Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (H)**, settlements surrounded by large-scale moats and walls were built and there appeared burial areas for the noble class in which ornaments made of gem stone were deposited as burial goods. At the **Archaeological Sites of the Ancient Shu State(G)** dating from 1,200 BCE, a palace was built. Around 400 BCE, a large-scale grave famous for bronze burial goods was made, indicating that social classification developed further. Thus the area of the Yellow River and its south is excluded from comparison, because agriculture had started and hunter-gatherer society had ended very early in this region and there is no sufficient information as far as archaeological sites from the inception of sedentism to the beginning of agriculture.

### (iii) Areas in Northeast Asia

Based on the consideration in the previous section, areas in Northeast Asia to be compared with nominated property are as follows:

- The area of the nominated property: Hokkaido (southern part) and northern Tohoku regions in Japan
- Area 1: Lower reaches of the Amur River in Russia
- Area 2: Northern part of Russia's Maritime Territory
- Area 3: Southern part of Russia's Maritime Territory
- Area 4: Northeastern part of China (lower reaches of the Songhua River)
- Area 5: Northeastern part of China (the Nen River Basin)
- Area 6: Northeastern China (the 2nd Songhua River Basin)
- Area 7: Hokkaido (eastern and northern parts) in Japan
- Area 8: Northeastern part of China (east of the Liao River)
- Area 9: Northeastern part of China (west of the Liao River)
- Area 10: Korean Peninsula
- Area 11: Southern Tohoku and northern Kanto regions in Japan
- Area 12: Southern Kanto, Koshin-etsu and Tokai regions in Japan
- Area 13: Kinki, Chugoku and Shikoku regions in Japan
- Area 14: Kyushu and Okinawa regions in Japan

In these areas of Northeast Asia, coniferous trees, broadleaved trees, and evergreen broadleaved trees are distributed from north to south, and the humid subtropical climate prevails in the summer, as is the case with Hokkaido and northern Tohoku region, where the nominated property is located.

Also, there are geographical areas of the Neolithic cultural period that have the environmental and cultural elements closest to those of the nominated property, as compared with other regions of the world. For example, there were pottery cultures that used deep, flat-bottomed pottery similar to Jomon pottery, which is associated with the nominated property. Also, people built pit dwellings, ate nuts, deer, wild boar, and salmon and trout in the northern area (Figure 3-2).

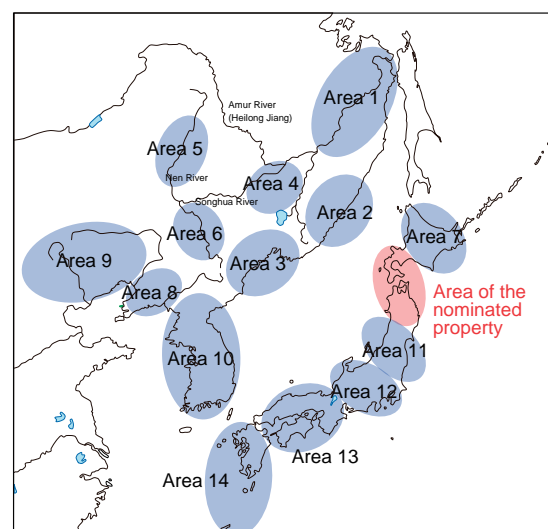


Figure 3-2 Regional classifications in Northeast Asia

#### (iv) Comparative analysis with similar properties in Northeast Asia

The area of the nominated property and 14 areas of Northeast Asia have been analyzed from the following four perspectives (Table 3-5):

The different perspectives from those for similar properties at the world level have been adopted to compare different areas, instead of specific properties, in terms of the duration and content of sedentary, hunter-gatherer cultures.

##### **Perspective 1: In relation to Attribute (a), did sedentary lifeway based on hunting, fishing, and gathering continue for a long time?**

The time of emergence of pottery is construed as the indicator of the inception of sedentism. Because the time of emergency of pottery in the nominated property is among the earliest in Northeast Asia that have been discovered so far, the duration of sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeway is judged based on the time of beginning of agriculture.

AA: Hunter-gatherer society continued during the same period as the nominated property

A: Agrarian society started and hunter-gatherer society ended sometime during the same period as the nominated property

##### **Perspective 2: In relation to Attribute (b), to what extent do ritual places attest to complex spiritual culture in a hunter-fisher-gatherer society?**

AA: Attest Exceptionally

A: Attest Partially

B: Not clear due to lack of information

##### **Perspective 3: In relation to Attribute (d), to what extent are there archaeological sites of settlements that attest to the stages of hunter-fisher-gatherer sedentism from inception to development and maturity?**

AA: Completely

A: To a certain degree

B: Partially or not clear

##### **Perspective 4: In relation to Attribute (c), how diverse are the location and environment (only for areas that are AA or A with regard to Perspective 3)?**

AA: The location and environment are diverse.

A: The location and environment are not diverse or not clear due to lack of information

**Table 3-5 Comparison of culture and natural environment among the selected areas during the Neolithic cultural period**

		Perspectives of comparative analysis				Natural environment	
		1	2	3	4	Type pf vegetation	Ocean currents
Area 1	Lower reaches of the Amur River in Russia	AA	B	A	A	Taiga	-
Area 2	Northern part of Russia's Maritime Territory	AA	B	B	A	Mixed coniferous and broadleaved forest	Cold
Area 3	Southern part of Russia's Maritime Territory	A	B	A	A	Mixed coniferous and broadleaved forest	Cold
Area 4	Northeastern part of China (lower reaches of the Songhua River)	AA	B	B	A	Mixed coniferous and broadleaved forest	-
Area 5	Northeastern part of China (the Nen River Basin)	AA	B	B	A	Mixed coniferous and broadleaved forest	-
Area 6	Northeastern China (the 2nd Songhua River Basin)	A	B	B	A	Mixed coniferous and broadleaved forest	-
Area 7	Hokkaido (eastern and northern parts) in Japan	AA	AA	A	A	Mixed coniferous and broadleaved forest	Cold
Area of the nominated property	Hokkaido (southern part) and northern Tohoku	AA	AA	AA	AA	Deciduous broadleaved forest	Cold and warm
Area 8	Northeastern part of China (east of the Liao River)	A	B	B	A	Deciduous broadleaved forest	Warm
Area 9	Northeastern part of China (west of the Liao River)	A	B	B	A	Deciduous broadleaved forest	Warm
Area 10	Korean Peninsula	A	B	A	A	Mixture of deciduous broadleaved forest, and evergreen broadleaved forest	Cold and warm
Area 11	Southern Tohoku and northern Kanto regions in Japan	AA	A	AA	AA	Mixture of deciduous broadleaved forest, and evergreen broadleaved forest	Warm
Area 12	Southern Kanto, Koshin-etsu and Tokai regions in Japan	AA	A	AA	AA	Mixture of deciduous broadleaved forest, and evergreen broadleaved forest	Warm
Area 13	Kinki, Chugoku and Shikoku regions in Japan	AA	B	B	A	Evergreen broadleaved forest	Warm
Area 14	Kyushu and Okinawa regions in Japan	AA	B	A	A	Evergreen broadleaved forest and subtropical rain forest	Warm



***The area of the nominated property: Hokkaido (southern part) and northern Tohoku regions in Japan***

The area of the nominated property lies in the cool-temperate deciduous broadleaved forest zone (Boreal Beech Forest). In the marine area, warm and cold currents intersect. This area is blessed with abundant forest resources and aquatic resources.

**001 Odai Yamamoto Site** in Aomori Prefecture was a residential area dating from Stage Ia, where the earliest pottery in the Japanese archipelago was discovered. **002 Kakinoshima Site** in Hokkaido from Stage Ib is an early settlement site, where the burial area was separated from the residential area.

**003 Kitakogane Site** in Hokkaido is a settlement site from Stage IIa that contains the residential area, burial area, and dumping ground. **004 Tagoyano Site** in Aomori Prefecture is a settlement site that contains the residential area, burial area, storage facilities, and dumping ground. **005 Futatsumori Site** in Aomori Prefecture is a settlement site that contains the residential area, burial area, storage facilities, and dumping ground.

**006 Sannai Maruyama Site** in Aomori Prefecture from Stage IIb is a hub settlement site, comprising the residential area, burial area, storage facilities, dumping ground, and ritual place. **007 Ofune Site** in Hokkaido is a hub settlement site that contains the residential area, burial area, dumping ground, and ritual place. **008 Goshono Site** in Iwate Prefecture is a hub settlement site that contains the residential area, burial area, and ritual place.

**009 Irie Site** in Hokkaido from Stage IIIa is a settlement site that contains the residential area, burial area, and dumping ground. In this period, distinctive large stone circles appeared in this area, which were cemeteries and ritual places jointly built, maintained, and managed by several settlements in the wider region. **010 Komakino Stone Circle** in Aomori Prefecture contains burial jars for re-burial within the stone circle. **011 Isedotai Stone Circles** in Akita Prefecture have four stone circles of different shapes in close proximity to each other. **012 Oyu Stone Circles** in Akita Prefecture contains two stone circles, beneath which burial pits have been found.

**013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles** in Hokkaido from Stage IIIb are the archaeological evidence of a cemetery that was built in a place away from settlements. Circular burial areas were surrounded by earthworks. **014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle** in Aomori Prefecture is a rare stone circle from this period. It has a distinctive shape, as a natural plateau had been artificially leveled and an artificial earthen mound was built on the leveled ground before stones were placed in the periphery. **015 Takasago Burial Site** in Hokkaido contains the burial area and dumping ground. **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** in Aomori Prefecture contains the burial area on a plateau and ritual place in the lowland. **017 Korekawa Site** in Aomori Prefecture is a settlement site that contains the residential area and burial area.

In the area of the nominated property, a sedentary, hunter-gatherer lifestyle continued for a long period exceeding 10,000 years until rice-cultivating agriculture started around 400 BCE. During that time, distinctive ritual places such as artificial earthen mounds and stone circles were created. The component parts attest to the transition of sedentism from the beginning to development and maturity. They also reflect diverse locations of the settlement, such as coastal area, lakeside area, inland riverside plateau, hill, and mountain, and show the abundant natural resources.

***Area 1: Lower reaches of the Amur River in Russia***

Area 1 is covered with subarctic evergreen coniferous forests, and the plains where the Amur River flows.

At the Gasya Site of the Osipovka culture, which is contemporaneous with Stage Ia of the nominated property, pottery dating from 11,000 BCE has been unearthed, indicating the possibility that sedentism started a little later than the nominated property.

The Amur River is known as a river where a large amount of salmon and trout ascends. In the period contemporaneous with Stages Ia to IIa of the nominated property, settlements comprising pit dwellings were built in the riverside area, indicating that people led a life mainly based on hunting and fishing. The Uril culture, contemporaneous with Stage IIIb of the nominated property, started agriculture and domestication of pigs started.

Also, in this area, there were ritual objects such as clay figurines and animal-shaped clay objects that show spirituality as well as rock art, as represented by Sikachi-Alyan, after the period contemporaneous with Stage IIa of the nominated property. However, ritual places such as artificial mounds and stone circles, which characterize the nominated property, have not been found.

In Area 1, the timing of emergence of pottery was close to that of the nominated property and an sedentary way of life based on hunting and gathering continued for a long time up to the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa of the nominated property. And it is known that settlements were concentrated in the river area with regard to land use.

However, because there are few reports of archaeological researches, little is known about the settlement structures in the stages of emergence, development and maturity of sedentism or the ritual places showing complex spirituality. Therefore, it is difficult to make comparison with the nominated property.

#### **Area 2: Northern part of Russia's Maritime Territory**

Area 2 is covered with subarctic evergreen coniferous forests, with a cold current prevailing in the sea.

At the Ustinovka III Site, pottery dating from the period equivalent to Stage Ia of the nominated property has been unearthed. But, the detailed dating is not clear. The Chertovy Vorota Site of the Rudnaya culture, which is contemporaneous with Stage Ib to Stage IIa of the nominated property, is cave sites. People built residences and graves in the caves. Bones of dogs and bears have been unearthed. Based on the unearthed human bones and residences, they are considered to have been places where one family stayed during the hunting season.

Little is known about archaeological sites in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa of the nominated property. In the subsequent Lidovka culture, contemporaneous with Stage IIIb of the nominated property, bronze ware was introduced and agriculture started, indicating the possibility that they moved to an agrarian culture earlier than the nominated property.

It has been found that the timing of emergence of pottery was close to that of the nominated property and that a sedentary way of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering continued for a long period. However, because archaeological researches so far carried out are limited to a small number, it is difficult to extract trends with regard to settlement structures in the stages of emergence, development and maturity of sedentism or the ritual places showing complex spirituality.

#### **Area 3: Southern part of Russia's Maritime Territory**

Area 3 is covered with mixed coniferous and deciduous trees, with a cold current prevailing in the sea.

At the Chernigovka Site, pottery from ca. 8,700 BCE has been unearthed. There is a possibility that sedentism started around the second half of Stage Ia of the nominated property. At E: Boisman (1 and 2) Sites of the Boisman cultural period, contemporaneous with Stage IIa of the nominated property, are settlement sites from 5,000 BCE to 2,700 BCE, accompanied by shell mounds that show evidence of active coastal fishing (Photo 3-1). The settlements comprise pit dwellings, cemeteries, dumping grounds (shell mounds).

At the subsequent Krounovka 1 Site of the Zaisanovska culture, which is contemporaneous with Stage IIb of the nominated property, millet has been unearthed from inside a residence, clearly showing that agriculture had already started. The Yankovsky culture, contemporaneous with Stage IIIb of the nominated property, cultivated millet and barley and domesticated pigs. It is clear agriculture had taken root.

In Area 3, pottery appeared around 8,700 BCE, and millet cultivation started around 3,500 BCE. Therefore, the duration of hunter-gatherer life was shorter than that of the nominated property. Although it is known that settlements were distributed in the coastal area, on slightly high land near the river, it is difficult to extract trends with regard to settlement structures in the stages of emergence, development and maturity of sedentism or the ritual places showing complex spirituality.



**Photo 3-1** A shell mound (burial site) at Boisman 2 Site

#### **Area 4: Northeastern part of China (lower reaches of the Songhua River)**

Area 4 is covered with mixed coniferous and deciduous trees, and is the plains where the Songhua River, Amur River, and Ussuri River flow.

Little is known about the period contemporaneous with Stage I of the nominated property. The Xinkailiu Site of the Xinkailiu culture, which is contemporaneous with Stage IIa of the nominated property, is located on the shore of



Lake Khanka, comprising the grave area and storage facilities. Many bones of freshwater fish and fishing tools have been unearthed. No residences have been found in the surrounding area. Settlements of this period were located at the junction of rivers in many cases, indicating that settlements tended to be built mainly for fishing in inland waters. At the Xiaonanshan Site of the Xiaonanshan culture, which is contemporaneous with Stage IIb of the nominated property, a communal cemetery consisting of pit graves has been found. In this area, little is known about the period contemporaneous with Stage III of the nominated property.

In Area 4, although the locations and structures of settlements and burial areas are known in the period contemporaneous with Stages IIa and IIb of the nominated property, it is difficult to extract trends with regard to settlement structures in the stages of emergence, development and maturity of sedentism.

#### ***Area 5: Northeastern part of China (the Nen River Basin)***

Area 5 is covered with mixed coniferous and deciduous forests, and is the plains where the Nen River flows.

At the Houtaomuga Site, pottery dating from 11,000 BCE to 9,000 BCE has been unearthed. There is a possibility that sedentism started in the period contemporaneous with the second half of Stage Ia.

After the period contemporaneous with Stage IIa of the nominated property, settlements comprising pit dwellings and cemeteries comprising pit graves have been found. Also, there are some examples that show the spirituality of this area, such as burial of bodies in pits dug under the floor of the pit dwelling. At the Xiaolaha Site and the Elasu C Site, which are contemporaneous with Stages IIa and IIb of the nominated property, a kneading board, a kneading rod, and a stone-made cooking knife have been unearthed, indicating the possibility that grain cultivation had started by this time.

Only few researches have been conducted to study the subsequent periods. At the Baijinbao Site of the Baijinbao culture, which is contemporaneous with Stage IIIb of the nominated property, three-legged pots and bronze objects have been unearthed. A process of an agrarian culture being gradually adopted can be seen.

In Area 5, pottery emerged in the period contemporaneous with Stage Ia of the nominated property, and a sedentary life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering continued up to the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa of the nominated property. It is also known, in relation to land use, that settlements were located on the plateau near the river. However, because archaeological researches so far carried out are limited to a small number, it is difficult to extract trends with regard to settlement structures in the stages of emergence, development and maturity of sedentism or the ritual places showing complex spirituality.

#### ***Area 6: Northeastern part of China (the 2nd Songhua River Basin)***

Area 6 is covered with mixed coniferous and deciduous forests, and is in the plains where the 2nd Songhua River flows.

No pottery from the period contemporaneous with Stage Ia has been found. The earliest pottery is that of the Zuojiashan lower layer culture, which is contemporaneous with Stages Ib to IIa of the nominated property. At the Zuojiashan Site, bones of pigs that often are linked with the introduction of millet, have been unearthed. Therefore, some researches point out the possibility that agriculture had started already. On the other hand, it is also known that people hunted deer and fished carp and shellfish in the inland rivers actively. It has been clarified that millet cultivation had taken root in the Xituanshan culture, which is contemporaneous to Stage IIIb of the nominated property.

In Area 6, as compared to the area of the nominated property, the duration of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering was shorter, and people changed to an agrarian culture earlier. Therefore, it is difficult to make detailed comparative analysis. However, because archaeological researches so far carried out are limited to a small number, it is difficult to extract trends with regard to settlement structures in the stages of emergence, development and maturity of sedentism or the ritual places showing complex spirituality.

**Area 7: Hokkaido (eastern and northern parts) in Japan**

Area 7 is covered with mixed coniferous and deciduous forests, with a cold current prevailing in the sea.

At the Taisho 3 Site, pottery dating from around 12,000 BCE has been unearthed. It is possible that sedentism started a little later than the nominated property. At the Higashikushiro-kaizuka Site, which is contemporaneous with Stage Ib of the nominated property, graves and shell mounds have been found, but no residences have been found. The Hokuto Site, which is contemporaneous with Stage II, is a settlement site comprising the residential area and the burial area. The Otoe Stone Circle, contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, is a ritual center and cemetery that was separately built from settlements. No archaeological sites of Stage IIIb have been found. In this area, millet cultivation can be traced back to around 700 AD.

With regard to the locations of settlements, shell mounds started to be built in the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib, and there was a tendency of major archaeological sites being concentrated in the coastal area. However, In Stages II and III, they spread to the inland area, moving along the rivers.

In Area 7, pottery appeared around 12,000 BCE, and life based on hunting and gathering continued for a long time into the first millennium AD. The settlement structure is understood partly from the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib, but many of the researches that provide the entire picture of settlements are based on archaeological sites after Stage II. Therefore, it is not possible to see their transition. In the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, there were stone circles. In terms of the emergence of ritual places, this area is similar to the area of the nominated property.

The Taisho 3 Site, contemporaneous with Stage I, does not exist today, since a development project was carried out after the archaeological research.

**Area 8: Northeastern part of China (east of the Liao River)**

Area 8 is covered with deciduous broadleaved forests, with a warm current prevailing in the sea.

No pottery from the period contemporaneous with Stage I of the nominated property has been found. The earliest pottery is that of the Xinle culture, which is contemporaneous to Stage IIa of the nominated property. The Xinle culture is influenced by Xinglongwa culture in Area 9, and is known to have been an agrarian culture. In the subsequent Xiozhushan lower layer culture, cultivation clearly started in the coastal area of China to the east of the Liao River, and people began to domesticate pigs as livestock.

At the Xinle Site, many archaeological sites of square pit dwellings have been found. From some of them, millet has been unearthed.

In Area 8, the duration of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering was shorter than that of the nominated property, and there is not sufficient knowledge about that period. Therefore, it is difficult to make detailed comparative analysis.

**Area 9: Northeastern part of China (west of the Liao River)**

Area 9 is covered with deciduous broadleaved forests, with a warm current prevailing in the sea.

Pottery from the Xiaohexi culture and the Xinjing culture, which are considered to be contemporaneous with Stage I of the nominated property, have been unearthed, but their exact dating is not clear. In the Xinglongwa culture period, which is contemporaneous with Stage Ib of the nominated property, millet cultivation was introduced from North China (middle reaches of the Yellow River). At **D: Xinglongwa Site**, stone implements associated with agriculture have been unearthed (**Photo 3-2**). At the Zhaobaogou Site of the subsequent Zhaobaogou culture, it is considered that people were still highly dependent on hunting. In the Hongshan culture period, which is contemporaneous with Stage IIa of the nominated property, stone implements related to agriculture diversified, and the domestication of pigs took root.

With regard to ritual places, graves within the residence were considered to be ritual places in the Xinglongwa



**Photo 3-2** Ditch-enclosed settlement at the Xinglongwa Site



culture period, but they were not communal ritual centers. It was not until I: **The Sites of Hongshan Culture: The Niheliang Archaeological Site, the Hongshanhou Archaeological Site, and Weijiawopu Archaeological Site** around 3,500 BCE that ritual places became evident, such as large altars and large tombs. In that stage, agriculture and livestock grazing were becoming more and more stable, and the ritual places demonstrated the development of religious concepts and also the process of political unification.

With regard to settlement structures, rectangular pit dwellings were orderly distributed in the area that was surrounded by irregularly circular moats at **D: Xinglongwa Site** dating from 6,200 BCE to 5,400 BCE, according to researches that were carried out on the Xinglongwa culture period and the Zhaobaogou culture period, when both hunting-gathering and agriculture were practiced. There were graves in some of these dwellings. The Zhaobaogou Site from 5,000 BCE is a settlement site where pit dwellings were distributed along the gently-sloped land. No grave area has been found.

In Area 9, the duration of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering was shorter than that of the nominated property, and there is not sufficient knowledge about that period. Therefore, it is difficult to make detailed comparative analysis.

#### ***Area 10: Korean Peninsula***

Area 10 is covered with deciduous broadleaved forests and evergreen deciduous forests, with a warm current prevailing off the western and southern coasts and a cold current prevailing off the eastern coast.

At the Gosan-ri Site, pottery dating from 8,200 BCE has been unearthed. It is contemporaneous with the last part of Stage Ia of the nominated property. Around 3,300 BCE, millet cultivation came to be seen even in the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula, such as the Dongsam-dong shell mound. Around 2,000 BCE, rice was introduced, and paddy rice cultivation started around 1,000 BCE, which is contemporaneous with Stage IIIb of the nominated property.

At the Osan-ri Site from 6,000 BCE, pit dwelling sites have been found. At **A: Amsa-dong Site**, dating from ca. 4,000 BCE, pit dwellings, graves, and storage facilities have been found. They show the process in which facilities within the settlement gradually diversified. At the Dongsam-dong shell mound, which started to be built around 7,500 BCE, not only shell mounds but also dwelling sites have been found. However, the researched area is limited, and the settlement structure is not clear, nor is the existence of ritual places.

The settlements during the hunting and gathering period tend to be concentrated in the coastal area, as is the case with the Osan-ri Site. Fishing tools have been unearthed, and settlements are also distributed in the inland area along small rivers, too. In some of these settlements, storage pits containing acorns and walnuts have been found. There is a certain degree of diversity in settlement location.

In Area 10, it is possible to see the transition in settlement location to some degrees from comparison between the Osan-ri Site and **A: Amsa-dong Site**. However, because the entire structure of settlements are known in few cases only, it is difficult to make detailed comparative analysis. The same is true of comparison of settlement locations. By around 3,300 BCE, agriculture started, and paddy rice cultivation began around 1,000 BCE. Therefore, it is clear that the duration of life based on hunting and gathering was shorter than that of the nominated property.

#### ***Area 11: Southern Tohoku and northern Kanto regions in Japan***

Area 11 is covered with deciduous broadleaved forests and evergreen broadleaved forests, with a warm current prevailing in the sea.

At the Tokumaru Nakada Site (in Gunma Prefecture), pottery dating from around 12,000 BCE has been unearthed. There is a possibility that sedentism started a little later than the nominated property. At the Saishikada Nakajima Site in Gunma Prefecture, the residential area and storage pits from 11,000 BCE have been found. But, no burial area has been found.

At the Ayaori Shinden Site (in Iwate Prefecture), which is contemporaneous with Stage IIa of the nominated property, the residential area and storage facilities were placed in a circle around the central plaza. However, no clearly recognizable grave area has been found. At the Kabayama Site (in Iwate Prefecture), which is contemporaneous with

Stage IIb, pit dwellings, burial jars, dumping grounds, and stone alignments have been found in the surrounding area of the central plaza.

From the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, archaeological remains of ritual places have been found, such as circular earthen mounds at the Terano Higashi Site in Tochigi Prefecture, a stone-paved platform, and an altar at the Yaze Site in Gunma Prefecture. From the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIb, pit dwellings and large stone alignments have been found at the Takizawa Site in Gunma Prefecture. However, no ritual places that are separated from settlements have been found in this area.

In Area 11, life based on hunting and gathering continued from the second half of Stage Ia to around 400 BCE, when rice cultivation started. In the period contemporaneous with Stage III, ritual places were seen within settlements. There are some similarities to the nominated property; for example, there were facilities showing spirituality. However, there are no archaeological sites dating from the early part of Stage Ia or those of ritual places that are separated from settlements in Stage III. In addition, there were no hub settlements in Stage IIb in this area. In these points, this area is different from the nominated property.

With regard to transition of settlements, there is no clear knowledge about the early stage of sedentism, but settlements with the storage area appeared in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIa, settlements with the burial area and dumping grounds appeared in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIb, and settlements with ritual places appeared in the period contemporaneous with Stage III. This indicates that this area experienced different transitions in settlement structures and social changes.

With regard to the diversity of locations, shell mounds started to be built and the use of resources in the coastal area became active in the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib. This trend continued to Stage IIIb. In the inland area, settlements appeared on plateaus facing the plains in the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib, and settlements started to be built on plateaus in the mountainous area after Stage II. The trend of the use of the mountainous area becoming active after Stage II is the same as that of the area of the nominated property. On the other hand, it is different from the area of the nominated property in that shell mounds continued to be built actively up to Stage III and that no use of the mountains is seen.

#### ***Area 12: Southern Kanto, Koshin-etsu and Tokai regions in Japan***

Area 12 is covered with deciduous broadleaved forests and evergreen broadleaved forests, with a warm current prevailing in the sea.

At the Oshikakubo Site (in Shizuoka Prefecture), pit dwellings that were placed in a semi-arc have been found.

Circular settlements appeared in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIa in this area. At the Kurohama-kaizuka Site in Saitama Prefecture, pit dwellings and pits have been found surrounding the central plaza. At the Togariishi Site in Nagano Prefecture, dating from the period contemporaneous with Stage IIb, pit dwellings placed in an arc have been found, together with stone alignments, pits, and burial jars in the central area. It is one of the few archaeological sites that demonstrate the settlement structure. The Shitanoya Site in Tokyo Prefecture is a circular settlement site, where pit dwellings and pillar-supported structures were placed to surround the central plaza that contained the burial area.

The Mimitori Site in Niigata Prefecture, dating from the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, is another circular settlement site. The Kasori-kaizuka Site in Chiba Prefecture is a settlement site that comprise pit dwellings and large shell mounds. At the Kinsei Site in Yamanashi Prefecture from the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIb, a large stone alignment was made near pit dwellings. At the Mawaki Site and Chikamori Site in Ishikawa Prefecture, wooden pillar circles have been found. But their use is unknown, and no ritual places that are separated from settlements have been found.

In Area 12, life based on hunting and gathering continued from almost the same period as the nominated property until agriculture started around 400 BCE. Also, in the period contemporaneous with Stages IIb and IIIa, there were facilities that show spirituality, such as ritual places within settlements. However, there are no archaeological sites dating from the period contemporaneous with Stage III or those showing ritual places that are separate from settlements. In addition, in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIb, there were no hub settlements. In these points,



this area is different from the area of the nominated property.

With regard to transition of settlements, there is no clear knowledge about the early stage of sedentism, but settlements with the storage area appeared in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIa, and settlements with the burial area, dumping grounds, and ritual places appeared in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIb. There are some similarities to the area of the nominated property in terms of transition in settlement structure, but there are differences in terms of ritual places.

With regard to the diversity of locations, shell mounds started to be built and the use of resources in the coastal area became active in the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib. This trend continued to Stage IIIb. In the inland area, settlements appeared on plateaus facing the plains in the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib, and settlements started to be built on plateaus in the mountainous area after Stage II. The trend of the use of the mountainous area becoming active after Stage II is the same as that of the area of the nominated property. On the other hand, it is different from the area of the nominated property in that shell mounds continued to be built actively up to Stage III.

#### ***Area 13: Kinki, Chugoku and Shikoku regions in Japan***

Area 13 is covered with evergreen broadleaved forests, with a warm current prevailing in the sea.

At the Kami Kuroiwa Iwakage Site (in Ehime Prefecture), pottery dating from around 12,000 BCE has been found. There is a possibility that sedentism started a little later than the nominated property. However, there are only few examples of researches that studied settlements substantially in the period contemporaneous with Stages I and II. At the Moriyama Site (in Kyoto Prefecture) from the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, only dwellings have been found, and no ritual places have been found. In this area, rice cultivation started by around 600 BCE.

In Area 13, it is barely possible to know the situation in the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, but information is scarce about the period contemporaneous with Stages I and II. Therefore, it is difficult to make detailed comparative analysis about transition in settlement structure, social change, or tendencies of settlement locations.

#### ***Area 14: Kyushu and Okinawa regions in Japan***

Area 14 is covered with evergreen broadleaved forests and subtropical rain forests, with a warm current prevailing in the sea.

At the Fukui Doketsu Site (in Nagasaki Prefecture), pottery from around 12,500 BCE has been unearthed. There is a possibility that sedentism started a little later than the nominated property in the mountain area. In the period contemporaneous with Stage Ib of the nominated property, at the Uenohara Site (in Kagoshima Prefecture), a settlement comprising pit dwellings, pit graves, and connected pits that are considered to have been cooking facilities has been found.

No settlements from the period contemporaneous with Stage II have been found, probably due to massive volcanic eruptions. In the period contemporaneous with Stage IIIa, at the Yokoo-kaizuka Site (in Nagasaki Prefecture), pit dwellings, pit graves, and storage pits that were made in the low wetland have been found. At the Motonobaru Site (in Miyazaki Prefecture), not only pit dwellings but also pits that were probably graves have been found around the central plaza, and pillar-supported structures were placed in a circle. This is considered to have been influenced by somewhere else. No archaeological sites from Stage IIIb have been found. In this area, rice cultivation started by around 800 BCE.

In Area 14, few researches have been conducted on the period contemporaneous with Stages II and IIIb. Therefore, it is difficult to make detailed analysis about settlement structure, social change, or settlement locations. It is not clear either about archaeological sites attesting to rituals.

### (v) Conclusion of the comparative analysis of similar properties and cultural areas in Northeast Asia

Before comparative analysis, it had been expected that, in Northeast Asia, where the nominated property is located, there would be hunter-gatherer cultures similar to the nominated property. However, as a result of comparative analysis, it has been clarified that Area 9 introduced millet-cultivating agriculture around 6,000 BCE and Areas 6 and 8 around 5,500 BCE. In these areas, stable agricultural society was established by around 3,500 BCE. Then, under the influence of these areas, agriculture started in Areas 3 and 10 by around 3,000 BCE. In Area 10, rice-cultivating agriculture started around 1,000 BCE. In these areas, the duration of hunter-gatherer lifestyle was shorter, as compared with the area of the nominated property.

The above result shows that, in terms of Perspective 1, hunter-gatherer lifestyle continued for a long time in Areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 11 to 14. Nevertheless, it is obvious from the results of carbon-dating analysis that the pottery discovered at the nominate property is among the earliest stage in Northeast Asia.

In terms of Perspective 2, ritual places have been confirmed only in Areas 7, 11, and 12. It was only in Area 7 that there was a ritual place away from settlements, which is characteristic of the maturation of settlements in the case of the nominated property.

In terms of Perspective 3, only Areas 11 and 12 show the transition of settlement structure. However, neither area has archaeological evidence of emergence of pottery; these areas cannot present a series of component parts that covers the whole range, as does the area of the nominated property.

In terms of Perspective 4, a certain degree of diversity can be seen in areas where the transition of settlement structure is demonstrated under Perspective 3. There was a general tendency of settlement locations being more diverse in peninsulas or islands with many uphill and downhill than in relatively flat inland areas, and that areas where the distance between the mountain area and the coastal area is relatively short show diversity in terms of locations and environments in which settlements were distributed. There are differences among them; for example, shell mounds in the coastal area continued to develop for a longer time in Areas 11 and 12 than the area of the nominated property, whereas the land use of the nominated property, where ritual places were built in the mountain area, is not so evident in Areas 11 and 12.

The analysis above shows that there are no other examples than the area of the nominated property that satisfy all of the four perspectives from 1 to 4. The nominated property bears an exceptional testimony to a hunter-gatherer society in this region, containing the seventeen sites, such as one that attests to the earliest emergence of pottery in Northeast Asia, stone circles that demonstrate the complex spirituality, settlement sites that show the diverse relationship between locations and livelihoods of the transition of settlement structures.

### 3.2.4. Comparative analysis of other sites in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku regions

**From the archaeological sites in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku that are contemporaneous with the nominated property, 41 sites have been selected for comparison on the condition that they contain elements necessary to demonstrate the development of settlement structure and ritual places, there is information fully founded on evidence from archaeological excavations, and they are in a good state of conservation (Figure 3-3 and Table 3-5). As a result of analysis from five perspectives including those about the state of conservation and the protection status, 17 sites that contribute directly to the proposed OUV of the nominated property have been identified.**

Comparison has been made of the 41 archaeological sites in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku from Stages I to III which are legally protected. Five perspectives have been identified for comparison. Perspectives I to III correspond to Perspectives (a), (b), and (d), which were set out in Section 3.2.1 (i). Perspectives IV and V have been added to evaluate the status of protection. From these five perspectives, archaeological sites that directly contribute to the proposed OUV of the nominated property have been selected as component parts. Perspective (c) in Section 3.2.1 (i) has been excluded from this comparison, since it represents the characteristics of the distribution of settlements in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku and therefore does not work for the purpose of selecting individual component parts.



**Perspective I: In relation to Attribute (a), how does the archaeological site illustrate a hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeway?**

AA: Through archaeological remains and excavated artifacts

A: Through excavated artifacts only

B: Partially

C: Unknown Unclearly

**Perspective II: In relation to Attribute (b), to what extent does the archaeological site illustrate distinctive spirituality?**

AA: Exceptionally

A: Normally

B: Partially

C: Unknown Unclearly

**Perspective III: In relation to Attribute (d), to what extent does the archaeological site contain the archaeological remains that illustrate the establishment of sedentism and the development of settlements from inception to development and maturity?**

AA: All of them

A: Nearly all

B: Partially

C: Fragmentarily

**Perspective IV: Is the state of conservation of the archaeological site itself and the surrounding area good?**

AA: Exceptionally good

A: Good, although there are some issues

B: There are significant issues

C: Almost vanished

**Perspective V: At which level is legal protection provided?**

AA: The highest level of protection by the national government

A: Designation and protection by prefectural governments

B: Designation and protection by municipal governments

C: No legal protection

The 41 archaeological sites from which component parts have been selected can be broadly categorized into settlement sites and ritual places. Perspective I is particularly relevant to the former and Perspective II is particularly relevant to the latter. For example, when bone and antler artifacts have been unearthed at a ritual place, the site is evaluated "A" for Perspective I, because the unearthed artifacts partly illustrate a hunting activity. On the other hand, when archaeological remains showing spiritual culture of people at that time, such as artificial earthen mounds, pit graves, and stone alignment remains, have been unearthed at a settlement site, the site is evaluated "A" for Perspective II.

All of the 41 archaeological sites satisfy Attribute (d) more or less, because they date from one of the stages of the development of settlements from the inception to development and maturity. Therefore, in relation to Perspective III, evaluation was made in terms of integrity, i.e. to what extent the site contains the area contributing to Attribute (d).

As a result, 17 archaeological sites have been identified as the component parts of the property that demonstrate the attributes of the proposed OUV of the nominated property (AA for either Perspective I or II and AA for Perspective III) and are in a good state of conservation for both the archaeological site itself and the surrounding environment with legal protection in place (not evaluated B or C for Perspectives IV and V). With these 17 component parts, it is possible to understand a sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeway that continued for a long period of time exceeding 10,000 years and see thoroughly how settlements for sedentary lifeway emerged, developed, and matured over time. It is also possible to know how people at that time created distinctive spiritual culture.

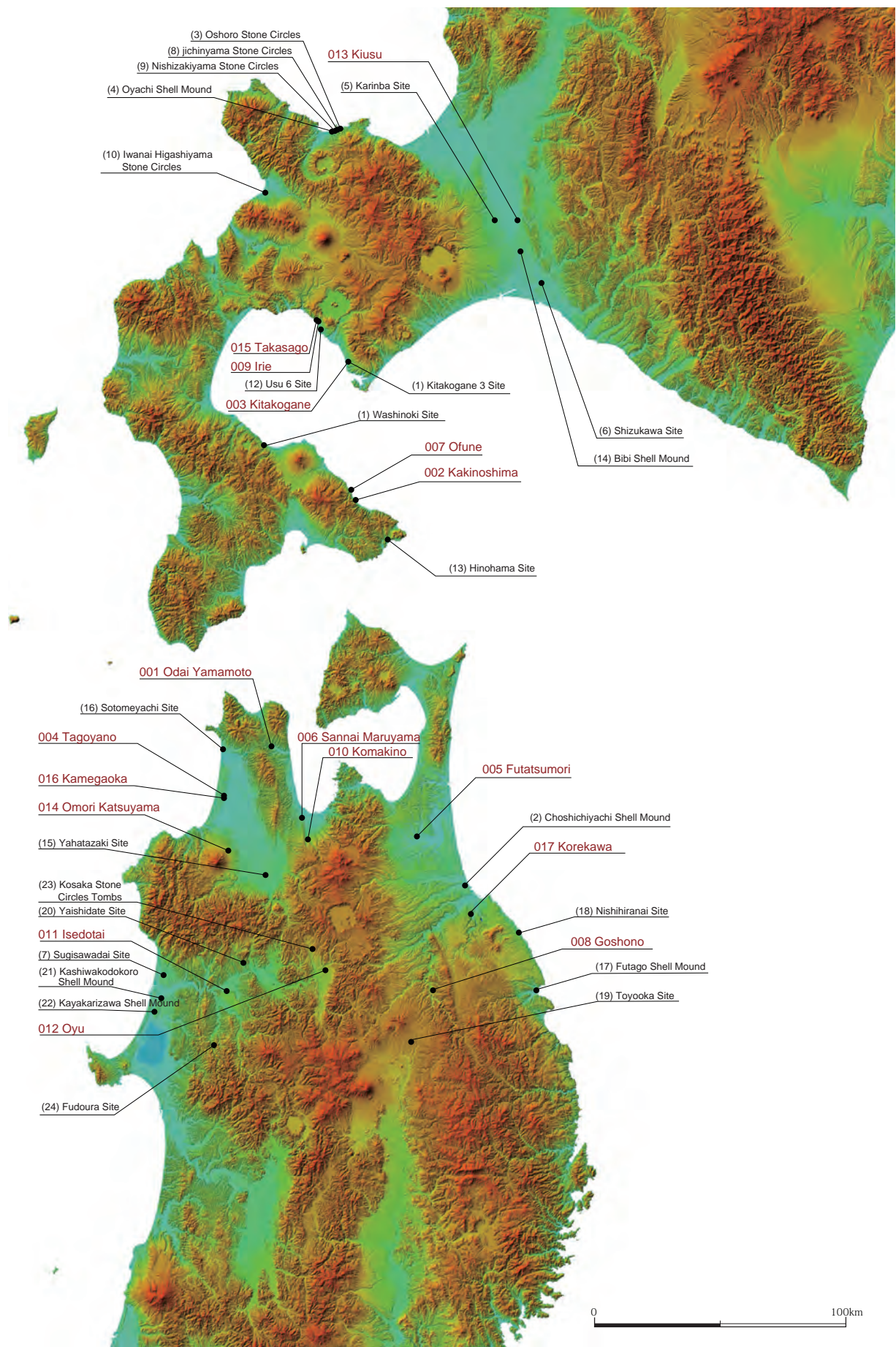


Figure 3-3 Distribution of other Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan for comparison



Table 3-5 Comparison with other Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

No.	Name	Type	Stage	Perspective I	Perspective II	Perspective III	Perspective IV		Perspective V	Designation by
				Evidence of sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer lifestyle over a long period	Distinctive spirituality	Establishment of sedentism and initiation, development, and maturity of settlement	State of conservation (site)	State of conservation (surrounding environment)	Legal protection	
1	Odai Yamamoto	Settlement	Ia	AA	A	AA	AA	A	AA	The National Government
2	Kakinoshima	Settlement	Ib	AA	A	AA	AA	AA	AA	The National Government
3	Kitakogane	Settlement	Ila	AA	A	AA	AA	AA	AA	The National Government
4	Tagoyano	Settlement	Ila	AA	A	AA	AA	A	AA	The National Government
5	Futatsumori	Settlement	Ila	AA	A	AA	AA	A	AA	The National Government
6	Sannai Maruyama	Settlement	Ilb	AA	A	AA	AA	A	AA	The National Government
7	Ofune	Settlement	Ilb	AA	A	AA	AA	AA	AA	The National Government
8	Goshono	Settlement	Ilb	AA	A	AA	AA	AA	AA	The National Government
9	Irie	Settlement	IIla	AA	A	AA	A	A	AA	The National Government
10	Komakino	Ritual	IIla	A	AA	AA	A	A	AA	The National Government
11	Isedotai	Ritual	IIla	A	AA	AA	AA	A	AA	The National Government
12	Oyu	Ritual	IIla	A	AA	AA	A	AA	AA	The National Government
13	Kiusu	Ritual	IIlb	A	AA	AA	A	AA	AA	The National Government
14	Omori Katsuyama	Ritual	IIlb	A	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	The National Government
15	Takasago	Ritual	IIlb	A	AA	AA	AA	A	AA	The National Government
16	Kamegaoka	Ritual	IIlb	A	AA	AA	A	AA	AA	The National Government
17	Korekawa	Settlement	IIlb	AA	A	AA	AA	AA	AA	The National Government
(1)	Washinoki Site	Ritual	IIla	A	AA	AA	AA	B	AA	The National Government
(2)	Choshichiyachi Shell Midden	Settlement	Ib	AA	A	AA	AA	B	AA	The National Government
(3)	Oshoro Stone Circles	Ritual	IIla	A	A	A	B	B	AA	The National Government
(4)	Oyachi Shell Midden	Settlement	Ilb	A	A	A	AA	B	AA	The National Government
(5)	Karinba Site	Settlement	IIlb	A	A	A	AA	B	AA	The National Government
(6)	Shizukawa Site	Settlement	Ilb	A	AA	A	A	B	AA	The National Government
(7)	Sugisawadai Site	Settlement	Ila	A	A	A	AA	B	AA	The National Government
(8)	Jichinyama Stone Circles	Ritual	IIla	A	AA	A	B	A	A	Hokkaido Prefectural Government
(9)	Nishizakiyama Stone Circles	Ritual	IIla	A	AA	A	A	B	A	Hokkaido Prefectural Government
(10)	Iwanai-Higashiyama Cylindrical Pottery Cultural Site	Settlement	Ilb	A	A	A	A	A	A	Hokkaido Prefectural Government
(11)	Kitakogane 3 Site	Ritual	IIlb	A	A	A	A	A	B	Date City Government
(12)	Usu 6 Site	Settlement	Ib	A	A	A	A	A	B	Date City Government
(13)	Hinohama Site	Settlement	IIlb	A	A	A	C	C	B	Hakodate City Government
(14)	Bibi Shell Midden	Settlement	Ila	A	A	A	A	A	B	Chitose City Government
(15)	Yahatazaki Site	Settlement	IIlb	A	A	A	B	B	A	Aomori Prefectural Government
(16)	Sotomeyachi Site	Ritual	IIlb	A	A	A	A	A	B	Goshogawara City Government
(17)	Futago Shell Midden	Settlement	IIlb	A	A	A	B	B	B	Kuji City Government
(18)	Nishihiranai 1 Site	Ritual	IIla	A	A	A	C	C	B	Hirono Town Government
(19)	Toyooka Site	Settlement	IIlb	A	A	A	B	B	B	Iwate Town Government
(20)	Yaishidate Site	Ritual	IIlb	A	A	A	A	A	A	Akita Prefectural Government
(21)	Kashiwakodokoro Shell Midden	Ritual	IIlb	A	A	A	A	A	A	Akita Prefectural Government
(22)	Kayakarizawa Shell Midden Site	Settlement	Ilb	A	A	A	A	A	A	Akita Prefectural Government
(23)	Kosaka Stone Circles Tombs	Ritual	IIla	A	A	A	A	A	B	Kosaka Town Government
(24)	Fudoura Site	Settlement	Ilb	A	A	A	A	A	B	Kamikooni Village Government

### 3.2.5. Conclusion of comparative analysis

The result of comparative analysis of the nominated property with 19 similar properties at the world level show that 15 properties satisfy Perspective (a), 16 properties satisfy Perspective (b), 1 property satisfies Perspective (c), and 7 properties satisfy (d). Therefore, it has been made clear that only the nominated property satisfies all of the Perspectives of comparison (a) to (d). Although some similar properties of hunter-gatherer societies have features pertaining to ritual places, few demonstrate the transition of settlements or the diverse relationships between the locations and environments of settlements and the livelihoods.

For comparative analysis with similar properties and different regions of Northeast Asia, the area of the nominated property was compared with 14 areas of Northeast Asia from Perspectives 1 to 4. The result shows that, with regard to Perspective 1, the area of the nominated property bears witness to the earliest stage of pottery emergence, which is an indicator of inception of sedentary lifestyle. It has also been confirmed that there are 9 areas where sedentary, hunter-gatherer lifestyle continued for the length of time equivalent to the area of the nominated property, out of which only Area 7 fully satisfies Perspective 2 and only Areas 11 and 12 satisfy Perspectives 3 and 4. Therefore, it is clear that there are no other areas than the area of the nominated property in Northeast Asia that satisfy all of the four perspectives from 1 to 4.

In the comparative analysis of archaeological sites in Hokkaido (southern part) and northern Tohoku, it has been explained how the 17 sites have been selected as satisfying all of the Perspectives I to V, which are required to support the OUV of this property.



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Figure 3-4 Locations of similar properties in the world





Table 3-1 Chronological table of similar properties in the world

	North and South America			Europe	Africa	
	North	Central	South	Greenland	Northern	Southern
500,000 BCE						
100,000 BCE						
50,000 BCE						
15,000 BCE						
13,000 BCE						
10,000 BCE						
9,000 BCE		No.10 Oaxaca				
8,000 BCE					No.1 Tassili n'Ajjer	
7,000 BCE						
6,000 BCE			No.11 Chinchorro			
5,000 BCE						
4,000 BCE	No.15 Wanuskewin					
3,000 BCE	No.14 Áísínai'pi					
2,000 BCE	No.12 Poverty Point			No.9 Aasivissuit		
1,000 BCE					No.3 Saloum Delta	No.2 Twyfelfontein
300 BCE						
0		No.13 Hopewell				
A.D.500						
A.D.1,000				No.8 Southwest Greenland:		
A.D.1,500						
A.D.2,000	No.16 SGang Gwaay					



Oceania	Asia			
	West	South/Southeast	East/Northeast	Japan
	No.4 Mount Carmel:	No.18 Lenggong Valley No.19 Bhimbetka		
No.17 Buj Bim	No.5 Göbekli Tepe No.6 Wadi Natuf No.7 Ancient Jericho		D: Xinglongwa B: Hemudu C: Jiangzhai A: Amsa-dong I: Hongshan H: Liangzhu E: Boisman G: Ancient Shu F: Krounovka	Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

Table 3-2 List of properties for the comparative analysis (excluding East Asia and Northeast Asia)

Region	No.	UNESCO	Serial property	Name of property	Type	Criteria					
						i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
Africa	No.1	World Heritage 1982		Tassili n'Ajjer (Algeria)	Rock art	○		○			
	No.2	World Heritage 2007		Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes (Namibia)	Rock art			○		○	
	No.3	World Heritage 2011		Saloum Delta (Senegal)	Shell midden			○	○		
Western Asia	No.4	World Heritage 2012		The Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves (Israel)	Cave			○		○	
	No.5	Tentative List 2011		Archaeological Site of Göbekli Tepe (Turkey)	Monument	○	○	○	○		○
	No.6	Tentative List 2013		Wadi Natuf and Shuqba Cave (Palestine)	Settlement		○	○	○		
	No.7	Tentative List 2012		Ancient Jericho: Tell es-Sultan (Palestine)	Settlement/City	○	○	○	○		
Oceania	No.8	World Heritage 2017	○	Kujataa Greenland: Norse and Inuit Farming at the Edge of the Ice Cap (Denmark)	Settlement/ Site of production (Mixed site)					○	
	No.9	World Heritage 2018		Aasivissuit – Nipisat. Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea	Settlement / Site of production					○	



Brief description and representativity in prehistoric culture	Perspectives of comparison				Cultural tradition and period		
	a	b	c	d	Paleolithic	Neolithic	Post-Metal Age
This property mainly comprise rock paintings that indicate the possibility that agriculture and livestock grazing continued for approx. 10,000 years since 10,000 BCE in the prehistoric period, during which climate change and vegetation change occurred.	○					10,000 BCE -AD	
This property demonstrates ceremonial and ritual activities by hunter-gatherers in South Africa. It comprises petroglyphs depicting religious ceremonies and economic activities for 2,000 years from about 1,000 BCE.	○	○					1,000 BCE -AD1,000
This is an archaeological site comprising shell mounds that have been built since around 1,000 BCE to the present along the tributary of a river that have been supporting the life of people based on fisheries and shellfish hunting. There are burials on the shell mounds. The landscapes of the delta are formed by the accumulation of shell mounds. The cultural tradition continues today.	○						1.000 BCE-
These are the archaeological sites of the longest human residence in the world, the central archaeological remains of the Middle Stone Age and Natufian culture in the Mediterranean coast. From 500,000 BCE to 9,500 BCE, the property shows a long-term record of humankind in West Asia, and marks the epochmaking events of humankind, such as change from hunting to agriculture, sedentism, and communal life.	○			○	500ka BCE-9,500 BCE		
The world's oldest architectural structure, a ceremonial architecture by the first Neolithic hunter-gatherers. It is an archaeological site consisting of multiple cultural layers, comprising a group of distinctive structures that were built between 10,000 BCE and 8,000 BCE. Many stone pillars with animal relief have been found and are considered to have been temples or ritual facilities.		○				10,000 BCE -8,000 BCE	
It is a type archaeological site of the world-renowned Natuf culture and is an important archaeological site that shows the stage of human evolution in Southwest Asia. It is one of the largest prehistoric cave groups in Palestine, showing social evolution from hunting and gathering to early agriculture.	○					10,000 BCE -8,000 BCE	
This is the oldest archaeological site of a city, and a city in the lowland, which is rarely seen in the world. It dates back to the Natuf Cultural Period (from ca. 10,000 BCE-8,000 BCE), and forms a typical settlement of a Neolithic culture, surrounded by stone walls and stone towers. Because it is located on fertile land, the first hunter-gatherer settled. It shows the process in which agriculture and livestock grazing started. In the Bronze Age, it led to the creation of a sophisticated city. It is an archaeological site of Tell, in which residences overlap.	○	○		○		10,000 BCE-8,000 BCE	
This property comprise settlements and production sites (landscapes) in Greenland at the edge of the ice cap, which were settled by Nord people (Vikings) after the 10th century and abandoned later. There are cultural landscapes of Kuyarek, where Inuit people have been practicing agriculture, livestock grazing, and hunting of marine mammals.	○			○			10c AD-
Located in the central part of West Greenland, the property contains the remains of 4,200 years of human history. It is a cultural landscape which bears witness to its creators' hunting of land and sea animals, seasonal migrations and a rich and well-preserved tangible and intangible cultural heritage linked to climate, navigation and medicine. The features of the property include large winter houses and evidence of caribou hunting, as well as archaeological sites from Paleo-Inuit and Inuit cultures. It bears testimony to the resilience of the human cultures of the region and their traditions of seasonal migration.	○	○		○		4,200 BCE-	

Region	No.	UNESCO	Serial property	Name of property	Type	Criteria					
						i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
North and South America	No.10	2010		The Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca (Mexico)	Cave / rock art			○			
	No.11	Tentative List 1998		The Archaeological Sites of the Chinchorro Culture (Chile)	Tomb			○			
	No.12	World Heritage 2014		Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point (USA)	Monument			○			
	No.13	Tentative List 2008	○	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks (USA)	Monument			○			○
	No.14	World Heritage 2019		Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi (Canada)	Settlement / monument			○			
	No.15	Tentative List 2018		Wanuskewin (Canada)	Settlement / monument			○			
	No.16	World Heritage 1981		SGang Gwaay (Canada)	Settlement			○			
Oceania	No.17	World Heritage 2019	○	Budj Bim Cultural Landscape (Australia)	Site of production			○		○	
Central/South/Southeast Asia	No.18	World Heritage 2012		Archaeological Heritage of the Lenggong Valley (Malaysia)	Cave			○	○		
	No.19	World Heritage 2003	○	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (India)	Cave / rock art			○		○	



Brief description and representativity in prehistoric culture	Perspectives of comparison				Cultural tradition and period		
	a	b	c	d	Paleolithic	Neolithic	Post-Metal Age
plants show the transition from hunter-gatherer society to agricultural society in South America. It comprises caves and rock paintings that show the transition from life based on hunting from 8,900 BCE to 2,000 BCE to a sedentary agrarian life.	○	○		○		8,900 BCE -2,000 BCE	
Located in the Atacama Desert in northern Chile, it is considered to have been left by a hunter-gatherer culture that lasted from 6,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE.	○					6,000 BCE-2,000 BCE	
These are the most prominent monuments built by hunter-gatherers, belonging to the Poverty Point culture of the late Archaic period. They are the monuments made of the largest earthworks in North America that were constructed from 1,700 BCE to 1,100 BCE by people based on hunting, fishing, and gathering. They comprise six concentric semi-elliptical ridges, a central plaza, etc.		○					1,700 BCE -1,100 BCE
This property consists of the nine most well-maintained of over 40 known earthworks that belong to the Woodland period of the Ohio Hopewell culture. The surrounding earthworks are the largest in the world that are not defensive structures.		○					BCE/AD- 1000
The Milk River Valley dominates the topography of this cultural landscape, which is characterized by a concentration of pillars or columns of rock sculpted by erosion into spectacular shapes. The Blackfoot Confederacy left engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls of the Milk River Valley, bearing testimony to messages from Sacred Beings. This landscape is considered sacred to the Blackfoot people, and their centuries-old traditions are perpetuated through ceremonies and in enduring respect for the places.		○				4,500 BCE~	
This property comprises settlements, bison jumps, and pounds, and medicine wheels that bear testimony to the lives and rituals of people in the pre-contact stage in northern Great Plains since 6,400 years ago. The land itself is a sacred place, and its recognition has been handed down to the modern indigenous people.	○	○		○		6,400 BCE~	
This property illustrates the Haida people's art and way of life in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The abandoned houses, sculptured pillars (totem poles), etc., left by the Haida people, bear testimony to Haida society.	○	○	○				19c AD-
This property contains one of the world's oldest aquaculture systems. The complex system of channels, weirs and dams built in order to trap, store and harvest eel provided an economic and social base for six millennia. The ongoing dynamic relationship of Gunditjmara and their land is nowadays carried by knowledge systems retained through oral transmission and continuity of cultural practice.	○					32,000 BCE-	
This property bears testimony to settlement from the Paleolithic to the Bronze Age. From 1.83 million BCE to around 300 AD, it is one of the longest records of early human in a single locality, and the oldest outside the African continent. It features cave sites and rock paintings of a semi-sedentary population from the Paleolithic, Neolithic, and Metal ages.	○			○		1,830Ka BCE-300 AD	
This property comprises rock paintings that represent preagricultural relationships between human beings and landscapes, such as hunting and gathering from 400,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE.	○	○			400Ka BCE-8,000 BCE		

Table 3-3 List of properties for the comparative analysis (East Asia and Northeast Asia)

region		UNESCO	Serial property	Name of property	Type	Criteria						Brief description and representativity in prehistoric cultures
						i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	
East Asia and Northeast Asia	A	-	-	Amsa-dong Site (Korea)	Settlement				-			This is a representative site of the Neolithic Age (Kushimemon pottery) of 4,000 BCE and is a settlement site, where many pit dwellings have been studied. It contains layers of a Bronze Age culture.
	B	-	-	Hemudu site (China)	Settlement				-			This is a settlement site consisting of multiple cultural layers from 5,000 BCE to 3,000 BCE. Residential facilities such as stilt dwellings and a large amount of organic materials such as carbonized cultivated rice were preserved in good condition. This is a representative archaeological site of the Neolithic culture of the lower Yangtze River.
	C	-	-	Jiangzhai Site (China)	Settlement				-			This is an archaeological site of a settlement that lasted from 5,000 BCE to 4,000 BCE. This property provides the total picture of the settlement, including the residential area, pottery-firing remains, burial area, and storage pits. The livelihood of people was agriculture and livestock grazing in combination with hunting, fishing, and gathering. This property is characterized by discovery of copper and zinc alloy, brass pieces, and porcelain engraved with special characters.
	D	-	-	Xinglongwa Site (China)	Settlement				-			This is a settlement site from 6,200 BCE to around 5,400 BCE, which was a moat-surrounded settlement, comprising of 120 pit dwellings. It is characterized by the burial of the deceased within the house, jade gems, the development of cylindrical flat-bottomed pottery, and dragon-shaped gems. Traces of millet have been found, indicating the possibility that early agriculture had started.
	E	-	-	Boisman 1 and 2 Sites (Russia)	Settlement / shell mound				-			This property comprises cemeteries and shell mounds from the middle of the Neolithic period and cemeteries from 800 BCE to 300 BCE in the early Iron Age. The Neolithic culture is called the Boisman culture (from 4,500 BCE to around 2,700 BCE), and teh shell mounds with well-developed shell layers and bone implements show that people practiced fishing in the coastal area. Buried human bones and burial goods show there was a well-developed burial system.
	F	-	-	Krounovka 1 Site (Russia)	Settlement				-			This is a settlement site from 3,500 BCE to around 3,300 BCE. From the square pit dwelling sites, carbonized seeds of millet have been found, indicating that the introduction of grain cultivation to the southern part of the coastal area of Russia.
	G	Tentative list 2008	○	Ancient Shu site (Jinsha site, Chengdu ancient boat-shaped coffins, Sanxingdui ) (China)	Settlement / city	○		○	○			This is an archaeological site of the capital of Ancient Shu from 1,200 BCE to around 400 BCE. It comprises the palace, tombs, and residence sites. The joining tombs of boat-shaped coffins are large pit graves, where pottery, bronze ware, lacquerware, bamboo products, wood products, etc., were buried as burial goods. They date from around 400 BCE. It shows the social status of the owner of the tombs and the development of the ritual system. The Samsung bank archaeological remains are an archaeological site of a city from 2,800 BCE to 1,000 BCE, comprising city walls, moats, memorial remains, residences, cemeteries, etc.
	H	Tentative list 2013	○	Liangzhu site (China)	Settlement / city		○		○			This is one of the most important settlement sites of the late Neolithic period in the lower Yangtze River. It shows that full-fledged agriculture was practiced from 3,300 BCE to 2,200 BCE and attests to the Liangzhu culture that is characterized by the pyramidal social hierarchy, as is evident in the graves of the aristocrats where burial goods such as gem were deposited. The settlement layout with large moats and walls as well as the well-developed hydrological system are very distinctive.
	I	Tentative list 2013	○	Sites of Hongshan Culture (The Niuheliang Archaeological Site, the Hongshanhou Archaeological Site, and Weijiawopu Archaeological Site ) (China)	Settlement / monument / earthwork	○		○	○			It is a serial property that bears testimony to the total picture of the Hongshan culture, a Neolithic culture in Northeast Asia dating from around 3,500 BCE. It comprises settlement sites, large ritual facilities, and graves. It shows complex social structure.



Facilities that constitute the property						Cultural tradition and period			
Facilities that constitute the settlement					Ritual place and grave area	Hunter-gatherer	Paleolithic	Neolithic	Post-Metal Age
Dwelling site	Residential site	Grave	Storage	Dumping ground (incl. shell mound)	Cemetery : Ritual place				
	○	○	○			○		4,000 BCE-	
This property is a Neolithic site that comprise residences and cemeteries, but ritual places that accompany a sedentary way of life are not evident.									
	○	○	○					5,000 BCE-3,000 BCE	
This property is a Neolithic site that comprise residences, but ritual places that accompany a sedentary way of life are not evident.									
	○	○	○			○		5,000 BCE-4,000 BCE	
This property is a Neolithic site that comprise residences, and cemeteries, but ritual places that accompany a sedentary way of life are not evident.									
	○	○	○			○		6,200 BCE-5,400 BCE	
This property is a Neolithic site that comprise residences, and cemeteries, but ritual places that accompany a sedentary way of life are not evident.									
	○	○		○	○	○		4,500 BCE-2,300 BCE	
This property comprises Neolithic shell mounds. Site 1 is a settlement site; Site 2 contains cemeteries and dumping grounds (shell mounds).									
	○							3,500 BCE-3,300 BCE	
This property is a Neolithic site that comprise residences, but graves and ritual places that accompany a sedentary way of life are not evident.									
	○	○	○		○				1,200 BCE-400 AD
Although this property contains residences and cemeteries, the social structure had already developed to the level of an early state and religious facilities.									
	○	○	○		○			3,300 BCE-2,200 BCE	
This property is an archaeological site of an early Neolithic city that includes residences, aristocrats' cemeteries, and temples. The temple represented by this property as part of the ancient city is a religious facility that can be distinguished from ritual places.									
	○	○			○			3,500 BCE	
This property attests to a Neolithic culture based on the diverse constituent elements.									

### 3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Based on the justification for inscription under the criteria described in 3.1.b, Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan possess Outstanding Universal Value as outlined below.

#### 3.3.a Brief Synthesis

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan consist of 17 archaeological sites. A series of settlements, burial areas, ritual and ceremonial sites of which stone circles, among other sites, are the remains of a unique sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer society developed spanning a very long period of time from 13,000 to 400 BCE.

Northern Japan, where the nominated property is located, has varied landforms such as mountains, hills, plains, and lowlands as well as inner bays, lakes, and rivers with an abundant flow of water. This area was blessed with forest and aquatic resources. Cool-temperate deciduous broadleaved forests (“Boreal Beech Forest”) provide abundant forest resources such as chestnuts and walnuts, etc. The intersection of warm and cold currents creates ideal fishing conditions off the coast. Also, migratory fish such as salmon and trout swim upstream in the river. Under such environmental conditions, people living in Northern Japan were able to secure food in a stable manner, and they initiated a sedentary way of life around 15,000 years ago as indicated by the use of pottery. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they continued hunter-fisher-gatherer lifeways without changing to an agrarian culture, adapting to environmental changes such as climate warming and cooling and the corresponding marine transgression and regression.

Already in the very early stage of sedentary life, they developed a complex spiritual culture. They made graves and also created ritual deposits, artificial earthen mounds and stone circles that were used for rituals and ceremonies, probably functioning as places for ancestor and nature worship and confirming a social bond across the generations and the settlements.

**Thus the Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan have Outstanding Universal Value as testimony to the preagricultural lifeways and complex spiritual culture of prehistoric people, attesting to the emergence, development and maturity of sedentism of a globally rare sedentary hunter-fisher-gatherer society in Northeast Asia which developed over a very long period of time.**



### 3.3.b Criteria under which Inscription is Proposed

#### Justification for Criterion (iii)

**The property bears exceptional testimony to a globally rare prehistoric sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer society which continued over a very long period of time, more than 10,000 years, and which nurtured a complex spiritual culture.**

Prehistoric people in this region managed abundant forest and aquatic resources in a sustainable manner and initiated a sedentary way of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering around 15,000 years ago. Over the subsequent 10,000 years, they developed their settlements to maturity taking advantage of the natural resources, without changing to agrarian culture. The archaeological evidence shows how prehistoric people changed the way of securing food adeptly in adaptation to seasonal or climate change.

Furthermore, it has been archaeologically found that, in the very early stage of sedentary life, people developed a complex spiritual culture through daily life. Making graves is one of the typical examples and this attests to ancestor worship in the sense that graves are manifestations of funereal attitudes or respect to the deceased ancestors. They also created ritual deposits, artificial earthen mounds and stone circles to pray for fertility and confirm a mutual bond between people.

#### Justification for Criterion (v)

**The property is an outstanding example of the development of sedentism from emergence and subsequent development to maturity. People in this region maintained a hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a very long period of time, more than 10,000 years, by developing diverse modes of livelihood in adaptation to various locations, without altering the land significantly as in the case of agrarian societies.**

Settlements are the base of people's life. Their locations are considered to have been related closely to their livelihoods and vividly reflect the worldview of people at that time. To secure food in a stable manner, diverse locations were selected for settlements, at places near rivers where salmon swimming upstream can be caught, in tidelands where brackish shellfish can be gathered, or near colonies of beech and chestnut trees where nuts and berries can be collected. Skills and tools for obtaining food were developed in accordance with the specific conditions of different locations. During the marine transgression period, settlements were built on high river/marine terraces; during the marine regression period, they were placed near the seacoast close to the source of food. Adapting to the sea level fluctuation due to climate change, people were able to maintain their hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a long period of time, by taking advantage of abundant aquatic and forest resources such as salmon, trout, brackish and freshwater clams, deer, wild boars, chestnuts, and walnuts.

### 3.3.c Statement of Integrity

This property consists of 17 archaeological sites which illustrate the following four attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value:

**Attribute (a): Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources;**

**Attribute (b): Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies;**

**Attribute (c): Demonstrating diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihoods; and**

**Attribute (d): Demonstrating the transition of the forms of settlements.**

The property carries all of the aforementioned attributes of the essential value to illustrate the preagricultural lifestyle of a prehistoric human society. Therefore, the integrity of the property as a whole is highly maintained, satisfying the following points in Paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The component parts of the nominated property are of adequate size to include all important archaeological remains that constitute settlements and ceremonial spaces as well as landforms or features showing their locations and environment. Therefore, as a whole they satisfy all of the attributes.

All component parts of the property are designated and protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as Historic Sites or Special Historic Sites, and long-term, strict measures for protection and conservation are taken. Furthermore, individual preservation management plans have been prepared for all component parts, clarifying the responsibilities of individual local governments as custodial bodies. Measures for maintenance, preservation and presentation of the value are actively implemented.

In addition, a buffer zone of an appropriate size has been delineated around each component part, in which legal regulatory measures are in place to control activities that may cause negative impacts on the value of the property and to take conservation measures, with a view to ensuring the proper protection of the property.

### 3.3.d Statement of Authenticity

The component parts of the property are archaeological sites that are basically buried underground, and some of them are visible aboveground, such as stone circles. The archaeological sites maintain a high level of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, and spirit and feeling, having been buried underground for thousands of years after having been abandoned.

Under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan, owners and custodial bodies of the component parts take all of the necessary protection measures. The property has suffered no negative impact of natural disasters or large-scale development. The attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value are conserved. The value of the cultural heritage has not been compromised. The property is in a good state of conservation.

### 3.3.e Protection and Management Requirements

All relevant local governments, including the prefectural governments of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita, have developed the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, setting out the basic policies for conserving the OUV of the property in its entirety. Based on this, the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites and other organizations have been established and the work for preservation and management of the component parts is promoted in a comprehensive manner under the supervision of the national government of Japan and in coordination with other related organizations. The local governments in charge of each component part have developed individual management and utilization plans and have also incorporated the preservation, management, and utilization of the individual component parts in their basic administrative plans with a view to promoting the implementation of their plans.

The state of conservation of the individual component parts is monitored periodically and systematically, based on specific key indicators from the perspectives of the protection of the OUV, maintenance and management, etc.



Chapter

# 4

## State of Conservation and Factors **Affecting** the Property

4.a Present State of Conservation

4.b Factors **Affecting** the Property

# State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

## 4.a Present State of Conservation

### 4.a.1 Overview

All the component parts of the nominated property are archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric period, and many of the elements that exhibit the OUV of the property are buried underground and preserved in a good state of conservation.

The whole areas of the individual component parts are designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties\*1 as Historic Site or Special Historic Site\*2. Under this law, any acts that may alter the existing state require prior permission from the Commissioner for the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Therefore, they are strictly protected by law.

With regard to the preservation and management of individual component parts, local governments in charge have developed individual preservation and management plans, and they are taking necessary measures accordingly. To ensure thorough protection, they are further working to increase the public landownership of the property area according to a plan, and also to promote the conservation of good landscapes by developing statutory Landscape Plans\*3 based on the Landscape Act\*4 and designating the buffer zone as Landscape Planning Area.

For the preservation and management of the property as a whole, the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan\*5 has been prepared to set out policies, methods, implementation mechanisms, and so forth. At the same time, the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage, Jomon Prehistoric Sites\*6 has been set up for the implementation of the plan, consisting of governors, mayors, and other representatives of the relevant local governments.

The relevant local governments also make sure that the archaeological remains that have been excavated for archaeological studies should be protected, by covering them with the protective earth, so that they are preserved underground in the same manner as the preservation and management of the archaeological remains that are preserved at the existing state without excavations. Some archaeological remains, such as stone circles and shell layers, are presented without the protective earth cover, when it has been confirmed based on scientific and objective data that there are no risks of negative impact in the surrounding area, with a view to helping visitors deepen their understanding of the value of the property and raise awareness for heritage protection. Also, all of the artifacts that have been unearthed in archaeological excavations are preserved, studied, and displayed appropriately, together with the detailed records of the situation in which they were discovered.

The relevant local governments have been carrying out necessary works for proper preservation, management, and utilization of the component parts, including the protective shelters for the archaeological remains that are presented without the protective earth cover, interpretive structures such as the 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings, and planting of the vegetation for landscape conservation. These works have been planned and implemented in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, and other applicable plans. The local governments receive instructions and prior permission from the national government, and carefully select the methods to avoid negative impact on the property in consultation with experts in the relevant fields based on the results of research and study. Therefore, it is not likely that the OUV of the property would be impaired.

\*1 The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties is a domestic law of Japan, the purpose of which is to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture. Refer to Appendix 8 "Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties" for the English translation of the law.

\*2 Refer to Table 5-1 in Chapter 5 for the status of designation as Historic Site or Special Historic Site of the individual component parts.

\*3 The Landscape Plan is formulated by a local government that is qualified as a landscape administrative organization by enacting the landscape ordinance under the Landscape Act. The plan provides the legal basis for controlling development acts such as construction of buildings within the Landscape Planning Area through requirement of prior notification and recommendation. When necessary, the order to change the form, color, design, and so forth of the buildings etc.

\*4 The Landscape Act is a domestic law of Japan, the purpose of which is to develop and conserve good urban and rural landscapes as the common property of the people of Japan. Refer to Appendix 8 "Landscape Act" for the English translation of the law.

\*5 Refer to Appendix 1 "Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan" for details of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan.

\*6 For details of the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage, Jomon Prehistoric Sites, refer to Chapter 5 of the main text of the nomination dossier (5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System) and Appendix 1 "Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan" (Chapter 9 Organization and Operation).



## 4.a.2 State of Conservation of Individual Component Parts

### 001 Odai Yamamoto Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Sotogahama Town of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

Sotogahama Town owns 71.4% of the land of the property, and will continue to purchase the remaining landownership according to a plan.

Sotogahama Town has technical staff for preservation and management of this component part. These technical staff patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth.

With regard to the existing electric poles and so forth within the property, consultation is underway with the relevant parties responsible for their management, with a view to removing them in the future.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Aomori Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. With regard to the existing town roads and railways adjacent to the property, the relevant bodies responsible for their management are in agreement with Sotogahama Town that uncontrolled development, including large-scale expansion, will not take place and that landscape harmonization measures, for example planting of trees, will be taken in the future.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: concentration of pot shards and stone tools
- Location: river terrace, slightly high land
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: earliest pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (tip-polished stone axe)

### 002 Kakinoshima Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Hakodate City of Hokkaido Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition. With regard to the archaeological remains of artificial earthen mounds, the original landform has been partly altered by volcanic ashes in 1929. It is planned to remove these volcanic ashes and restore the original landform and to cover the archaeological remains with the sufficient protective earth. Furthermore, protective turf is planned to be planted on it to prevent the earth from being washed away.

The land of the component part is owned by Hakodate City completely.

Hakodate City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the deciduous broadleaved forests that exist in the property, they are maintained in the existing state, because they help visitors understand the original landscapes. Only when necessary for safety reasons, trees are cut or trimmed. With regard to the management of planted trees, the monitoring and continual management of trees are promoted to facilitate their growth. Weeding, removal of alien species, and mowing are conducted regularly.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hakodate City Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hakodate City based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.

In the buffer zone, the construction is planned of a port road that will function as an evacuation route in case of a disaster for people living in the coastal area (see Figure 4-1 in Table 4-1 for details). Hakodate City is in consultation with the national government and the development project undertaker to avoid negative impact on the property in terms of visual impact etc. Conservation measures are to be explored, based on simulations, including modification of construction method and/or planting of trees.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling, pit grave
- Location: marine terrace near the coast
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tools (stone disc, grinding stone), fishing tool (sinker), artifact demonstrating spirituality (footprint-imprinted clay tablet), etc.

#### 003 Kitakogane Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Date City of Hokkaido Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Date City completely.

Date City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the archaeological remains of a watering place that is presented without the protective earth cover, stone tools have been treated for conservation with the instruction of experts in conservation treatment. Professional staff inspect and monitor their condition regularly if there is deterioration or damage. In the winter, the component part is covered with sandbags and protective sheets to prevent the stones from being frozen or moved from the original position. With regard to the vegetation, daily maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Monitoring of alien species and mowing are also conducted.

With regard to the existing municipal roads, Date City properly maintains the existing state in collaboration with the relevant management body to avoid negative impact on the property. It plans to consider the possibility of their removal as the long-term target based on the estimate of demands. As for radio towers, consultation with the service provider is underway, with a view to removing them in the future.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hokkaido Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. Although the existing wind turbines on the mountain ridge outside the buffer zone are currently visible from the property, trees are planned to be planted in the future as a mitigative measure to avoid negative visual impact on the property.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling, watering place, pit grave, dumping ground (shell mound)
- Exposed archaeological remains: watering place
- Location: hill near the coast
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tools (spear, hook, sinker), human bone, deliberately destroyed grinding stone and stone disc, ritual tool (sword made of whale bone, bone-made spoon), animal bone etc. (common orient clam, oyster, fur seal, red seabream, flounder, tuna, deer, bear, etc.), etc.

#### 004 Tagoyano Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Tsugaru City of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

Tsugaru City owns approximately 45% of the land of the property, and will continue to purchase the remaining land according to a plan.



Tsugaru City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth.

With regard to the existing houses within the property, consultation is underway with the owners etc., with a view to removing them in the future.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Aomori Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. With regard to the wind turbines that exist outside the buffer zone, trees are planned to be planted in the future as a mitigative measure to avoid negative visual impact on the property.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling, storage pit, pit grave, dumping ground (shell mound)
- Location: hill on the shore of the inland bay
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spear, hook), animal bone etc. (Japanese basket clam, hare, dolphin, albatross, common murre, carp, mackerel, salmon, chestnut, Japanese walnut, etc.), human bone, accessory (shell bracelet), etc.

#### 005 Futatsumori Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Shichinohe Town of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Shichinohe Town completely.

Shichinohe Town has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

With regard to the existing modern structures within the property, such as municipal roads, Shichinohe Town is in consultation with the relevant parties, with a view to removing them in the future.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Aomori Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. Because the existing houses located within the buffer zone are visible from the property, Shichinohe Town plans to remove them or plant trees in the future to avoid negative visual impact on the property.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling, storage pit, pit grave, dumping ground (shell mound)
- Location: Lakeside hill
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spearhead, spear, hook), animal bone etc. (common orient clam, Japanese basket clam, oyster, swan, Japanese seaperch, red seabream, deer, wild boar, etc.), clay figurine, human bone, buried dog, accessory (comb), ritual tool (bone-made sword), etc.

### 006 Sannai Maruyama Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Special Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Aomori Prefecture completely.

Aomori Prefecture has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the archaeological remains that are presented without the protective earth cover (eg. grave, large pillar-supported structure, south and north earthen mounds), protective shelters have been installed, and the temperature and humidity are controlled. Also, scientific preservation treatments have been applied to address deterioration over time. Regular inspection is carried out, too. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

Aomori Prefecture plans to remove temporary buildings within the property.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Aomori Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. Although the existing power transmission towers within the buffer zone are visible from the property, consultation is planned to be held with the owners to discuss the possibility of removing or burying them underground in the future.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling, large-scale pit dwelling, storage pit, pit grave, buried pot, dumping ground
- Exposed archaeological remains: pit grave, buried pot, large pillar-supported structure, ritual place (artificial earthen mound)
- Location: Bayside hill
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead, stone spear), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spear, spearhead, hook), braided products, animal bone etc. (hare, flying squirrel, duck, yellowtail, mackerel, herring, chestnut, Japanese walnut, elderberry, etc.), clay figurine, lacquer ware, clay objects, stone objects, ritual tool (sword made of whale bone), accessory (hairpin, pendant, earring), burial goods (pot, stone object, gem), etc.

### 007 Ofune Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Hakodate City of Hokkaido Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Hakodate City completely.

Hakodate City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the deciduous broadleaved forests that exist in the property, they are maintained in the existing state, because they help visitors understand the original landscapes. Only when necessary for safety reasons, trees are cut or trimmed. With regard to the management of planted trees, the monitoring and continual management of trees are promoted to facilitate their growth. Weeding, removal of alien species, and mowing are conducted regularly.

With regard to the municipal cemetery located within the property, Hakodate City is working for its relocation, building consensus among local people according to a plan.



The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hakodate City Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hakodate City based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. Within the buffer zone, there is a plan to construct a national bypass road that will function as an evacuation route from tsunamis in case of a disaster for people living in the coastal area (refer to **Figure 4-2** in **Table 4-1** for details). A heritage impact assessment has been conducted to confirm that there will be no negative impact of this road on the property. Hakodate City is still in consultation with the national government and the project undertakers to avoid negative visual impact on the property, and plans to improve construction methods based on simulation and implement conservation measures, such as planting of trees.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling, storage pit, pit grave, artificial earthen mound
- Location: Lakeside hill
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool, animal bone etc. (whale, fur seal, tuna, cod, salmon, chestnut, walnut, etc.), clay figurine, stone rod, stone sword, etc.

#### 008 Goshono Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Ichinohe Town of Iwate Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Ichinohe Town completely.

Ichinohe Town has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the archaeological remains of stone alignments that are presented without the protective earth cover from spring to autumn, the surface of the archaeological remains is covered with the protective earth to prevent erosion and stone collapse, so that only the stoneworks are exposed. In addition, fences are installed not to allow people to enter the area. Professional staff make regular inspections of the site, too. In winter, the entire archaeological remains are covered with the protective earth to prevent the stone material from being frozen.

With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area of the Ichinohe Town Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Ichinohe Town based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.

With regard to the existing power transmission towers located in the adjacent area of the property and the high voltage cables currently crossing overhead across the property, consultation is underway continually with the electricity company concerned, to develop a concrete plan to mitigate their visual impact.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling (with earthen roof), storage pit, pit grave, pillar-supported building, ritual place (stone alignment, artificial earthen mound)
- Exposed archaeological remains: stone alignment
- Location: inland river terrace near the river, hill
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), animal bone etc. (deer, wild boar, chestnut, walnut, horse chestnut), clay figurine, clay object, stone object, burned animal bone etc. (burned bone of deer, wild boar, etc.; carbonized chestnut, walnut, and horse chestnut), etc.

**009 Irie Site**

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Toyako Town of Hokkaido Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Toyako Town completely.

Toyako Town has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth.

With regard to the existing modern structures within the property, such as those of the municipal kindergarten, Toyako Town plans to remove them in the future.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hokkaido Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. Although the existing houses and power transmission towers in the buffer zone are currently visible from the property, mitigative measures are to be taken in consultation with the owners, such as changing the color in harmony with the surrounding landscape and planting trees to enhance visual harmonization.

Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling (with earthen roof), pit grave, ritual place (shell mound)</li> <li>➤ Location: hill in the coast</li> <li>➤ Artifacts buried underground</li> <li>➤ Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spear head, hook), animal bone etc. (Japanese cockle, herring, Japanese seaperch, tuna, dolphin, Hokkaido deer, etc.), human bone (polio-infected), accessory, etc.</li> </ul>

**010 Komakino Stone Circle**

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Aomori City of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

Aomori City owns 77.7 % of the land of the component part, and will continue to purchase the remaining landownership according to a plan.

Aomori City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the stone circle, which is presented without the protective earth cover, the surface of the ground is covered with the protective earth to prevent erosion and stone collapse, so that only the stoneworks are exposed. In addition, preservation treatment and fungicide are applied to the stoneworks, and fences are installed not to allow people to enter the area. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Aomori City Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Aomori City based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.



### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit grave, jar burial, pit dwelling, storage pit, spring
- Exposed archaeological remains: stone circle
- Location: tongue-shaped plateau
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), burial jar, clay figurine, miniature pot, clay object (bell-shaped, animal-shaped, mushroom-shaped), triangular stone tablet, etc.

#### 011 Isedotai Stone Circles

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Kitaakita City of Akita Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Kitaakita City completely.

Kitaakita City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the stone circles, which are presented without the protective earth cover, the surface of the ground is covered with the protective earth to prevent erosion and stone collapse, so that only the stoneworks are exposed. In addition, water-repellent and reinforcement treatment is applied to the stoneworks, and fences are installed not to allow people to enter the area. Also, based on the results of analysis to identify the types of stone material that is used for the stone circles, monitoring is conducted continually to detect deterioration. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Isedotai Stone Circle Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Kitaakita City based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.

Although, in the buffer zone, there remain piers of a road bridge, whose construction was canceled to protect the archaeological site, they are planned to be removed in the future. Also, with regard to the motorway that is under construction within the buffer zone (see **Figure 4-3** in **Table 4-1** for details), it has been decided in consultation with the responsible authority that the road will be designed in harmony with the surrounding landscapes and that care will be taken so that the road will not be visible from the property.

### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: stone circle, stone alignment, pit grave, pillar-supported building, storage pit, dumping ground
- Exposed archaeological remains: stone circle
- Location: hill near the river adjacent to the mountain area
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (stone sinker), clay figurine, clay object (bell-shaped, animal-shaped, mushroom-shaped), stone object (triangular stone tablet, stone sword), etc.

### 012 Oyu Stone Circles

The area of this component part is protected as a Special Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Kazuno City of Akita Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Kazuno City completely.

Kazuno City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the stone circles, which are presented without the protective earth cover, the surface of the ground is covered with the protective earth to prevent erosion and stone collapse, so that only the stoneworks are exposed. In addition, water-repellent treatment is applied to the stoneworks, and fences are installed not to allow people to enter the area. Also, technical staff of Kazuno City makes regular inspections and monitoring to detect deterioration of stone, etc. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

With regard to the road passing through the property north-south, it is planned to be relocated in the future to avoid negative impact on the property (see **Figure 4-4** in **Table 4-1** for details). Since the bypass for this purpose is expected to be constructed within the buffer zone, Kazuno City has conducted a Heritage Impact Assessment, and continues to consult with the relevant authorities etc. to avoid impact on the property and its surrounding landscapes.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: stone alignment, pit grave, pillar-supported building, pit dwelling, storage pit
- Exposed archaeological remains: stone circle
- Location: hill
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), clay figurine, stone figurine, clay object (clay tablet, bell-shaped, animal-shaped, mushroom-shaped), stone object (stone rod, stone sword), etc.

### 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Chitose City of Hokkaido Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

Chitose City owns approximately 51 % of the land of the component part, and continues to purchase the remaining land according to a plan.

Chitose City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. Earthwork burial circles are visible aboveground, and, although the slopes within and outside burial circles are stable at present, it is necessary to take prompt responses in case that any issue is identified. For example, if the top soil is washed off, seedlings germinate on the site, or trees fall down, it is necessary to replenish soil, or cut and remove trees. Therefore, technical staff make intensive inspections by observation.

With regard to the existing national road (R337), which currently passes through the component part, the new road has been constructed outside the buffer zone and is scheduled to open in 2020 (see **Figure 4-5** in **Table 4-1** for details). Since it is expected that the traffic on the existing road will further decrease, consultation is underway with the relevant authorities, with a view to ensuring that negative impact on the property be avoided by transferring the management of the road from the national government to the prefectural government.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hokkaido Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.



#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: earthwork burial circle, pit grave
- Location: hill
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), burial goods and votive goods (pottery, stone object, stone rod), clay figurine, sprinkled red pigment, standing stone, etc.

#### 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Hirosaki City of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

Hirosaki City owns approximately 99.8% of the land of the component part, and continues to purchase the remaining land according to a plan.

Hirosaki City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hirosaki City Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hirosaki City based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: stone circle, buried pot, large pit dwelling, outdoor hearth, dumping ground
- Location: tongue-shaped plateau
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), clay figurine, clay tablet, stone sword, disc-shaped stone object, etc.

#### 015 Takasago Burial Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Toyako Town of Hokkaido Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Toyako Town completely.

Toyako Town has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the vegetation, regular maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Also, monitoring and removal of alien species are also conducted.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hokkaido Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.

Although the existing houses and power transmission towers in the buffer zone are currently visible from the property, mitigative measures are to be taken in consultation with the owners, such as changing the color in harmony with the surrounding landscape and planting trees to enhance visual harmonization.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit grave, stone alignment, dumping ground (shell mound)
- Location: lowland in the coast
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spear head), animal bone etc. (Japanese cockle, scallop, herring, flounder, tuna, dolphin, Hokkaido deer, etc.), burial goods (pottery, stone objects), clay figurine, human bone, accessory, sprinkled red pigment, etc.

#### 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Tsugaru City of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

Tsugaru City owns approximately 35 % of the land of the component part, and continues to purchase the remaining land according to a plan.

Tsugaru City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth.

With regard to the existing modern structures within the component part such as houses, Tsugaru City is in consultation with the owners, with a view to removing them in the future.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Aomori Prefecture based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes.

#### Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value

- Underground archaeological remains: pit grave, pit dwelling, dumping ground
- Location: plateau on the shore of the inland bay, low wetland
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spear head), animal bone etc. (deer, wild boar, sea lion, fur seal, beech, *Quercus serrata*, chestnut, horse chestnut, etc.), clay figurine, stone sword, burial goods (pottery, stone object, gem, clay object, lacquer ware), lacquer ware, accessory, sprinkled red pigment, etc.

#### 017 Korekawa Site

The area of this component part is protected as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and maintained and managed by Hachinohe City of Aomori Prefecture as the custodial body.

This component part is entirely covered with the protective earth, and the elements that contribute to the OUV are preserved in good condition.

The land of the component part is owned by Hachinohe City completely.

Hachinohe City has technical staff for the preservation and management of this component part, who are stationed full-time at the interpretation facility. They patrol and inspect the state of conservation regularly. They are in charge of maintenance and management of the component part as well as interpretation, utilization, study, and so forth. With regard to the vegetation, regular inspection is carried out, and measures to prevent and eliminate diseases and pest insects are also taken.

Hachinohe City plans to remove the several public buildings that exist within the component part one by one.

The buffer zone of this component part is designated as the Landscape Planning Area of the Hachinohe City Landscape Plan, which has been developed by Hachinohe City based on the Landscape Act. Accordingly, development acts are controlled for the purpose of developing good landscapes. Although the existing houses in the buffer zone are currently visible from the property, mitigative measures are to be taken in consultation with the owners, such as changing the color in harmony with the surrounding landscape and planting trees to enhance visual harmonization.



**Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value**

- Underground archaeological remains: pit grave, stone alignment, pit dwelling, dumping ground, watering place
- Location: plateau on the shore of the inland bay, low wetland
- Artifacts buried underground
- Artifacts unearthed by archaeological excavation: pottery, hunting tool (stone arrowhead, bow), processing tool (grinding stone, stone disc), fishing tool (spear), wooden object, animal bone etc. (chestnut, walnut, horse chestnut, etc.), clay figurine, stone tablet, stone rod, stone sword, lacquer ware, accessory (comb, bracelet, earring), human bone, sprinkled red pigment, etc.

## 4.b Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.b.1 Development Pressures

All of the nominated area of this property is included in the area designated as a Historic Site or a Special Historic Site, and protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Therefore, alterations of the existing state of the component parts are strictly restricted as a principle, and no developments will be carried out that would damage the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.

In addition, the relevant local governments in charge of the individual component parts, have been purchasing the landownership of the component parts to ensure through protection.

The buffer zone of this property is delineated to encompass each component part. When acts, such as alteration of the existing state of land, construction of buildings, and cutting of trees or bamboo, are conducted in the buffer zone, they must comply with the regulations under the national laws such as the Landscape Act, City Planning Act, and Forest Act, and also ordinances of the related local governments in terms of the scale, shape, structure, etc.\*7 Therefore, development that would damage the Outstanding Universal Value are to be screened out in advance.

Also, the relevant local governments make efforts to collect information about development acts within and outside the buffer zone, and carry out Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA)\*8, when necessary. When, as a result of the impact assessment, negative impact is foreseen, consultation will be made with the project undertaker to modify or suspend the development plan, in an effort to ensure thorough conservation through the appropriate control of development acts.

Currently, no large developments are foreseen that would adversely affect the property; major development pressures that might take place in the future are listed below with possible responses that could be taken to address them.

#### Road

Roads are currently being constructed or planned to be constructed within the buffer zone of this property.

**Table 4-1** provides information about the individual projects. In these cases, the roads in question are either an evacuation route in case of disasters or a bypass to avoid a component part. Only the constructions that are deemed essential to the conservation of the nominated property and the safety of local people are underway.

Including these cases, when roads are constructed within the buffer zone, the relevant local governments consult with the relevant authorities responsible for management of the road and the development project undertakers to ensure that sufficient survey should be conducted before construction and that negative impact on the OUV of the property should be avoided through careful selection of the routing and construction methods as well as implementation of appropriate conservation measures such as planting of trees in harmony with landscapes.

#### Wind power generation facility, photo-voltaic power generation facility

In recent years, the use of renewable energy has been promoted, and therefore there is an increasing possibility of wind power generation facilities and photo-voltaic power generation facilities being planned in the surrounding area of the nominated property.

The relevant local governments plan to designate the buffer zone of the individual component parts as the Priority Landscape Area in their Landscape Plans to put the installation of power generation facilities under appropriate control.

In addition, the height of buildings etc. are controlled in the areas visible from the selected viewpoints\*9 within and outside the individual component parts, including the wider setting outside the buffer zone, from the perspective of conserving landscapes suitable for the value of the property. Therefore, the installation of power generation facilities are under appropriate control.

The relevant local governments will consult with project undertakers who plan to construct power generation facilities to simulate the impact on the landscapes and surrounding environment carefully in the planning stage and ensure that there should be no negative impact on conservation of the component parts and their surrounding environment.

#### Other

It is possible that other structures such as mobile phone antennae and electricity transmission lines might be installed inside and outside the buffer zone. The relevant municipal governments take necessary measures to control them appropriately by enforcing the regulations based on the Landscape Plan etc., and, if necessary, consulting with those responsible for the installation to take conservation measures to avoid impact on the surrounding environment.

\*7 Refer to Tables 5-4 and 5-5 in Chapter 5 for summaries of laws and other regulations applicable to the buffer zone.

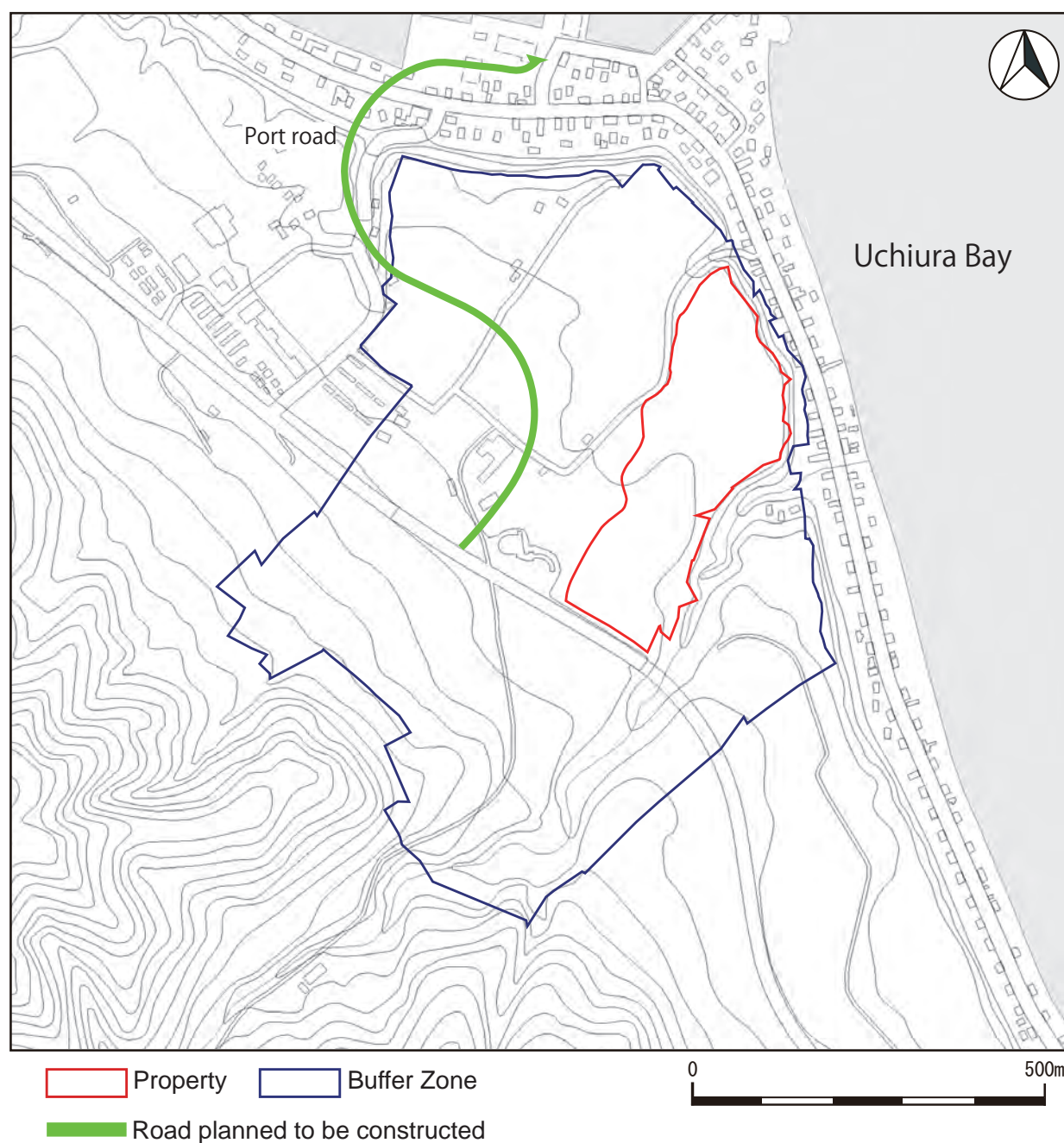
\*8 Refer to Chapter 7 (Implementation of Heritage Impact Assessment) of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for details of HIA.

\*9 For the purpose of this property, viewpoints have been selected as places from which visitors can visually understand the attributes of the OUV of the property. Refer to Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for specific locations of these viewpoints.



**Table 4-1** Measures to address factors that might affect the property

<b>Component part</b>	002 Kakinoshima Site
<b>Organization in charge of management</b>	Hakodate City, Hokkaido Prefecture
<b>Affecting factor</b>	Construction of a port road of Usujiri Fishing Port within the buffer zone
<b>Conservation measures</b>	<p>There is a plan to construct a port road that passes the buffer zone to secure an evacuation route for local people living in the coastal area of Uchiura Bay to take in case of disasters.</p> <p>An HIA has been conducted to confirm that this construction work does not affect the property in terms of visual impact or vibration. For conservation of landscapes in the buffer zone, coordination with the authorities responsible for management of the road has already been made. The design has been reviewed in consultation with experts, based on visual simulation. With regard to visual impact of the section where land is to be filled, it has been agreed to plant trees to ensure visual harmonization.</p>

**Figure 4-1** Road construction plan within the buffer zone of 002 Kakinoshima Site

Component part	007 Ofune Site
Organization in charge of management	Hakodate City, Hokkaido Prefecture
Affecting factor	Construction of a bypass road for R278 within the buffer zone
Conservation measures	<p>The bypass road for the national road R278 is planned to be extended through the buffer zone to secure an evacuation route for local people living in the coastal area of Uchiura Bay to take in case of disasters.</p> <p>An HIA has been conducted to confirm that this construction work does not affect the property in terms of visual impact or vibration. For conservation of landscapes in the buffer zone, coordination with the authorities responsible for management of the road has already been made. The design has been reviewed in consultation with experts, based on visual simulation. It has been agreed to use a land-cutting construction method partly to hide the road from the property and plant trees in the section where land is cut to mitigate the visual impact.</p> <p>Also, monitoring is carried out not to block groundwater flows.</p>

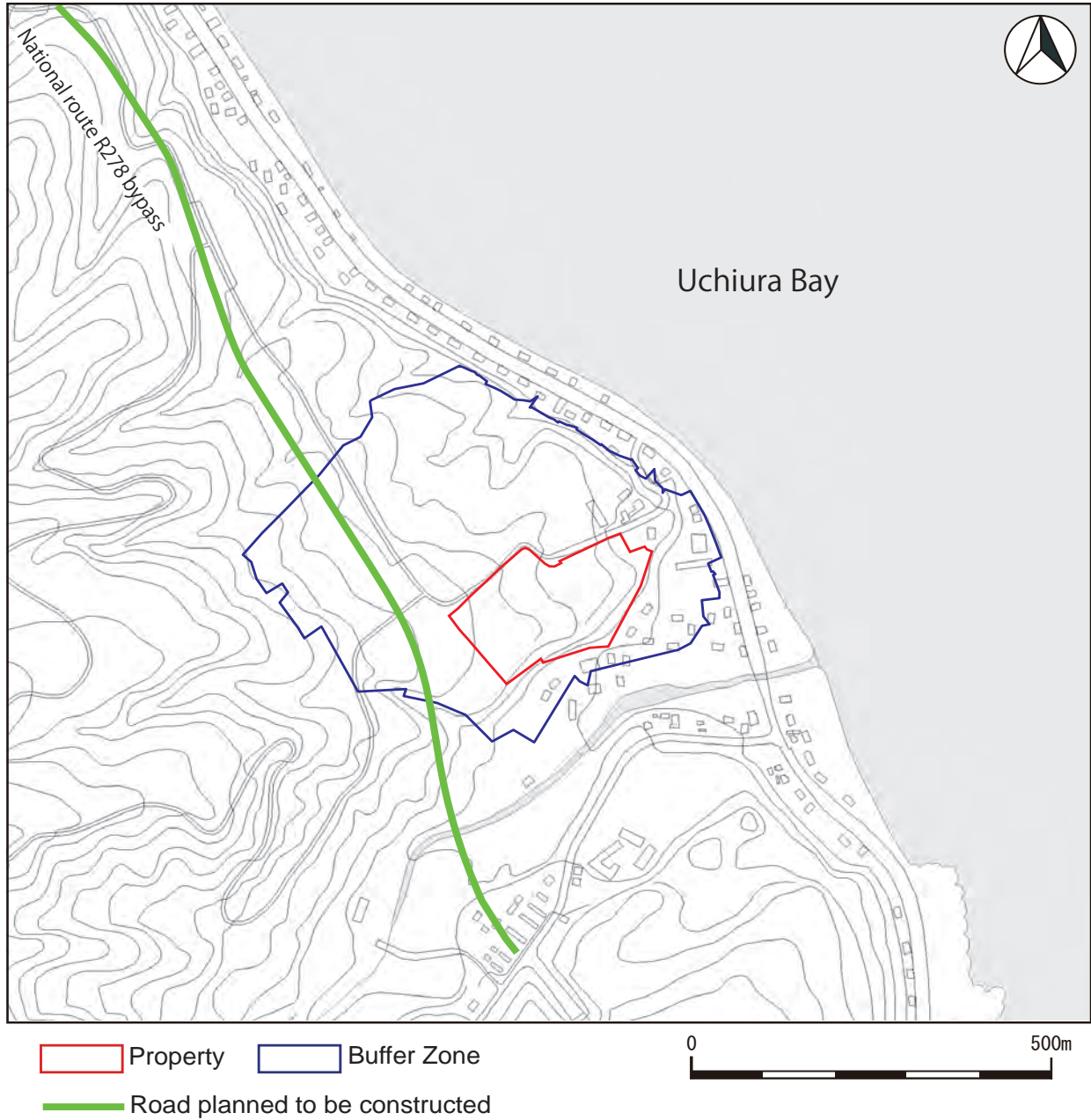


Figure 4-2 Road construction plan within the buffer zone of 007 Ofune Site



Component part	011 Isedotai Stone Circle
Organization in charge of management	Kitaakita City, Akita Prefecture
Affecting factor	Construction of a bypass road for R285 within the buffer zone
Conservation measures	<p>This component part was discovered during the construction of a new road originally designed to pass through the location of the component part. After the discovery, the construction of the original road was canceled and an alternative bypass for the national road R285 (motorway) is under construction to pass through the buffer zone.</p> <p>An HIA has been conducted to confirm that this construction work does not affect the property in terms of visual impact or vibration. For conservation of landscapes in the buffer zone, coordination with the authorities responsible for management of the road has already been made. Consultation with the road management authorities continues, and due consideration is given to visual landscapes in the construction work, by keeping the height of the bypass low so that it is not visible from the component part.</p>

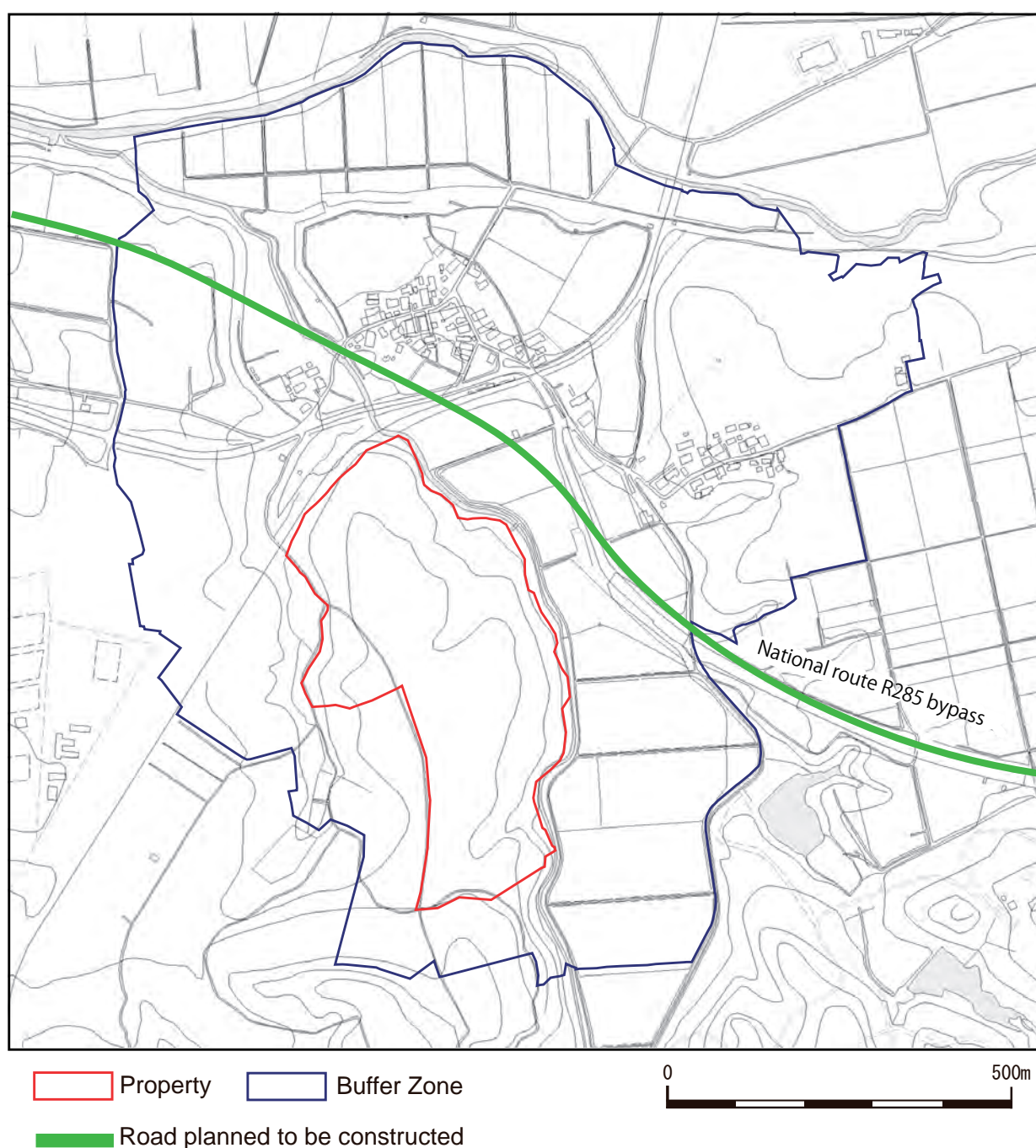


Figure 4-3 Road construction plan within the buffer zone of 011 Isedotai Stone Circle

Component part	012 Oyu Stone Circles
Organization in charge of management	Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture
Affecting factor	The existing national road passing through the component part and the construction of a detour road
Conservation measures	<p>There is a road passing north-south through the component part. The road is planned to be removed after an alternative detour road has been constructed by the prefectural government. At this stage, the detailed plan is being discussed for this detour road.</p> <p>Since the detour road is likely to pass through the buffer zone, an HIA is planned to be conducted in the stage of the basic design.</p>

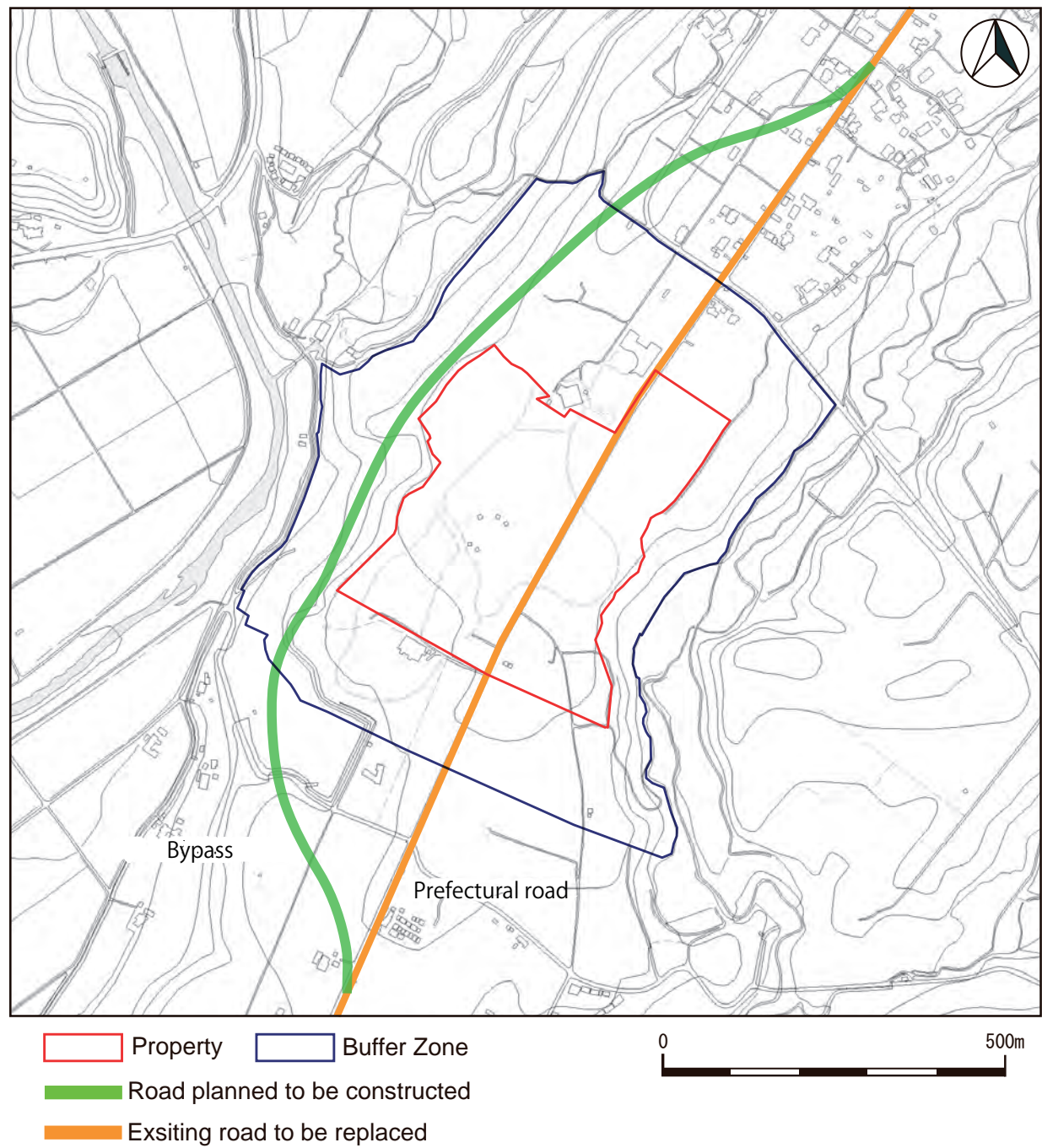


Figure 4-4 Existing road within the property area of 012 Oyu Stone Circles



<b>Component part</b>	013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles
<b>Organization in charge of management</b>	Chitose City, Hokkaido Prefecture
<b>Affecting factor</b>	The existing national road passing through the component part
<b>Conservation measures</b>	<p>There is a road passing north-south through the component part (national road R337). A new national road is planned to be constructed outside the buffer zone and the operation is scheduled to start in 2020. It is therefore expected that the traffic on the existing road will decrease, resulting in less vibration from the passing vehicles on the component part. This improves the state of conservation of the component part.</p> <p>The existing national road passing through the component part will continue to be used. Hokkaido Prefecture and Chitose City are in consultation with the authorities responsible for management of the road, exploring the possibilities of transferring the management of the existing road to the local governments to ensure that the component part should be conserved, while the road is maintained and managed appropriately.</p> <p>Also, the additional designation of the Historic Site was completed in 2019, including the part where the road is passing on the ground</p>

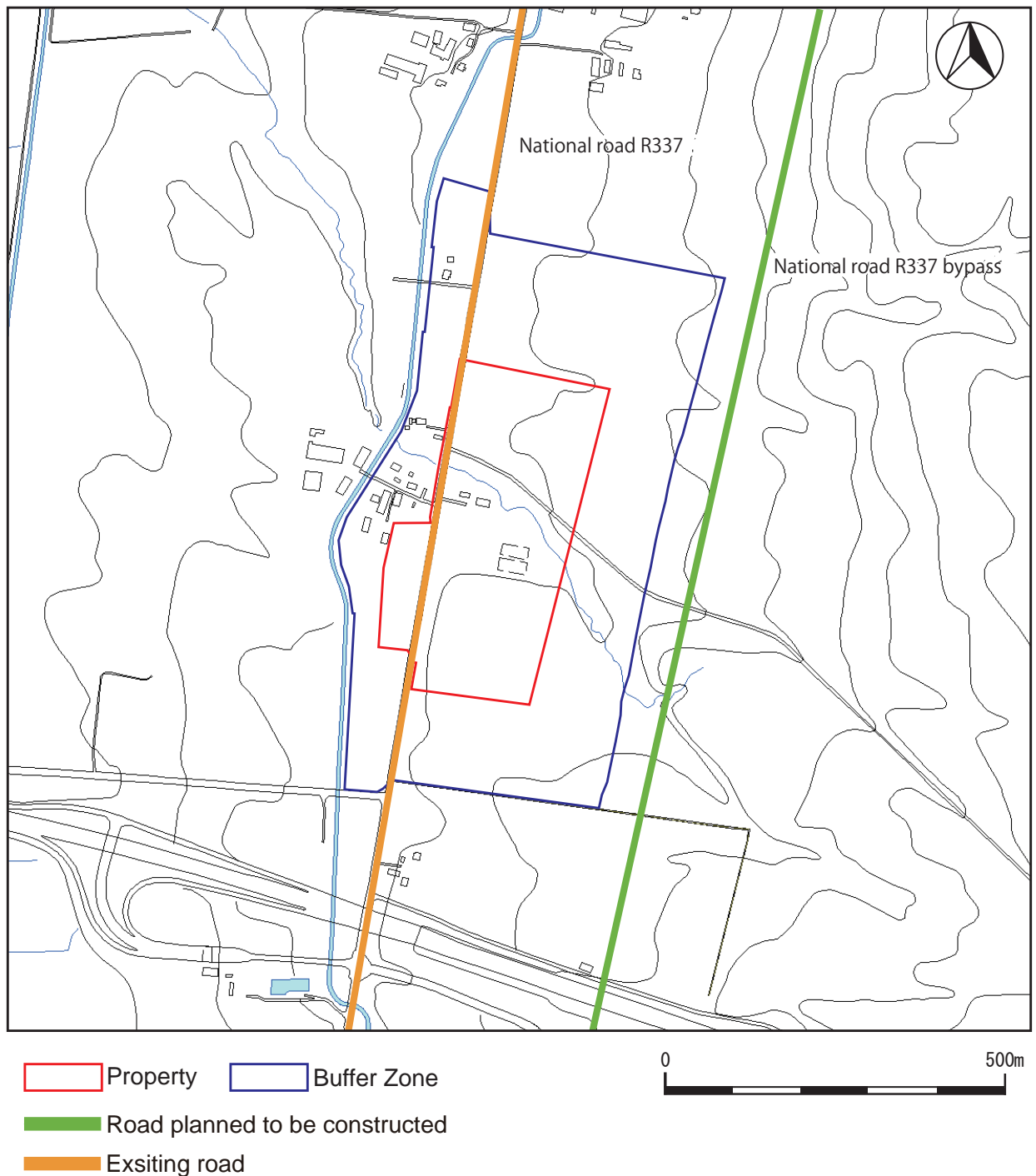


Figure 4-5 Existing road within the property and road diversion plan

### 4.b.2 Environmental Pressures

In the property and buffer zone, there have been no environmental changes, such as air pollution, acid rain, and climate change, that would impair the OUV of the property.

To ensure that the property should continue to be protected thoroughly in the future, the relevant local governments in charge of the individual local governments take appropriate measures to monitor the selected items to detect environmental pressures.\*10

In addition, some archaeological remains are presented without the protective earth for educational purposes to facilitate the understanding about the value of the property. They are potential susceptible to impacts associated with the installation of a shelter facility, condensation, mold growth, animal damage, and growth of plants. Therefore, when negative impact is foreseen in the property and the buffer zone, measures will be taken to ensure thorough protection by removing the cause as early as possible and also applying protective treatment to the archaeological remains, carefully selecting the method that does not damage the archaeological remains based on scientific evidence (Photos 4-1 to 4-6).

#### Air pollution, climate change

Air pollution, including acid rain, and climate change might corrode, deteriorate, or discolor the exposed stone circles and so forth of the component parts.

In Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures, meteorological measurement stations are in operation (19 in Hokkaido, 19 in Aomori, 15 in Iwate, and 11 in Akita), constantly measuring acid rain and air pollutants, such as sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxide, and suspended particulate matter.

#### Damage by wild animals and plants

With regard to the physical impact of insects and nest-burrowing small animals on the exposed archaeological remains and that of plant growth on the underground archaeological remains, the technical staff of the local governments in charge of the individual component parts make regular inspections to prevent such damage. In addition, they are removing alien plant species as part of daily maintenance work to prevent the proliferation of alien plant species that are different from the vegetation during the Jomon period, with a view to disturbing the visitors' correct understanding of the OUV of the property.

In recent years, probably due to climate change, wild animals such as bear and deer appear and encounter with people more often than before in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures. There are signs of these animals in some component parts. Although there has been no damage either on the exposed archaeological remains or on the underground archaeological remains and artifacts, fences have been installed around some component parts, and the bushes and trees have been cut in the periphery of some component parts in an effort to prevent damage due to wild animals.

In case that dangerous wild animals are confirmed in and around the component parts, the component parts will be temporarily closed to visitation to ensure the safety of visitors as the first priority.

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\*10 Refer to Chapter 6 "Monitoring" of this nomination dossier for details of monitoring.





Photo 4-1 Sterilization of the surface of the archaeological remains (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 4-2 Fungicide spraying (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 4-3 Removal of precipitated salt (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 4-4 Fungicide spraying (010 Komakino Stone Circle)



Photo 4-5 Cleaning of the archaeological remains (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 4-6 Weeding (017 Korekawa Site)

### 4.b.3 Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness

With regard to natural disasters, it is of primary importance to make informed preparation by paying careful attention to weather forecast and other information and checking specific vulnerable spots on the site.

The natural disasters that might occur at the nominated property include earthquakes, storms, floods, sediment-related disasters, volcanic eruptions, snow damage, and freezing damage.

To prepare for natural disasters including these, Regional Disaster Prevention Plans<sup>\*11</sup> have been developed in consideration of specific situations of different regions, based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. According to these plans, local governments have put in place their own system to respond to natural disasters. Also, the individual preservation and management plans that have been developed for the component parts set out specific measures to be taken.

When natural disasters occur, the staff of the local governments in charge of the individual component parts make on-site inspections to check the existence and degree of damage, in accordance with these plans. In case the component parts suffer damage or there is damage in the vicinity of the component parts, local governments take appropriate emergency measures to contain damage first and then to restore and protect the damaged component parts based on the instructions from the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The national government provides subsidies for recovery from natural disasters.

Although there have been no natural disasters that damage the OUV of the property so far, the necessary system is in place to take the best measures in case of natural disasters.

The major natural disasters that might happen at the nominated property are listed below, with specific measures to prepare for them.

#### Earthquakes

In the earthquake-prone Japanese archipelago, earthquakes occur particularly frequently in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku. The large earthquakes that occurred recently in this region include the earthquake of March 2011 in the Pacific off the coast of the Tohoku region (M9.0), known as Great East Japan Earthquake, and that of September 2018 in the eastern part of the Iburi region of Hokkaido (M6.7). However, they did not cause damage to any component parts.

As earthquake countermeasures, the relevant local governments cooperate with one another in accordance with the Regional Disaster Prevention Plans to take preventive measures, emergency measures, and recovery measures for the purpose of ensuring that the lives and properties of people should be protected.

In addition, various disaster prevention measures are promoted in accordance with the Regional Disaster Prevention Plans, including disaster prevention works at places where there are risks of landslide or slope collapse, the installation of shore protection works to reduce the damage of tsunamis, and the construction of debris-flow prevention works at dormant volcanoes.

#### Storm, flood, sediment disasters

Hokkaido and northern Tohoku suffer from relatively fewer typhoons (1.8 times/year in Hokkaido and 2.6 times/year in Tohoku on average). Nevertheless, it is necessary to be prepared for damage from storms, floods, and sediment-related disasters, because there are many places where the ground level is low and surrounded by the sea and there are many rivers flowing down the narrow, steeply-sloped valleys between the mountain and the sea.

The relevant local governments cooperate with one another in accordance with the Regional Disaster Prevention Plans to take preventive measures, emergency measures, and recovery measures for the purpose of ensuring that the lives and properties of people should be protected.

Various disaster prevention measures are promoted at places where disasters occurred in the past and there are risks of disasters, including disaster prevention works to prevent debris flow, landslide, cliff collapse, and flooding of the river.

In addition, the water level of the major rivers are constantly monitored. When it rises to the dangerous level, it is promptly reported to the relevant organizations.

The staff of the local governments in charge of the individual component parts make regular inspections not only of the archaeological remains and land forms that constitute the essential elements of the component parts, but also of

<sup>\*11</sup> The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act requires all of the prefectural governments and municipal governments to develop Regional Disaster Prevention Plans, setting out the procedure and work for emergency measures and recovery in case of natural disasters such as earthquake, tsunami, storm, flood, and volcanic eruption. Refer to Table 5-3 in Chapter 5 of this nomination dossier for information about the development of the Regional Disaster Prevention Plans by the individual local governments.



the 3-D real-size interpretation models of pit dwellings and so forth, which have been created for educational purposes. Also, in case disasters occur, a prompt on-site inspection is carried out, and if damage is found, appropriate emergency responses and recovery measures are taken. As a result, all the component parts are preserved in good condition constantly.

### Volcanic eruption

Hokkaido and northern Tohoku has active volcanos such as Mount Komagatake (in Hokkaido Prefecture) and Mount Iwaki (in Aomori Prefecture), each of which is currently dormant. At present, it is not anticipated that volcanic eruptions may cause negative impact on the nominated property.

The relevant local governments are prepared, in accordance with the Regional Disaster Prevention Plans, to make a prompt response and take necessary measures to minimize damage, in case of disasters due to volcanic activities, such as eruption, ash fall (gravel fall), lava, harmful gas, mud flow (debris flow), pyroclastic flow, and ground movement, or when there is a risk of such disaster.

### Snow and freezing damage

In Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, the temperature in winter is low and there is a large amount of snowfall.

The local governments in charge of the individual component parts take necessary measures to protect the exposed archaeological remains and those buried underground from snowfall and freezing during the winter, by covering them with freeze-proof sheets or protective earth cover. They also inspect and monitor the state of conservation in an effort to prevent damage (Photo 4-7).



**Photo 4-7** Measure to prevent snow damage. Staff members placing sandbags to prevent movement of stone pieces (010 Komakino Stone Circle).

### Fire

Many of the elements that contribute to the OUV of the nominated property are archaeological remains that are buried underground. Therefore, they are not likely to be burnt down in a fire or suffer from damage due to a fire.

The interpretive facilities and warehouses that store unearthed artifacts and other elements that are closely related to the OUV of the property are equipped with fire extinguishers, hydrants, automatic fire alarms, and “drencher” water guns.

With regard to the inflammable materials that exist outdoors in the component parts, such as 3-D real-size interpretation models and trees, hydrants are installed, and the staff of the local governments in charge of the individual component parts make regular inspections in an effort to prevent fires.

At each component part, emergency manuals have been prepared for the staff to be able to evacuate visitors to a safe place, report to the relevant organizations promptly, and engage in early fire extinguishing actions, with a view to prevent the fire from expanding further. In addition, evacuation exercises and fire drills are carried out periodically (Photo 4-8).



**Photo 4-8** Fire drill (012 Oyu Stone Circles)

#### 4.b.4 Responsible Visitation at World Heritage Sites

This property is open to the public. However, most of the elements that contribute to the OUV are buried underground. Therefore, it will not directly impact the property, even if the number of visitors increase.

On the other hand, because they are buried underground, it makes it difficult for visitors to understand the value and content of the property. Therefore, some archaeological remains are presented without the protective earth cover for the purpose of facilitating the understanding of visitors and raising awareness for protection. Even in those cases, appropriate measures to protect the component parts are in place, for example by installing ropes etc. to prevent visitors from entering the exposed archaeological remains.

In addition, the local governments in charge of the individual component parts have been promoting the installation of facilities for the convenience of visitors, including parking lots, toilets, and explanatory signboards. After installation, they have been making regular inspections to prevent damage, vandalism, unauthorized excavation, and robbery. So far, there has been no case of visitor pressures damaging the OUV of the property. The information about visitor facilities and infrastructure to receive visitors at the individual component parts is provided in Chapter 5 (5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure).

The number of visitors is expected to increase from inside and outside Japan, as the property attracts more and more attention in the process of nomination and inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Therefore, the local governments in charge of the individual component parts are monitoring the number of visitors continually (Tables 4-2 and 4-3), and will take necessary measures to receive visitors, taking into consideration the conservation of the property, safety of visitors, and specific situations of the individual component parts. The examples of the concrete measures that can be taken to receive visitors are given below\*1:

- To adjust the operation of the regular maintenance system (including physical isolation and full-time surveillance, when necessary);
- To install facilities or trails to ensure the safety of visitors;
- To provide information appropriately to interpret the value to visitors (including installation of guides); and
- To secure time for visitors to visit and experience the component parts comfortably.

At each component part, the relevant local governments are making efforts to increase the convenience of visitors by providing information they need, such as the content of the property and access information through various media including the Internet and pamphlets. Also, they are working to propose model courses, train interpretation guides, and make information available in different languages.

Efforts have been made already to help visitors deepen their understanding and raise public awareness for protection by transmitting the value of the property appropriately, with a view to ensuring that the property should continue to be conserved in the future. In addition, further efforts will be made in the future to set up a center that provides comprehensive information about the whole property, in preparation of the further increase of visitors from inside and outside Japan.

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\*1 Refer to Chapter 8 (Promotion of Presentation and Utilization) of Appendix 1 the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for details of the measures to receive visitors.



**Table 4-2** The number of visitors to the component parts

No.	Component part	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
001	Odai Yamamoto Site	—	—	—	1,091	1,174
002	Kakinoshima Site	166	164	321	375	773
003	Kitakogane Site	13,513	11,888	11,681	12,177	12,645
004	Tagoyano Site	1,615	1,667	1,593	2,063	2,093
005	Futatsumori Site	—	—	—	144	378
006	Sannai Maruyama Site	292,267	299,098	316,177	292,833	310,067
007	Ofune Site	7,868	8,495	8,874	9,648	8,361
008	Goshono Site	30,689	23,654	22,416	25,615	22,852
009	Irie Site	2,416	1,856	2,132	2,160	3,302
010	Komakino Stone Circle	2,949	5,881	5,724	5,544	5,144
011	Isedotai Stone Circles	—	—	10,184	6,206	9,499
012	Oyu Stone Circles	18,971	18,570	17,850	13,124	16,515
013	Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	634	378	575	292	425
014	Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	375	335	214	3,504	6,596
015	Takasago Burial Site	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)
016	Kamegaoka Burial Site	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)
017	Korekawa Site	26,769	32,111	30,378	30,460	28,981
Total		398,232	404,097	428,119	405,236	428,805

N.B. — indicates no statistical data are available.

**Table 4-3** The number of physical carrying capacity of visitors to the component parts

No.	Component part	Physical carrying capacity (per day)*1	Maximum number of visitors*2	Total number of visitors			
				2015	2016	2017	2018
001	Odai Yamamoto Site	500	59	—	—	1,091	1,174
002	Kakinoshima Site	3,600	60	164	321	375	773
003	Kitakogane Site	2,300	50	11,888	11,681	12,177	12,645
004	Tagoyano Site*3	1,100	87	1,667	1,593	2,063	2,093
005	Futatsumori Site	200	25	—	—	144	378
006	Sannai Maruyama Site	14,000	4,854	299,098	316,177	292,833	310,067
007	Ofune Site	2,000	215	8,495	8,874	9,648	8,361
008	Goshono Site	1,600	1,263	23,654	22,416	25,615	22,852
009	Irie Site*4	1,400	10	1,856	2,132	2,160	3,302
010	Komakino Stone Circle	1,600	404	5,881	5,724	5,544	5,144
011	Isedotai Stone Circles	2,900	165	—	10,184	6,206	9,499
012	Oyu Stone Circles	1,700	361	18,570	17,850	13,124	16,515
013	Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	900	62	378	575	292	425
014	Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	1,000	294	335	214	3,504	6,596
015	Takasago Burial Site	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)	Refer to (9)
016	Kamegaoka Burial Site	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)	Refer to (4)
017	Korekawa Site	2,400	109	32,111	30,378	30,460	28,981

\*1 Physical carrying capacity has been estimated based on the number of vehicles (private vehicles and large buses) that can be accommodated in the existing parking lots, the number of the existing bus services, and the average retention time. When a component part and an interpretation facility are located close to each other and the same parking lot is used, the average retention time is calculated as the total time spent to visit both the component part and the interpretation facility.

\*2 Actual figure recorded in 2017.

\*3 004 Tagoyano Site and 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site are located close to each other and the same parking lot is used. The total figures are provided in the column of the former.

\*4 009 Irie Site and 015 Takasago Burial Site are located close to each other and the same parking lot is used. The total figures are provided in the column of the former.



### 4.b.5 Number of Inhabitants within the Property and the Buffer Zone

Estimated population located within:

Area of the nominated property 32

Buffer zone 2,078

Total 2,110

Year 2019

**Table 4-4** Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Total
001	Odai Yamamoto Site	0	147	147
002	Kakinoshima Site	0	23	23
003	Kitakogane Site	0	46	46
004	Tagoyano Site	10	287	297
005	Sannai Maruyama Site	0	190	190
006	Futatsumori Shell Mound	0	66	66
007	Ofune Site	0	34	34
008	Goshono Site	0	69	69
009	Irie Site	0	911	911
010	Komakino Stone Circle	0	10	10
011	Isedotai Stone Circles	0	111	111
012	Oyu Stone Circles	0	7	7
013	Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	3	6	9
014	Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	0	4	4
015	Takasago Burial Site	0	Refer to No.9	0
016	Kamegaoka Burial Site	2	Refer to No.4	19
017	Korekawa Site	0	167	167
Total		15	2,078	2,110

Note 1: **004 Tagoyano Site** and **016 Kamegaoka Burial Site** are surrounded by an integral buffer zone. The total figures are added up.

Note 2: **009 Irie Site** and **015 Takasago Burial Site** are surrounded by an integral buffer zone. The total figures are added up.





# Chapter 5

## Protection and Management of the Property

- 5.a Ownership
- 5.b Protective Designation
- 5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures
- 5.d Existing Plans Related to Municipality and Region in which the Proposed Property is Located
- 5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System
- 5.f Sources and Levels of Finance
- 5.g Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques
- 5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure
- 5.i Policies and Programmes Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property
- 5.j Standing Levels and Expertise

# Protection and Management of the Property

## 5.a Ownership

The property consists of seventeen archaeological sites.

Locations and owners of the individual components part are shown in **Table 5-1**.

**Table 5-1** Locations and owners of the individual component parts

No.	Component Part	Location	Owner	Manager
001	<b>Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Sotogahama Town, Aomori Prefecture	Sotogahama Town and a private person	Sotogahama Town
002	<b>Kakinoshima Site</b>	Hakodate City, Hokkaido Prefecture	Hakodate City	Hakodate City
003	<b>Kitakogane Site</b>	Date City, Hokkaido Prefecture	Date City	Date City
004	<b>Tagoyano Site</b>	Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture	Tsugaru City and private persons	Tsugaru City
005	<b>Futatsumori Site</b>	Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture	Shichinohe Town	Shichinohe Town
006	<b>Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture	National government, Aomori Prefecture, and Aomori City	Aomori Prefecture
007	<b>Ofune Site</b>	Hakodate City, Hokkaido Prefecture	Hakodate City	Hakodate City
008	<b>Goshono Site</b>	Ichinohe Town, Iwate Prefecture	Ichinohe Town	Ichinohe Town
009	<b>Irie Site</b>	Toyako Town, Hokkaido Prefecture	Toyako Town	Toyako Town
010	<b>Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture	Aomori City and private persons	Aomori City,
011	<b>Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Kitaakita City, Akita Prefecture	Kitaakita City	Kitaakita City
012	<b>Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture	National government, Akita Prefecture, and Kazuno City	Kazuno City,
013	<b>Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Chitose City, Hokkaido Prefecture	National government, Chitose City, Hokkaido Prefecture and a private person	Chitose City
014	<b>Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture	Hirosaki City and a juridical person	Hirosaki City
015	<b>Takasago Burial Site</b>	Toyako Town, Hokkaido Prefecture	Toyako Town	Toyako Town
016	<b>Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture	National government, Aomori Prefecture, Tsugaru City, and private persons	Tsugaru City
017	<b>Korekawa Site</b>	Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture	Hachinohe City	Hachinohe City



## 5.b Protective Designation

All of the seventeen archaeological sites that constitute the property are designated by the national government as Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties of 1950 or its predecessor law, the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauties, and Natural Monuments of 1919.

The state of legal protection of each component part is indicated in **Table 5-2**.

**Table 5-2** Protective designations of the individual component parts

No.	Component part	Designation	Japanese name as designated	Date of designation	Official designation notice no.
001	Odai Yamamoto Site	Historic Site	Odai Yamamoto Iseki	Historic Site: 27 March 2013	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) notification No. 39
				Extension: 7 October 2015	MEXT notification No. 173
002	Kakinoshima Site	Historic Site	Kakinoshima Iseki	Historic Site: 7 February 2011	MEXT notification No. 11
003	Kitakogane Site	Historic Site	Kitakogane Kaizuka	Historic Site: 25 December 1987	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (MESC) notification No. 140
				Extension: 27 June 1996	MESC notification No. 123
				Extension: 17 October 2013	MESC No. 147
004	Tagoyano Site	Historic Site	Tagoyano Kaizuka	Historic Site: 26 June 1944	MESC No. 1010
				Extension: 13 October 2017	MEXT notification No. 143
005	Futatsumori Site	Historic Site	Futasumori Kaizuka	Historic Site: 16 January 1998	MESC No. 11
				Extension: 10 March 2015	MEXT notification No. 44
				Extension: 7 October 2015	MEXT notification No. 173
006	Sannai Maruyama Site	Special Historic Site	Sannai Maruyama Iseki	Historic Site: 5 March 1997	MESC notification No. 19
				Special Historic Site: 24 November 2000	MESC notification No. 173
				Extension: 18 March 2014	MEXT notification No. 33
007	Ofune Site	Historic Site	Ofune Iseki	Historic Site: 13 August 2001	MEXT notification No. 138
008	Goshono Site	Historic Site	Goshono Iseki	Historic Site: 21 December 1993	MESC notification No. 151
				Extension: 28 July 2006	MEXT notification No. 118
				Extension: 18 March 2014	MEXT notification No. 37
009 and 015	Irie Site and Takasago Burial Site	Historic Site	Irie Takasago Kaizuka	Historic Site: 13 May 1988	MESC notification No. 60
				Extension and name modification: 19 March 2002	MEXT notification No. 47
				Extension: 19 December 2002	MEXT notification No. 209
				Extension: 21 September 2011	MEXT notification No. 144
010	Komakino Stone Circle	Historic Site	Komakino Iseki	Historic Site: 17 March 1995	MESC notification No. 27
				Extension: 13 August 2001	MEXT notification No. 142
011	Isedotai Stone Circles	Historic Site	Isedotai Iseki	Historic Site: 29 January 2001	MEXT notification No. 18

No.	Component part	Designation	Japanese name as designated	Date of designation	Official designation notice no.
012	Oyu Stone Circles	Special Historic Site	Oyu Kanjo Resseki	Historic Site: 26 December 1951	National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties (NCPCP) notification No. 47
				Special Historic Site: 19 July 1956	NCPCP notification No. 49
				Name change: 31 July 1957	NCPCP notification No. 58
				Extension: 23 January 1974	MESC notification No. 5
				Extension: 8 March 1990	MESC notification No. 16
				Extension: 25 January 1994	MESC notification No. 10
				Extension: 13 August 2001	MEXT notification No. 141
013	Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	Historic Site	Kiusu Shuteibo	Extension: 7 October 2015	MEXT notification No. 171
				Historic Site: 23 October 1979	MESC notification No. 160
014	Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	Historic Site	Omori Katsuyama Iseki	Extension: 16 October 2019	MEXT notification No. 83
				Historic Site: 19 September 2012	MEXT notification No. 145
016	Kamegaoka Burial Site	Historic Site	Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki	Historic Site: 26 June 1944	MESC notification No. 1010
				Extension: Pending	Pending
017	Korekawa Site	Historic Site	Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki	Historic Site: 1 July 1957	NCPCP notification No. 45
				Extension: 30 September 2004	MEXT notification No. 147
				Extension: 17 October 2013	MEXT notification No. 147
				Extension: 3 October 2016	MEXT notification No. 145



## 5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

### 5.c.1 Nominated Property

#### (1) Legal protection

All the property area is included in the area designated by the national government as Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and is strictly protected. For example, alterations of the existing state need prior permission of the Commissioner for Agency for Cultural Affairs.

With regard to preservation and management of Historic Sites etc., owners and/or custodial bodies are responsible for delivering appropriate preservation and management continuously, taking into consideration the technical information provided in The Manual for the Improvement Works of Historic Sites etc. (2005), which was developed under the supervision of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The relevant local governments in charge of the individual component parts are designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as custodial bodies. Under the guidance of the national government, they have developed individual plans for preservation, management, improvement, and so forth for the individual component parts, taking into consideration the specific situations of the different component parts. These plans set out long-term policies in a concrete and systematic manner. The preservation, management, and utilization of the individual component parts are promoted according to these plans.

Also, to pass on the OUV of the nominated property as World Heritage to future generations in compliance with the spirit of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, it is necessary to establish the system to preserve and manage the entire property as one whole, ensuring coordination and coherence in the enforcement of the individual plans for preservation, management, utilization, and so forth of the component parts. For this purpose, the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan has been developed, setting out policies and methods for integrated preservation and management as well as the implementation mechanism. At the same time, the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites has also been established, consisting of the governors, mayors, and other representatives of the relevant local governments.

#### (2) Maintenance and management based on coordination and collaboration with local society

At the individual component parts, daily maintenance work such as inspection, cleaning, and minor repair is carried out by the local governments that are custodial bodies. In addition, since understanding and cooperation from local society are essential for sustainable conservation of the property and its surrounding area, efforts are also made to provide opportunities for local people and groups working for archaeological sites to participate, too.

At most of the component parts, local civic groups working for archaeological sites\*<sup>1</sup> carry out activities that are deployed in the archaeological sites, and participate in maintenance work such as cleaning, in coordination with the custodial bodies.

\*<sup>1</sup> Refer to Table 9-003 in Chapter 9 of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for details of groups working for archaeological sites.



Photo 5-1 Guides explaining the value of the site to students on study tour ( 003 Kitakogane Site)



Photo 5-2 Guide explaining the value of the site to visitors from abroad (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 5-3 Cleaning the site for conservation (008 Goshono Site)



Photo 5-4 Releasing salmon to the river near the site for conservation of the wider setting (011 Isedotai Stone Circles)

5.c.2 Buffer Zone

(1) Delineation of the buffer zone

The buffer zone is delineated to encompass and surround each component part to prevent the elements that contribute to OUV from being damaged.

The extent of the buffer zone has been established basically to ensure the conservation of elements that constitute the OUV and include the area necessary to understand the value. In addition, the area necessary to maintain the land forms, water sources, and water veins that are closely related to the OUV constituting elements and the area necessary to maintain the views from the major viewpoints\*2 that are selected inside and outside the property have also been taken into consideration.

The boundaries of the buffer zone are easily recognizable, clear boundaries\*3 based on natural topography, legal regulatory designation, landownership, administrative boundaries, roads, and so on.

Table 5-3 shows the overview of the buffer zone for the individual component parts that have been established based on the aforementioned ideas, taking into consideration the specific characteristics.

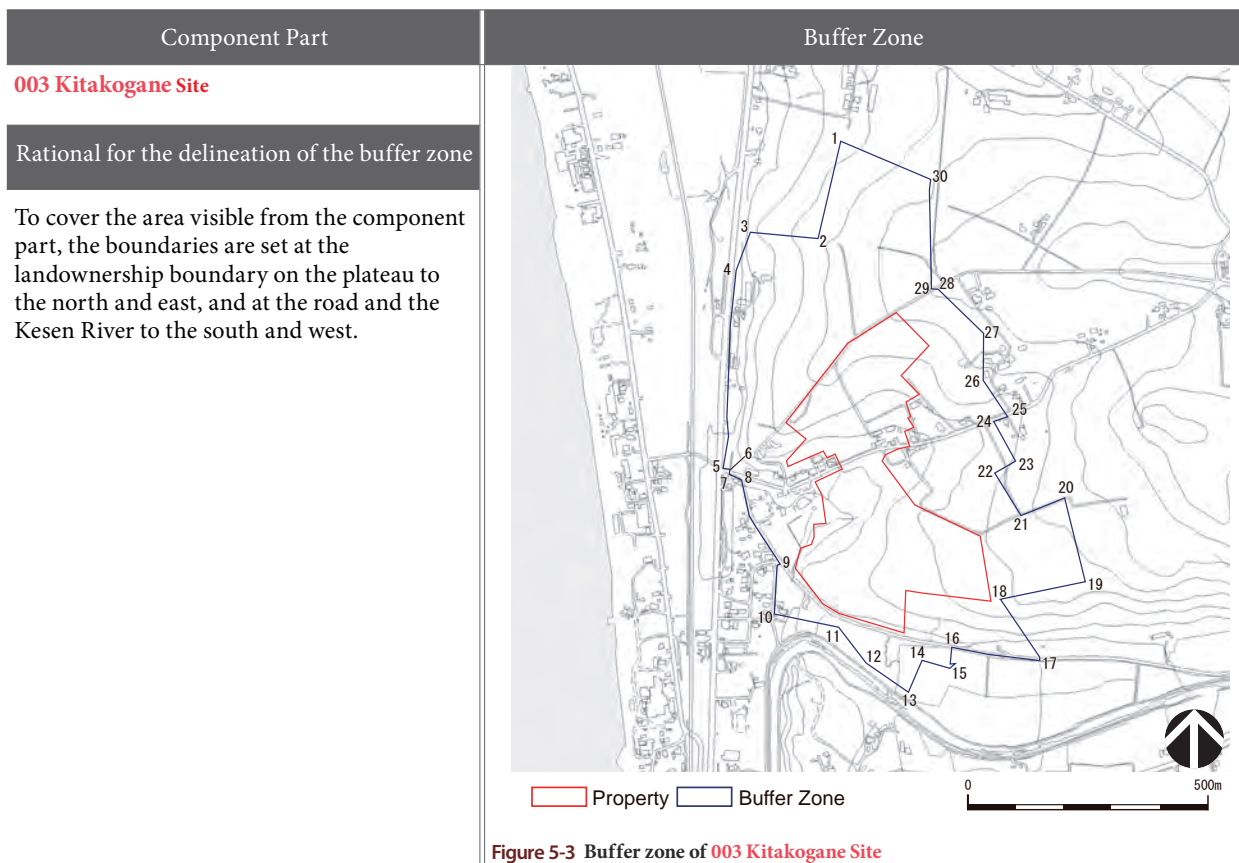
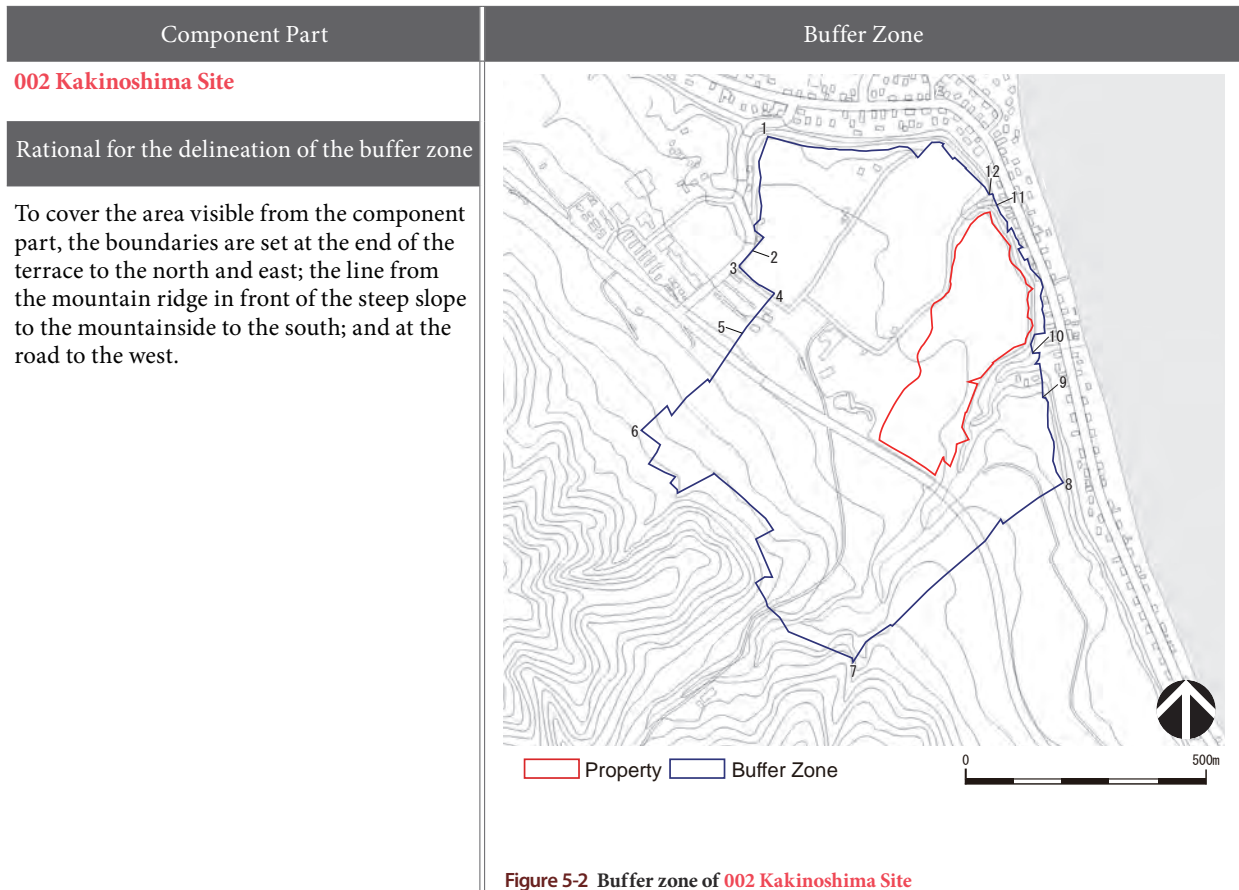
\*2 For the purpose of this property, the viewpoints have been selected as the places from which people can visually understand the attributes that contribute to the OUV of the property. Refer to Annex of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for the locations of the viewpoints  
\*3 Refer to Annex of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for details of the numbered sections of the buffer zone boundaries for the individual component parts.

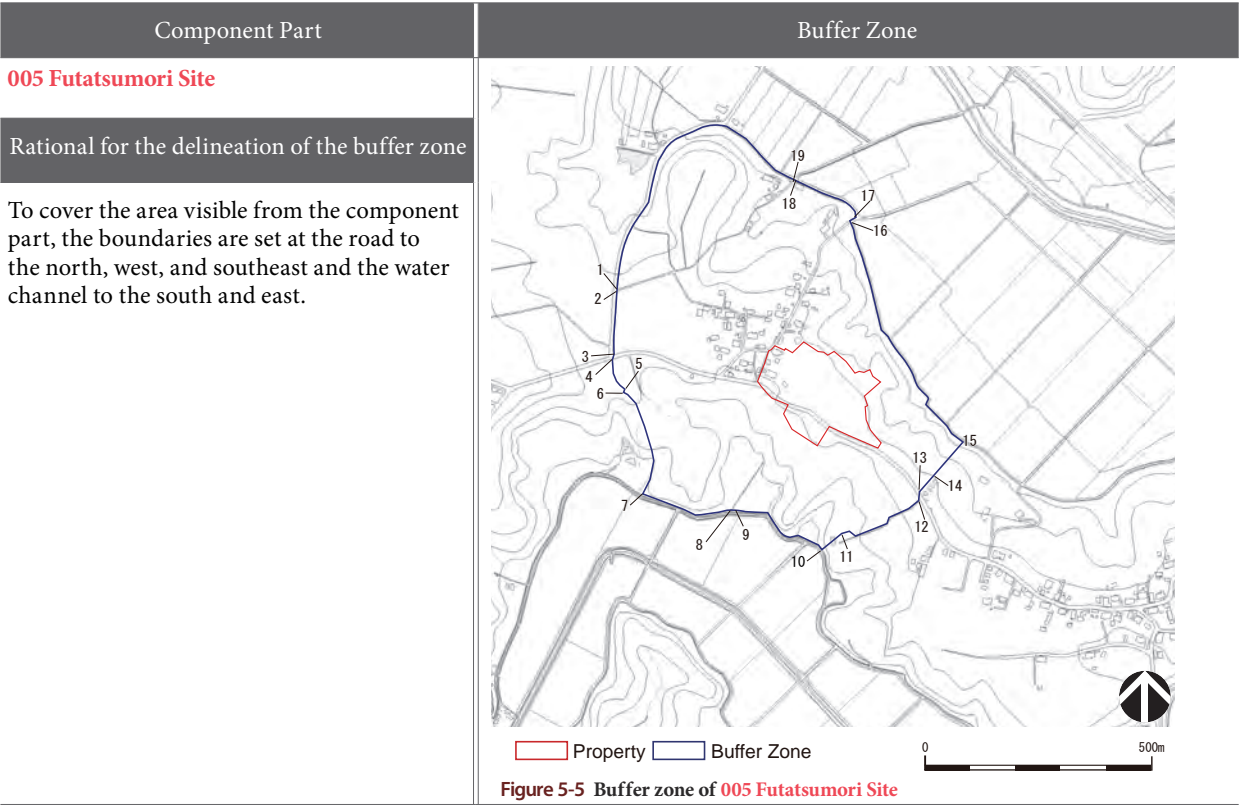
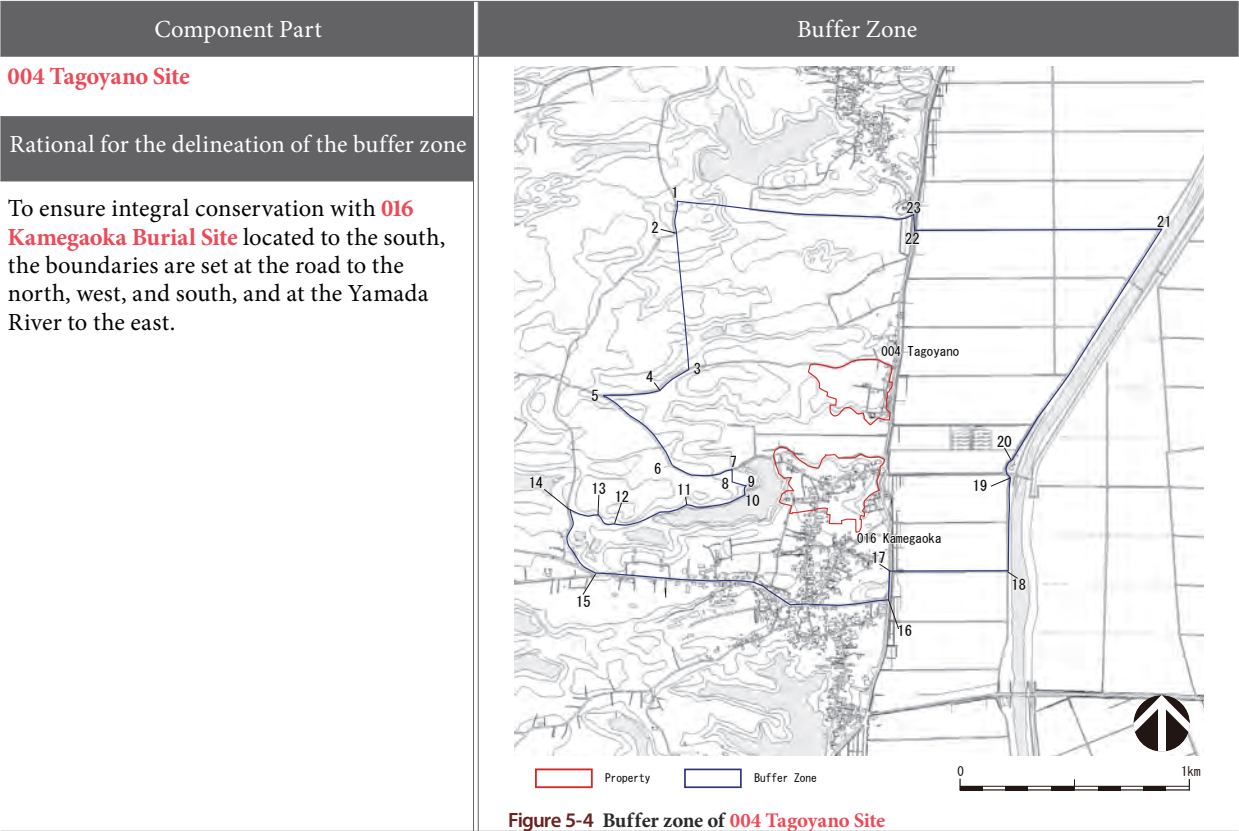
Table 5-3 Delineation of the buffer zone of each component part

Component Part	Buffer Zone
001 Odai Yamamoto Site	
<p>Rational for the delineation of the buffer zone</p> <p>To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the end of the terrace to the north and east and the Kanita River and Takaishimatasawa River to the south and west.</p>	

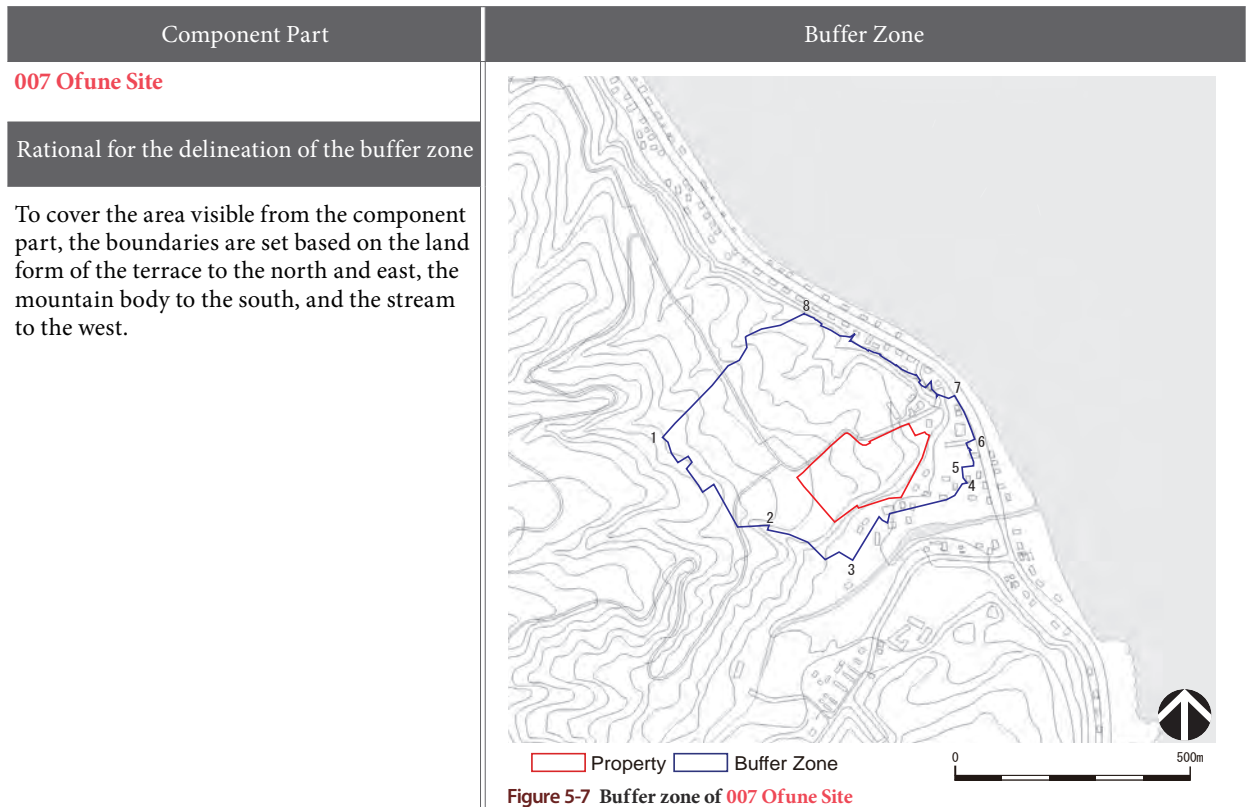
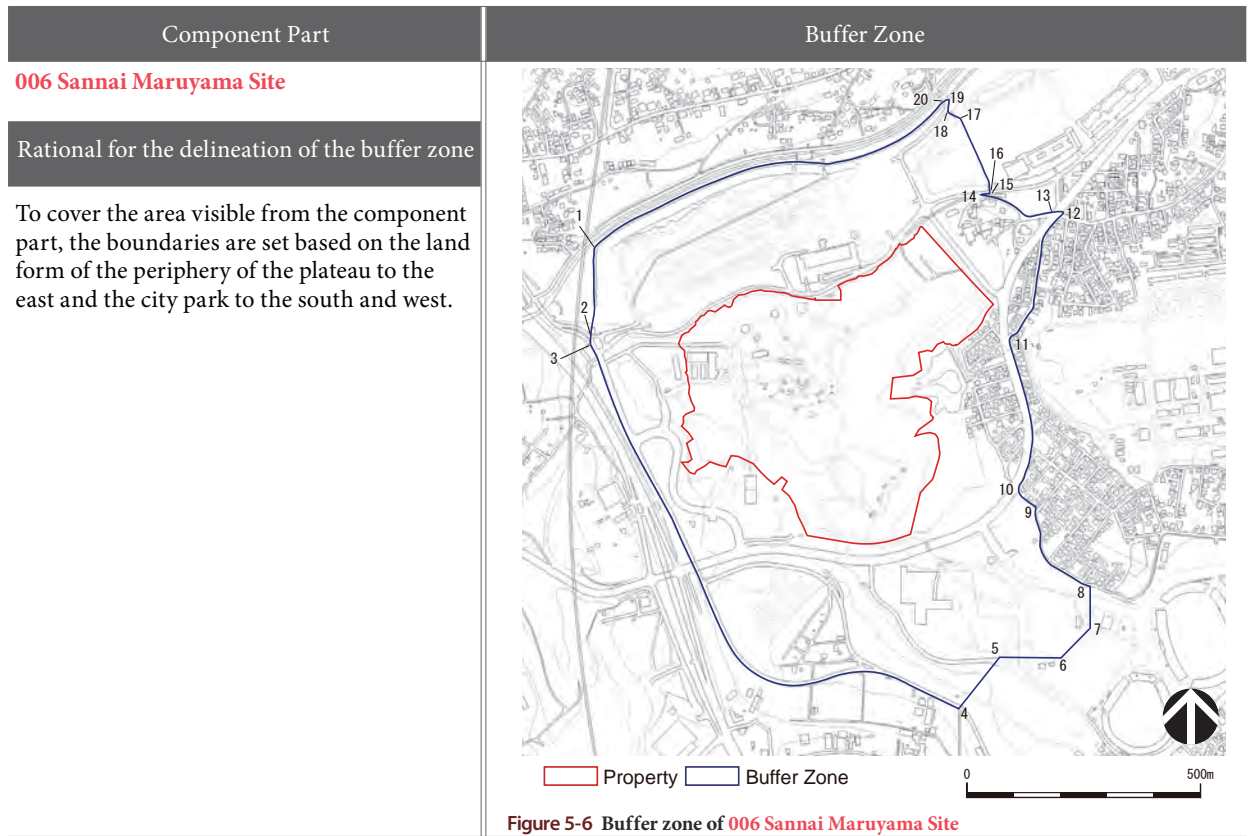
Figure 5-1 Buffer zone of 001 Odai Yamamoto Site

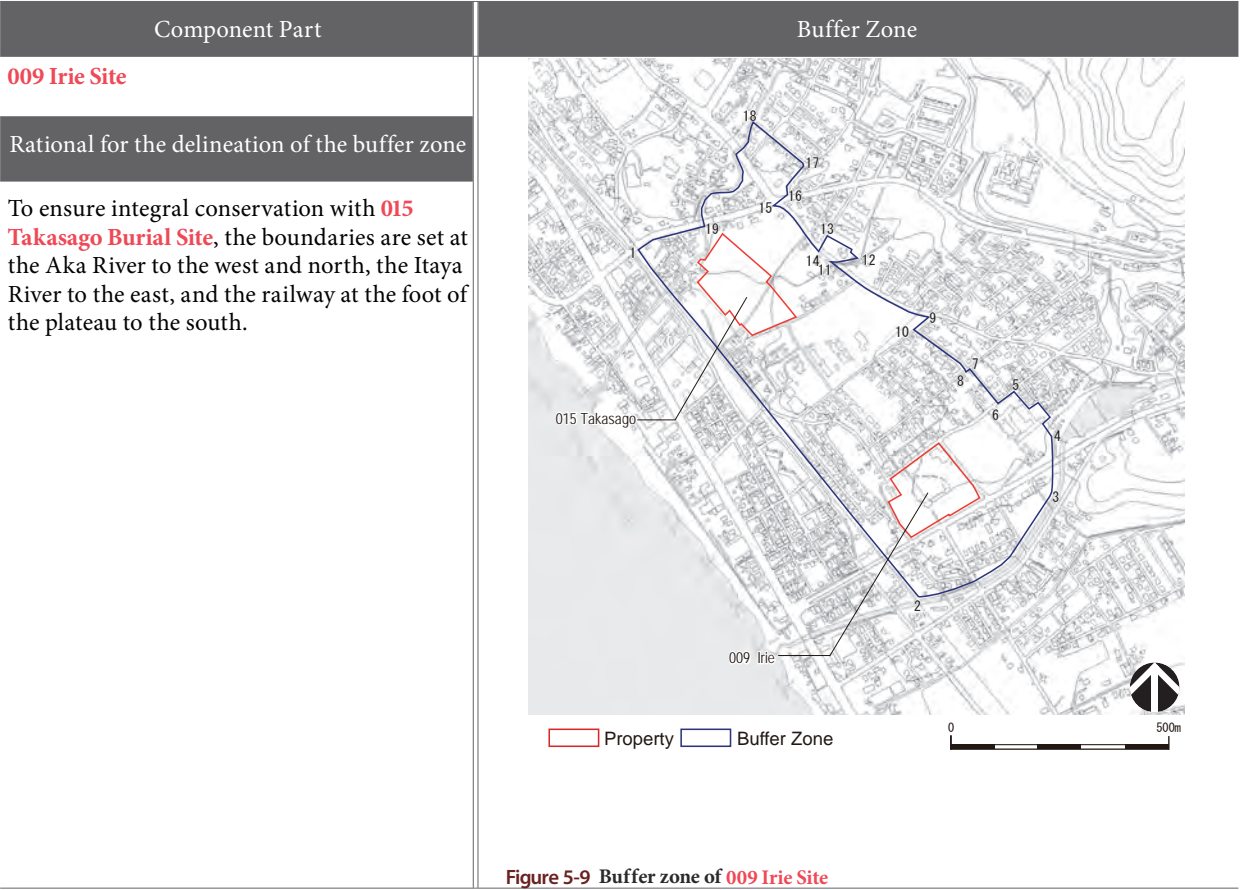
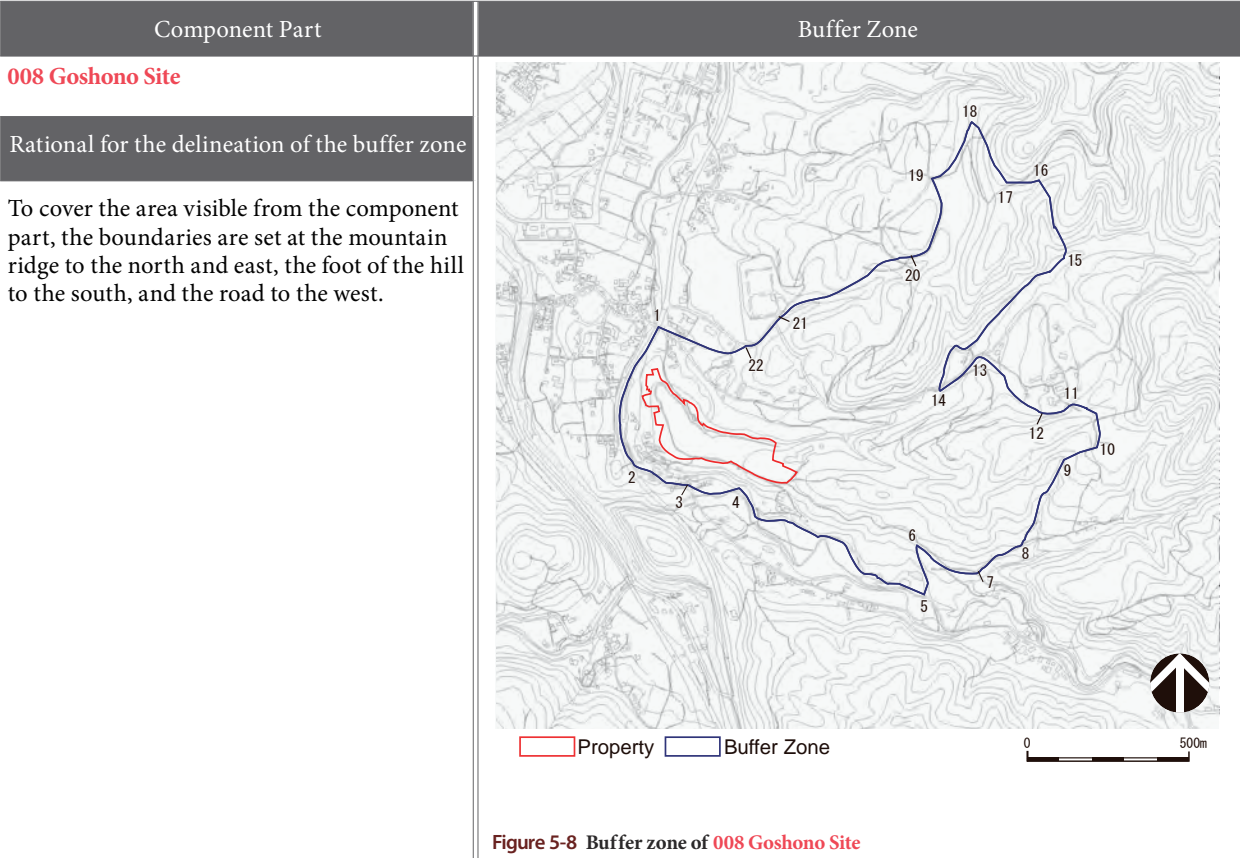




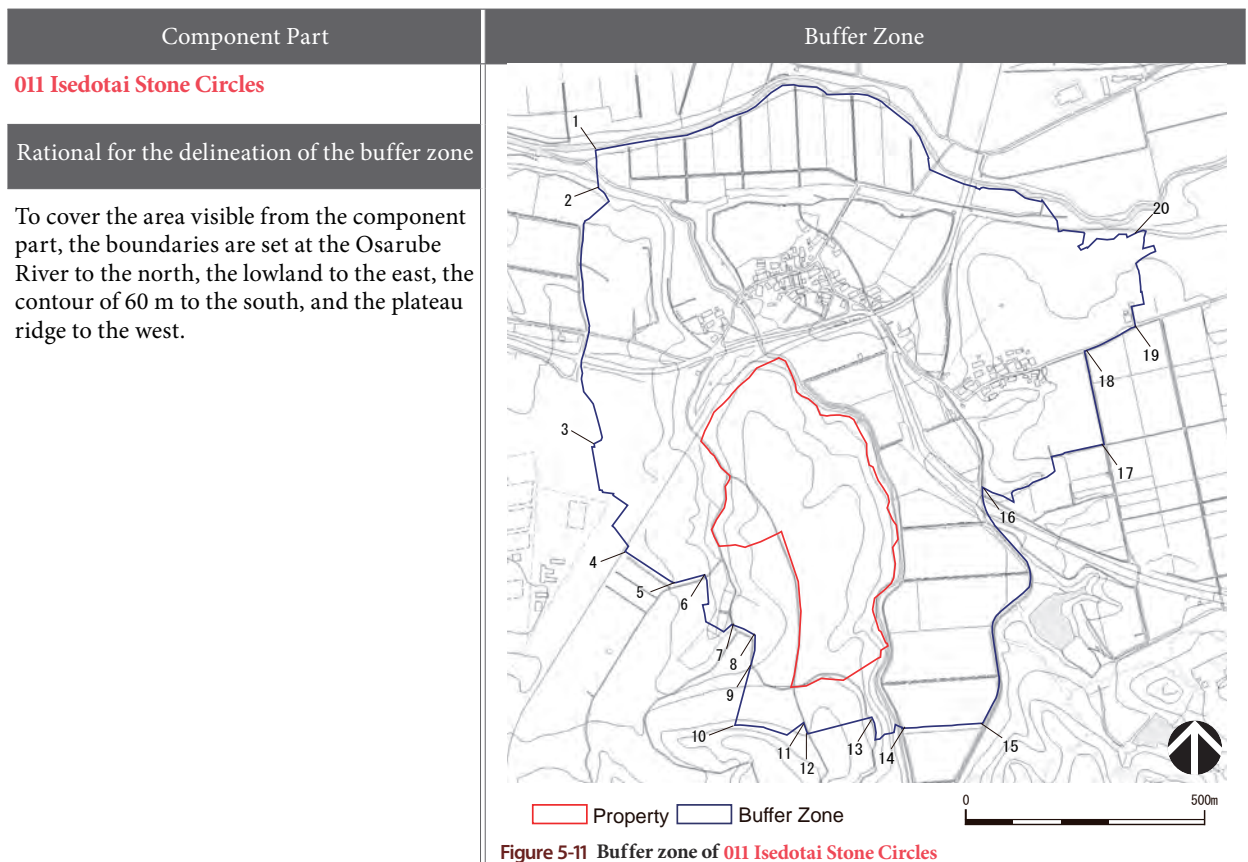
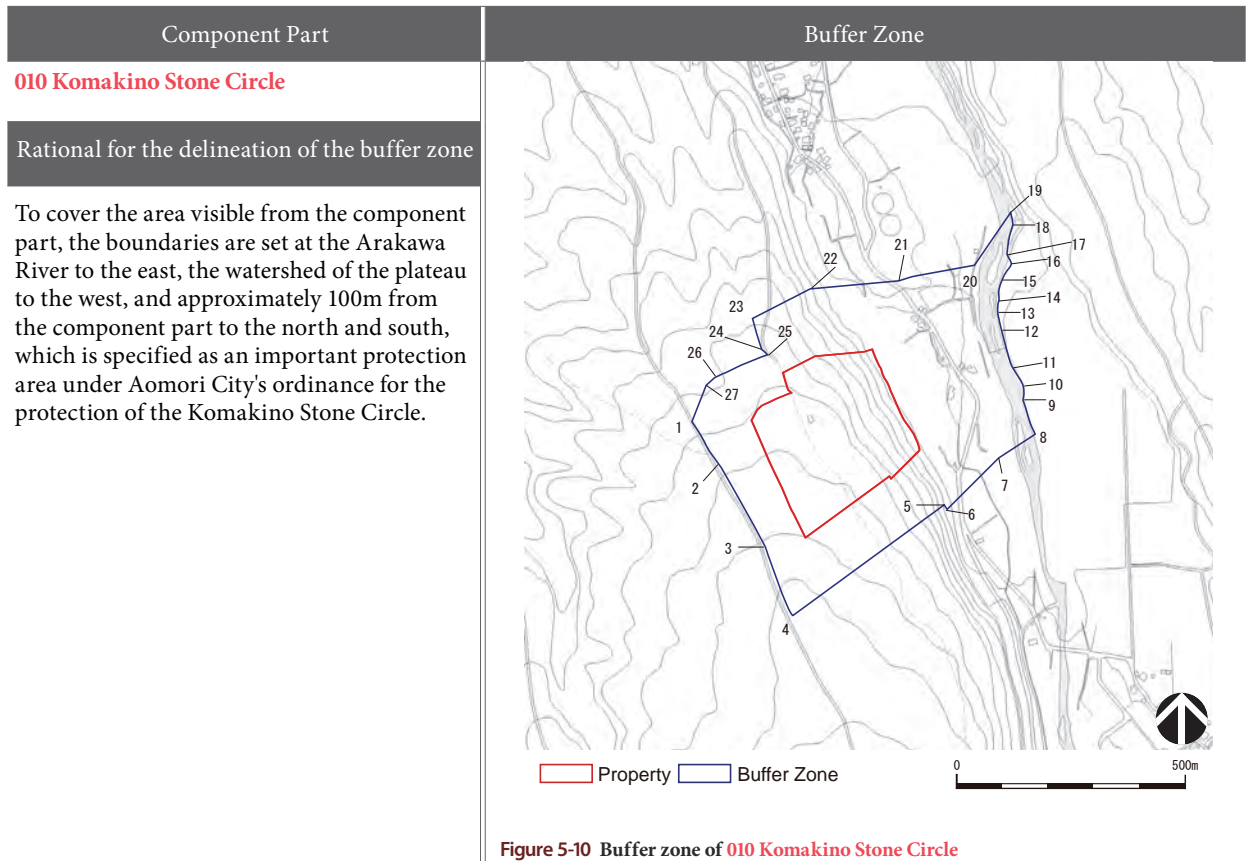


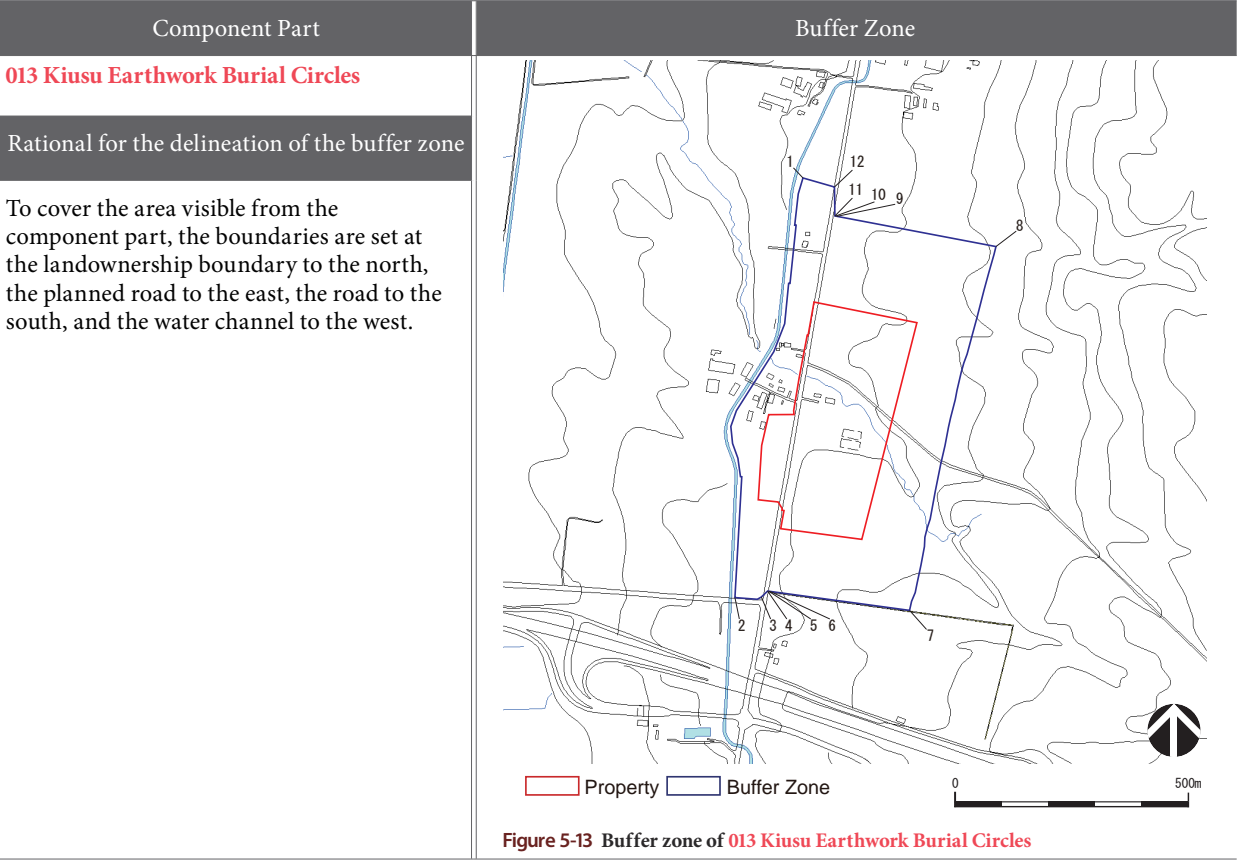
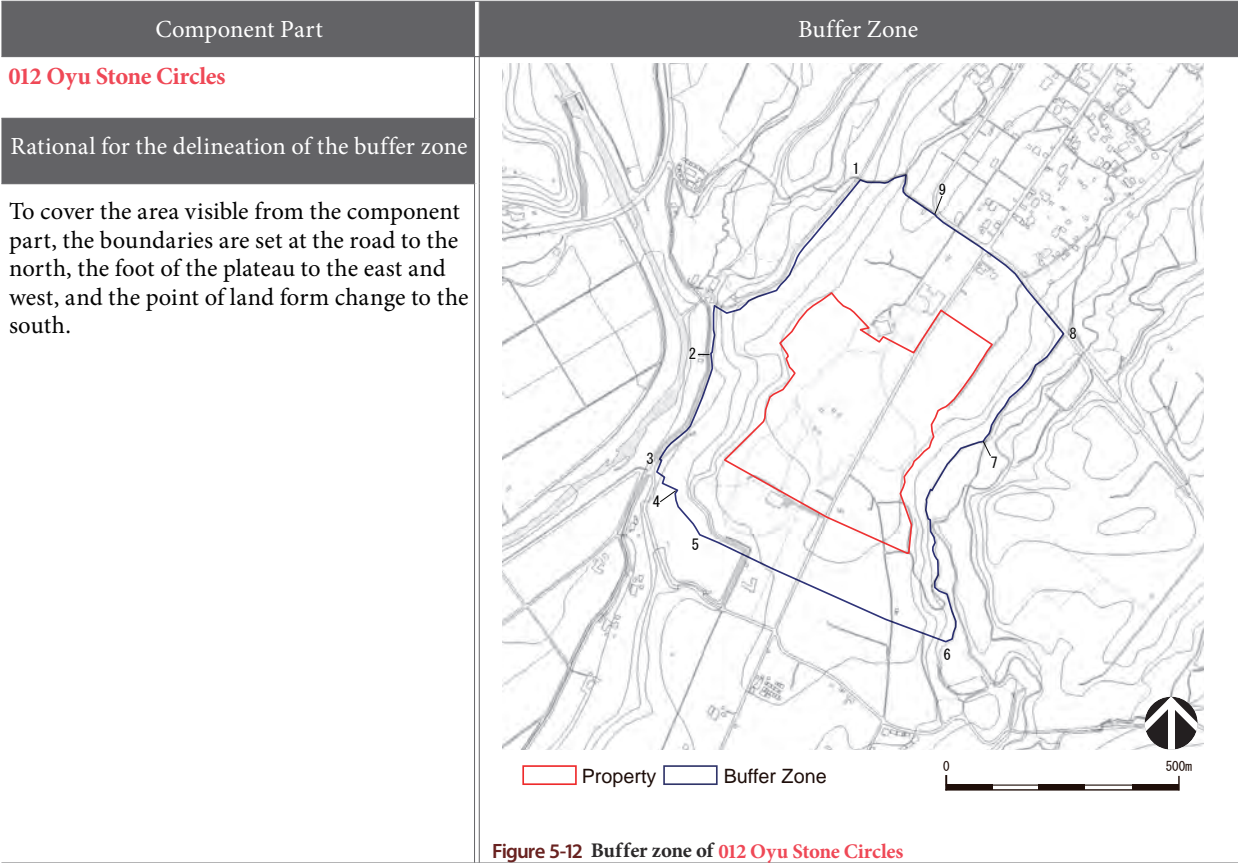




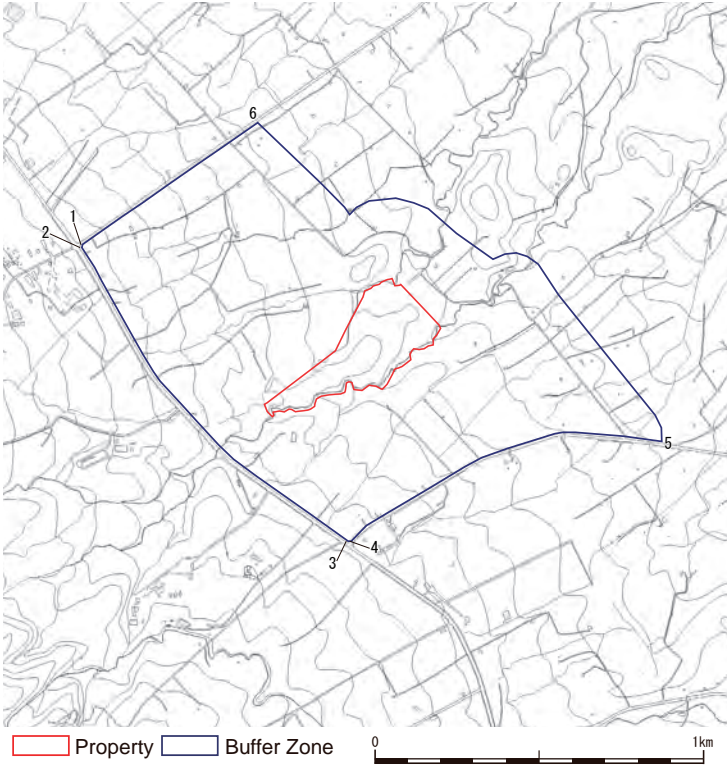
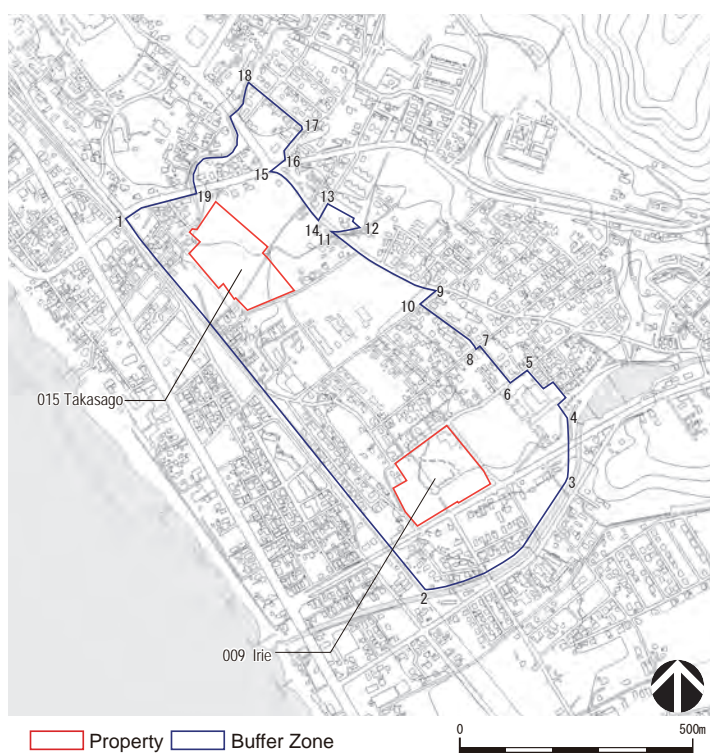


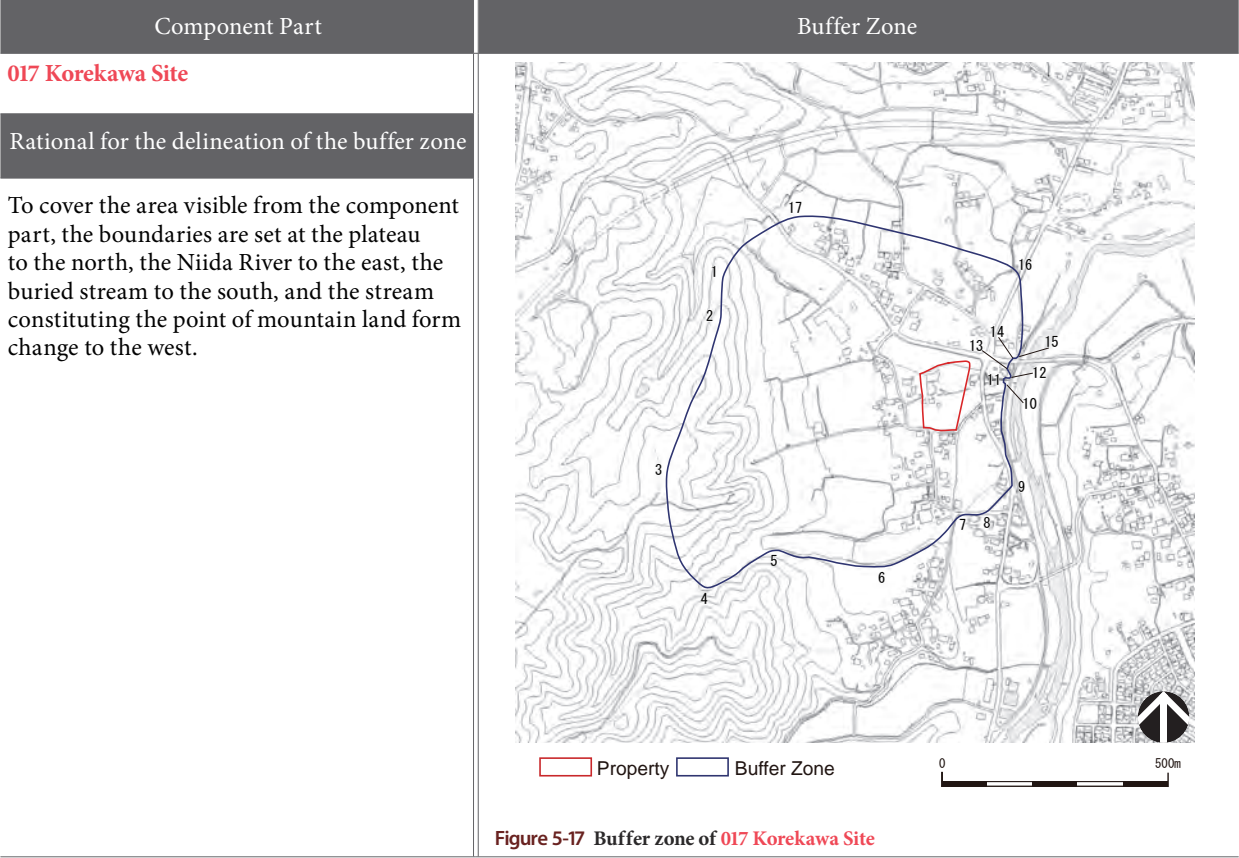
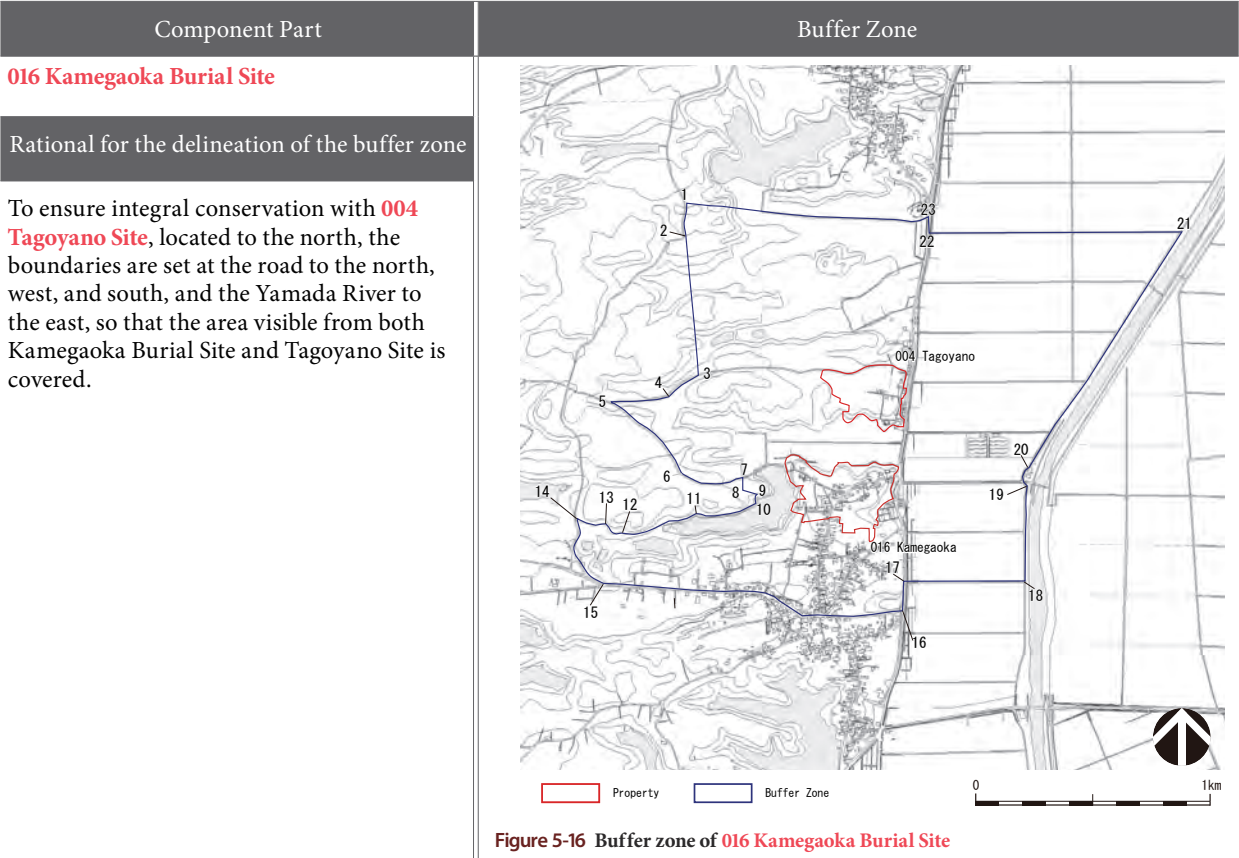








Component Part	Buffer Zone
<p><b>014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b></p> <p>Rational for the delineation of the buffer zone</p> <p>To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the road to the northwest, southwest, and southeast, and 100 m from the road to the northeast.</p>	 <p>Figure 5-14 Buffer zone of 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</p>
Component Part	Buffer Zone
<p><b>015 Takasago Burial Site</b></p> <p>Rational for the delineation of the buffer zone</p> <p>To ensure integral conservation with <b>009 Irie Site</b> located to the southeast, the boundaries are set at the Aka River to the west and north, the Itaya River to the east, and the railway at the foot of the plateau to the south.</p>	 <p>Figure 5-15 Buffer zone of 015 Takasago Burial Site</p>





## (2) Conservation based on laws and other regulations

In the buffer zone, layers of control measures based on various laws and other regulations are applied, including the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Landscape Act, the City Planning Act, the Act Concerning the Prevention of Disasters due to Collapse of Steep Slope, the Act Concerning the Promotion of Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas, the Gravel Gathering Act, the Forest Act, the River Act, the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas, and the related ordinances based on these laws.

If anyone intends to construct or enlarge a building, change the existing land form, cut trees or bamboo, and so forth within the buffer zone, he or she is required by applicable law to submit prior notification or obtain prior permission, and comply with the regulations on scale, height, shape, color, structure, etc. In addition, the relevant administrative organizations provide appropriate instruction and advice to the project undertakers. In this manner, the impact on the property is controlled. The summaries of the laws and other regulations that are applicable to the buffer zone are provided in **Table 5-4**.

Among these laws and regulations, the Landscape Act plays the central role for conservation of the buffer zone throughout all the component parts. The Landscape Act requires the submission of prior notification by 30 days before the regulated acts are conducted. **Table 5-3** shows how the individual laws and regulations are applied to the buffer zone of each component part.

## (3) Conservation of landscapes

The relevant local governments have developed the Landscape Plans based on the Landscape Act to promote the development of good landscapes in line with their local history and culture. They have put in place a special mechanism that allows them to have consultation and provide instruction in the early stage before prior notification is submitted, for effective control of development acts. Landscapes in the wider setting including the area visible from the component parts are covered for conservation.

Also, the relevant local governments are taking measures for conservation of landscapes based on the individual plans for preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the individual component parts. For example, they plant trees to hide the modern structures that may disturb the views from the component parts or improve visual harmonization. They also replace the vegetation in the adjacent area of the component parts with the trees that are appropriate from the perspectives of understanding the value of the property.

## (4) Conservation through mutual coordination among the relevant organizations

For the purposes of conservation of the buffer zone, the organizational system for preservation and management has been established, including the organizations that have the authority to permit or approve development acts. Efforts are made through mutual coordination to obtain understanding and cooperation from the relevant parties for conservation of the buffer zone and to share information for prompt and smooth delivery of responses under the applicable laws.

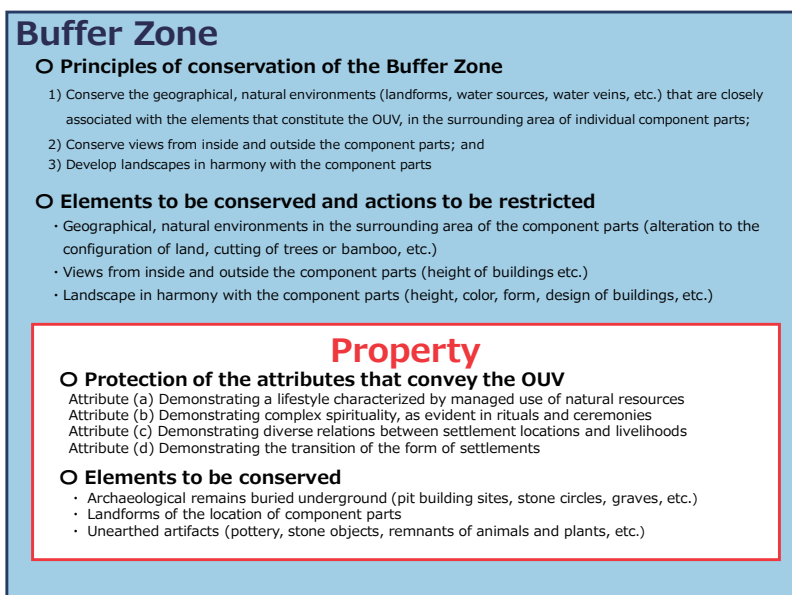


Figure 5-18 Conceptual framework of preservation and management of the property and buffer zone

**Table 5-4** Outline of the laws and systems applied to the buffer zone

Laws etc.	Purposes	Outline
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	<p>The purpose of this law is to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.</p> <p>The component parts of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan are included in the areas designated as Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites. Some parts of the designated areas legally support conservation of the buffer zone, too.</p>	<p>It specifies the acts required for permission or agreement to protect cultural properties and attempt the utilization. See Table 6-2 of Chapter 6 of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for the acts required for permission, etc.</p> <p>With regard to the cultural properties designated as Special Historic Sites and Historic Sites included in the buffer zones concerned, local governments formulated the conservation management plan to specify the policies and methods according to the location, form, and characteristics of individual cultural properties and the treatment standards such as changes in the existing conditions.</p>
Landscape Act (landscape ordinances and landscape plans enacted by local governments)	<p>The purpose of this Act is to build a beautiful and dignified land, create an attractive and comfortable living environment and realize vibrant communities with distinct personalities by taking comprehensive measures to develop good urban and rural landscapes such as formulating landscape plans, in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Japan and contribute to the growth of the national economy and sound development of society.</p> <p>It properly maintains landscapes including the natural elements required for understanding the Outstanding Universal Value and promoting the protection.</p>	<p>To attempt the conservation and development required for the buffer zones concerned, it specifies the acts required for each local government to submit the notification and the landscape formation standards, which shall be requested at the time of the submission.</p>
City Planning Act	<p>It aims to attempt the sound urban development and the orderly improvement.</p> <p>It properly maintains land use, including natural elements required for understanding the Outstanding Universal Value and promoting the protection.</p>	<p>To attempt landscape conservation required for the buffer zones concerned, it specifies the area division according to the state of each property, as well as the acts required for permission or consultation based on the division and the permission standards.</p>
Act Concerning the Prevention of Disasters due to Collapse of Steep Slope	<p>It aims to prevent steep slope collapse and preserve the national land.</p> <p>It regulates the acts at the risk of promoting or leading to steep slope collapse and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.</p>	<p>It specifies the development acts in steep slopes required for permission and the permission standards.</p>
Act Concerning the Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas	<p>It aims to promote the measures to prevent sediment disasters.</p> <p>It regulates the development acts within special hazard areas and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.</p>	<p>It specifies the development acts required for permission in special hazard areas and the permission standards.</p>
City Park Act	<p>It aims to contribute to promoting the public welfare through specifying the standards related to the establishment and management of urban parks and attempting the sound development of urban parks.</p> <p>It regulates the acts such as changes in land characteristic form and quality and secures the land and landscape conservation.</p>	<p>It establishes the permission standards related to the occupation of structures and facilities constructed within urban parks and prohibit the acts to change the land characteristic form and quality.</p>
Gravel Gathering Act	<p>It aims to prevent disasters accompanied by gravel gathering.</p> <p>It regulates gravel gathering and secures the landscape and environment conservation as the buffer zone.</p>	<p>It specifies the acts required for permission of gravel gathering and the permission standards.</p>



Laws etc.	Purposes	Outline
Forest Act (private forests subject to the regional forest plan)	It aims to specify the forest plans and the basic matters related to reserved forests and other forests. It regulates development acts (earth and stone or tree roots mining, reclamation, and other acts to change land characteristic form and quality, which exceed the scale specified by government ordinances in consideration of the state of the acts) and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.	It specifies the development acts required for permission in private forests subject to the regional forest plans and the permission standards.
Forest Act (designated national and private reserved forests)		It specifies the acts required for permission in reserved forests, permission standards, and the standards to be required when the notification is submitted.
River Act (River Ordinances enacted by local governments)	It aims to maintain the normal functions of flowing water, as well as improve and preserve the river environment. It regulates occupation, earth and stone gathering, new construction of structures, land excavation, earth filling or cutting, other acts to change the land forms, or bamboo and tree planting or cutting, and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.	It specifies the development acts required for permission and the permission standards in order to attempt to improve and preserve the river environment.
Erosion Control Act (enforcement ordinances enacted by local governments)	It aims to prevent landslides, sediment generation, and sediment disasters due to the sediment outflow and preserve the functions for river management and irrigation. It regulates the new construction and reconstruction of structures, standing bamboo and tree cutting, land excavation, earth filling or cutting, and other acts to change the land forms within the erosion control designated places and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.	It specifies the development acts required for permission and the permission standards in order to attempt to preserve the erosion control designated areas.
Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas	It aims to promote the sound development of agriculture in areas where it is considered necessary to promote agriculture, and to contribute to the rational use of land resources. It regulates the development acts within agricultural areas (which means residential land development; earth and stone gathering; and other changes in land characteristic form and quality, or new construction; reconstruction; or extension of buildings and other structures. The same hereinafter.) and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.	It specifies the acts requires for permission and the permission standards in order to attempt to preserve and improve landscapes required for the buffer zones concerned.
Road Act	It aims to attempt to improve road networks. It regulates road-related construction works and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.	It specifies the acts requires for permission on roads and the permission standards.
Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.	It aims to conduct management of graveyards, cineraria, or crematories and burials without hindrance. It properly manages the changes in graveyard districts, cineraria or crematory facilities and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.	It specifies the development acts requires for permission and the permission standards in order to attempt to preserve the landscape required for the buffer zones concerned.
Fishing Ports and Fishing Grounds Act	This act aims to promote the comprehensive and planned implementation of projects for fishing ports and fishing grounds as well as proper maintenance and management of fishing ports with a view to ensuring the healthy development of fisheries and the resulting stabilization of fishery produce supply in harmony with the environment. To conserve fishing ports, necessary maintenance and management work is conducted, and the landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are conserved.	To conserve fishing ports, the act sets out development activities for which prior permission is required for implementation within the waters and public open space of fishing ports, as well as the standards for permission.

Table 5-5 List of the State of Application of Laws and Systems to Buffer Zones

Laws	Target Area	001 Odai Yamamoto Site	002 Kakinoshima Site	003 Kitakogane Site	004 Tagoyano Site	005 Futatsumori Site	006 Sannai Maruyama Site	007 Ofune Site	008 Goshono Site	009 Ire Site	010 Komakino Stone Circle	011 Isedotai Stone Circles	012 Oyu Stone Circles	013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	015 Takasago Burial Site	016 Kamagaoka Burial Site	017 Korekawa Site
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Historic Site	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
	Special Historic Site						●						●					
Landscape Act	Landscape Planning Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Hokkaido Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area			●						●				●		●		
Hakodate City Urban Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area		●					●										
Aomori Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area	●			●	●											●	
Aomori City Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area						●				●							
Hachinohe City Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area																	●
Hirosaki City Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area														●			
Ichinohe Town Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area								●									
Akita Prefectural Ordinance to Preserve Landscapes	Areas along prefectural roads												●					
Kitaakita City Isedotai Stone Circles Landscape Ordinance	Landscape Planning Area											●						
City Planning Act	Urbanization Control Area			●							●			●				●
	Urbanization Promotion Area						○											
	City Planning Area without land use zoning									○						○		
	Land Use Districts						●											
	Category I exclusively low-story residential district						●											
	Category II exclusively medium-high residential district									●						●		
	Category I residential district									○						○		
	Category II residential district						○											
	Quasi-residential district									○						○		
Steep Slope Law	Steep slopes		●															
Act Concerning Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas	Sediment-related disaster planning areas and special planning areas		●					●	●						●			
Aomori Prefecture City Park Ordinance	City parks						●											



Laws	Target Area	001 Odai Yamamoto Site	002 Kakinoshima Site	003 Kitakogane Site	004 Tagoyano Site	005 Futatsumori Site	006 Sannai Maruyama Site	007 Ofune Site	008 Goshono Site	009 Irie Site	010 Komakino Stone Circle	011 Isedotai Stone Circles	012 Oyu Stone Circles	013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	015 Takasago Burial Site	016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	017 Korekawa Site
Gravel Gathering Act	Permission of gathering plans	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Forest Act	Private forests subject to the regional forest plans	○	○	○	○	○		○	○		○	○	○	○	○		○	○
	Reserved forests (designated national and private reserved forests)				○				○								○	
River Act	River area						○	○	○		○	○	○					
Chitose City Ordinary River Control Ordinance	Ordinary river													○				
Toyako Town Ordinary River Control Ordinance	Ordinary river									○						○		
Hirosaki City Non-legal Public Property Management Ordinance	Ordinary river														○			
Hakodate City Ordinary River Control Ordinance	River Area		○					○										
Erosion Control Act	Erosion control designated place												○					
Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas	Agriculture promotion area (Area for agricultural land)	○		○	○				○		○	○		○	○			○
	Agriculture promotion area			○	○						○	○		○	○		○	
Road Act	Road area	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○
Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.	Graveyards, cineraria, or crematory facilities								○									○
Hachinohe City Detailed Enforcement Regulations of the Law Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.	Graveyards, cineraria, or crematory facilities																	
Hakodate City Graveyard Ordinance	Graveyards, cineraria, or crematory facilities		○					○										
Fishing Ports and Fishing Grounds Act	Fishing ports		○															
Hokkaido Prefecture Natural Environment Conservation Ordinance	Entire land of Hokkaido Prefecture (excluding exempted area)		○	○				○		○				○		○		
Date City Historic Site Park Ordinance	Kitakogane Kaizuka Historic Site Park			○														
Kazuno City Environmental Conservation Ordinance	Environmental conservation areas												○					
Tsugaru City Ordinance for the Protection of Kamegaoka Site etc.	Kamegaoka and Tagoyano				○												○	
Aomori City Komakino Stone Circle Protection Ordinance	Komakino and important protection areas										○							
Shichinohe Town Ordinance for Establishment and Management of Futatsumori Kaizuka Historic Site Park	Futatsumori Kaizuka Historic Site Park					○												

Note: ● represents major legal instruments for the buffer zone and ○ represents supplementary legal instruments.

## 5.d Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which Proposed Property is Located

### 5.d.1. General Plans

General plans are the basic policies of local governments for the operation of administrative organizations, in which directions of policies and measures are presented in a comprehensive and systematic manner. **Table 5-6** lists the general plans of the related local governments with summaries.

**Table 5-6** General Plans

Name of the plan	Hokkaido General Plan: Hokkaido Continues to Shine
Preparer	Hokkaido Prefecture
Year of preparation	2016
Period covered by the plan	2017-2026
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	In order to achieve the goal “Hokkaido Continues to Shine” in 2026, Hokkaido has announced an initiative focusing on the area of “people and regions” to communicate information on its history and culture, including Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which boasts of its highly spiritual nature such as coexistence with nature, and hand it over to the next generation. Specific measures include implementing a Hokkaido-wide campaign with the public and private sectors working together to have Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.
Name of the plan	Aomori Prefecture Basic Plan: To be chosen
Preparer	Aomori Prefecture
Year of preparation	2019
Period covered by the plan	2019-2023
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	In order to realize a “Society in Which Comfortable Lifestyles Are Created” in 2030, Aomori Prefecture has announced a vision of making Aomori a prefecture with a living history and culture which takes over its history and culture, component parts to be shared by all its residents, by encouraging them to take pride in and have a keen awareness of its history and culture and seize various opportunities to let the rest of the world know how Aomori is good---a vision it aims at materializing in the field of education and human resource development. Specific measures include pushing initiatives to take actions such as creating a groundswell of interest inside and outside the prefecture in having Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and communicating information on them to the rest of the world.
Name of the plan	Iwate Prefectural Residents’ Plan
Preparer	Iwate Prefecture
Year of preparation	2019
Period covered by the plan	2019-2028
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>The basic goal is to create a society full of hope in which each and every one of the prefectural residents can work in lively fashion, live with a sense of security, and enjoy learning while supporting each other by encouraging people with the heart of Iwate to establish various connections and aim to realize Iwate as a land of hope while developing affluence in the true sense of the word making the most of Iwate’s distinguishing features.</p> <p>In each of its seven policies, Iwate Prefecture has indicated the basic direction of policy implementation, and in the field of education and culture cited in it, it aims to realize “Iwate, a treasure trove of human resources, culture, and art” by nurturing and creating culture and art and handing them over to posterity.</p> <p>Furthermore, in order to further ensure policy implementation, Iwate Prefecture has announced the “Soft Power Iwate Plan” to promote a better understanding of the historical heritage of Iwate, which possesses numerous historical component parts, including Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which it can boast to the rest of the world, hand them over to posterity, and communicate information on them to the rest of the country and the world.</p>



Name of the plan	Home Akita Vitality Creation Plan Phase 3
Preparer	Akita Prefecture
Year of preparation	2018
Period covered by the plan	Four years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	As it strives to develop human resources who opens up a future for Akita and realize a vision of what it should be in the future, Akita Prefecture has announced this plan as part of its efforts to provide opportunities of experiencing art and culture and conserving and utilizing cultural legacies and other component parts. One specific measure is to push initiatives to promote registration of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan as World Heritage sites.

Name of the plan	Hakodate City General Plan: Three-Year Plan for Town Development in the City of Hakodate
Preparer	Hakodate City
Year of preparation	2017
Period covered by the plan	2017-2026
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Hakodate City calls its vision of how it should be in the future “Northern Crossroads Hakodate: Let’s Work Together to Open up a Future.” The superiority of Hakodate, the basis for town development, is to possess unique geographical, cultural, and historical resources, including the Jomon culture, which emerged some 10,000 years ago. One specific measure is to implement two projects to conserve and utilize historical and cultural legacies---maintenance of the Kakinoshima site, a Historic Site, and promotion of registration of Jomon Prehistoric Sites as a World Heritage site---as a priority project in the 2017-2020 basic master plan implementation plan.

Name of the plan	Sixth Chitose City General Plan
Preparer	Chitose City
Year of preparation	March 2011
Period covered by the plan	2011-2020
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	The basic vision of the plan is that the city will continue to be vital through collaboration with citizens, growing stably to be a mature city. To realize the future vision, “vital and creative city, Chitose, where everybody is lively”, basic town-planning targets are set out, including “4. a town of education and culture where people are highly motivated to study and enrich their mind”, in which specific measures are stipulated under policy 7, “protection and utilization of cultural properties”, such as (1) protection and preservation of cultural properties, (2) promotion and utilization of local cultural assets, and (3) preservation and transmission of traditional culture. A project to install visitor facilities at the national Historic Site, Kiusu Shuteibogun has been included as a priority project in the city’s action plan since the third phase (2013-2015) and a project to promote the inscription of the Jomon Prehistoric Sites on the World Heritage List since the fifth phase (2015-2017).

Name of the plan	Seventh Date City General Plan
Preparer	Date City
Year of preparation	2019
Period covered by the plan	2019-2028
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Date City has announced that it aims at developing communities that utilize rich cultural legacies actively and take pride in their history and culture and that it will strive to give its residents attractive, fulfilling lives through cultural and museum activities. Specifically, it aims at having Jomon Prehistoric Sites, including Kitakogane, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Name of the plan	Toyako Town General Plan for Town Development Phase 2
Preparer	Toyako Town
Year of preparation	2016
Period covered by the plan	2017-2026
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Toyako Town will produce its vitality by recognizing unique local resources such as hot springs, a blessing of nature, Lake Toyako, Jomon Prehistoric Sites, and clusters of works of sculpture as its attractions and offering them as sources of enjoyment. Among the Jomon Prehistoric Sites, the town will work to maintain and promote the Takasago Burial Site as part of its maintenance and utilization program, thus providing opportunities of contacting with nature and creating a space that enables visitors to experience prehistoric life. At the same time, it is necessary to strive to improve the surrounding environment, including the shell mound museum, which serves as the core facility of tourism. In order to have the Takasago Burial Site inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan together with the Irie Site, it is also necessary to work more closely with related organizations, neighboring municipalities, and other parties concerned.
Name of the plan	Basic Concept and First-Half Basic Plan for Aomori City General Plan
Preparer	Aomori City
Year of preparation	2018
Period covered by the plan	2019-2023
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>This consists of the following two policies and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic design: This is the highest level of guidelines to promote town development and indicates a vision of what, as a city, Aomori aims at becoming in the future and the direction of measures to realize the vision.</li> <li>- Basic plan: Divided into two five-year periods (first and second half), this plan indicates initiatives in each of the six areas of town development designated in the basic design as the city aims at realizing the vision mentioned above. As described in Part 2 Chapter 4 Section 3 Item 3 “Conservation and Communication of Information on Cultural Properties,” one specific measure is to communicate information on the cultural value of Aomori’s precious Jomon Prehistoric Sites, including Sannai Maruyama and Komakino, as the city strives to have Jomon Prehistoric Sites mainly in Hokkaido and Tohoku inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.</li> </ul>
Name of the plan	Hirosaki City General Plan
Preparer	Hirosaki City
Year of preparation	2019
Period covered by the plan	2019- 2026
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	The Hirosaki City Management Plan spanned four years from fiscal 2014 to 2017, and the city planned to shift to the next General Plan from fiscal 2018, but with the inauguration of a new mayor, the new plan is being reviewed. The city aims at working out a new General Plan by the end of this fiscal year.
Name of the plan	Sixth Hachinohe General Plan: A Northern Creative City with Shining People, Industry, and Culture
Preparer	Hachinohe City
Year of preparation	2016
Period covered by the plan	2016-2020
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	One of the six policies on which the city should work in a comprehensive way to realize a vision of a city it aims at becoming in the future concerns “(5) Culture, sports, and tourism.” The city strives to conserve its existing culture and create a new one by handing the traditional culture cultivated by ancestors over to posterity and encouraging diverse cultural activities by citizens and promoting new cultural and artistic activities so that they can really feel spiritual richness. Measures will be taken to maintain historic and scenic spots well, conserve and take over the city’s cultural properties, and utilize them as local resources. They will be also taken to appropriately maintain, conserve, and manage valuable historic and other spots such as the ruins of strongholds and Korekawa.



Name of the plan	The History of New Rice Fields Lends Color to Hometowns in Japan: Second Tsugaru City General Plan
Preparer	Tsugaru City
Year of preparation	2016
Period covered by the plan	2016-2025
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Taking over the Tsugaru City General Plan formulated in 2006, this General Plan establishes “The History of New Rice Fields Lends Color to Hometowns in Japan” as the city’s guiding principle for town development. One of the city’s visions of a city it aims at becoming in the future is to develop a town that enables its residents to take pride in it and become attached to it. Under this plan, the city is promoting town development through mutual understanding between citizens and the government and participation by all citizens. The plan cites the Jomon culture represented by Tagoyano, Kamegaoka, and Ishigami remains as well as the history of new rice field development as the historic characteristics of the city. One specific measure for “Basic policy 7: Develop human resources who lead the next generation and towns that nurture culture” is to conserve and utilize historic legacies and cultural properties such as Jomon Prehistoric Sites and the Dekishima coast’s buried forests. The city will work to protect historic spots in Kamegaoka and Tagoyano by turning them into publicly owned ones, research in and study archaeological sites, promote registration of the archaeological sites as World Cultural Heritage sites, develop guidance facilities as centers of lifelong learning and tourism, and support citizens’ cultural activities.
Name of the plan	Second Sotogahama Town General Plan
Preparer	Sotogahama Town
Year of preparation	2015
Period covered by the plan	2016-2025
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	One of the plan’s basic policies is to develop a town full of pride and affection (promote education and culture), and as a measure to promote local culture, the town cites stepping up efforts to promote registration of Jomon Prehistoric Sites as a World Cultural Heritage and construct exhibition facilities for the Odai Yamamoto site. Specific projects include construction of exhibition facilities and turning ancient relics into publicly owned one.
Name of the plan	Second Shichinohe Town Long-Term General Plan
Preparer	Shichinohe Town
Year of preparation	2016
Period covered by the plan	2016-2025
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Based on the varied natural settings as well as the diverse industries, history, education, and culture taken over from generation to generation, the town has set the basic goal of “aiming at building a cultural garden city full of warmth and color” in order to create a friendly Shichinohe filled with human feelings and vitality making the most of its characteristics and formulated seven major policies to achieve the goal. One of the seven policies is to develop a town that nurtures people with a warm heart and culture, and under this policy, the town aims at providing education to develop the ability to live and handing its history and culture over to posterity and strives to take over and protect local festivals and performing arts, support characteristic local activities, communicate information on the value of precious remains, historic spots, and animals and plants in Japan and abroad through efforts to conserve and protect them, and improve facilities related to them. As part of its specific measures to conserve and maintain historic and cultural legacies, the town will work to have the Historic Site, Futatsumori, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, conserve it, and improve facilities to exhibit it.

Name of the plan	Ichinohe Town General Plan: Basic Plan
Preparer	Ichinohe Town
Year of preparation	2019
Period covered by the plan	2019-2026
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>Ichinohe Town's highest plan, this General Plan establishes policy to develop the town into a what it considers as desirable and clarifies goals to be shared by all residents in future town development and basic policy for town government.</p> <p>In this plan, the town has announced "Learning from ancestors to develop Ichinohe into a town rich in resources which its residents can take pride in" as one of its basic goals and considers it as one of its important pillars in government to promote the inscription of the town's archaeological sites as component parts of a World Heritage property, focusing on (1) investigation of the Goshono site, (2) protection of the remains and the surrounding environment, (3) improvement of the environment that surrounds the remains, (4) establishment of promotion systems, (5) wide-area cooperation, (6) development of and support for volunteer groups, and (7) dissemination and educational activities.</p>
Name of the plan	Sixth Kazuno City General Plan (Second-Half Basic Plan)
Preparer	Kazuno City
Year of preparation	2016
Period covered by the plan	2016-2020
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>The Sixth Kazuno City General Plan summarizes eight projects the city should give priority to working on as it strives to realize a vision of a city it aims at becoming in the future: "Kazuno, a city that produces vitality by connecting smiling faces." Oyu is classified into an item to promote the tourism industry in the industry enhancement project. The plan aims at establishing Kazuno as a tourist city by working to attract visitors in various ways while striving to place appealing, effective advertisements and improving the attraction of tourism resources.</p>
Name of the plan	Second Kitaakita City General Plan: A City of Forests in Which Citizens Play the Leading Role
Preparer	Kitaakita City
Year of preparation	2015
Period covered by the plan	Ten years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>In order to realize its vision of a city it aims at becoming in the future, "A vibrant yet warm city of exchange in which people harmonize with nature," Kitaakita has advocated takeover and promotion of art and culture, and in this plan, as it promoted inscription of Isedotai as a component of a World Heritage property, the city has worked to achieve goals such as protecting remains and utilizing them with exhibition facilities as their center, developing volunteers, and arousing interest in having the relics registered as a World Heritage property and communicating information on them outside the city.</p>



### 5.d.2. Master Plans for City Planning Area and City Planning Master Plans

The Master Plan for City Planning Area sets out policies for development and conservation for City Planning Areas that have been official designated by prefectural governments under the City Planning Act for the purpose of building good cities in compliance with the General Plans etc. Based on this, municipal governments prepare the individual city planning master plans. **Table 5-7** lists the city planning (area) master plans of the local governments in charge of the individual component parts with summaries.

**Table 5-7 Master plans for city planning area and municipal governments' city planning Master Plans**

Name of the plan	Development and Conservation Policy for City Planning Areas (commonly known as the "Area Master Plan")
Preparer	Hokkaido Prefecture
Year of preparation	Reviewed in March 2011
Period covered by the plan	About ten years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designate 79 areas in Hokkaido (10 city areas with demarcated zones and 69 city areas without demarcated zones) and decide policy for each area</li> <li>- Designate all four municipalities where Hokkaido's component parts are located as city planning areas and determine policy for land use, urban area development projects, etc. under the area master plan</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greater Hakodate City planning area (Hakodate City, Hokuto City, and Nanae Town): Development and conservation policy for the city planning areas [Related component municipalities: Hakodate City] The policy to decide city plans for improvement and conservation of the natural environment states that the municipalities, aiming at realizing an attractive, comfortable-to-live-in area surrounded by varied natural settings and historic environments, will work to conserve the natural settings, maintain places for recreation, improve safety, and form a cityscape suitable for the municipalities in a systematic way. It also states that they will strive to conserve green zones, including sites with historic value that form a landscape unique to the municipalities.</li> <li>2. Abuta city planning area (Toyako and Sobetsu Towns): Development and conservation policy for the city planning areas [Related component municipalities: Toyako Town] Under the policy to decide city plans for improvement and conservation of the natural environment, the policy for arrangement of major green zones is to appropriately arrange and improve colorful parks, green zones, etc. making the most of local characteristics.</li> <li>3. Greater Muroran city planning area (Murooran, Noboribetsu, and Date Cities): Development and conservation policy for the city planning areas [Related component municipalities: Date City] Under the policy to decide city plans for improvement and conservation of the natural environment, the policy for arrangement of environmental protection systems is to strive to conserve forest areas integrated with cultural properties.</li> <li>4. Greater Chitose/Eniwa city planning area (Chitose and Eniwa Cities): Development and conservation policy for the city planning areas [Related component municipalities: Chitose City] Under the policy to decide city plans for improvement and conservation of the natural environment, the policy for arrangement of landscape construction systems is to strive to improve and conserve forest areas integrated with remains and temples and shrines considered as the city's valuable landscape.</li> </ol>

Name of the plan	Aomori Prefecture Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Aomori Prefecture
Year of preparation	Reviewed in June 2010
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>This Master Plan consists of the following three policies and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic policy for city planning in Aomori Prefecture: Basic policy for city planning to realize a vision of how the prefecture should be about 20 years later</li> <li>- Basic plan for city planning in Aomori Prefecture: Plan for each of the six zones</li> <li>- Master plan for city planning areas: Designate 24 city planning areas and determine policy for each area</li> </ul> <p>Six municipalities where Aomori Prefecture's component parts are located are all designated as city planning areas, and the master plans for these areas decide policy for land use, urban area development projects, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aomori master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Aomori City] Under the policy to determine major city plans for land use, the policy for land use in urban areas with problems requiring special attention is to work to develop green zones making the most of the city's characteristics, including construction of parks effectively using historic resources such as the Special Historic Site, Sannai Maruyama, Komakino, and the Kobata cemetery and development of spaces for relaxation using the former site of the Aomori switchyard, and maintain and conserve them.</li> <li>2. Hirosaki master plan for wide-area city planning areas [Component municipality: Hirosaki City] The policy to determine city plans for improvement or conservation of the natural environment states that these areas boast of their historic and cultural environment; that in particular, Hirosaki City has conserved townscapes and environments as a castle town with its Nakacho designated as an important traditional building conservation area; and that in the future, the city will continue to conserve historic resources and cultural legacies and push unique town development while making the most of such resources and legacies. The policy and goal set for green reserves, etc. is to designate green zones such as prefectural parks, wildlife sanctuaries, historic and scenic spots, natural monuments, etc. according to ordinances and other guidelines.</li> <li>3. Hachinohe master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Hachinohe City] Under the policy to determine city plans for improvement or conservation of the natural environment, the policy for arrangement of major green zones is to strive to conserve the Korekwawa Site and other places as green zones that constitute Hachinohe's historic climate among environmental conservation and landscape construction systems.</li> <li>4. Tsugaru master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Tsugaru City] The guiding principle for city development states that on the Sea of Japan side in the western part of these areas are the historic and natural environments, including many remains such as the Kamegaoka Burial Site from which clay figurines with goggle-shaped eyes were excavated as well as wetlands, swamps, and forests. The vision of a city Tsugaru aims at becoming in the future is to develop a city in which its citizens take pride and which takes over its nature and traditional culture---Tsugaru as a city where dynamism coexists with peace.</li> <li>5. Kanita master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Sotogahama Town] The guiding principle is to create a new Tsugaru by combining three distinctive features: the blue sea, strong winds, and a verdant peninsula.</li> <li>6. Shichinohe master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Shichinohe Town] With "Shichinohe, a cultural garden city that nurtures people, nature, and culture" as its guiding principle, the plan states that Shichinohe will conserve the landscape of the ruins of Shichinohe Castle and Futatsumori as historic and cultural centers and effectively use them as local resources.</li> </ol>



Name of the plan	Iwate Prefecture Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Iwate Prefecture
Year of preparation	2000
Period covered by the plan	2000-2020
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>This Master Plan consists of the following two policies and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Iwate Prefecture vision for city planning: Basic policy for city planning to realize a vision of how the prefecture should be about 20 years later</li> <li>- Master plan for city planning areas: Designate 26 city planning areas and determine policy for each area</li> </ul> <p>Ichinohe Town, a component asset in Iwate Prefecture, is designated as a city planning area. The master plan for the area aims at becoming a city with a living history and a marked individuality by conserving and taking over unique historic and cultural legacies such as the Goshono Site, a component asset in Iwate Prefecture, and creating individuality through partnerships among government, residents, etc.</p> <p>Ichinohe master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Ichinohe Town] Under the policy to determine city plans for improvement or conservation of the natural environment, the policy for arrangement of parks and green zones indicates a city plan to conserve and improve the Goshono Jomon Park in a systematic way.</p>
Name of the plan	Akita Prefecture Policy to Formulate a Master Plan for City Planning Areas
Preparer	Akita Prefecture
Year of preparation	2002
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>This Master Plan comprises the following two policies and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy to formulate a master plan for city planning areas</li> <li>- Individual master plans for city planning areas</li> </ul> <p>Two cities where component parts in Akita Prefecture are located are designated as city planning areas. The master plan for the areas shows a maintenance and conservation policy related to the component parts such as Historic Sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kazuno master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Kazuno City] The Oyu Stone Circles, a component asset, is positioned as a green zone of the historic and cultural system, and the city strives to conserve, maintain, and utilize it to hand its history and culture over to posterity.</li> <li>2. Kitaakita master plan for city planning areas [Component municipality: Kitaakita City] The Isedotai Stone Circles, a component asset, is positioned as a green zone of the historic and cultural system which constitutes part of the local community's characteristics, and the city will conserve them as its important historic properties.</li> </ol>
Name of the plan	Hakodate City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Hakodate City
Year of preparation	2011
Period covered by the plan	2011
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>The city considers it as one of the issues to be addressed in town development to maintain its characteristics and individuality and create new ones and recognizes that Jomon Prehistoric Sites have many attractions that bring many people from across the country. Chapter 4 "Policy for each area" states that as part of its policy for town development in the Minamikayabe area, in the Usujiri area where Jomon Prehistoric Sites are located, the city strives to form a center of culture and exchange by exhibiting hollow clay figurines excavated and effectively using the Jomon Culture Exchange Center, which functions as a road station.</p>

Name of the plan	Second Chitose City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer	Chitose City
Year of preparation	March 2012
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	“Conservation of landscapes as local resources” is set out as one of the basic approaches under the principle of integrating landscape into town planning. The plan states that landscape resources to be protected, such as forests, rivers, rural landscapes, and historical and cultural resources, will be conserved.

Name of the plan	Date City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Date City
Year of preparation	Reviewed in 2010
Period covered by the plan	About 15 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	The vision for the future and the goal for town development are to develop an attractive city with a marked individuality making the most of its characteristics by harmonizing the city's history and culture, including historic spots and prehistoric Sites, with new civil culture while considering them as important. In particular, in the Kitakogane Kaizuka Historic Site Park, the city will work to build a network of history and culture with the park as its center.

Name of the plan	Abuta Town (Current Toyako Town) Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Toyako Town
Year of preparation	2004
Period covered by the plan	2005-2025
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	The town development policy announced by the town is to develop a local community by conserving and utilizing the remnants of volcanic eruption, existing parks featuring historic spots, and other resources. Under the “water and green” development policy, the town will conserve historic and natural resources, build a network of tourist resources, and utilize them by improving facilities for historic, cultural, and volcanic legacies, including parks of Historic Sites, and enhancing tourist information and directional sign functions.

Name of the plan	Aomori City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Aomori City
Year of preparation	1999
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	This Master Plan has been formulated as basic policy for city planning in a municipality in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.2 of the City Planning Act. As the city strives to realize a vision of a city it aims at becoming in the future, which is included in the “Aomori City New General Plan: Citizens' Vision for a Vibrant City Aomori,” the Master Plan plays its role as general guidelines for city planning which clarify policy for land use and development of urban facilities based on the vision from the perspective of long-term city policy with the aim of giving shape to and realizing the vision. One specific measure is, as described in Chapter 1 Section 6-2-(3) “Integrated development of green spaces making the most of natural settings and historic and cultural legacies,” to develop green spaces redolent of unique history and culture, including the Sannai Maruyama and Komakino Stone Circles, whose identity emphasizes the characteristics of Aomori, and neighboring areas in an integrated manner.



Name of the plan	Hirosaki City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Hirosaki City
Year of preparation	2015
Period covered by the plan	20 years (to be reviewed once every five years)
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>“Further enhancing the attraction of Hirosaki City and using it to make its citizens’ lives affluent and promote tourism by not only conserving historic and cultural resources but also using them effectively” is cited as an issue to be addressed in town development that emphasizes the characteristics of Hirosaki.</p> <p>Hirosaki aims at becoming a city in which its history, culture, and individuality shine, and by conserving and utilizing diverse historic and cultural resources and thus highlighting its individuality, it also aims at making itself a city which its citizens take pride in and become attached to. The plan divides the city into three distinctive areas: urban districts, suburbs, and rural districts. The areas around component parts are classified as “rural districts,” whose beautiful natural settings and landscapes are their precious properties and should be conserved. While certain measures are taken by law to conserve superior agricultural land and mountain forests, a method to appropriately manage rivers running through the areas and diverse historic and cultural resources while allowing local residents to use them properly should be considered.</p>

Name of the plan	Hachinohe City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Hachinohe City
Year of preparation	2018
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>Policy implementation (5) in Section 4. Policy for town development 4. Landscape 1. Basic plan “Taking over history and nurturing culture” states that the city will build a base to hand its history over to posterity and nurture its culture (base of history and culture). It also states that the city will maintain major historic spots and develop cultural experience and other facilities as a base to learn and experience its history and culture, and that at the historically and culturally valuable Korekawa site, it will improve the base that has both academic functions, which present the site’s history while conserving it, and tourist functions, which enable visitors from inside and outside the city to gather and relax.</p> <p>For Area-by-area plan 9 “Korekawa area,” the issue to be addressed there is to utilize it as a place for interchange that makes the most of its history and culture, and it is necessary to maintain and conserve historic and cultural resources unique to Hachinohe, such as Korekawa Jomon-no-Sato and Kushihiki Hachimangu Shrine and effectively use them as places where people gather and relax.</p>

Name of the plan	Tsugaru City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Tsugaru City
Year of preparation	2010
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	<p>Based on the Tsugaru City General Plan, this Master Plan for City Planning sets the goal of developing a city that takes over its history and culture, aiming to form a network of tourism featuring history and culture by unifying all tourism promotion efforts in the five former towns and villages. Kamegaoka is positioned as a tourism and recreation area. The city will improve exhibits and organize exhibitions at the Jomon dwelling museum as a facility for cultural activities and community development. In terms of area-by-area planning, it is necessary to consider constructing a new cultural facility (guidance facility) in the western Kizukuri area, where historic and cultural resources such as Kamegaoka and Tagoyano are located, to utilize such resources and revitalize the area while conserving such resources.</p>

Name of the plan	Kanita City Plan
Preparer	Kanita Town
Year of preparation	1997
Period covered by the plan	1997 (continued)
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Kanita Town has formulated this City Plan with a “vibrant city of interchange and settlement where nature, history, and culture are harmonized” as its theme. There is no direct mention of historic spots in the plan, but the plan analyzes issues to be addressed in town development and takes into consideration the need to develop the town while considering its history and culture as important component parts.
Name of the plan	Shichinohe Town Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Shichinohe Town
Year of preparation	2010
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	In the future plan to realize what it aims in town development, the town strives to enhance its urban functions by forming bases that play a central role in developing the center of urban districts and surrounding areas. Positioning the Historic Site, Futatsumori, as a historic and cultural base, it strives to conserve the landscape making the most of the site’s history and culture while establishing closer cooperation with other historic and cultural resources widely distributed in the town and at the same time utilize such resources effectively. Under its landscape conservation and formation policy, it strives to maintain and conserve historic spots such as the ruins of Shichinohe Castle and Futatsumori as landscape resources because they are not only historically valuable resources but also beautiful landscape resources.
Name of the plan	Ichinohe Town Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Ichinohe Town
Year of preparation	2004
Period covered by the plan	2004-2020
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	Under its policy for parks and green zones, the town strives to improve and effectively utilize the Goshono Jomon Park as one that makes the most of nationally well-known Jomon Prehistoric Sites and as its historic base. Ichinohe Town’s vision for the future is “Ichinohe, a lively town full of vitality with beautiful natural settings and shining individuality,” and the town is striving to realize the vision while making the most of the Goshono site, the site of settlements in the middle of the Jomon period, which are attracting public attention nationwide from an archaeological point of view, as historic and cultural resources.
Name of the plan	Kazuno City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Kazuno City
Year of preparation	2006
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	The Kazuno City Master Plan for City Planning consists of the overall plan and area-by-area plans. The vision of a city Kazuno aims to become in the future is analyzed from three perspectives: bases, focuses, and spaces. The city is working to realize the vision. The <b>Oyu Stone Circles</b> are classified as part of the plan to build spaces for parks, green zones, and recreation areas where people can gather. The city will work to create spaces for interchange between local residents and visitors from outside. The development policy is to designate green zones in private land as conservation areas as required in order to promote conservation and utilization. The <b>Oyu Stone Circles</b> are chosen as a candidate designated for conservation, including local system green zones.
Name of the plan	Kitaakita City Master Plan for City Planning
Preparer	Kitaakita City
Year of preparation	2007
Period covered by the plan	About 20 years
Outline (description of the plan related to the component parts)	The guiding principle is to develop a lively, warm city of interchange. The city positions the Isedotai Stone Circles as one of its lively recreation bases and strives to improve and utilize the park that makes the most of historic remains and natural settings as a place to learn history and the blessings of nature while protecting the natural environment.



### 5.d.3. Regional Disaster Prevention Plans

Regional Disaster Prevention Plans are basic plans that are prepared by the disaster prevention committees of the local governments based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act to set out the comprehensive disaster prevention measures that have been developed in consideration of the specific local situations. The protection of cultural properties is one of the items to be dealt with in these plans. It is stipulated that, based on the accurate understanding of the existing state, efforts should be made for disaster prevention by preparing a disaster prevention plan and install necessary facilities in preparation of foreseeable disasters, and also to raise awareness about the philosophy of cultural property protection and strengthen on-site instruction.

**Table 5-8** shows the status of development of regional disaster prevention plans for the relevant local governments.

**Table 5-8** Local disaster risk reduction plans (in order of official local government code)

Name of the plan	Preparer	Year of preparation or revision
Hokkaido local disaster prevention plan	Hokkaido Prefecture	2017
Hakodate City local disaster prevention plan	Hakodate City	2018
Chitose City local disaster prevention plan	Chitose City	2018
Date City local disaster prevention plan	Date City	2016
Toyako Town local disaster prevention plan	Toyako Town	2017
Aomori Prefecture local disaster prevention plan	Aomori Prefecture	2018
Aomori City local disaster prevention plan	Aomori City	2019
Hirosaki City local disaster prevention plan	Hirosaki City	2019
Hachinohe City local disaster prevention plan	Hachinohe City	2018
Tsugaru City local disaster prevention plan	Tsugaru City	2017
Sotogahama Town local disaster prevention plan	Sotogahama Town	2007
Shichinohe Town local disaster prevention plan	Shichinohe Town	2017
Iwate Prefecture local disaster prevention plan	Iwate Prefecture	2018
Ichinohe Town local disaster prevention plan	Ichinohe Town	2016
Akita Prefecture local disaster prevention plan	Akita Prefecture	2018
Kazuno City local disaster prevention plan	Kazuno City	2016
Kitaakita City local disaster prevention plan	Kitaakita City	2016

#### 5.d.4. Preservation and Management Plans

The area of the nominated property is completely included in the area designated as Special Historic Site or Historic Site. The local governments in charge of the component parts have developed the individual preservation and management plans in their responsibilities and capacities as the custodial bodies designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. These plans have been developed based on the contents that are specified in "The Manual for the Improvement Works of Historic Sites etc." (2005). This document has been published under the supervision of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to provide technical information.

The preservation and management plans clarify the content and essential value of the component parts for the purposes of appropriate preservation and management of the individual component parts, and set out methods for preservation and management, measures for utilization and improvement, implementation, and organization.

The owners and custodial bodies of the individual component parts carry out work for maintenance, management, and utilization in accordance with the individual preservation and management plans. Also, to transmit the OUV of the property accurately, the surrounding areas of the component parts are integrally conserved.

The preservation and management plans have been developed through discussions with the participation not only of the owners but also of experts and officers of the relevant local governments in charge of cultural properties. Consultation has been made with the Agency for Cultural Affairs to check the contents of the plan. They contain the general matters that are necessary for cultural properties and also the specific matters that reflect the specific conditions of the individual component parts.

The preservation and management plans for the component parts are listed in **Table 5-9**.

**Table 5-9** Preservation and management plans for the individual component parts

Component part	Name of the plan	Preparer	Year of preparation
<b>001 Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Odai Yamamoto Iseki	Sotogahama Town	March 2016
<b>002 Kakinoshima Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kakinoshima Iseki	Hakodate City	Revised in March 2016
<b>003 Kitakogane Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kitakogane Kaizuka	Date City	July 2015
<b>004 Tagoyano Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Sites, Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki, and Tagoyano Kaizuka	Tsugaru City	March 2009
	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Tagoyano Kaizuka (supplementary)		December 2012
<b>005 Futatsumori Site</b>	Preservation and Utilization Plan for the Historic Site, Futatsumori Kaizuka	Shichinohe Town	May 2016
<b>006 Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Special Historic Site, Sannai Maruyama Iseki	Aomori Prefecture	March 2016
<b>007 Ofune Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Ofune Iseki	Hakodate City	Revised in March 2016
<b>008 Goshono Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Goshono Iseki	Ichinohe Town	March 2013
<b>009 Irie Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka	Toyako Town	September 2015
<b>010 Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Komakino Iseki	Aomori City	Revised in February 2017
<b>011 Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki	Kitaakita City	March 2019
<b>012 Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki	Kazuno City	March 1978
<b>013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kiusu Shuiteibogun	Chitose City	January 2016
<b>014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Report on the Formulation of the Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Omori Katsuyama Iseki	Hirosaki City	March 2015
<b>015 Takasago Burial Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka	Toyako Town	September 2015
<b>016 Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Sites, Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki, and Tagoyano Kaizuka	Tsugaru City	March 2009
	Preservation and Management Plan for Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki (supplementary)		December 2012
<b>017 Korekawa Site</b>	Preservation and Utilization plan for the Historic Site, Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki	Hachinohe City	March 2016



## 5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System

### 5.e.1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

To ensure that the OUV of the property as World Heritage should be passed on to future generations, it is necessary to conserve the whole property and the surrounding environment integrally.

The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Appendix 1) has been developed by the Headquarters for World Heritage Registration Promotion for Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which consists of the governors, mayors, and the heads of the boards of education of the relevant local governments. This plan sets out policies for integral preservation and management of the property as a whole, while consistency is maintained with the individual preservation and management plans. Based on this Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites promote the preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the whole property.

The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan of this property is based on the following six basic policies.

**(1) Appropriate preservation and management of the property**

To preserve and manage the property appropriately based on the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan to protect and pass on the OUV of the Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan.

**(2) Conservation of the buffer zone**

To delineate the buffer zone of an appropriate size around the individual component parts and conserve it integrally with the component parts to avoid negative impact on the attributes that contribute to the OUV.

**(3) Promotion of presentation and utilization**

To put in place and enhance explanatory signboards, interpretation facilities, and so forth to facilitate visitors' understanding of OUV.

**(4) Establishment and operation of the implementation system**

To deliver management through coordination and collaboration of the relevant administrative organizations to ensure appropriate protection and conservation of the component parts and the buffer zone.

**(5) Implementation of monitoring**

To make a continual monitoring of the component parts and the buffer zone, setting the monitoring indicators to protect the OUV of the property.

**(6) Coordination and collaboration with local society**

To preserve and utilize the property in coordination and collaboration with schools, local people, civic groups, and so forth to ensure that the OUV of the property should be passed on to future generations.

### 5.e.2 Preservation and Management System

The local governments in charge of the individual component parts take care of preservation and management of the component parts and conservation of the buffer zone in an appropriate and responsible manner in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, other laws and regulations.\*4 The local governments set up the council for preservation and utilization, consisting of experts, to discuss the relevant matters, coordinate with the relevant administrative organizations to ensure consistency with local town planning, and provide opportunities for the participation of local people to promote coordination and collaboration with local society, with a view to ensuring effectiveness and sustainability.

The Headquarters for World Heritage Registration Promotion for Jomon Prehistoric Sites have set up the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites to establish the system for appropriate promotion of integral preservation, management, and utilization of the property as a whole.

The Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites and related organizations are explained below and in **Figure 5-19**.

\*4 Refer to Table 9-2 in Chapter 9 of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for further details about preservation and management systems for the individual component parts.

### **(1) Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites**

#### **(a) Objectives and functions**

- » Develop policies and measures concerning preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the property as a whole.
- » Discuss matters concerning conservation of the component parts and the surrounding environment, and request cooperation, as necessary.
- » Discuss periodic reports of the state of conservation of the property to be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee etc.

#### **(b) Members**

Governors of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures, and mayors or heads of the board of education of the relevant municipal governments in charge of the component parts

#### **(c) Partners**

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

### **(2) Liaison Meeting for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites**

#### **(a) Objectives and functions**

- » Prepare and organize matters to be discussed at the Preservation and Utilization Council to facilitate smooth discussion.
- » Implement measures based on the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan and manage their progress.
- » Discuss and coordinate matters concerning preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the property as a whole and conservation of the surrounding environment.
- » Submit an agenda to the Preservation and Utilization Council and make communication and coordination for organization of Council meetings.
- » Make communication and coordination for organization of expert committee meetings.
- » Coordinate and discuss the preparation of periodic reports of the state of conservation of the property to be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee etc.

#### **(b) Members**

The members of the Council, representatives of administrative organizations directly involved in preservation and management of the property and conservation of the surrounding environment\*5, representative of local people, etc.

#### **(c) Partners**

Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

### **(3) Expert Committee for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites**

#### **(a) Objectives and functions**

The expert committee reviews and discusses technical matters concerning preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the property and harmony between Jomon Prehistoric Sites and the surrounding environment, and provide instruction, advice, or recommendation.

#### **(b) Members**

Experts and researchers who have technical knowledge concerning preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the property and conservation of the surrounding environment (archaeology, conservation of archaeological remains, World Heritage, and protection of cultural properties).

### **(4) Preservation and management system centering on the local governments in charge of the individual component parts**

#### **(a) Objectives and functions**

The local governments in charge of the individual component parts prevent negative impact on the component parts and their surrounding environments, and implement measures for preservation and utilization of the component parts.

#### **(b) Members**

The relevant divisions of local governments, local people, civic groups working for utilization, etc.

\*5 Refer to Table 9-1 in Chapter 9 of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for details of the relevant administrative organizations of the relevant local governments and their roles in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan.

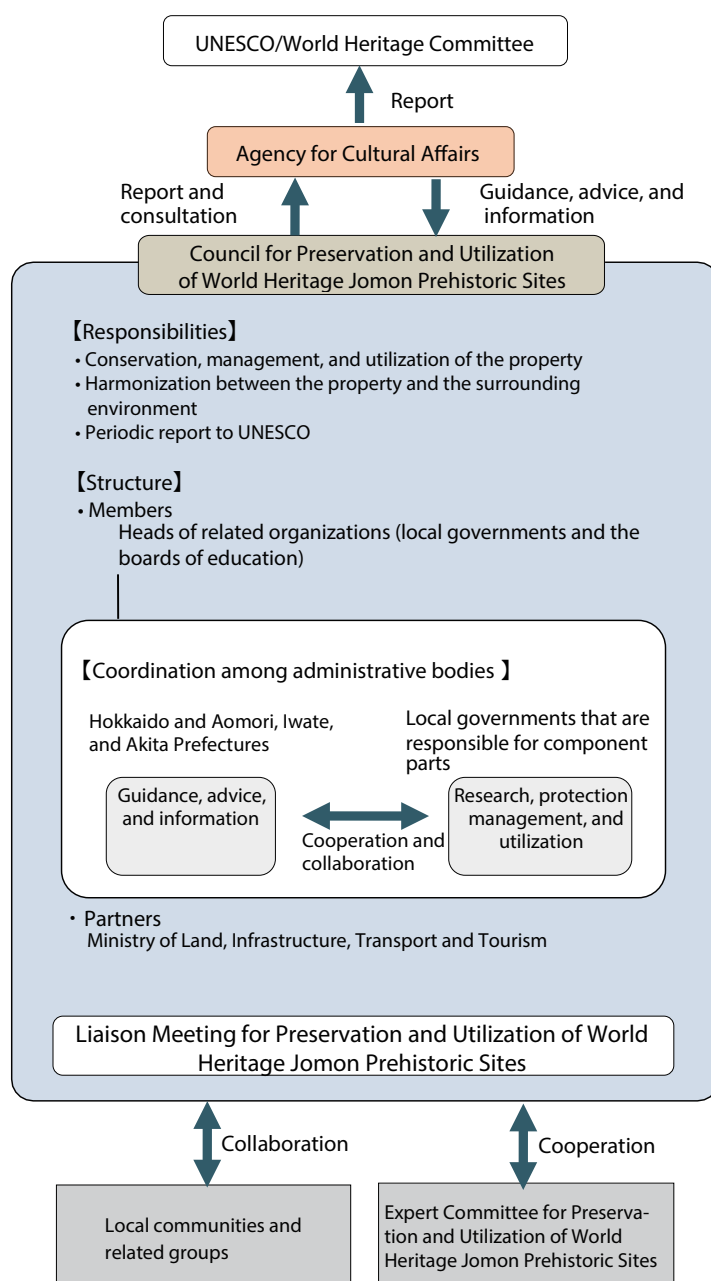


### 5.e.3 Action Plan

To transmit the OUV of this property correctly, it is necessary to promote preservation and utilization integrally of the seventeen component parts "as one whole" under the common policies for the whole property.

The relevant local governments in charge of the component parts have developed action plans for the promotion of preservation and utilization of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan, based on the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan in which policies for comprehensive preservation, management, utilization, and improvement of the property as a whole.

Based on these plans, they share the basic concepts and policies for ideal presentation and utilization that are compatible with conservation of the value of this property, and promote necessary measures and concrete actions for their realization.



**Figure 5-19** Preservation and management system for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

## 5.f Sources and Levels of Finance

All of the component parts are included in the areas designated by the national government as Special Historic Site or Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Daily preservation and management are financed by the owners or local government that are designated as the custodial bodies of Historic Sites etc. under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The national government provides financial assistance for recovery from natural disasters and so forth, installation of preservation facilities, disaster prevention facilities, and user-friendliness facilities, and archaeological excavations.

Budgets allocated for the individual component parts are shown in **Table 5-10**.

**Table 5-10** Budgetary measures for component parts (unit: 1,000 Japanese Yen)

No.	Component part	Local government	Budget item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
001	Odai Yamamoto Site	Sotogahama Town	Site preservation and management	7,924	43,896	73,118	38,105	28,925
002	Kakinoshima Site	Hakodate City	Excavation and site improvement expenses	12,000	9,881	21,579	33,004	146,821
003	Kitakogane Site	Date City	Historic Site operation and management	5,325	5,736	5,594	5,200	4,513
004/ 016	Tagoyano Site and Kamegaoka Burial Site	Tsugaru City	Site preservation and management, excavation, purchase of Historic Sites etc.	82,726	231,562	181,029	131,702	50,789
			Site preservation and management, etc.	650	650	667	1,114	939
005	Futatsumori Site	Shichinohe Town	Purchase of Historic Sites etc.	—	—	19,266	46,224	35,524
			Guidance	—	—	—	—	4,968
			Maintenance of Historic Site Park	—	—	—	—	4,245
006	Sannai Maruyama Site	Aomori Prefecture	Site preservation and management and project to expand storage and other facilities	179,540	227,036	790,078	2,466,220	291,993
007	Ofune Site	Hakodate City	Conservation and management expenses	3,927	5,479	4,601	3,218	3,211
			Excavation	9,985	3,174	2,115	7,821	3,506
008	Goshono Site	Ichinohe Town	Site improvement	5,928	4,261	3,569	2,655	2,532
			Goshono Jomon Park	37,545	40,511	44,254	53,633	47,561
009/ 015	Irie Site and Takasago Burial Site	Toyako Town	Site preservation and management expenses	4,068	2,338	2,324	—	—
			Site improvement	—	33,192	51,544	62,724	31,267
			Purchase of Historic Sites etc.	—	—	—	—	—
010	Komakino Stone Circle	Aomori City	Site improvement	112,477	—	—	—	—
			Site preservation and management	1,619	23,402	22,310	23,289	22,937
011	Isedotai Stone Circles	Kitaakita City	Site improvement etc.	408,082	195,423	57,267	—	—
			Site preservation and management	—	—	7,677	12,915	14,102
			Site improvement	9,749	31,384	498	—	—
012	Oyu Stone Circles	Kazuno City	Site preservation and management and facility operation and management	23,225	17,328	13,495	15,279	15,994
013	Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	Chitose City	Historic Site preservation and management	139	1,200	710	767	703
			Peripheral distribution surveys	8,033	11,229	10,955	14,206	1,294
014	Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	Hirosaki City	Site improvement, preservation, management, etc.	2,247	3,564	13,113	71,309	14,485
017	Korekawa Site	Hachinohe City	Site improvement, preservation, and management	100,268	99,474	85,386	123,193	109,179
			Excavation	8,785	—	4,116	6,607	—



## 5.g Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

### (1) Enhancement of expertise and techniques

All of the local governments in charge of the component parts have technical staff for preservative and management of the component parts who majored in archaeology, history, cultural property sciences, and so forth at university and have acquired technical knowledge about cultural properties. These technical staff carry out preservation and management of the component parts appropriately under the instruction and advice of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

The technical staff of the local governments make efforts to improve their capabilities as technical staff and collect information concerning preservation and management of archaeological sites, by participating in training workshops for officers in charge of buried cultural properties organized by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and prefectural governments, training workshops for Historic Site improvement organized by the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, “Jomon navigator” lecture, and lectures given by the National Council of Municipalities for Historic Site Improvement, Hokkaido and Tohoku Regional Council of National Council of Municipalities for Historic Site Improvement, National Liaison Council Concerning Archaeological Site Environment, and Liaison Council Concerning Large-Scale Archaeological Sites.

When the relevant local governments organize training workshops by experts and so forth, participants are trained to improve capabilities of receiving visitors by acquiring expertise and techniques to stimulate people's motivation and satisfy visitors' interests. In addition, efforts are also made to improve the capabilities of NPOs, private organizations, volunteers, and so forth, who cooperatively participate in preservation, management, and utilization of archaeological sites.

Major training programs that are provided to improve the capabilities of technical staff are shown in **Table 5-11**.

Furthermore, for preservation and management of the individual component parts, the relevant local governments set up and consult with a committee of experts for technical instruction and advice concerning improvement work and utilization. As a result, techniques for preservation and management are maintained at a high level.

Also, when minor maintenance work or recovery work is carried out as a necessary measure to maintain the component parts, the Agency for Cultural Affairs provides appropriate technical guidance based on prior notification. These techniques are also maintained at a high level.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs makes efforts to collect information on preservation and management of World Heritage properties in Japan and also in other countries, and disseminate the information widely.

**Table 5-11** Major training programs to improve the capabilities of technical staff

Content of training	Organizer	Frequency
Handling of buried cultural properties and preservation of Historic Sites	Agency for Cultural Affairs	Twice a year
Survey, protection, and improvement of archaeological sites	Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, one of the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage	Once a year
Improvement and utilization of Historic Sites	National Council of Municipalities for Historic Site Improvement	Once a year
Improvement and utilization of Historic Sites	Hokkaido and Tohoku Regional Council of the National Council of Municipalities for Historic Site Improvement	Once a year
Management and utilization of Historic Sites	National Liaison Council Concerning Archaeological Site Environment	Once a year
Preservation, utilization, and management of large-scale archaeological sites	Liaison Council Concerning Large-Scale Archaeological Site	Once a year
Handling of buried cultural properties etc.	Prefectural board of education	Once a year
Establishment and enhancement of a system to receive visitors	World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Planning and Policy-making Department, Aomori Prefecture	Once a year

### (2) Capacity Building

At the individual component parts, groups of local community are organized to utilize the archaeological sites as the venue of various activities, including cleaning, other conservation activities, and interpretation of the value.

The active involvement of local society in preservation and utilization of the property makes a great contribution to the sustainable maintenance and management of the property. Therefore, the relevant local governments promote coordination and collaboration between administrative organizations and local society, and make efforts for capacity building and development of programs to convey the value and attractiveness of the property.

5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure

Visitor facilities at the individual component parts have been installed by the local governments in charge as the custodial bodies responsible for improvement works of Historic Sites etc. They take into consideration visual impact etc. in installing these facilities. Most of the component parts have facilities such as parking lots and lavatories in the surrounding area for visitors to use.

Interpretation facilities to facilitate visitors' understanding of the value of the property have been established at 12 component parts. At the remaining five component parts\*1, public facilities nearby provide interpretation functions such as exhibiting unearthed artifacts. Out of them, the installation of interpretation facilities are underway according to a concrete plan at three component parts\*2, and the conceptual plans for future installation have been prepared for the other two component parts.

When interpretation facilities and so forth are constructed, the local governments in charge are to carry out Heritage Impact Assessments to confirm that the property will not suffer negative impact prior to the construction work.

Also, at the individual component parts, efforts are made to enhance capabilities to receive visitors in consideration of the specific characteristics of each place, by making pamphlets, installing information signs and explanation signboards, providing audio guides, and providing information on the Internet. Since the number of visitors from other countries is on an increasing trend, efforts are also made to provide the aforementioned information in different languages.

Table 5-12 provides information about the visitor facilities and infrastructure in place at the individual component parts.

\*1 Tagoyano Site, Kamegaoka Burial Site, Futatsumori Site, Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles, Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

\*2 Tagoyano Site, Kamegaoka Burial Site, Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle



Table 5-12 Visitor facilities and infrastructure at the individual component parts

Component Part	Responsible local government
001 Odai Yamamoto Site	Sotogahama Town
Visitor facilities in place	
- Sotogahama Oyama Furusato Shiryokan (interpretation facility)	
Access	
-5 mins. on foot from JR Odai Station -10 mins. by car from JR Kanita Station -20 mins. by car from Shinkansen Okutsugaru Imabetsu Station	
Plan	

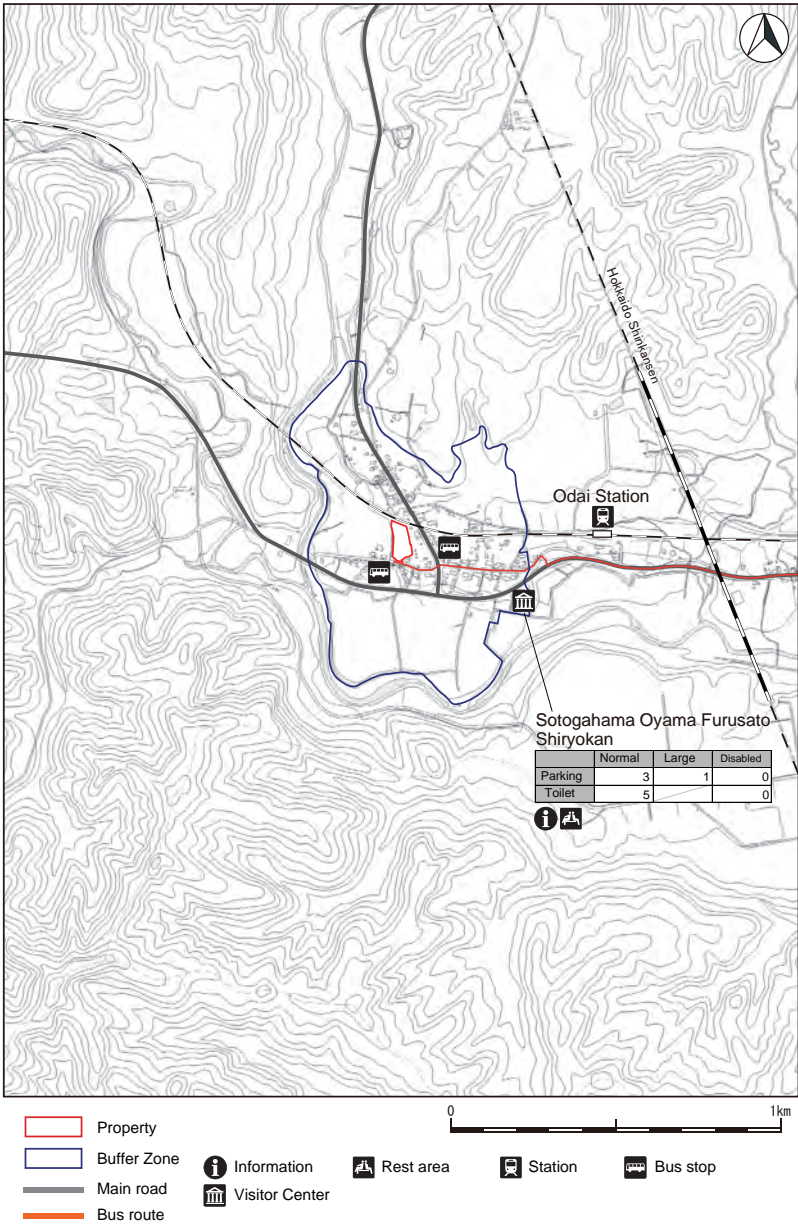


Figure 5-20 Existing facilities at 001 Odai Yamamoto Site

Component Part	Responsible local government
002 Kakinoshima Site	Hakodate City
Visitor facilities in place	
-Hakodate City Jomon Culture Center (interpretation facility)	
Access	
-60 mins. by car from JR Hakodate Station	
-50 mins. by car from Shinkansen Shin Hakodate Hokuto Station	
-40 mins. by car from Hakodate Airport	
-50 mins. by car from the Onuma Park Interchange	
Plan	

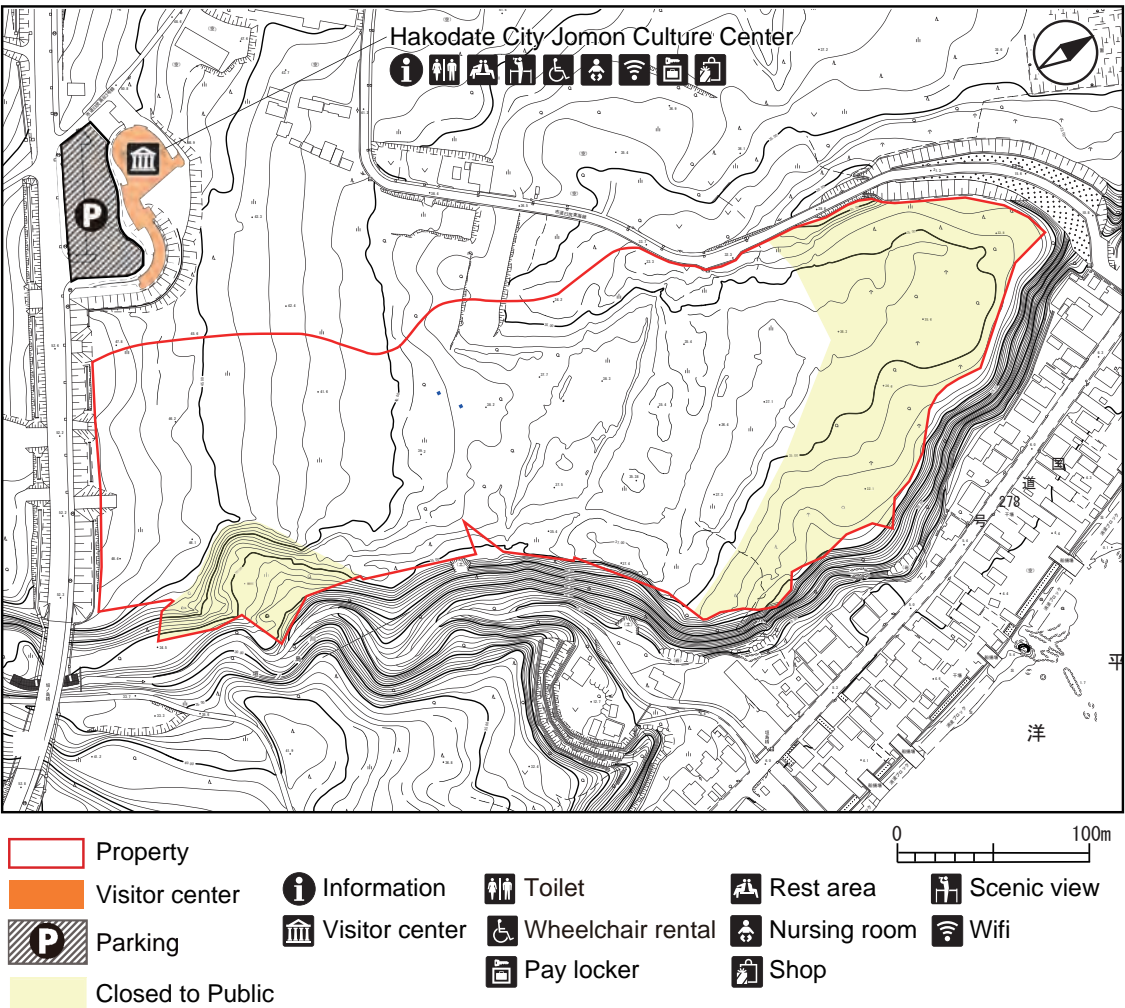


Figure 5-21 Existing facilities at 002 Kakinoshima Site



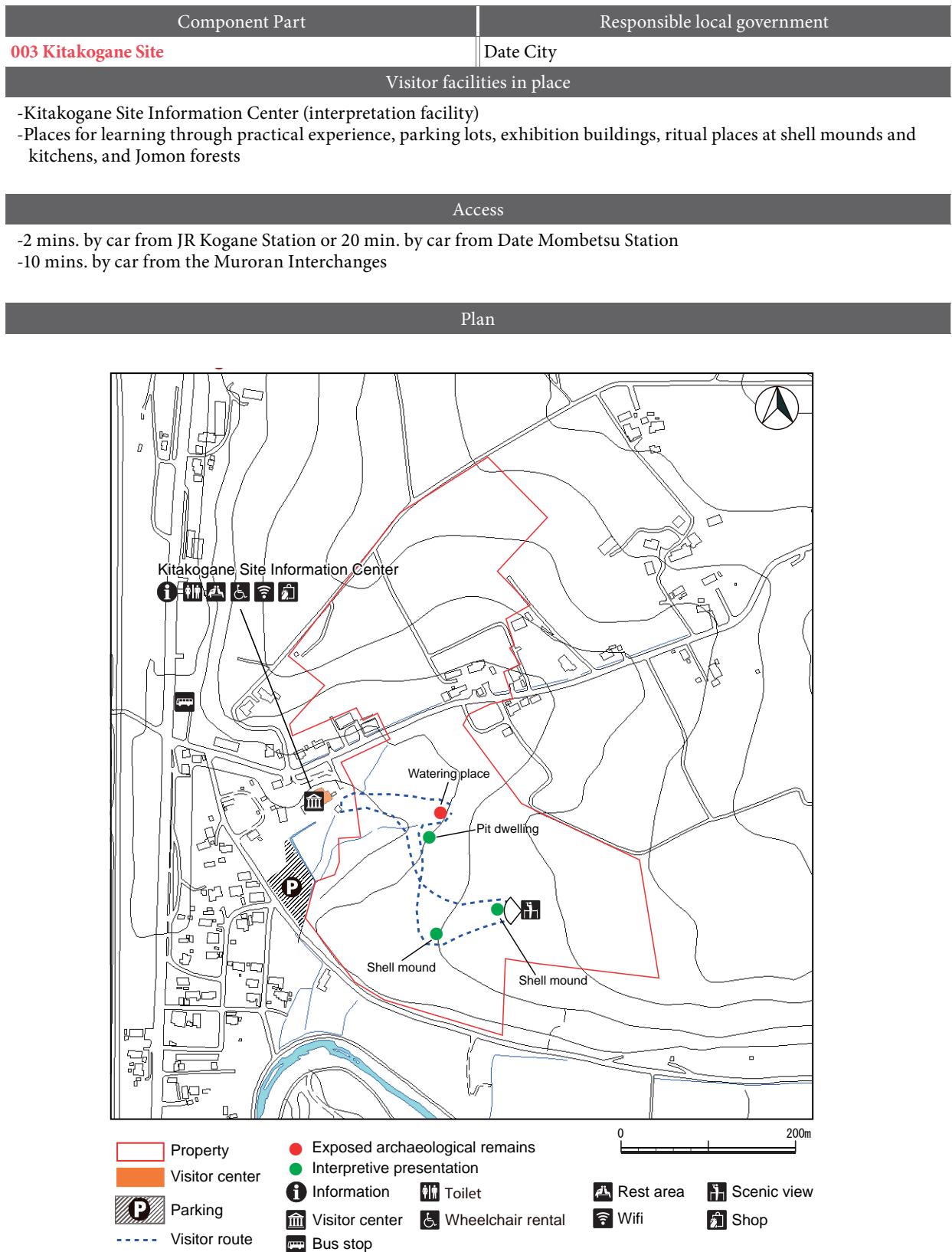


Figure 5-22 Existing facilities at 003 Kitakogane Site

Component Part	Responsible local government
004 Tagoyano Site	Tsugaru City
Visitor facilities in place	
<div>-Lavatories and parking lots at the Shakochan Plaza, adjacent to Kamegaoka</div> <div>-Explanation boards</div> <div>-Tsugaru City Jomon Prehistoric Sites Information Center</div> <div>-Tsugaru City Jomon Dwelling Museum</div> <div>- Interpretation facility (planned)</div>	
Access	
<div>-20 mins. by car from JR Kizukuri Station</div> <div>-40 mins. by car and 15 min. on foot from JR Goshogawara Station</div>	
Plan	

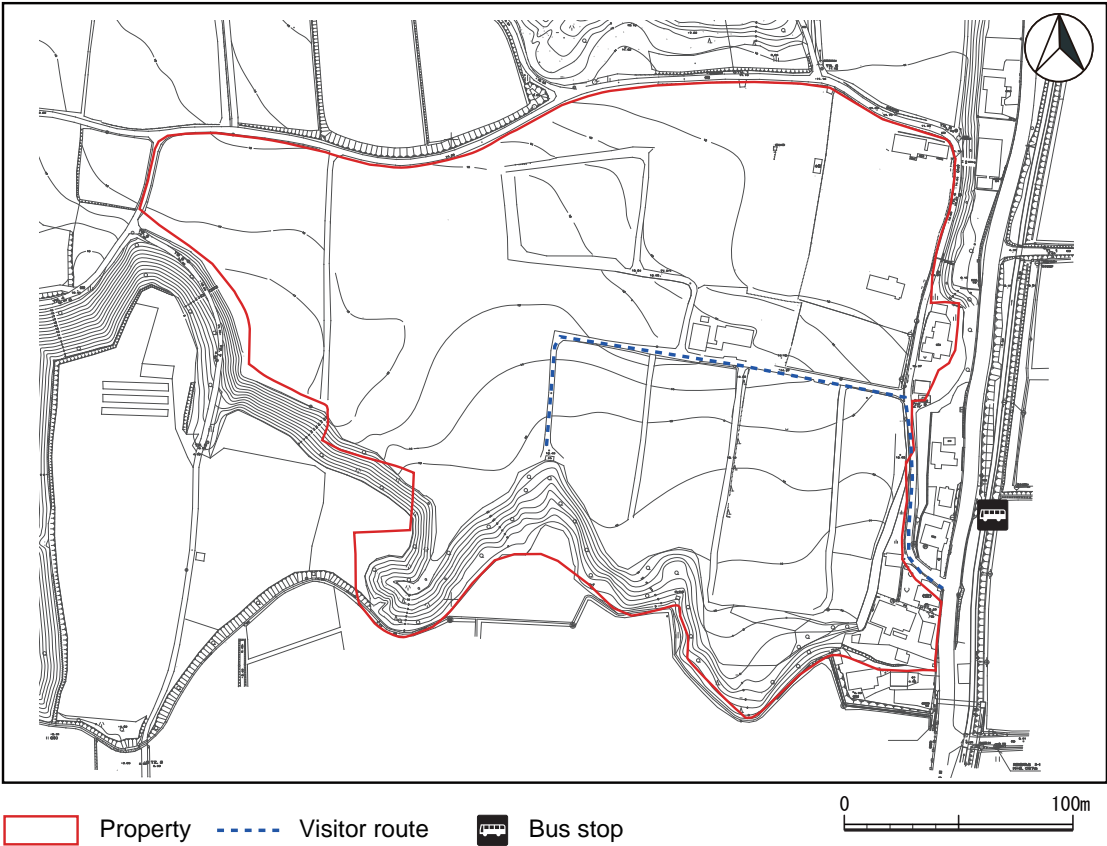


Figure 5-23 Existing facilities at 004 Tagoyano Site



Component Part	Responsible local government
005 Futatsumori Site	Shichinohe Town
Visitor facilities in place	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Parking lots, lavatories, and explanation boards</li><li>-Exhibition of unearthed artifacts at the Shichinohe Town Cultural Exchange Center and the Shichinohe Central Community Center</li><li>-Road guidance signs</li></ul>	
Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-20 mins. by car from Shinkansen Shichinohe Towada Station</li><li>-10 mins. by car from Aoimori Railway Kamikitamachi Station</li></ul>	
Plan	

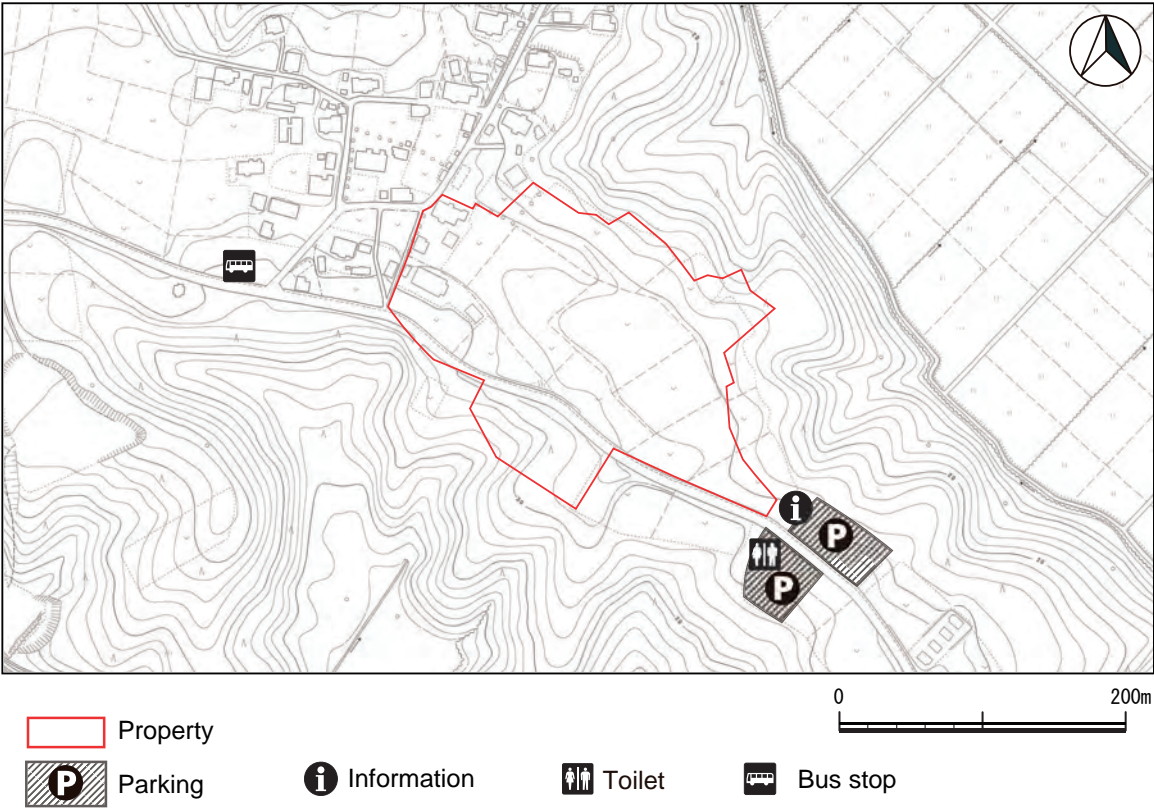


Figure 5-24 Existing facilities at 005 Futatsumori Site

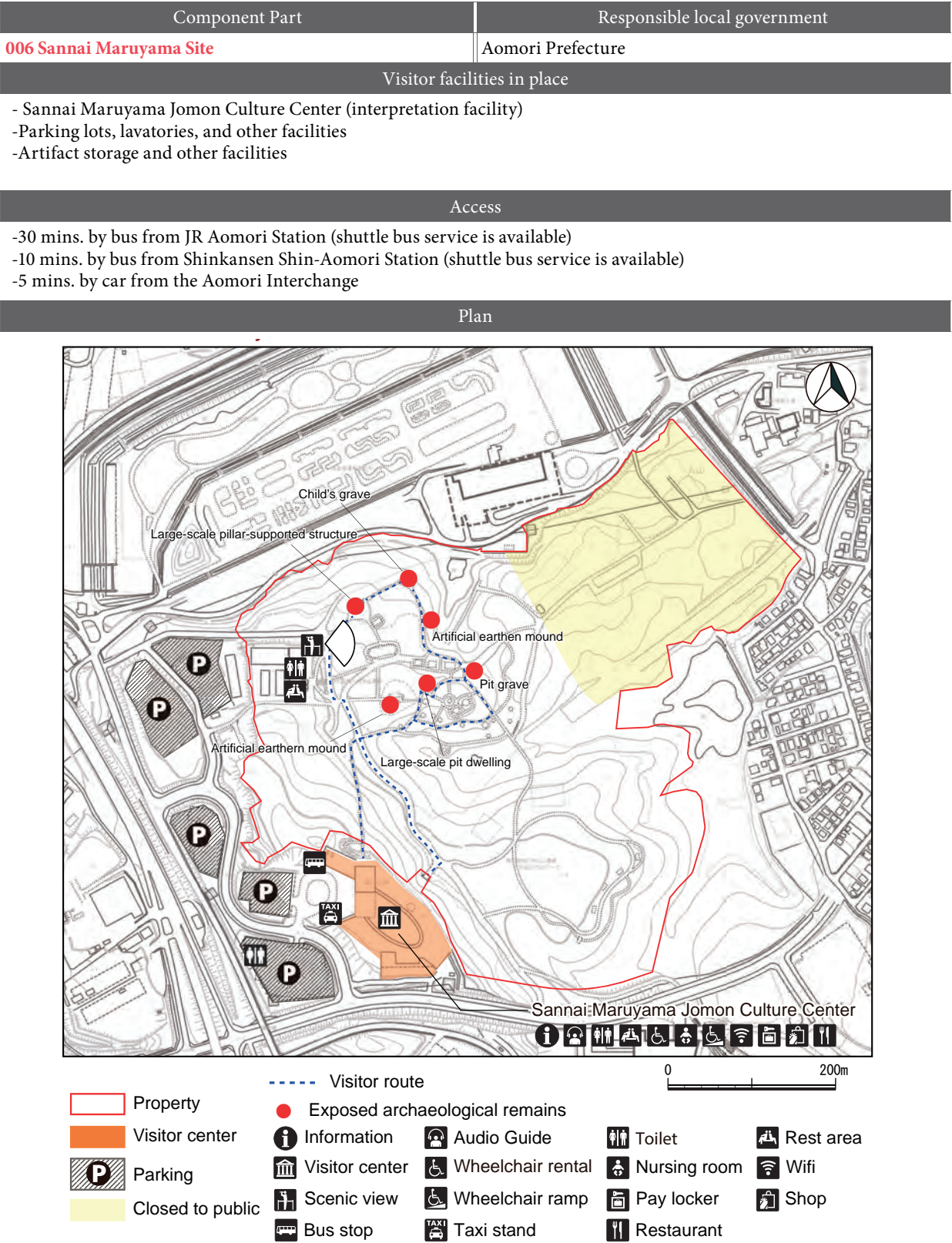


Figure 5-25 Existing facilities at 006 Sannai Maruyama Site



Component Part	Responsible local government
<b>007 Ofune Site</b>	Hakodate City
Visitor facilities in place	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Hakodate City Jomon Cultural Exchange Center (interpretation facility)</li> <li>-Hakodate City Ofune Management Office (rest and convenience facilities, including lavatories)</li> <li>-Outdoor exhibits such as pit dwellings, archaeological remains reproduced by raising the ground level, Jomon forests, and an experience plaza</li> </ul>	
Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-70 mins. by car from JR Hakodate Station</li> <li>-45 mins. by car from Shinkansen Shin-Hakodate-Hokuto Station</li> <li>-50 mins. by car from Hakodate Airport</li> <li>-45 mins. by car from the Onuma Park Interchange</li> </ul>	
Plan	

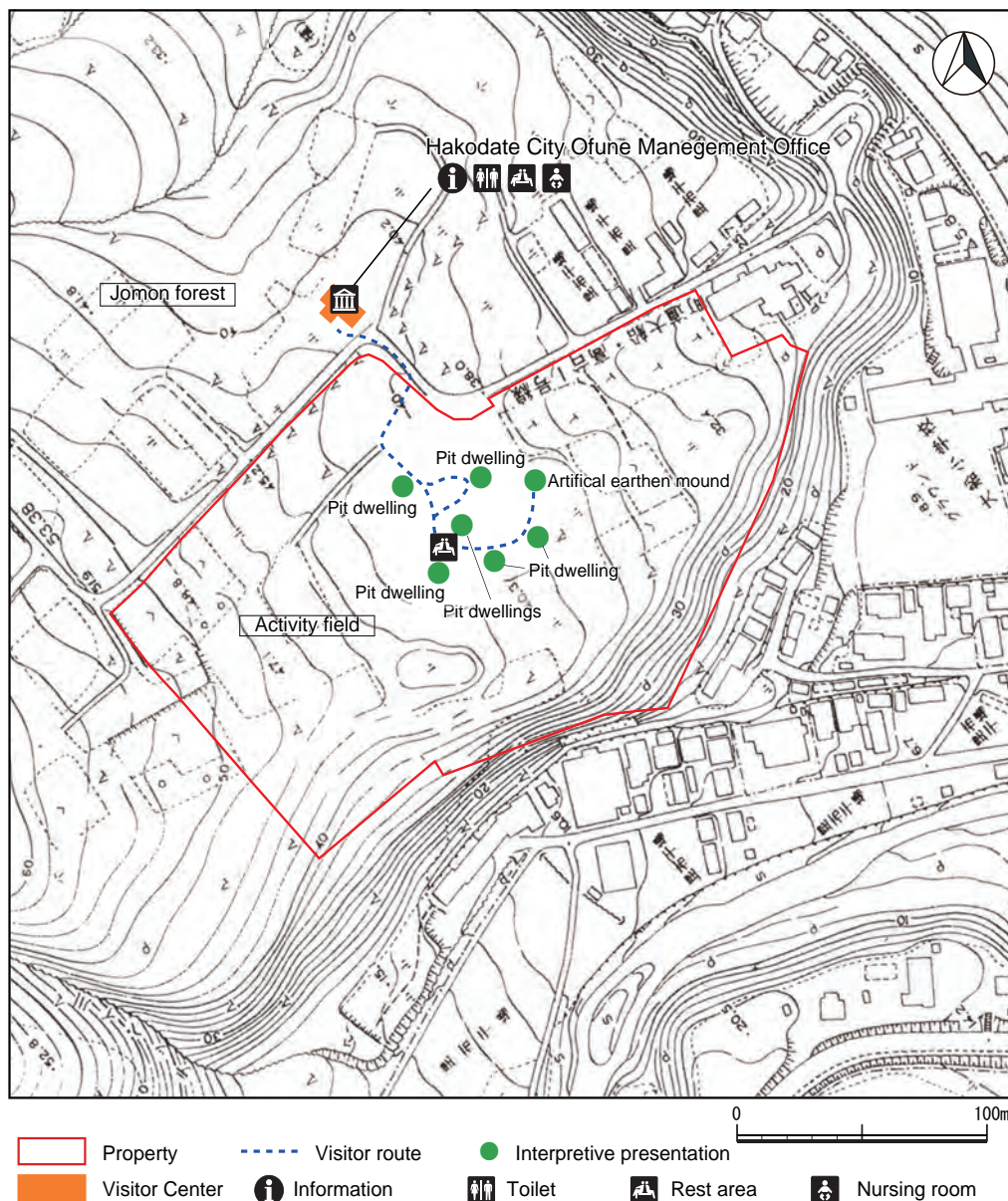
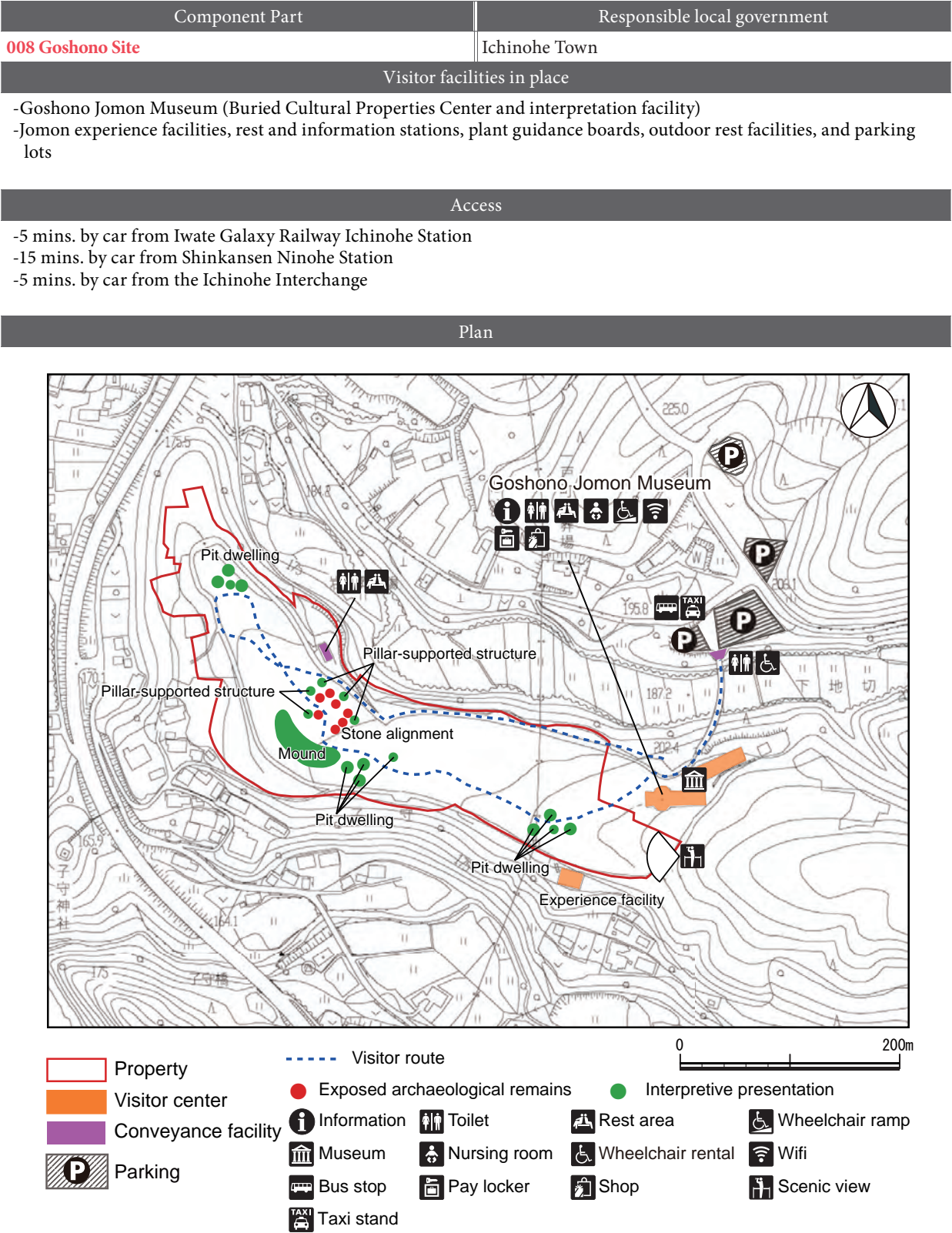


Figure 5-26 Existing facilities at 007 Ofune Site





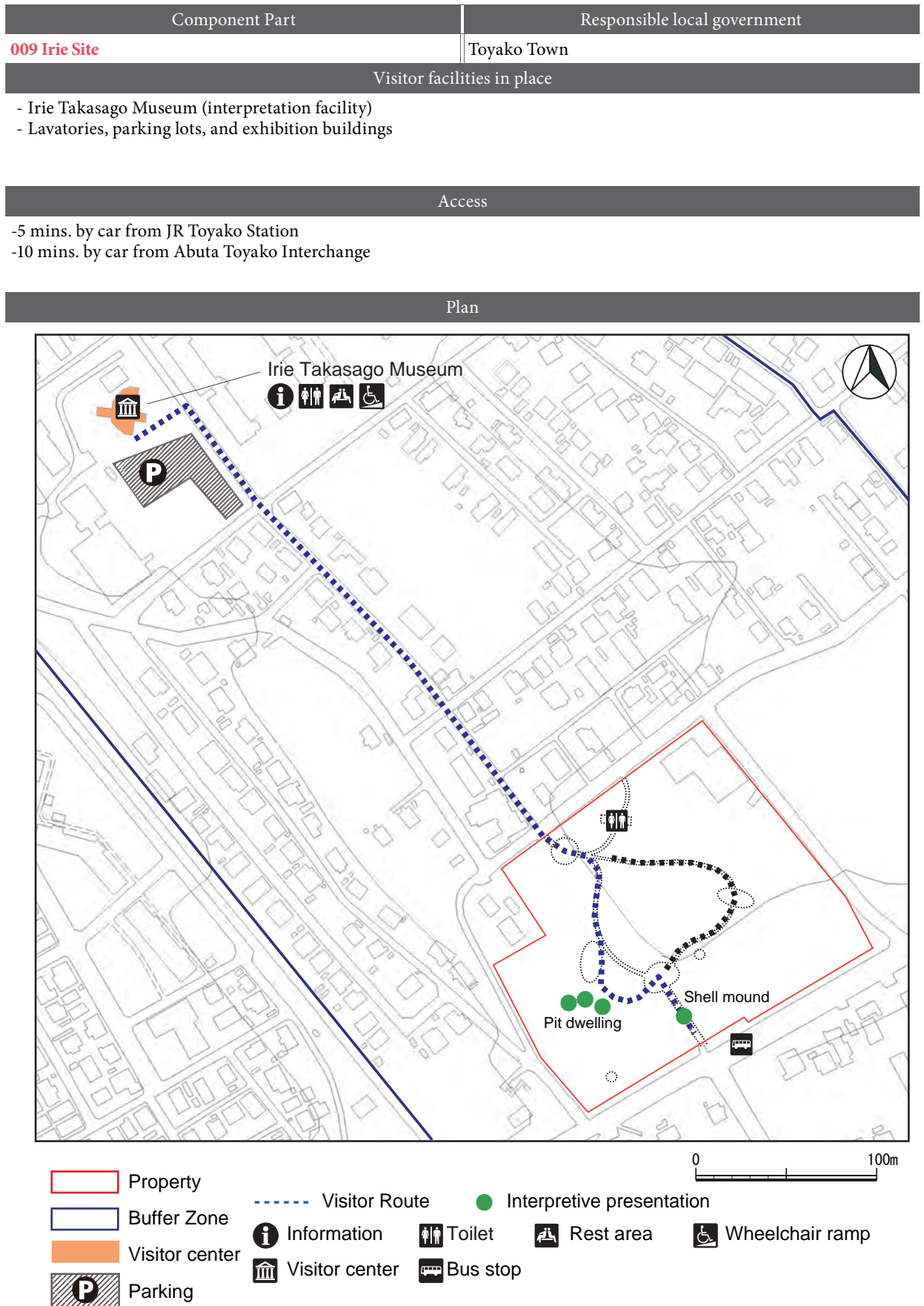


Figure 5-28 Existing facilities at 009 Irie Site

Component Part	Responsible local government
010 Komakino Stone Circle	Aomori City
Visitor facilities in place	
-Aomori City Komakino Stone Circle Observation Facilities in an adjacent place -Aomori City Komakino Stone Circle Protection Center (interpretation facility)	
Access	
-30 mins. by car from JR Aomori Station -30 mins. by car from Shinkiansen Shin-Aomori Station -15 mins. by car from Aomori Airport	
Layout	

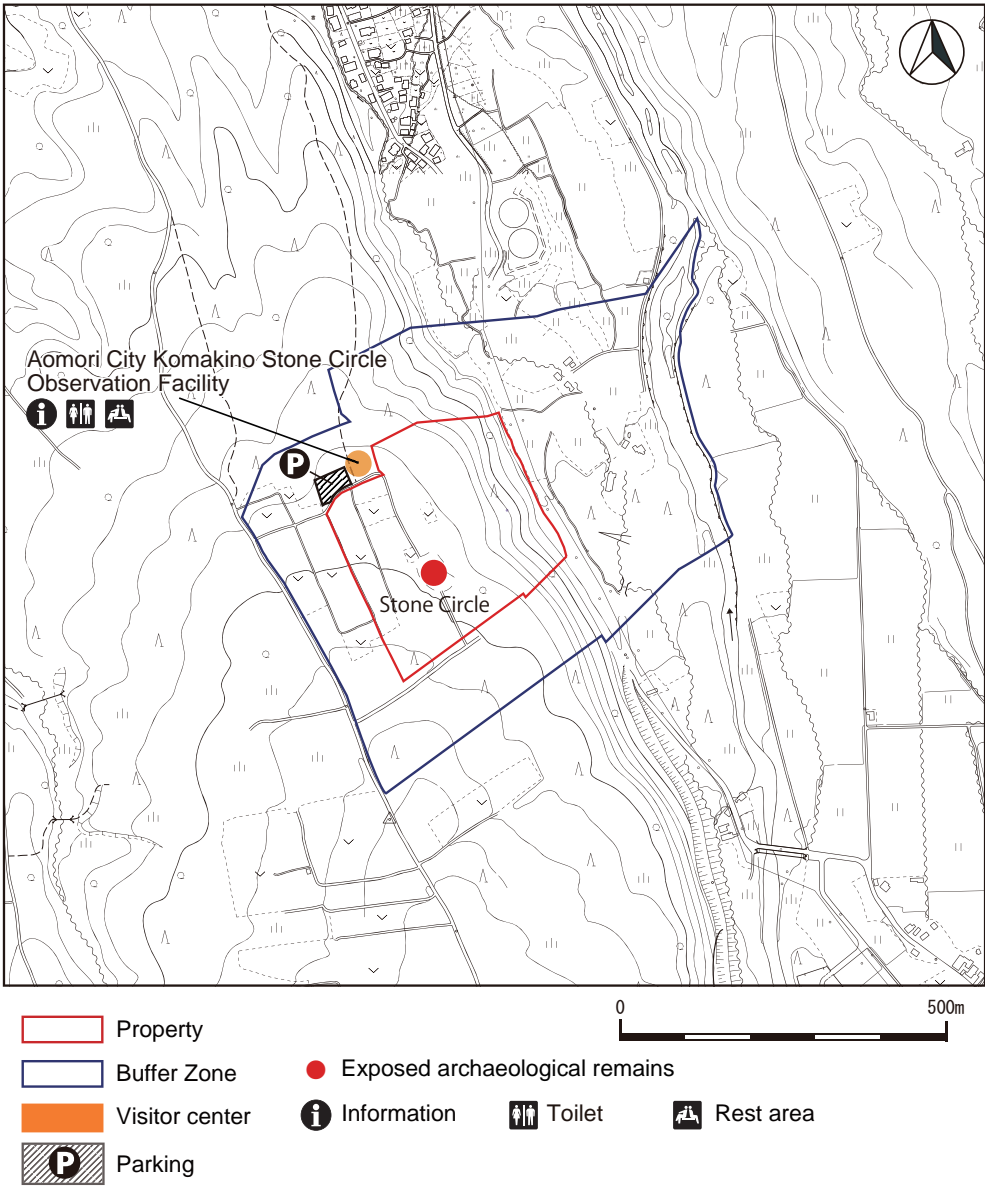


Figure 5-29 Existing facilities at 010 Komakino Stone Circle



Component Part	Responsible local government
<b>011 Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Kitaakita City
Visitor facilities in place	

-Isedotai Jomon Museum in an adjacent place

Access
-5 mins. on foot from Akita Nairiku Jukan Tetsudo Ogata Station
-15 mins. by car from JR Takanosu Station
-5 mins. by car from Odate Noshiro Airport
Layout

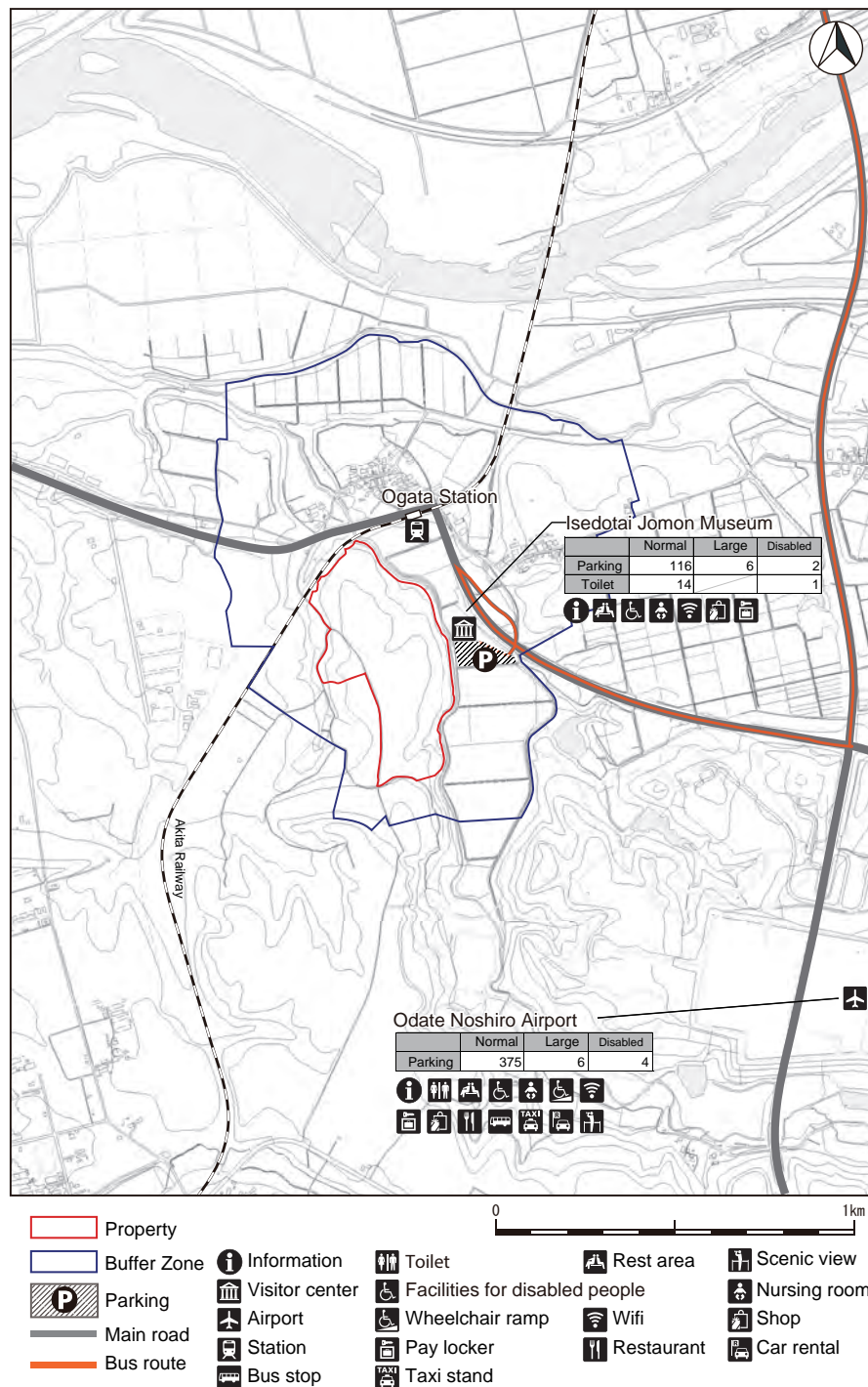


Figure 5-30 Existing facilities at 011 Isedotai Stone Circles

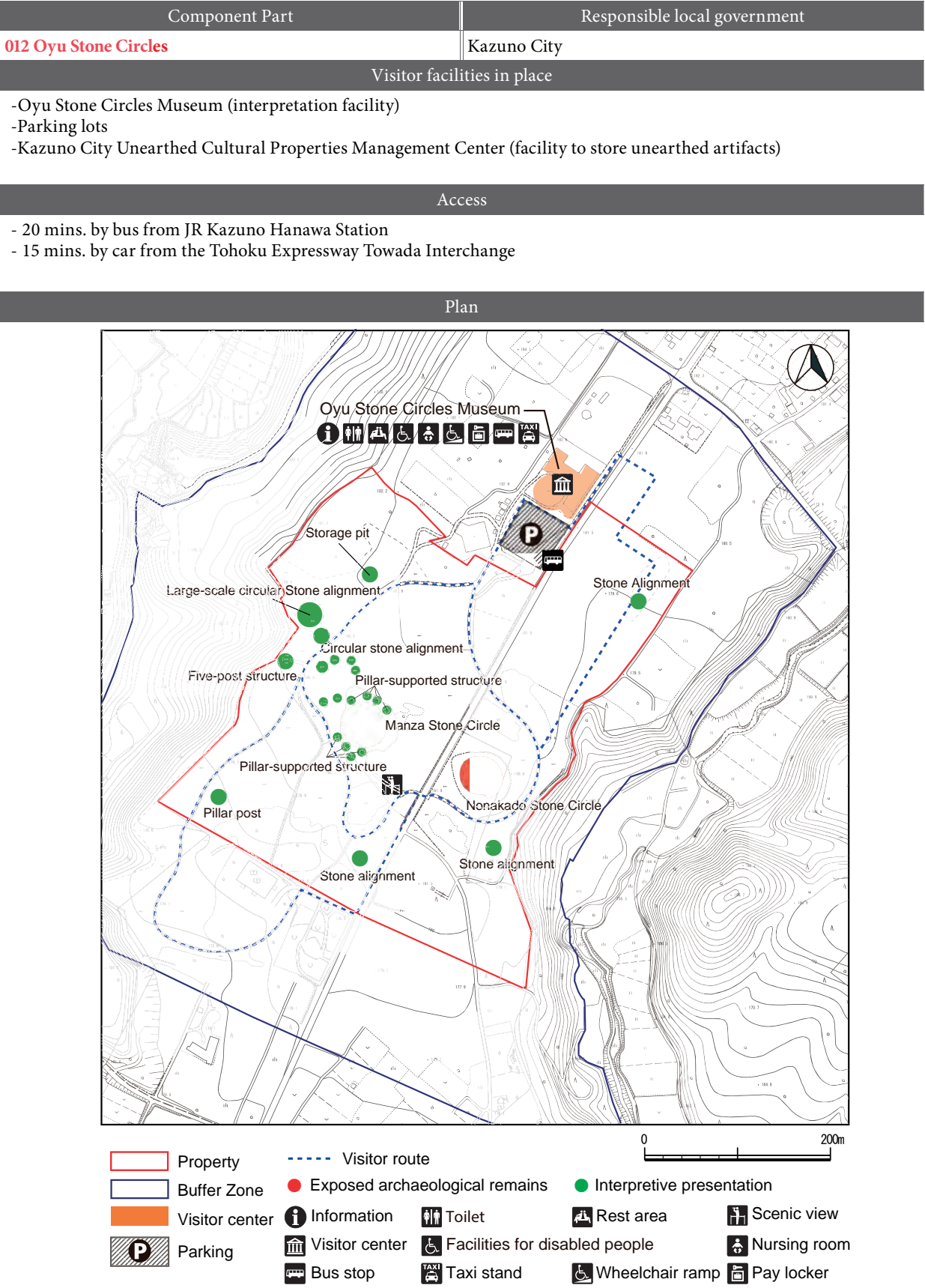


Figure 5-31 Existing facilities at 012 Oyu Stone Circles



Component Part	Responsible local government
013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	Chitose City
Visitor facilities in place	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Parking lots</li><li>-Explanation boards (throughout the year) and portable Historic Site explanation boards and temporary toilets (from April to October)</li><li>-Exhibition of unearthed artifacts at the Chitose City Buried Cultural Properties Center</li></ul>	
Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 20 mins. by car from JR Chitose Station or 15 mins. by car from JR Minami Chitose Station</li><li>- 1 min. by car from the Doto Expressway Chitose Higashi Interchange</li><li>- 15 mins. by car from New Chitose Airport</li></ul>	
Plan	

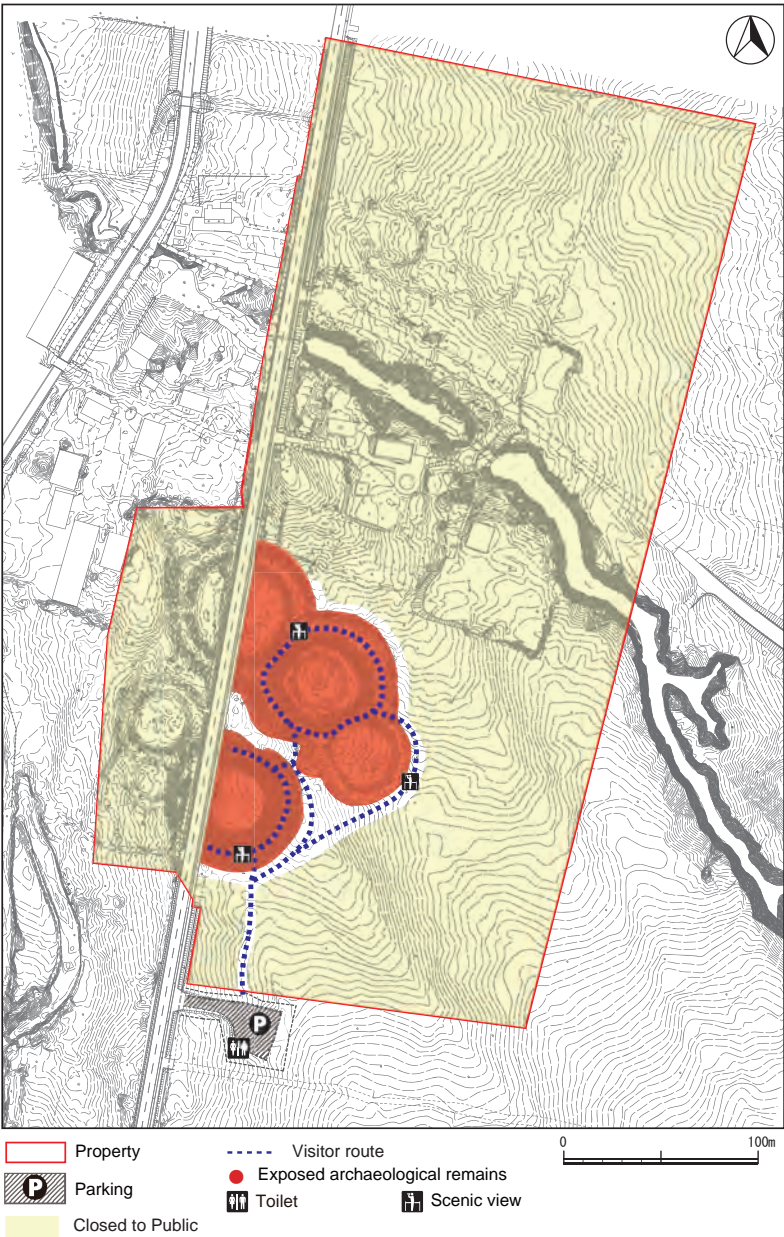


Figure 5-32 Existing facilities at 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

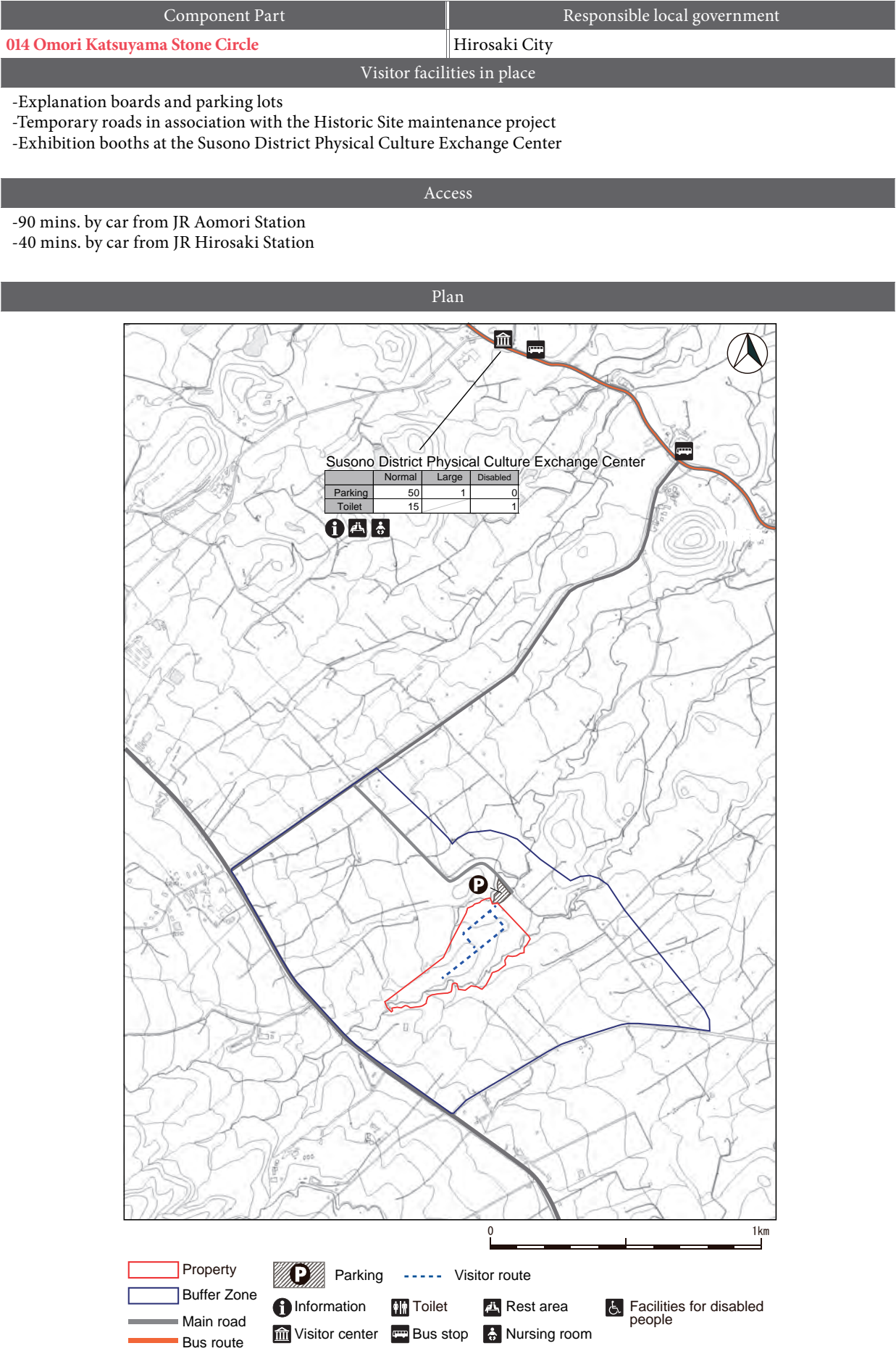


Figure 5-33 Existing facilities at 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle



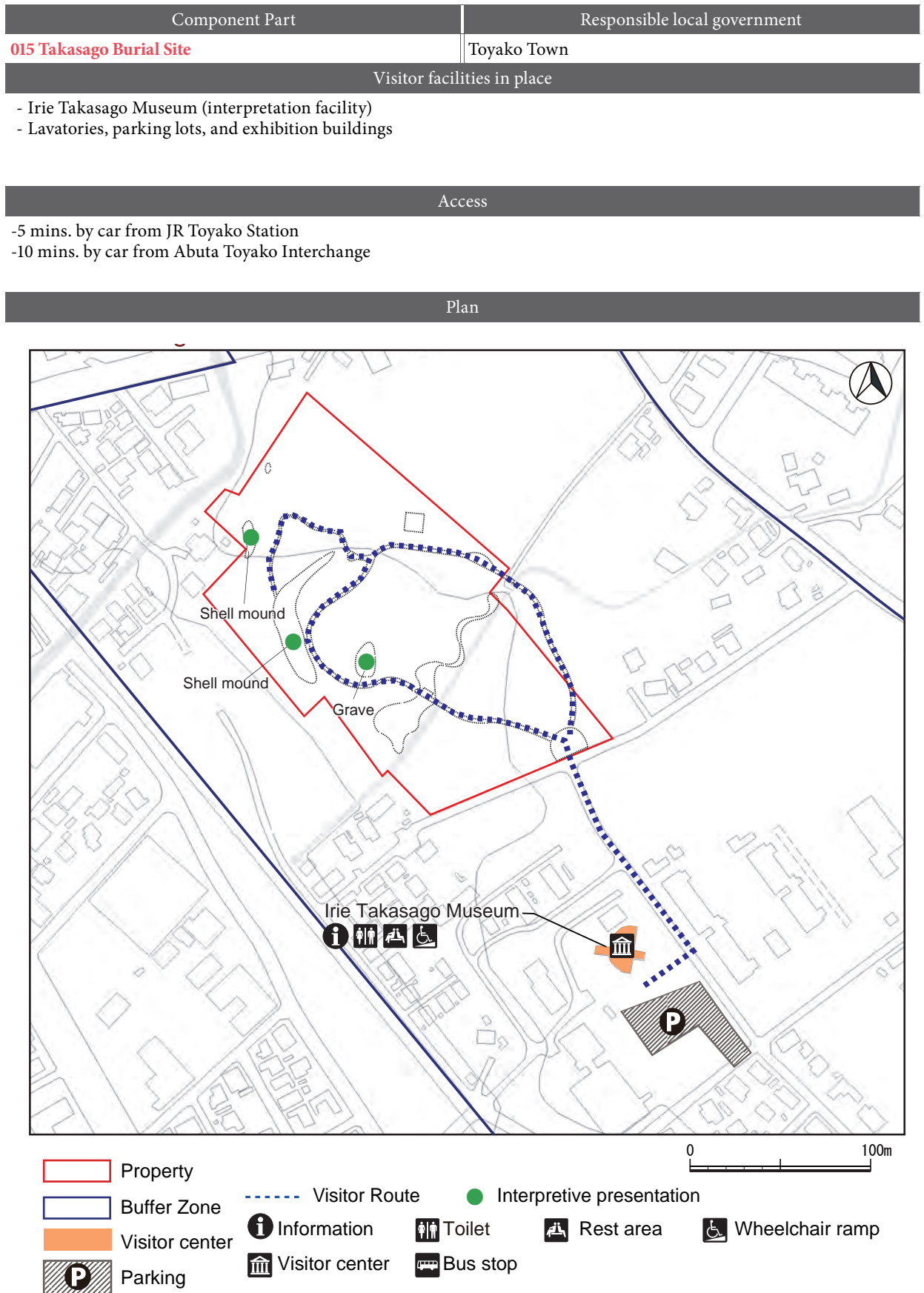


Figure 5-34 Existing facilities at 015 Takasago Burial Site

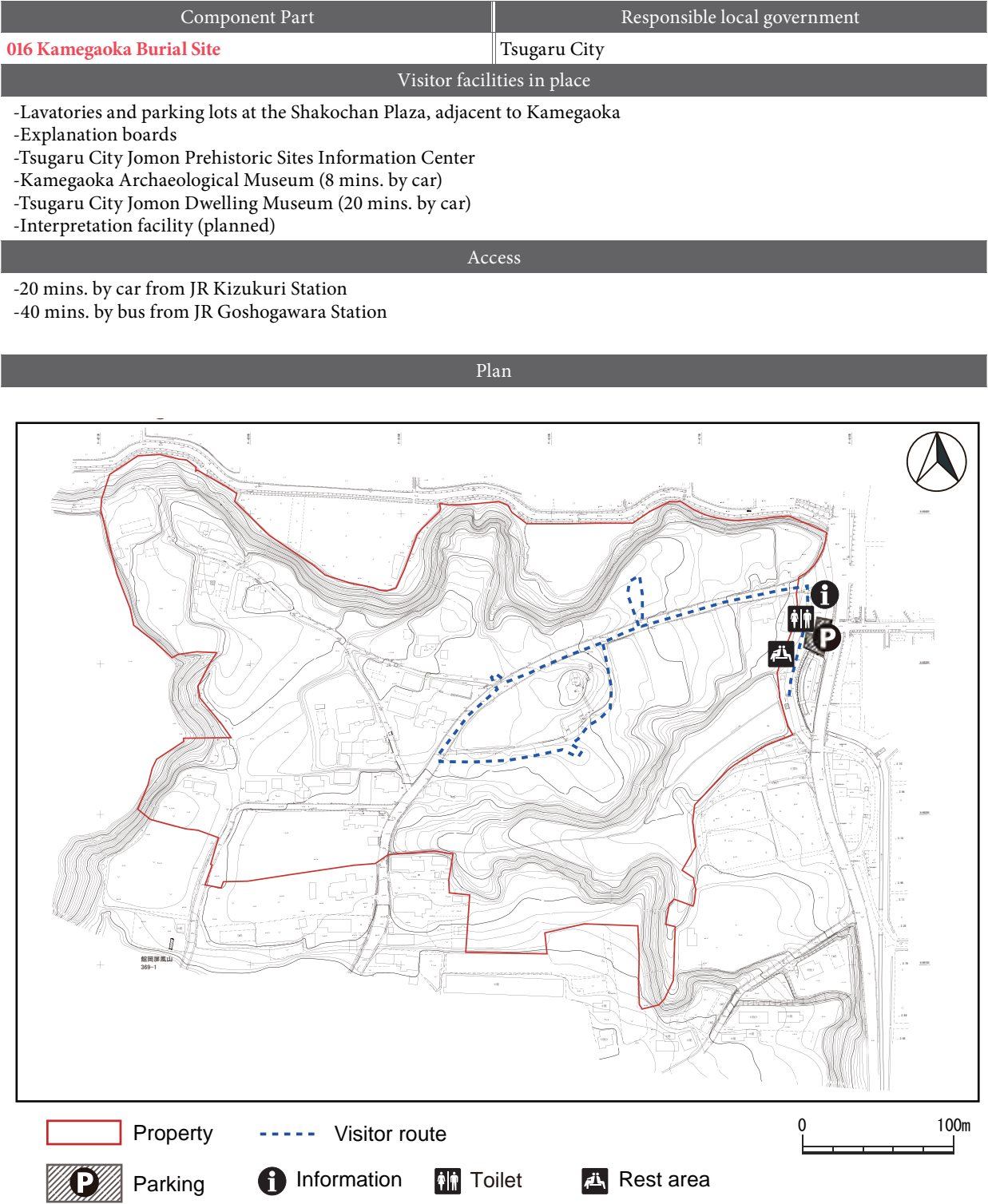


Figure 5-35 Existing facilities at 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site



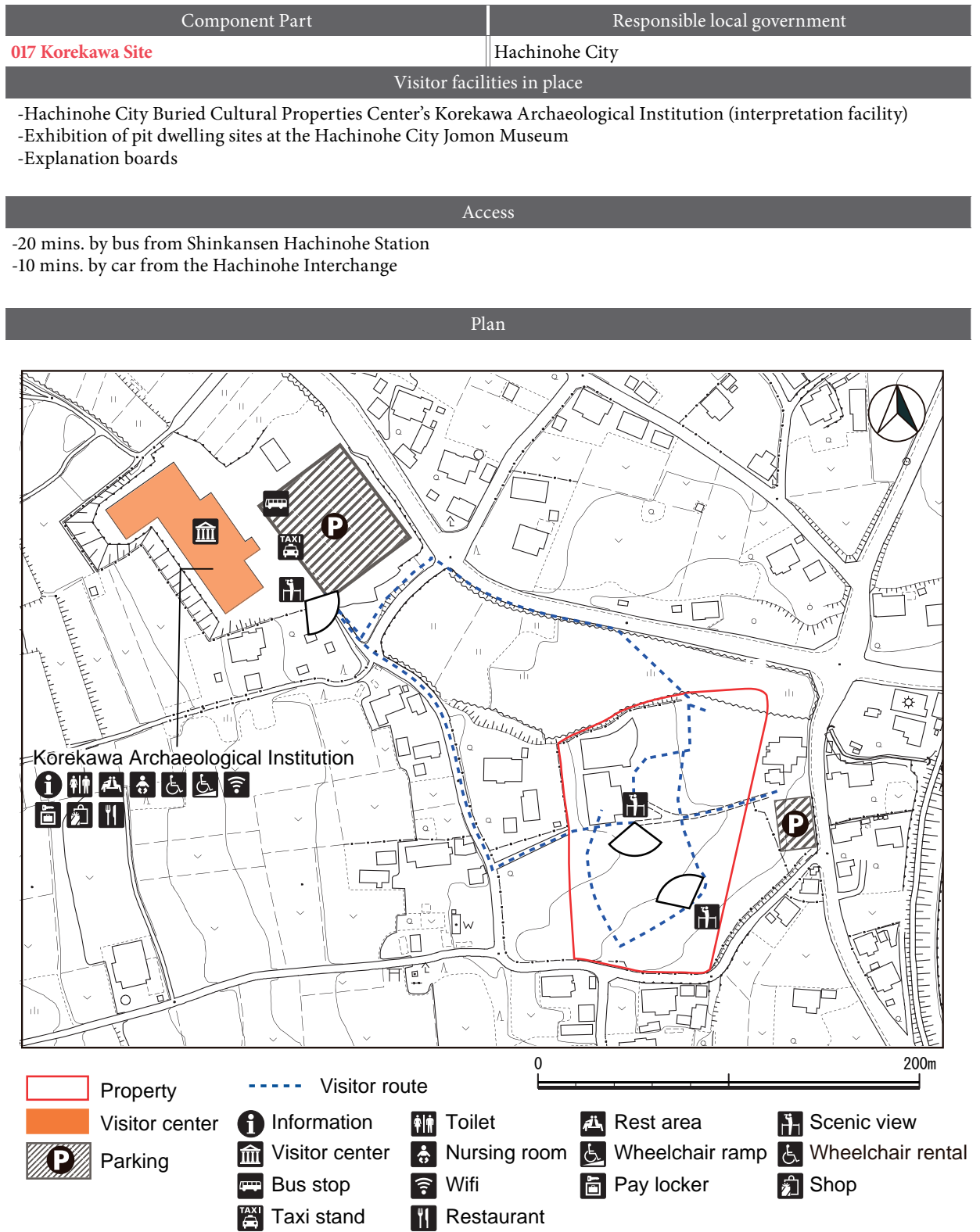


Figure 5-36 Existing facilities at 017 Korekawa Site

## 5.i Policies and Programmes Related to the Presentations and Promotion of the Property

### 5.i.1 Policies and Plans for the Nominated Property

#### Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

The common policies and concrete measures for improvement and utilization of the whole property have been set out in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Appendix 1), which has been developed, in consideration of consistency with the individual preservation and management plans, by the Headquarters for World Heritage Registration Promotion for Jomon Prehistoric Sites, consisting of the four prefectural governments and the relevant municipal governments in charge of the nominated property, with the instruction and advice from the national government and experts.

The common policies and concrete measures for presentation and utilization of the whole property in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan are outlined below: Refer to Chapter 8 of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for details of each item.

#### (1) Common policies for the whole property

To ensure that the OUV of this property should be passed on to future generations, the appropriate presentation and utilization of the property is to be promoted based on the following policies:

- (a) **Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value in a comprehensive manner and in consideration of integral linkage among the component parts and their specific characteristics;**
- (b) **Enhancement of capabilities to receive visitors from within Japan and other countries; and**
- (c) **Continual promotion of presentation and utilization through coordination and collaboration with local communities, civic groups, etc.**

#### (2) Concrete measures

- (a) **Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value in a comprehensive manner and in consideration of integral linkage among the component parts and their specific characteristics**

This property consists of a series of component parts that are distributed over a wide area, and most of the archaeological remains are buried underground. These characteristics make it difficult to recognize their existence and understand the value. Therefore, interpretation (refer to Figure 5-37) is to be provided in consideration of the following points.

##### (i) Interpretation

To facilitate the understanding of the value of the property that consists mainly of underground archaeological remains, it is important to provide interpretation of the locations and landscapes of the individual component parts. Therefore, the relevant local governments provide training and support for local people to work as interpretation guides and set up and operate organizations in coordination with civic groups and local people.

##### (ii) Exhibition facilities

The relevant local governments exhibit unearthed artifacts, interpretive scale models (diorama), and explanatory panels that are common to the component parts of the property at the existing interpretation facilities and exhibition facilities. Also, they show video programs and visual materials, and provide hands-on programs, using unearthed artifacts. In addition, at these facilities, civic groups that work for utilization of archaeological sites and local people work as interpretation guides and provide a variety of hands-on programs on their own initiative, facilitating visitors' understanding of the OUV.

##### (iii) Representation of the appearance of the settlement at that time

The relevant local governments use various methods and tools for interpretation in light of the scale, characteristics, and location of the individual component parts in their charge. For example, efforts are made to represent the scale and shape of land forms, vegetation, and archaeological remains, based on the scientific findings and analysis such as archaeological excavations. Also, due attention is paid to views as part of the improvement and installation of facilities at the individual component parts, with a view to facilitating visitors' understanding of the OUV.

When facilities are installed, materials that do not affect the property and methods that allow the recovery



of the original state are selected under the instruction and advice of the national government. Furthermore, they are to be renewed, as necessary, to reflect the progress in research and study in the future. Also, with regard to 3-D interpretation methods such as on-site real-size models of pit dwellings, it is explained in signboards and so forth that they are modern structures different from the original archaeological remains. In addition, information is provided, such as the process of their construction and findings of relevant researches.

**(b) Enhancement of capabilities to receive visitors from within Japan and other countries**

The relevant local governments promote the installation of information boards, explanatory boards, convenience facilities, and so forth (refer to Table 5-12). They will continue to work for appropriate visitor management and take necessary measures for that purpose in preparation of visitors from within Japan and other countries, who are expected to increase once the property has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Also, to understand the OUV, it is important for visitors from within Japan and other countries to visit the seventeen component parts and obtain information visually and empirically. Therefore, the relevant local governments plan to explore the possibility of establishing a central facility for information provision that provides a comprehensive explanation of relations between the OUV of the whole property and the seventeen component parts and encourage visitors to visit the series of component parts that are dispersed over a wide area.

**(i) Establishment of central facilities for information provision**

Central facilities for information provision, at which visitors can find information, see exhibits, and participate in hands-on programs that meet the needs of people who visit different destinations for different purposes, are to be established in an easily accessible location for visitors' convenience. These facilities are expected to encourage and guide visitors to visit different component parts and recommend model courses.

Also, information about the associated properties\*1 is to be provided along with the information about the seventeen component parts of the property, with a view to facilitating the understanding of the value of the property.

**(ii) Information about the property**

Information about the value of the property, mutual linkage among the component parts, access to the individual component parts, and so forth is provided through web pages, promotion videos, pamphlets, etc.

Pamphlets are distributed at the individual component parts, their interpretation facilities, Tokyo offices of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures, tourist information centers, etc. They are also available from the official web site (<https://jomon-japan.jp/en/>).

Information is currently provided in Japanese and English. Information provision in other languages is planned for the future.

**(iii) Convenience facilities and parking lots**

At the individual component parts, facilities for visitors' convenience such as parking lots and toilets are to be installed, while care is taken to avoid negative impact on the value of the property, including visual impact.

**(c) Continual promotion of presentation and utilization through coordination and collaboration with local communities, civic groups, etc.**

In the region where the component parts are located, local people organize civic groups to carry out conservation activities for the property on their own initiative. They also participate as interpreters in, for example, explaining to visitors about the value of the whole property and individual component parts, organizing hands-on programs, and planning and organizing events. Also, the local governments in charge of the component parts carry out conservation activities in coordination and collaboration with local people, schools, and so forth, and train people for sustainable maintenance and management of the property. They are also working on the development of various programs, such as hands-on programs that can convey the OUV and other attractiveness of the property.

Furthermore, the Council for the Promotion of Cultural Corridor for Jomon in Northern Japan has been established, consisting of 14 civic groups that engage in utilization of archaeological sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures. It promotes regional exchanges and transmission of information to connect the member groups.

\*1 The Historic Site, Choshichiyachi Kaizuka (Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture) is a settlement site with a shell mound from Stage Ib, and the Historic Site, Washinoki Iseki (Mori Town, Hokkaido) is a stone circle from Stage IIIa. They are associated properties that contribute to the understanding of the value of this property and should be interpreted integrally.

### (3) Presentation and interpretation of underground archaeological remains

Most of the archaeological remains that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of this property are buried underground with the protective earth cover, and visitors cannot see them directly. Therefore, it is difficult for visitors to understand the content and value of the property.

The relevant local governments in charge of the individual component parts use various interpretation methods to explain to visitors about the value and content of these buried archaeological remains that contribute to the OUV. For example, in addition to conventional written explanations and exhibits of unearthed artifacts, the 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional real-size representations of structures of the Jomon period are made on the site on the protective earth cover (refer to Table 8-6 in Chapter 8 of Appendix 1 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan about the interpretation methods at the individual component parts).

Interpretation is provided in consideration of the specific characteristics of the individual component parts. 3-D real-size on-site models are used at several component parts of this property, as an interpretation method particularly effective for underground archaeological remains. To ensure integral and coherent improvement and utilization of the property as a whole, the common policies for the whole property are set out, as shown below.

#### (a) Common policies concerning improvement and utilization of the property

With regard to maintenance and improvement and utilization of the property, the underground archaeological remains and land forms that constitute the settlement structures and ritual places shall be conserved as the first priority. Then, the most effective methods to interpret their value and characteristics are adopted. The distribution and durability of archaeological remains, locations, visual harmony with surrounding landscapes, and so forth are taken into consideration. Comprehensive discussion is made from technical perspectives based on scientific evidence and the results of research and study.

#### (b) Common policies concerning open-air presentation of archaeological remains

##### (i) Objectives and functions

The open-air presentation of archaeological remains without the protective earth cover is used with the aim of conveying the content of the component parts that remain underground accurately and facilitating deeper understanding of the value by allowing visitors to see the underground archaeological remains closely.

##### (ii) Protection of the property

The open-air presentation of archaeological remains without the protective earth cover shall ensure the protection of the property, as follows:

- Materials and structure of the archaeological remains must be strong, as is the case with stone circles.
- Scientific preservation treatment must be applied to prevent deterioration to rain, snow, mold, and lichens.
- Fences and so forth must be installed to restrict the entry of visitors.

##### (iii) Points

- Technical staff make regular inspections by visual observation to check and monitor impacts due to moisture condensation, mold, nest-burrowing small animals, excessive growth of trees, and so forth.
- Acid rain, climate change, snow damage, freezing damage, and other factors that might have negative impact on the exposed archaeological remains must be monitored continually.
- Preservation treatment, removal of lichens, and so forth must be carried out by conservation science experts periodically to prevent deterioration due to rain, snow, lichens, etc.
- Measures to prevent snow damage and freezing damage during the winter must be taken.
- When a shelter structure is installed to make the exposed presentation of archaeological remains, the indoor temperature and humidity must be controlled appropriately. In addition, measures must be taken to prevent mold, salt deposition, and freezing of the surface of the archaeological remains. Also, periodical maintenance and management work such as cleaning must be carried out.
- When negative impact on the property is foreseen, the cause must be removed promptly and treatment must be applied, selecting the method that does not negatively affect the archaeological remains etc. based on scientific evidence.
- If the situation has worsened, it should be buried with the protective earth cover after appropriate measures have been taken.



**(c) Common policies concerning 3-D interpretation models****(i) Objectives and functions**

The objective is to convey the content and value of underground archaeological remains and facilitate the correct understanding of the OUV of the property, by building the experimental, real-size interpretation models of pit dwellings and so forth based on the results of scientific research and displaying them on the site. It is also possible to involve local people in the development and maintenance of these models, which will contribute to raising the public awareness for protection of the property.

In the future, digital technologies such as computer graphics (CGs), augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR) are expected to become more effective in conveying the content and value of archaeological sites visually and replace the 3-D on-site real-size models. At present, at some component parts, digital technologies such as VR tablet devices are used for interpretation of archaeological sites on an experimental basis. The possibilities of using these rapidly-advancing technologies are to be explored as they are expected to spread and develop further in the future. Efforts are made to accumulate the discussions and experiences for their appropriate use and share information about them.

**(ii) Protection of the property**

The 3-D real-size interpretation models of pit dwellings must be installed after the archaeological remains are buried with the protective earth cover to ensure the protection of the property (Figure 5-37).

Because the component parts are designated as Special Historic Site or Historic Site, it is necessary to obtain prior permission from the national government before installation. Under the instruction and advice of the national government, the methods that will not have negative impact on the authenticity of the property and the materials that can be replaced to recover the original state must be used.

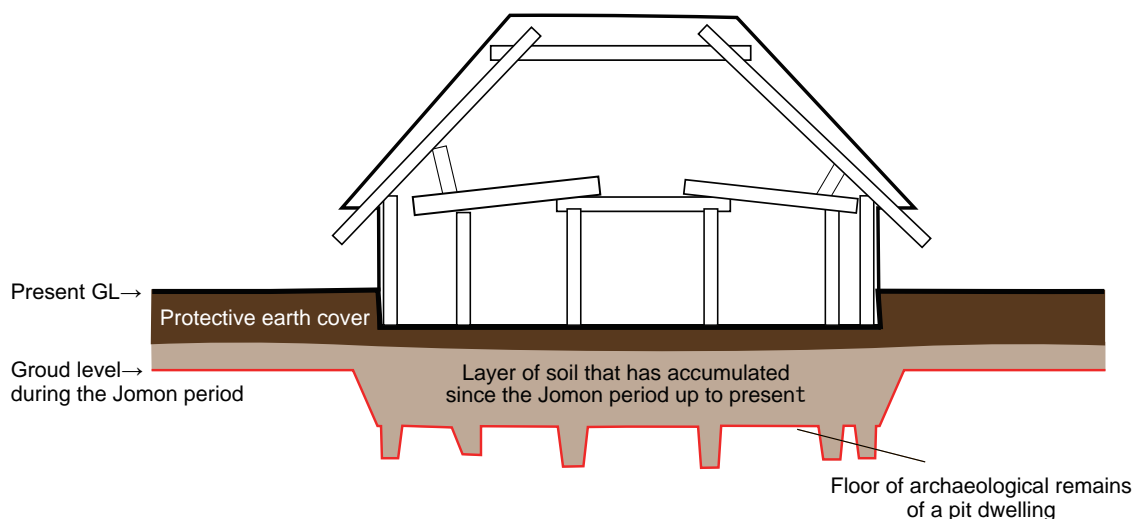
The 3-D real-size interpretation models can represent the location, size, materials, etc. which have been confirmed by archaeological researches, and convey the value without exposing the original archaeological remains that constitute the OUV of the property. They contribute to the continued protection of the property and provide valuable opportunities for research and study, including experimental archaeology, concerning prehistoric construction methods, techniques, materials, and so forth.

**(iii) Research and study of the property**

The 3-D real-size interpretation models must be based on the results of scientific studies and reliable evidence. The shape, design, and structure must be discussed by experts in the relevant fields including archaeology and architecture with the instruction and advice of the national government. In addition, the materials must be selected based on scientific evidence and the traditional methods and techniques must be used in consideration of the specific characteristics of the location and period concerned.

**(iv) Points**

- Impact on the authenticity of the property must be avoided. Due consideration must be paid to landscapes.
- Clear indications must be given to distinguish modern structures from the original archaeological remains.
- The best possible content and method must be adopted based on the results of archaeological excavations and scientific studies. The methods that allow the recovery of the original state must be used in light of the possibility that the models need to be modified in the future to reflect the advancement in studies or technologies.
- The process of installation of the structure and the results of relevant studies must be recorded and disclosed for public information.



**Figure 5-37** Schematic figure of 3D real-size interpretation model (section)

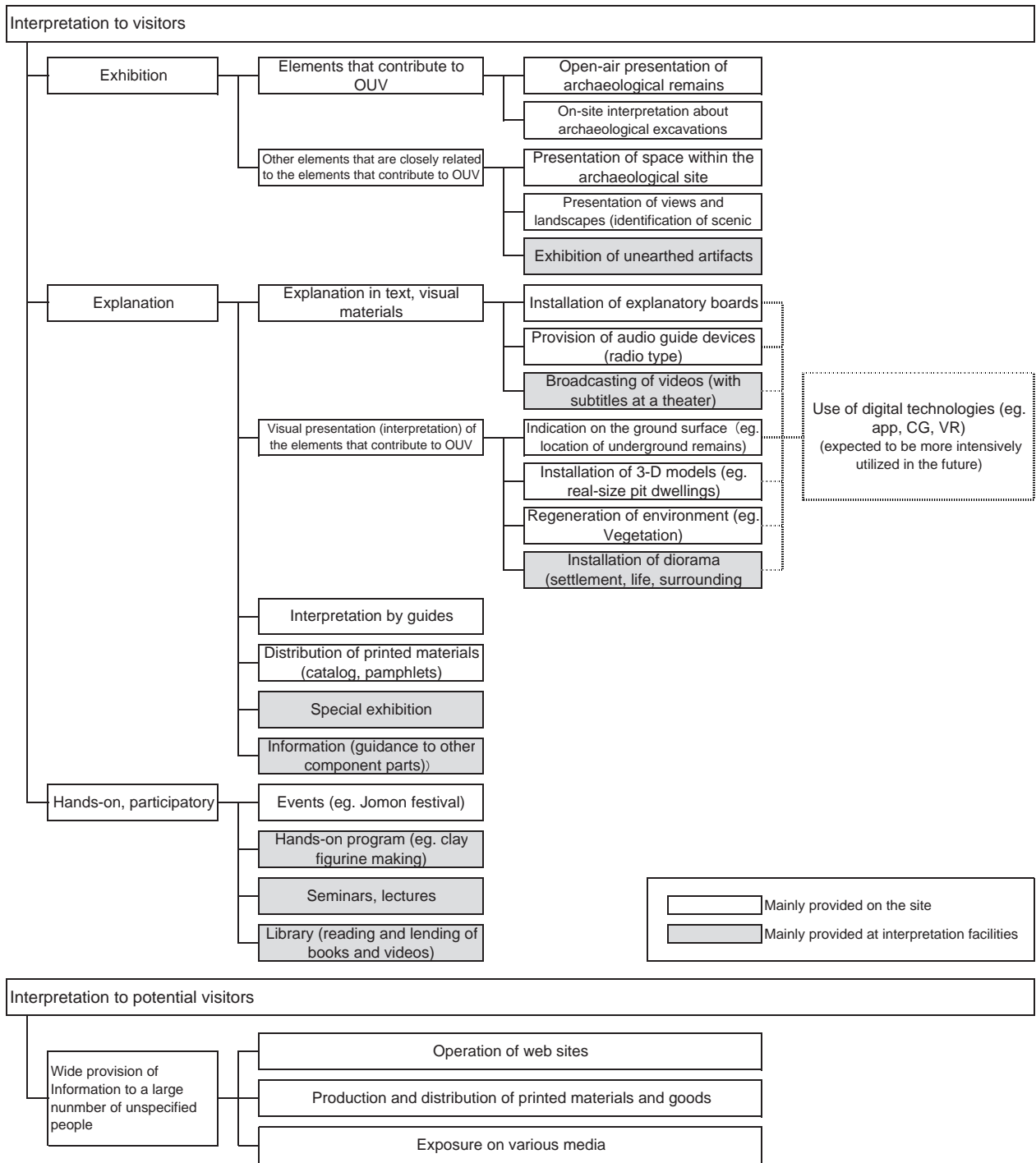


Figure 5-38 Examples of interpretation methods for underground archaeological remains



### 5.i.2 Policies and Plans for Improvement and Utilization of the Individual Component Parts

The local governments in charge of the component parts promote improvement and utilization of the individual component parts based on the individual preservation and management plans that have been developed with the instruction and advice of the national government and experts, in light of the specific characteristics of each Historic Site etc.

Also, the relevant local governments develop other plans following the preservation and management plans, such as a basic concept for improvement work that sets out basic philosophies of long-term, future vision of the Historic Site etc. and basic policies for its realization, and a basic plan for improvement work that sets out medium-term or short-term, concrete measures and methods for realization of the future vision. They implement the improvement and utilization of the individual component parts according to these plans.

The basic plans for improvement work and other plans that provide guidance concerning improvement and utilization of the individual component parts are listed in **Table 5-13**.

**Table 5-13** Basic preservation plans of the component parts

Name of the plan	Authority	Year
Basic Plan for Improvement and Utilization of the Historic Site, Ofune Iseki	Hakodate City	December 2002
Concept for Improvement for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Minamikayabe, Hakodate City		March 2006
Basic Plan for Restoration and Improvement of the Historic Site, Ofune Iseki		October 2006
Basic Plan for Preservation and Improvement of the Historic Site, Kakinoshima Iseki		November 2016
Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka	Toyako Town	April 2015
Basic Plan for Archaeological Site Zone of Aomori Prefecture Athletic Park	Aomori Prefecture	March 1998
Basic Concept for Improvement of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Tsugaru City	Tsugaru City	March 2014
Basic Concept for Kamegaoka Museum (provisional name)		March 2014
Basic Concept for Improvement of the Historic Site, Odai Yamamoto Iseki	Sotogahama Town	March 2017
Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Odai Yamamoto Iseki		March 2018
Basic Design for Improvement of the Historic Site, Odai Yamamoto Iseki		March 2019
Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Komakino Iseki	Aomori City	March 2000
Report on Preparation of Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Omori Katsuyama Iseki	Hirosaki City	March 2016
Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki (Phase 1)	Hachinohe City	March 2018
Basic Concept and Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Futatsumori Kaizuka	Shichinohe Town	March 2018
Basic Concept for Improvement of Goshono Iseki	Ichinohe Town	February 1995
Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Goshono Iseki		March 1996
Plan for Vegetation Restoration and Improvement of Goshono Iseki		March 2010
Basic Concept for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki	Kazuno City	March 1992
Basic Plan for Environment Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki		March 1995
Explanation document for Basic Design for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki		March 1998
Second Basic Plan for Environment Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki		January 2005
Third Basic Plan for Environment Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki		February 2009
Fourth Basic Plan for Environment Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki		March 2014
Basic Concept for Improvement of the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki	Kitaakita City	March 2003
Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki		March 2007
Kitaakita City Basic Concept for History and Culture		March 2011

## 5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise

The local governments in charge of the individual component parts have technical staff for buried cultural properties who majored in archaeology, history, cultural property sciences, and so forth at university. They also set up and consult with committees of experts in archaeology and other fields for technical instruction and advice for appropriate preservation and management of the property.

In addition, technical instruction and advice are provided, as appropriate, by national government agencies such as the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, as well as the boards of education, buried cultural properties centers, museums, and other institutions of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures.

The aforementioned staff deliver maintenance and management of the individual component parts.

**Table 5-14** gives the number of technical staff of the local governments in charge of the individual component parts and their affiliations.

**Table 5-14** Technical staff of local governments

Local government	Number of technical staff (affiliation)	Component part
Hokkaido Prefecture	2 persons (Hokkaido BoE)	Component parts in Hokkaido
Hakodate City	3 persons (Cultural Properties Division & World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Lifelong Learning Department, Hakodate City BoE)	002 Kakinoshima Site, 007 Ofune Site
Chitose City	3 persons (Buried Cultural Properties Center, Chitose City BoE)	013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles
Date City	1 person (Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture)	003 Kitakogane Site
Toyako Town	2 persons (Social Education Division, Toyako Town BoE)	009 Irie Site, 015 Takasago Burial Site
Aomori Prefecture	5 persons (Aomori Prefecture BoE)	Component parts in Aomori Prefecture and the entire property
Aomori Prefecture	8 persons (Sannai Maruyama Center)	006 Sannai Maruyama Site
Aomori City	4 persons (Cultural Properties Division, Aomori City BoE)	010 Komakino Stone Circle
Hirosaki City	3 persons (Cultural Properties Division, Hirosaki City BoE)	014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle
Hachinohe City	5 persons (Korekawa Jomon Museum, Hachinohe City BoE)	017 Korekawa Site
Tsugaru City	4 person (Social Education and Culture Division, Tsugaru BoE)	004 Tagoyano Site, 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site
Sotogahama Town	1 person (Social Education Division, Sotogahama Town BoE)	001 Odai Yamamoto Site
Shichinohe Town	1 person (World Heritage Office, Shichinohe Town BoE)	005 Futatsumori Site
Iwate Prefecture	2 persons (Iwate Prefecture BoE)	Component part in Iwate Prefecture
Ichinohe Town	4 persons (World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Ichinohe Town BoE, and Goshono Jomon Museum)	008 Goshono Site
Akita Prefecture	3 persons (Akita Prefecture BoE)	Component parts in Akita Prefecture
Kazuno City	3 persons (Lifelong Learning Division, Kazuno City BoE, and Oyu Stone Circle Museum)	012 Oyu Stone Circles
Kitaakita City	1 person (Lifelong Learning Division, Kitaakita City BoE)	011 Isedotai Stone Circles

BoE: Board of Education



Chapter

# 6

## Monitoring

6.a Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation

6.b Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

6.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

# Monitoring

## 6.a. Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation

Factors that have been identified in Chapter 4 as having the potential to affect the conservation of the property and the buffer zone are to be monitored in the property and buffer zone, with a view to ensuring that the OUV should be safeguarded, repaired, restored, maintained, and managed and enhancing the mechanism and techniques concerning disaster prevention and risk management.

For the purpose of carrying out the monitoring periodically in a systematic manner, the monitoring indicators have been identified from the following three perspectives:

- **If the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained together with integrity and authenticity;**
- **What impact factors that can affect the state of conservation of the property (development, environmental change, natural disaster, and tourism) have or had on the property and buffer zones; and**
- **If the property, buffer zone, and wider setting surrounding them are mutually linked to be able to function as the appropriate place to transmit the knowledge about the Outstanding Universal Value as a World Heritage property.**

The major monitoring indicators for this property are shown below in **Tables 6-1 to 6-4**.

**Table 6-1** Monitoring indicators concerning the property's OUV, integrity, and authenticity

Item	Indicator	Content and method of measurement
I Protection and management of the attributes that convey the OUV	I-1. Attribute (a) Demonstrating a lifestyle characterized by managed use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To check and record the state of conservation of archaeological remains and artifacts (from II-2 to II-7, II-11, II-12, IV-1, V-2)</li> <li>➤ To check the condition of the vegetation in the property and surrounding area and its state of management (II-8, IV-2)</li> <li>➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4)</li> </ul>
	I-2. Attribute (b) Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To check and record the state of conservation of archaeological remains and artifacts (from II-2 to II-7, II-11, II-12, IV-1, V-2)</li> <li>➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4)</li> </ul>
	I-3. Attribute (c) Demonstrating diverse relations between the settlement locations and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area and the views of the property from the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4)</li> <li>➤ To check and record collapse or deformation of the land form of the property's locations (II-9, V-2, VI-1, VI-2)</li> <li>➤ To check the condition of the vegetation in the property and surrounding area and its state of management (II-8, IV-2)</li> <li>➤ To check visually disturbing factors in the surrounding area of the property and the state improvement or change in landscape (from III-1 to III-4)</li> </ul>
	I-4. Attribute (d) Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To check and record the state of conservation of archaeological remains and artifacts (from II-2 to II-7, II-11, II-12, IV-1, V-2)</li> <li>➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4)</li> <li>➤ To check the basic information for countermeasures to address damage etc. (II-1, II-2, II-3, II-10, II-13, IV-1, V-1, VI-1, VI-2)</li> </ul>



**Table 6-2** Monitoring indicators concerning the state of conservation of the property and the protection and management of the property.

Item	Indicator		Frequency	Recorded by
II. State of conservation of the property and the protection and management of the property	II-1. Number of meetings of the Jomon Sites World Heritage Preservation and Utilization Council etc.	To count the number of meetings of the Council for Preservation and Utilization, Liaison Meeting, and Expert Committee, at which information is shared and views are exchanged.	Every year	Preservation and Utilization Council secretariat (Prefectures)
	II-2. Number of cases of alteration of the existing state in the property area	To record the number and content of applications and notifications for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-3. Number of cases of damage in the property area	To record the number and details of reports of damage to Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-4. Ratio of public land in Historic Sites	To check the progress in purchasing the ownership of private land.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-5. Status of archaeological remains	To record the condition of archaeological remains by observation and photography.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-6. Change in air temperature, humidity, and precipitation over time	To make a continual observation of the air and check change in air temperature, humidity, and precipitation..	As needed	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-7. Groundwater level	To monitor the quality and quantity of water in low wetland.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-8. Status of the vegetation	To check the condition of the vegetation by observation and photography.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-9. Post-disaster damage	To check damage to the component parts in case a disaster occurs, such as storm, flood, landslide, and earthquake..	As needed	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-10. Number of meetings of the Preservation and Utilization Council for each component part	To count the number of meetings of the historic site improvement committees or preservation and utilization councils centering on municipalities in charge of component parts.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-11. Study and research of the component parts	To check the status and details of study and research of the component parts as well as the number of published reports containing the research outcomes.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-12. Study and research of associated cultural properties	To check the status and details of study and research that have been made about cultural properties associated with the component parts as well as the number of published reports containing the research outcomes.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts
	II-13. Strengthening of capacities for study and research	To count the number of professionals conducting study and research of the component parts.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts

**Table 6-3** Monitoring indicators concerning the factors that affect the property

Item	Indicator		Frequency	Recorded by
III. Development pressure	III-1. Number of contracts of public works	To count the number of contracts that have been made for public works in the buffer zone, such as road, flood prevention works at the river, and erosion control in the mountain.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of component parts
	III-2. Number of development projects in the private sector	To count the number of development permission application submissions and building confirmation requests in the buffer zone.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of component parts
	III-3. Number of prior notification submission under the Landscape Ordinance	To count the number of prior notifications that are submitted in accordance with the Landscape Ordinance.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of component parts
	III-4. Observation of views to and from the component parts	To identify visually disturbing elements in the views from the fixed observation points.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of component parts
IV. Environmental change	IV-1. Air pollution	To measure the concentrations of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in the air through constant monitoring of the air.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of component parts
	IV-2. Vegetation status	To check the state of excessive growth of plants in the surrounding area of the property by observation and photography.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of component parts
V. Natural disasters (storm, flood, earthquake, tsunami, and volcanic activity)	V-1. Observation of disaster-related information	To check the occurrence of disasters due to weather, earthquake, tsunami, and volcanic activity.	As needed	Municipalities in charge of component parts
	V-2. State of the archaeological remains at the time of a disaster	To check the damage caused by storm and flood damage, landslide disaster, earthquake, etc., in and around the component parts.	As needed	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of component parts
VI. Tourism pressure	VI-1. Number of visitors	To count the number of visitors to the component parts.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of component parts
	VI-2. Number of motor vehicles	To count the number of motor vehicles that have used the parking lots in the surrounding area of the component parts	Every year	Municipalities in charge of component parts
	VI-3. State of installation of convenience facilities	To check the state of facilities etc. that have been installed at the component parts for the convenience of visitors.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of component parts

**Table 6-4** Monitoring indicators concerning the transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value

Item	Indicator		Frequency	Recorded by
VII. Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value	VII-1. Number of participants in workshops etc. about the component parts	To count the number of participants in workshops, seminars, etc. which are organized about the component parts.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts
	VII-2. State of installation of interpretation facilities	To check the state of installation of interpretation facilities in the component parts.	Every year	Municipalities in charge of the component parts
	VII-3. Information provision through pamphlets and websites	To count the number of times and the state of information provision through published pamphlets and websites of the local governments.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts
VIII. Activities of local people and civic groups	VIII-1. Number of activities related to the property by local people and civic groups	To count the number of activities at the component parts in which local people, civic group, etc. have participated and the number of participants.	Every year	Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts



## 6.b. Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

For the purpose of monitoring, including periodic reports, the local governments in charge of the individual component parts keep a record based on the responsibilities shown in **Table 6-5**, under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which will be provided through the prefectural Boards of Education in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures, depending on which prefecture the local governments are located.

If negative impact on the property or buffer zone is anticipated or ascertained, mitigative measures will be developed and implemented promptly to avoid the negative impact by addressing the cause or reduce the impact. If it fails to produce effective results, the cause of failure will be determined, and the plan will be reviewed or modified accordingly.

The monitoring results will be collected at the Liaison Meeting for the Preservation and Utilization of Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which consists of the relevant local governments responsible for preservation and utilization of the property. The Liaison Meeting compiles the results, and review, analyze, and discuss the present state of the component parts and their surrounding area. The Liaison Meeting can consult with the Expert Committee for Preservation and Utilization of Jomon Prehistoric Sites for advice. In case the issue needs to be discussed at higher level, they report to the Council for Preservation and Utilization of Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which consists of the governors, mayors, and other representatives of the relevant local governments. In such case, the Council takes a decision about necessary responsive measures.

The Council evaluates the effectiveness of measures that have been taken based on the monitoring results, and amend them, as necessary, to improve the effectiveness of these measures.

The Council collects information and keep an annual record every fiscal year; it evaluates the accumulative achievements and makes a report on the status of preservation and management every six years or so. The national government of Japan submits a periodic report to the World Heritage Committee through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in accordance with Chapter V of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

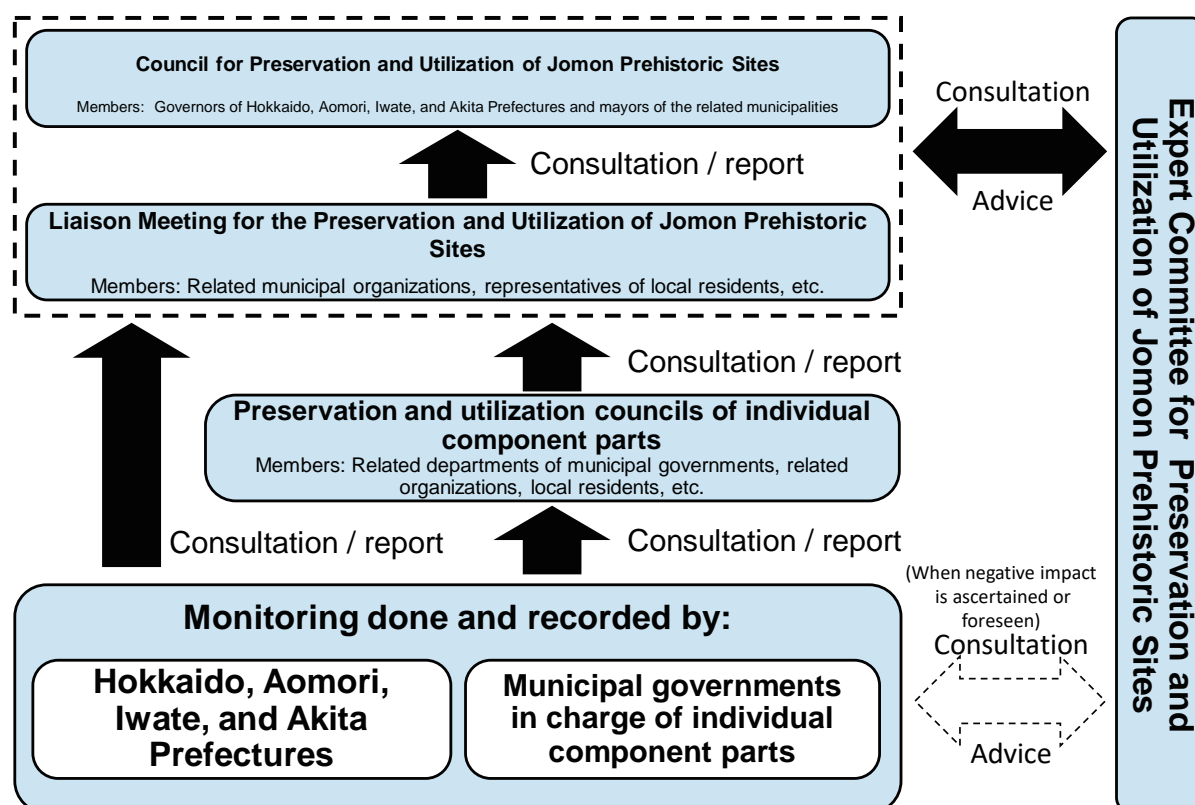


Figure 6-1 Monitoring Structure

Table 6-4 Monitoring system

Responsibilities	Area	Organizations in charge
Organizations and departments in charge	Property and buffer zone	<b>Organizations and representatives</b>
		Hakodate City Mayor
		Chitose City Mayor
		Date City Mayor
		Toyako Town Mayor
		Aomori Prefecture Governor
		Aomori City Mayor
		Hirosaki City Mayor
		Hachinohe City Mayor
		Tsugaru City Mayor
		Sotogahama Town Mayor
		Shichinohe Town Mayor
		Ichinohe Town Mayor
		Kazuno City Mayor
		Kitaakita City Mayor
		<b>Departments in charge and officers in charge</b>
		Hakodate City Director Manager, Cultural Property Division, Lifelong Learning Department, Board of Education
		Chitose City Director, Archaeological Center, Chitose City, Board of Education
		Date City Director, Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture, Board of Education
		Toyako Town Director Manager, Social Education Division, Board of Education
		Aomori Prefecture Director, Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center, Board of Education
		Aomori City Director Manager, Cultural property Division, Board of Education
		Hirosaki City Director Manager, Cultural Property Division, Board of Education
		Hachinohe City Deputy Director, Korekawa Archaeological Institution Korekawa Jomon Kan
		Tsugaru City Director Manager, Social Educational Cultural Division, Board of Education
		Sotogahama Town Director Manager, Social Educational Division, Board of Education
		Shichinohe Town Director, World Heritage Office, Board of Education
		Ichinohe Town Director, Goshono Jomon Museum, Board of Education
		Kazuno City Director Manager, Lifelong Learning Division, Board of Education
		Kitaakita City Director Manager, Lifelong Learning Division, Board of Education
Supervising organization	Property and buffer zone	<b>Organization and representative</b> Commissioner, Agency for Cultural Affairs
		<b>Department in charge and responsible person</b> Director Manager, Cultural Resource Utilization Division
Advisory organization	Property and buffer zone	<b>Organizations and representatives</b>
		Hokkaido Prefecture Governor
		Aomori Prefecture Governor
		Iwate Prefecture Governor
		Akita Prefecture Governor
		<b>Departments in charge and officers in charge</b>
		Hokkaido Prefecture Manager, Jomon World Heritage Promotion Office, Culture Promotion Division, Bureau of Culture and Sports, Department of Environment and Lifestyle
		Hokkaido Prefecture Manager, Cultural Asset/Museum Department, Lifelong Learning Promotion Office, Hokkaido Board of Education
		Aomori Prefecture Manager, World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office in Aomori Prefecture
		Aomori Prefecture Manager, Cultural Property Protection Division, Agency of Education of Aomori Prefecture
		Iwate Prefecture Director Manager, Cultural Promotion Division, Culture and Sports Department, Iwate Prefecture
		Iwate Prefecture Director Manager, Cultural Asset Division/World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Lifelong Learning Department, Iwate Education Board
		Akita Prefecture Director, Cultural Assets Preservation Office, Lifelong Learning division, Agency of Education of Akita Prefecture



## 6.c. Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

The existing reports and results of previous reporting exercises regarding matters that are necessary for monitoring are shown in **Table 6-5**. They are properly collected and stored by local governments and other organizations in charge of the individual component parts.

**Table 6-5** The existing reports and results of previous reporting exercises that are necessary for monitoring

No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year	Summary
1	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Odai Yamamoto I Site	Odai Yamamoto	1979	The first survey
2	Yasuhiro Taniguchi et al.	Archaeological survey on Odai Yamamoto I site	Odai Yamamoto	1999	Radiocarbon dating of pottery shards
3	Sotogahama Town Education Board	Excavation research on Odai Yamamoto I site (2000-2004)	Odai Yamamoto	2006	Research of the distribution of relics
4	Sotogahama Town Education Board	Odai Yamamoto Site, transition from Paleolithic to Jomon period	Odai Yamamoto	2011	Research summary on the excavation survey
5	Minamikayabe Town archaeologist team of buried cultural properties	Kakinoshima Site A, Kakinoshima Site exploratory excavation under the 2003 special subsidy program for emergency job creation	Kakinoshima	2003	A survey to verify the area of the site. The survey discovered the large-scale U-shaped earthwork mound. From the earthwork mound, pit dwellings in the Late Jomon period were excavated, with the relics created from the end of the Middle to the early of the Late Jomon period identified.
6	Minamikayabe-cho archaeologist team of buried cultural properties	Excavation survey report on the road improvement work (2nd site) in Osatsube, Minamikayabe on National Highway 278 in Kakinoshima Site A, Minamikayabe-cho	Kakinoshima	2004	Urgent excavation survey in the southwestern part of the site. 37 pit dwellings built between the Middle and the Late Jomon period, and the large burial pits created at the end of the Early Jomon Period were discovered, in which the clay tablets with the impression of feet were buried. Also, the artifacts used for rituals such as ceramic flute, vermilion-lacquered spouted pottery and incense shaped pottery burner were excavated.
7	Minamikayabe-cho archaeologist team of buried cultural properties	Kakinoshima Site A, Kakinoshima Site exploratory excavation under the 2004 special subsidy program for emergency job creation	Kakinoshima	2005	A survey to verify the area of the site, to the north of the earthwork mound and the other side of the swamp. 2 pit dwellings and 18 pits were excavated, with the relics created between the Middle Jomon and the beginning of the Late Jomon period were excavated.
8	Hakodate City Education Board	Kakinoshima Site A, survey report on the excavation in Hakodate City under the 2005 government subsidy program	Kakinoshima	2006	The underground radar investigation was conducted to verify the content and area of the inside the earthwork mound. Many pit dwellings and relics were discovered inside the earthwork mound. The unearthed relics in 2003 were added to the report.
9	Hakodate City Education Board	Improvement plan of the Jomon sites in Minamikayabe, Hakodate City	Ofune and Kakinoshima	2006	The policy and purpose to improve and utilize the Jomon Sites in Minamikayabe area.
10	Hakodate City Education Board	Kakinoshima Site A, survey report on the excavation in Hakodate City under the 2006 government subsidy program	Kakinoshima	2007	With a survey to verify the area of the site, the road was discovered at the junction to the south of the earthwork mound. The inside of the southwest earthwork mound was investigated.
11	Hakodate City Education Board	Kakinoshima Site A, survey report on the excavation in Hakodate City under the 2007 government subsidy program	Kakinoshima	2008	A survey to verify the area of the site, from the center to the south side. The pit dwellings built between the first-half of the Early Jomon and the second-half of the Late Jomon period were excavated.
12	Hakodate City Education Board	Kakinoshima Site A, survey report on the excavation in Hakodate City under the 2008-2009 government subsidy program	Kakinoshima	2010	In the 2008 survey, the inside of the earthwork mound was excavated. Relics for rituals and ceremonies such as pottery, stone rods and stone tools in the shape of Chinese broadswords were discovered from the flattered and leveled area of the central part and the small hills. The structure of the earthwork mound was Researched. In 2009, a survey to verify the area of the site was conducted near the margin of the entire site.
13	Hakodate City Education Board	Preservation and management plan of historic Kakinoshima Site	Kakinoshima	2012	The background of the Historic Site designation, current situation, outline of the site, clarification of intrinsic value, conservation management policy, utilization policy, etc. were described in the plan.

No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year	Summary
14	Hakodate City Education Board	Preservation and management plan of historic Kakinoshima Site (2015 revised edition)	Kakinoshima	2016	Revision of the 2012 plan.
15	Hakodate City Education Board	Historic Kakinoshima Site, comprehensive survey report on the excavation in Hakodate City under the 2013-2016 government subsidy program	Kakinoshima	2017	The survey to verify the size and shape of the earthwork mound and identify the contents of the unexamined sites. It was found that the scale and shape of the earthwork mound is 190 m or more in length and 120 m in width and that the construction period extended over the long term from the early second- half to late first- half of the Jomon period. Furthermore, the terrain restoration was conducted before and after the construction of earthwork mound. Also, in the unexamined site on the south side of the mound, several stone arrangements were discovered on the leveled ground.
16	Date City Education Board	Excavation research report on the officially designated Historic Site, Kitakogane Kaizuka - Survey on water place remains -	Kitakogane	1998	Excavation status of stone tools at the religious service place in water field (exposed exhibition area) (adding drawings and photos of original position to the report)
17	Date City Education Board	Excavation research report on the officially designated Historic Site, Kitakogane Kaizuka - Survey 2 on water place remains -	Kitakogane	1999	Excavation status of stone tools at the religious service place in water field (exposed exhibition area) (adding drawings and photos of original position to the report)
18	Date City Education Board	Excavation research report on the officially designated Historic Site, Kitakogane Kaizuka - Survey 3 on water place remains -	Kitakogane	2000	Excavation status of stone tools at the religious service place in water field (exposed exhibition area) (adding drawings and photos of original position to the report)
19	Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture	KITAKOGANE	Kitakogane	2013	A comprehensive report on Kitakogane. By summarizing the evolution of the remains and relics based on the past surveys, the site was historically positioned.
20	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Tagoyano Shell Mound in Kizukuri-machi	Tagoyano	1995	A pit dwelling with the shell mound mainly of Japanese basket clams in the middle of the Early Jomon period, including unfinished goods of Benkeigai clamshell bracelets.
21	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Conservation and management plan on Historic Kamegaoka Burial Site/Tagoyano	Tagoyano	2009	The background of the Historic Site designation, past survey spots and contents, and outline of the site were described.
22	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tagoyano Shell Mound 2/ Kamegaoka Burial Site 4/Kamisawabe (2)Site	Tagoyano	2010	Around the Historic Site (northwest and western part), the distribution of remains and relics including dwellings and pits was found, which were created between the end of the Early Jomon and the end of the Middle Jomon, after the cylindrical pottery culture era.
23	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tagoyano Shell Mound 2/ Kamegaoka Burial Site 4/Kamisawabe (2)Site	Tagoyano	2010	Around the Historic Site (northwest and western part), the distribution of remains and relics including dwellings and pits was found, which were created between the end of the Early Jomon and the end of the Middle Jomon, after the cylindrical pottery culture era.
24	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Comprehensive report on Tagoyano Shell Mound	Tagoyano	2016	Comprehensive report on the situation of the Historic Site and the surrounding sites. The distribution status of shell mounds and remains as well as excavated human bones was reported.
25	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Comprehensive report on Historic Kamegaoka Burial Site	Tagoyano	2019	The appendix, "Summary of the Historic Site, Tagoyano Kaizuka", summarizes the results of the past researches and gives an overview about the importance of the archaeological site.
26	Imperial Universities (Tokyo Imperial University)	Japanese Stone Age Artifact Discovery Place Name Chart 5th version	Sannai Maruyama	1928	The fact that stone tool was excavated from Sannai Maruyama was reported.
27	Junzo Shimizu The Japanese Archaeological Association	Sannai Site in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture(Japanese Archaeological Annual Report 6)	Sannai Maruyama	1953	The first excavation survey by Keio University in 1953. A lot of cylindrical potteries and stone tool were excavated, with about 50 pieces of restored potteries and 6 pieces of clay figurines. Pit dwellings were also discovered.



No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year	Summary
28	Junzo Shimizu The Japanese Archaeological Association	Sannai Site in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture(Japanese Archaeological Annual Report 8)	Sannai Maruyama	1955	The second excavation survey by Keio University in 1955. 30 pieces of restorable pottery and clay figurines were excavated. Unearthed clay figurines matched the artifacts unearthed in the first survey.
29	Junzo Shimizu The Japanese Archaeological Association	Sannai Site in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture(Japanese Archaeological Annual Report 9)	Sannai Maruyama	1956	The third excavation survey by Keio University in 1956. 20 pieces of restorable pottery and clay figurines were excavated from the pit dwelling.
30	Junzo Shimizu The Japanese Archaeological Association	Sannai Site in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture(Japanese Archaeological Annual Report 11)	Sannai Maruyama	1958	The fourth excavation survey by Keio University in 1956. The pit dwelling were fully excavated (No. 365 dwelling site in reference report 51). The surface shape of quadrilateral-shaped dwelling was clarified. As result of the four surveys, about 150 pieces of pottery were restored.
31	Matsuhiro Nara Social Research Club, Aomori High School	Sannai Shell Mound(local-related office)	Sannai Maruyama	1958	The survey between 1956 and 1957 by high school students discovered pottery, stone tools, animal bones, walnuts and chestnuts of the Middle Jomon period from the place containing small quantity of clams in Sannai Maruyama. It seemed to be located at the lower part of the slope in the northern edge of the site.
32	Aomori City Board of Education	Brief report on the survey of Sannai Maruyama (Aomori City's buried cultural property 4)	Sannai Maruyama	1970	In 1967, pottery, stone tools, jade, clay figurines, etc. were excavated in the northern area of the southern earthwork mound.
33	Aomori City Board of Education	Report on the excavation survey of Sannai Maruyama I	Sannai Maruyama	1988	In 1987, the pit dwelling built in the late of the Middle Jomon period located in D site of the former city planning road construction site was investigated. Exploratory excavation in the 5th and 10th survey area was conducted.
34	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Chikano Site (III), Excavation survey report on Sannai-Maruyama (II) Site – Aomori Prefecture General Athletic Park construction-related excavation survey - (No. 33 report of Aomori City Buried Cultural Property)	Sannai Maruyama	1977	The survey conducted in the west parking area of Aomori Prefecture General Athletic Park in 1976 was reported. There were 23 pits in the north and 33 in the south, totaling 56 pits in two rows. 31 of them were overlapped in period and 8 had stone arrangement due to the period difference. The center area was considered to be a road trace. Though the remains were investigated later again, the area was flattened with no remains (Ref. 60)
35	Aomori City Board of Education	Brief report on the survey of Sannai Maruyama (2) Site(No. 18 report of Aomori City Buried Cultural Property)	Sannai Maruyama	1993	A brief survey report on the district of the former city planning road construction site in 1992. Though the details were reported in Ref. 38, the second pit dwellings in A site and the first burial pot 1, including remains and relics were not listed in No. 35, 62, which was the final report.
36	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama (2) Site II – Survey report I on the excavation of Buried Cultural Property related to the enlargement project of Aomori Prefecture General Athletic Park(No. 157)	Sannai Maruyama	1994	A survey report on the remains excavated in the third-base stand area and the 7th and 8th steel tower area of the former planned baseball stadium construction site in 1992. In the third-base stand area, pit graves, burial pots, pit dwellings, pillar-supported buildings, clay mining pit, etc. were identified and also in the 7th steel tower area, storage pits were discovered.
37	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama (2) Site II – Survey report I on the excavation of Buried Cultural Property related to the enlargement project of Aomori Prefecture General Athletic Park)	Sannai Maruyama	1994	It is a brief survey report of the survey conducted between 1992 and 1993. The unearthed remains of Sannai Maruyama were introduced in color photos.
38	Aomori City Board of Education	Excavation survey report of Kosannai Site	Sannai Maruyama	1944	A survey report on the urban planned road in the east-west direction in 1993. Several pit dwellings built between the late and end of the Middle Jomon period were investigated and also Hokkaido's Yoichi-style potteries were excavated from the pit dwellings. In the lower zone on the shore of the Okidate River, the earth layers containing the relics and plant remains in the Early Jomon period were discovered. The paleoenvironmental analysis was conducted with dating.

No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year	Summary
39	Aomori City Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Sannai Maruyama (2)/ Kosannai Site(No. 23)	Sannai Maruyama	1994	A survey report on the district of the former City Planned Road Construction site from 1992 to 1993. This report focuses on A, D and E sites (B site was flattened, mounded area). In the E site located to the east of Sannai Maruyama, pit dwellings and storage pits mainly created in the middle of the Middle Jomon period were investigated. The survey on the southeastern part of the southern valley was suspended because of spring water. It was considered that there remained underground.
40	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama (2) Site IV)	Sannai Maruyama	1995	An exploratory excavation survey report on the former planned football field construction site in 1994. The southern district was surveyed widely with a 4 m wide trench. Pit dwellings and burial pits with stone arrangement in the middle of the Middle Jomon period were discovered. The burial pits were identified as the stone circle with burial pits later.
41	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	The 1st to 4th excavation survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site V (No. 204)	Sannai Maruyamae	1996	A survey of the 1st to 4th survey conducted in 1995. Since this year, the survey has been conducted for the purpose of site preservation, mainly based on the identification of remains. In the 1st survey, the earth layers of the relics on the northwest slope, the storage pits in the 2nd and 3rd survey, and the burial pits on the east side in the 4th survey were excavated, respectively.
42	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai-Mauryama Site VI (No. 205)	Sannai Maruyama	1996	A brief survey report from 1992 to 1995 showed the overview of the remains history by describing the remains and relics according to location. This report became the basic material for the Historic Site designation in 1997.
43	Aomori City Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Sannai-Mauryama (2) (No. 28)	Sannai Maruyama	1996	A survey report on the C zone of the former urban planned road construction site in 1994. The burial pits in the southwest cemetery area were investigated. The remains were later backfilled
44	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	The 5th to 7th brief survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site VII (No. 229)	Sannai Maruyama	1997	A brief report on the 5th and 7th survey conducted in 1996. The details were reported in No.47.
45	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Survey report 1 on Sannai Maruyama Site VII - the 6th steel area -(No. 230)	Sannai Maruyama	1997	A survey report on the unearthed remains and the III - Vc layer in the 6th steel tower area from 1992 to 1993. A comprehensive sample by strata was obtained on the slope on the shore of the Okidate River. The place where it used to be a slope area became a residential area at the end of the Middle Jomon period after the formation of the earth layers.
46	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Survey report 2 on Sannai Maruyama Site IX - the 6th steel area (No. 249)	Sannai Maruyama	1998	A survey report on the VIa - VIb layer and natural science field in the 6th steel tower area from 1992 to 1993. This contains lots of photographs including the remains and relics reported in Ref. 21. The reported strata were low-humid area, which involved many fauna and flora remains. Natural scientific analysis was conducted to examine the living environment and daily work.
47	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Excavation survey report 2 on Sannai Maruyama Site X - the former planned baseball stadium construction site (No. 250)	Sannai Maruyama	1998	Of the remains excavated in the former planned football field construction site between 1992 and 1994, the survey on pit dwellings in the Jomon period (the 3rd to 300th dwellings; excluding No. 54 report) was reported.
48	Aomori City Board of Education	The 5th to 7th survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site XI (No. 251)	Sannai Maruyama	1998	A report on the 5th to 7th survey conducted in 1996. In the 5th survey, the pit dwellings built in the middle to the late of the Middle Jomon period in the South area, in the 6th survey, the earth layer in the northwest side on the shore of the Okidate River, and in the 7th survey, the extension part of the eastern cemetery were reported, respectively. Especially in the 6th survey, fauna and flora remains including wooden posts and bone knives were excavated. Potteries and stone tools were also reported as a comprehensive sample by strata.



No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
49	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	The 5th to 7th brief survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site XI (No. 251)	Sannai Maruyama	1998	A report on the 5th to 7th surveys that were conducted in 1996. In the 5th survey, pit dwelling sites from the middle to late Middle Jomon period were found in the southern area. In the 6th survey, an artifact-containing layer was found in the northwestern area facing the Okidate River. In the 7th survey, an extension of the burial area on the western side was found. Among them, in the 6th survey, remains of animals and plants such as wood pillars and bone-made knives have been unearthed. Pots and stone objects were found in bulk in a series of strata.
50	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	The 8th to 10th brief survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site XII (No. 252)	Sannai Maruyama	1998	A brief report on the 8th and 9th (detailed report in No. 56) and 10th survey (detailed report in No. 63) conducted in 1997.
51	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	The 11th to 13th brief survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site XIII (No. 265)	Sannai Maruyama	1999	A brief report on the 11th and 12th (detailed report in No. 63) and the 13th survey (detailed report in No. 58/ 61) conducted in 1998
52	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	The 14th to 16th brief survey report on Sannai Maruyama Site XIV (No. 282)	Sannai Maruyama	2000	A brief report on the 14th (detailed report in No. 58/ 61) and the 15th and 16th survey (detailed report in No. 63) conducted in 1999.
53	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site XV -Excavation survey report 3 on the former planned baseball field construction site (No. 283)	Sannai Maruyama	2000	A survey report on the pit dwellings built in the Jomon period (No. 301 – 422 dwelling), of the remains excavated in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
54	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site XVI -Excavation survey report 4 on the former planned baseball field construction site -(No. 288)	Sannai Maruyama	2001	A survey report on the pit dwellings built in the Jomon period (No. 423 – 571 dwelling), of the remains excavated in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
55	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site XVII- Survey report 3 on the 6th steel tower area -(No. 289)	Sannai Maruyama	2001	A survey report on the relics excluding the remains unearthed in the 6th steel tower area from 1992 to 1993.
56	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site XVIII - The 17th to 19th brief survey report - (No. 309)	Sannai Maruyama	2001	A brief report on the 17th (detailed report in No. 58/ 61), 18th (Detailed report in Ref. 68) and 19th survey (detailed report in Ref. 66) conducted in 2000.
57	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site XIX - The 20th to 22nd brief survey report - (No. 337)	Sannai Maruyama	2002	A brief report on the 20th (detailed report in No. 58/ 61), 21st (detailed report in No. 68) and 22nd survey (detailed report in No. 63) conducted in 2001.
58	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site XX - The 8th to 9th survey report - (No. 338)	Sannai Maruyama	2002	A report on the 8th and 9th survey conducted in 1997. According to the 8th survey, it was found that the burial pits and roads on the east side were 420m in length. In the 9th survey, a large number of wooden posts of the pillar-supported building were found around the 6th survey area, with new wooden posts discovered.
59	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 21 - The 23rd to 25th brief survey report - (No. 361)	Sannai Maruyama	2003	A brief report on the 23rd (detailed report in No. 60), 24th (detailed report in No. 68) and 25th survey (detailed report in No. 66) conducted in 2002.
60	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 22 - The 13th, 14th, 17th and 20th survey report - (No. 362)	Sannai Maruyama	2003	A report on the 13th, 14th, 17th and 20th survey conducted from 1999 to 2001. The report was about the north side of the cemetery area in the southwest, including many burial pits, stone circle with burial pits and roads.
61	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Excavation survey report on the partly damage accident in Special Historic Site Sannai Maruyama Site (No. 363)	Sannai Maruyama	2003	In response to the accident damaged to the remains in the cemetery area on the southwest in 2002, a survey was conducted to check the status of the remains. The forming stones that were not at the original positions in the three stone circles with burial pits were found.
62	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 23 - The 23rd and 26th survey report - (No. 381)	Sannai Maruyama	2004	A report on the 23rd and 26th survey conducted in 2002 and 2003. The report was about the south part of the southwest cemetery area, the road of 370 m in length, and 22 stone circles with burial pits.

No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
63	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 24 - The 13th, 14th, 17th and 20th survey report - (No. 382)	Sannai Maruyama	2004	A report on the relics excluding the remains in the 13th, 14th, 17th and 20th survey conducted in 1999-2001. A report on the exploration survey in the former planned access road construction site in 1994 was also added.
64	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 25 -Excavation survey report 5 on the former planned baseball field construction site, buried pottery version -(No. 383)	Sannai Maruyama	2004	A survey report on the buried pottery in the Jomon period, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
65	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 26 - The 10th , 11th , 12th , 15th , 16th and 22nd survey report - (No. 404)	Sannai Maruyama	2005	A detailed report on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th and 22nd survey conducted from 1997 to 1994 and in 2001. In the 10th and 11th survey, the pit dwellings and pit remains and burial pits in the southern area were investigated. In the 12th survey, it was confirmed that the head of the northern valley is well maintained with spring water. The 15th survey identified that the earth layer in the north slope on the shore of the Okidate River spread to the west. The 16th survey found the pit dwellings in the end of the Early Jomon Period on the north side of the western earthwork mound. In the 22nd survey, one pit dwelling in the middle of the Middle Jomon period was investigated in the unexamined area on the east side, as a result, one pillar-supported building in the Middle Jomon period was found.
66	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 27 -Excavation survey report 6 on the former planned baseball field construction site, buried pottery and pit version -(No. 405)	Sannai Maruyama	2005	A survey report on the buried pottery in the Jomon period, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994. The buried potteries that had not been posted in No. 62 were also added.
67	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 28 - The 27th and 28th survey report - (No. 406)	Sannai Maruyama	2005	A brief report on the 27th and 28th survey conducted in 2004. The 28th survey found that the storage pits in the northern end of the plateau were divided into two groups and also spread further to the east.
68	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 29 - The 19th , 25th , 27th and 29th survey report - (No. 422)	Sannai Maruyama	2006	A report on the 19th, 25th, 27th, and 29th survey conducted in 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Two wooden posts and pillar-supported buildings, earth layers and burned dwellings with soil roof built in the end of the Middle Jomon period, which were covered in the 19th survey were reported. Carbonated seeds of lacquer tree were found from the burned houses.
69	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 30 -Excavation survey report 7 on the former planned baseball field construction site, pillar-supported building version -(No. 423)	Sannai Maruyama	2006	A survey report 1 on the pillar-supported buildings in the Jomon period, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
70	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 31 - The 18th , 21st and 24th survey report - (No. 443)	Sannai Maruyama	2008	A report on the 18th, 21st and 24th survey conducted from 2000 to 2002. The roads and burial pits in the western edge of the site, buried pottery, storage pits and pillar-supported buildings, etc. were reported. An exploratory excavation report on the former planned tennis court construction site in 1994 was also added to introduce the outline of the western earthwork mound.
71	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 32 -Excavation survey report 8 on the former planned baseball field construction site, pillar-supported building version (2) -(No. 444)	Sannai Maruyama	2007	A survey report 2 on the pillar-supported buildings in the Jomon period, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
72	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 33 - The 30th survey report - (No. 462)	Sannai Maruyama	2008	A report on the 30th survey conducted in 2006. The pillar-supported building with wooden posts covered in the 19th survey was identified, and also a wooden post was added to this report. Furthermore, three other wooden posts were focused as the sample for dating. The fauna and flora remain was identified and dating was conducted in depth.



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73	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 34 -Excavation survey report 9 on the former planned baseball field construction site, pillar-supported building version (3) -(No. 463)	Sannai Maruyama	2008	A survey report 3 on the pillar-supported building built in the Jomon period and survey report 1 on the southern earthwork mound, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1994 to 1996. The large pillar-supported buildings were reported and the extended trench of 50 cm in width on the southern earthwork mound was detailed by layer.
74	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 35 -Excavation survey report 10 on the former planned baseball field construction site, southern earthwork mound (2) -(No. 478)	Sannai Maruyama	2009	A survey report 2 on the southern earthwork mound, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994. The dimension of the southern earthwork mound, cross-section of the soil layer and relics were covered. A large number of clay artifacts and stone objects including clay figurines were reported.
75	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 36 - The 31st and 32nd survey report - (No. 494)	Sannai Maruyama	2010	A report on the 31st and 32nd survey conducted in 2007 and 2008. The relationship between the stone circle with burial pits and roads, and the stone quality of the constituent gravel was investigated. It was found that the constituent gravel was likely to be brought from the upper part of the Arakawa River, according to the petrological survey.
76	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 37 -Excavation survey report 11 on the former planned baseball field construction site, photos and illustrations version -(No. 509)	Sannai Maruyama	2011	Pictorial edition of the previously reported remains and relics unearthed in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
77	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education,	Sannai Maruyama Site 38 -Excavation survey report 12 on the former planned baseball field construction site, northern earthwork mound (1) -(No. 519)	Sannai Maruyama	2012	A survey report on the dimension of the northern earthwork mound, stratigraphy, pottery and stone tool, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
78	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 39 - The 33rd, 34th and 35th survey report - (No. 520)	Sannai Maruyama	2012	A report on the 33rd to 35th survey conducted from 2009 to 2011. The dimension of the western earthwork mound, the relevance to other remains, and the formation process, which was continuously investigated over three years, were reported. Also, a wide range of natural scientific analysis including the analysis of fauna and flora remains obtained by washing and screening soil, and soil micro-morphological analysis were conducted. As a result, it was reported that there is a relation between the earthwork mound and buried pottery, and that two aspects can be found in the earthwork mound, thinly accumulated soil layer containing carbide and thick loamy soil.
79	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 40 -Excavation survey report 13 on the former planned baseball field construction site, northern earthwork mound (2) -(No. 533)	Sannai Maruyama	2013	A survey report on the earthen goods and stone tools, bone tools, appendix of pottery and stone tools, and photos relating to the northern earthwork mound, of the unearthed remains in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
80	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 41 -Excavation survey report 14 on the former planned baseball field construction site, northern valley (1) -(No. 546)	Sannai Maruyama	2014	A survey report on the Jomon potteries, stone tools, clay figurines and earthen goods excavated from the northern valley in the former planned baseball field construction site from 1992 to 1994.
81	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 42 -Excavation survey report 15 on the former planned baseball field construction site, northern valley (2) -(Aomori Pref. No. 557)	Sannai Maruyama	2015	A survey report on the remains including pile row, miniature pottery, stone tools, bone/antler objects, wooden ware and natural scientific analysis excavated from the northern valley in the former planned baseball field construction site.

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82	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 43 – Report on the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th survey/pilot survey in the northern edge - (Aomori Pref. No. 570)	Sannai Maruyama	2016	The eastern end of the western earthwork mound was identified as the dimension of 100 m from east to west and 120 m or more from north to south. Additionally, new stone circles with burial pits and ditches were found, according to the survey on the western side of the western earthwork mound.
83	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 44 – Comprehensive report, first part - (Aomori Pref. No. 588)	Sannai Maruyama	2017	Comprehensive report on previous surveys, etc. in Sannai Maruyama.
84	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Sannai Maruyama Site 44 – Comprehensive report, second part -	Sannai Maruyama	2018	Comprehensive report on previous surveys, etc. in Sannai Maruyama.
85	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Brief excavation report on Futatsumori in 1992	Futatsumori	1993	It was identified that the dimension of Futatsumori spread not only to the east area but also to the west area across the settlement.
86	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Futatsumori in 1993	Futatsumori	1994	It was confirmed that the east area functioned as a village in the Middle of the Jomon period. Bones of puppies buried in the bottom of a flask-like pit were excavated.
87	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Futatsumori in 1994	Futatsumori	1995	The pit dwellings discovered in the east area were considered to be built from the middle to end of the Middle Jomon period. It was also confirmed that the depressed area in the center of the east district was not a square.
88	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Futatsumori in 1995	Futatsumori	1996	Exploratory excavation surveys were conducted in three locations of the eastern area and one in the west area. It was confirmed that the West district was also formed from the middle to end of the Middle Jomon period.
89	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report on Futatsumori in 1996	Futatsumori	1997	The roads and burial pits in rows were discovered in the easternmost point of the eastern district. On the north central side of the west district, pit dwellings considered as a large long house built from the late to end of the Middle Jomon period were identified.
90	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 6 on Futatsumori in 1998	Futatsumori	1999	Four pit dwellings and two flask-like pits built from the late to end of the Middle Jomon period were excavated to the north of the west district.
91	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 7 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2000	When the extension of the roads and burial pits excavated on the east side of the east district in 1996 was surveyed, burial pits were found.
92	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 8 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2001	The pit dwellings built in the early of the Middle Jomon period were excavated in the east edge of the east district. In the central district between the eastern and western area, the burial pits were confirmed.
93	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 9 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2002	As a result of the exploratory excavation survey in the central district near the west area, the roads and burial pits were found. To the north of the west district, 20 pit dwellings and 6 flask-like pits built in the Jomon period were confirmed.
94	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 10 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2003	It was confirmed that there were no remains in the protruding terrace on the northern side of the eastern district. However, considering that the pottery produced in the late of the Early Jomon period were excavated, this seems likely to be the place where Futatsumori was originated.
95	Temmabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 11 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2004	According to the exploratory excavation survey in the shell mound II of the west area, this shell mound was confirmed to be created from the middle to late of the Middle Jomon period. A number of bone/antlers objects were excavated. In addition, in the place adjacent to the western side of the Historic Site, a flask-like pit and human bones buried were found.



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96	Temabayashi Village Board of Education	Excavation survey report 12 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2005	An exploratory excavation survey was conducted in the area adjacent to the Historic Sites that was discovered in 2003. As a result, 11 flask-like pits created from the late to end of the Middle Jomon period were found. The bones of about 8 human bodies were excavated from the bottom of the flask-like pits.
97	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Excavation survey report 14 on Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2006	An exploratory excavation survey was conducted toward the north edge of the central district between the eastern and the west area. As a result, the remains and relics in the early of the Early Jomon period were found. The garbage dumping ground site was also confirmed. From this, considering the formation of the Futatsumori, the north side seemed to be the area used at the initial stage of the formation.
98	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Report on the survey to verify the dimension of Futatsumori	Futatsumori	2007	A summarized report of the exploratory excavation survey results between 1999 and 2005. This report also showed the time transition of the remains.
99	Minamikayabe-Town Board of Education	Ofune C Site - Excavation report in 1996	Ofune	1998	An excavation study in the area of 4,500 m <sup>2</sup> . 92 pit dwellings, 66 burial pits and earthwork mound were excavated with 180,960 pieces of pottery, stone tools and fauna and flora bodies. The settlement period seemed to be from the end of the Early to the end of the Middle of the Jomon period.
100	Minamikayabe-Town Board of Education	Ofune C Site - Detailed distribution survey in 1997	Ofune	1998	A detailed distribution survey on the 400 m <sup>2</sup> . 24 pit dwellings and 22 burial pits were discovered with 8,314 relics in total. It was confirmed that the middle Jomon settlement, the main part of the Site was concentrated on about 2,500 m <sup>2</sup> of tongue-shaped terrace.
101	Minamikayabe-Town Board of Education	Ofune C Site - Detailed distribution survey in 1998	Ofune	1999	A detailed distribution survey on about 900 m <sup>2</sup> . 11 pit dwellings and 8 burial pits were excavated with 16,912 relics in total. It was identified that the burial pits were on the southeastern slope and the pit dwellings spread on the southwestern side.
102	Minamikayabe-Town Board of Education	Ofune C Site - Detailed distribution survey in 1998	Ofune	2000	An excavation survey on about 650 m <sup>2</sup> . The central part of the earthwork mound and two pit dwellings were researched with 18,440 relics found. In the pilot trench, the pit dwellings were found in 11 spots and burial pits in 5 spots. About 3,770 relics including about 200 pieces of carbonized chestnuts and diatom earth were excavated. It is confirmed that the main part of the village spread to the terrace on the south side.
103	Minamikayabe-Town Board of Education	Ofune C Site Hamanasuno Site vol. X VII - Excavation survey report on the sites in MinamikayabeTown under the government subsidy program -	Ofune	2002	An excavation survey on a total of about 600 m <sup>2</sup> area. 11 pit dwellings and 2 burial pits were excavated with 42,388 relics. Large amounts of ash plant opals were found in a kiln for buried potteries in some pit dwellings. Carbonized chestnuts and walnuts were also excavated. This site was designated as Historic Site Ofune.
104	Hakodate City Board of Education	Historic Site, Ofune - Excavation survey report on the sites in Hakodate City under the government subsidy program in 2003 -	Ofune	2006	An excavation survey on the area about 160 m <sup>2</sup> . 2 pit dwellings were surveyed to grasp the distribution of the houses in the early of the Middle Jomon period. The dimension of the earthwork mound is assumed on the relics excavation status.
105	Hakodate City Board of Education	Historic Site, Ofune - Basic plan for restoration and improvement project	Ofune	2006	Improvement plan between 2006-2009.
106	Hakodate City Board of Education	MinamikayabeJomon Sites in Hakodate City - Framework for the improvement	Ofune and Kakinoshima	2006	The policies and objectives etc. for improving and utilizing the Jomon sites in Minamikayabearea were described in the report. Same as No. 9.

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107	Hakodate City Board of Education	Historic Site, Ofune – Excavation survey report on the sites in Hakodate City under the government subsidy program in 2006 -	Ofune	2007	The survey to verify the dimension of about 20 m <sup>2</sup> . The margin of the earthwork mound was identified. On the basis of the survey, it was revealed that the size of the earthwork mound was about 80 m in length and 10 m in width, with a long thin shape extending from the northeast to southwest.
108	Hakodate City Board of Education	Historic Site, Ofune – Report on preservation and improvement project	Ofune	2010	A report on the improvement project carried out from 2006 to 2009.
109	Hakodate City Board of Education	Historic Site, Ofune – Preservation and management plan	Ofune	2012	Background of the Historic Site designation, current situation, outline of the site, clarification of intrinsic value, preservation and management policy and utilization policy, etc. were shown.
110	Hakodate City Board of Education	Historic Site, Ofune – Preservation and management plan (2015 improved edition)	Ofune	2016	Revision of the 2012 development plan.
111	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site – Environmental improvement project report I	Goshono	2004	A report on the improvement project from 1997 to 2001.
112	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site – Environmental improvement project report II	Goshono	2007	A report on the progress after the restoration of the remains from 1997 to 2001 and on newly restored remains.
113	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site – Brief report on the excavation of Goshono Site in 1990 -	Goshono	1991	A brief report of the survey on the remain distribution in the central and western district.
114	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site – Brief report on the excavation of Goshono Site in 1991 -	Goshono	1992	A brief report of the survey on the remain distribution in the eastern district.
115	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site I – Remains of large settlements in the Middle Jomon period	Goshono	1993	An excavation survey report from 1989 to 1992 (Survey to grasp the overview of the remains)
116	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2002	Goshono	2003	An activity report on the reservation and utilization of the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2002.
117	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2003	Goshono	2004	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2003.
118	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2004	Goshono	2005	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2004.
119	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site II	Goshono	2004	An excavation survey report from 1994 to 1998 (Survey to verify the dimension and content of the remains)
120	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Castle, Goshono Site, Nozato Site – Excavation survey report on the sites in Ichinohe Town in 2003 -	Goshono	2004	An excavation survey report in 2003. (Survey to verify the dimension and content of the remains)
121	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2005	Goshono	2006	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2005.
122	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2006	Goshono	2007	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2006.
123	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site III	Goshono	2006	An excavation survey report from 1999 to 2005 (Survey to verify the content of the central part of the remains)
124	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site – Excavation survey report on the sites in Ichinohe Town in 2004-2005 -	Goshono	2006	An excavation survey report from 2004 to 2005. (Survey to verify the dimension on the east side of the remains)
125	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2007	Goshono	2008	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2007.
126	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2008	Goshono	2009	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2008.



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127	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2009	Goshono	2010	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2009.
128	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site/Babadaira Site – Excavation survey report on the sites in Ichinohe Town in 2007-2008 -	Goshono	2009	An excavation survey report from 2007 to 2008. (Survey to verify the dimension on the west side of the remains)
129	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2010	Goshono	2011	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2010.
130	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site Improvement plan on vegetation restoration – Recreation of mountain village in the Jomon period -	Goshono	2010	An improvement plan on vegetation restoration considered from 2007 to 2009.
131	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2011	Goshono	2012	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2011.
132	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2012	Goshono	2013	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2012.
133	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2013	Goshono	2014	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2013.
134	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site IV	Goshono	2013	An excavation survey report from 2009 to 2012 (Survey to verify the content of the central part of the remains)
135	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Historic Goshono Site – Preservation and management plan	Goshono	2013	A preservation and management plan of the site.
136	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2014	Goshono	2015	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2014.
137	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2015	Goshono	2016	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2015.
138	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site V – Summary report	Goshono	2015	Summary of the previous excavation surveys.
139	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Goshono Site Environmental improvement project report III – Summary report	Goshono	2017	Summary of the previous preservation and improvement projects and utilization program.
140	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2016	Goshono	2017	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2016.
141	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2017	Goshono	2019	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2017.
142	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town – Annual report on cultural properties in 2018	Goshono	2019	An activity report of the preservation, utilization and survey on the Goshono Site and other cultural properties in 2018.
143	Hometown Research Club at Date High School	Jomon Cultural heritage site on the Funkawan coast	Irie and Takasago	1950	"Irie-style pottery" were discovered. 5 shell mounds were identified on the terrace.
142	Takemitsu Natori/Iwao Mineyama	Irie Shell Mound (Northern culture study report No. 13)	Irie	1954	The shell mound at A point was turned out to be created from the Early to Late Jomon period. The thickness of the shell mound is 2.55 m. While the number of stone tools for hunting and processing the games were scarce, bone objects for fishing are extremely abundant in number and much fish remains was excavated throughout the entire layers, therefore, it was concluded that fishery-oriented living was maintained.
145	Department of Anatomy (II), Sapporo Medical University	Takasago Shell Mound(Survey report 2 on the shell mounds on the coast of Funkawan)	Takasago	1987	The burial pits (28 pieces) with the stone arrangement that was created in the shell mounds at the early of the Late Jomon period were found, which was created in the middle of the Final Jomon period (Obora C2 period).

No.	Author/editor		Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
146	Abuta Board of Education	Town	Irie Shell Mound – Brief report on the detailed distribution survey of Irie Site in Abuta Town, Hokkaido	Irie	1986	The relics from the Early to Final Jomon period, the post-Jomon period and the modern Ainu phase, including the remains of pit dwellings, cemeteries and shell mounds were identified.
147	Abuta Board of Education	Town	Takasago Shell Mound – Brief report on the detailed distribution survey of Takasago Site in Abuta Town, Hokkaido(Survey report 5 on the cultural properties in Abuta Town)	Takasago	1997	The relics from the Early to Final Jomon period, the post-Jomon period, the Satsumon period, and the modern Ainu phase were excavated. The pit dwellings and cemeteries in the Late Jomon period, and also the modern shell mounds were identified.
148	Toyako Board of Education	Town	Irie and Takasago(Survey report 2 on the cultural properties in Toyako Town)	Takasago	2007	In 2004, it was identified that the stone arrangement found in the survey of Sapporo Medical University in 1963 and 1965 spread to the north. In 2005, the shell mounds created in the Final Jomon period were found, which was one of the few examples in Hokkaido. In 2006, the remains that seemed to be the pit dwellings were identified.
149	Toyako Board of Education	Town	Irie and Takasago(Survey report 3 on the cultural properties in Toyako Town)	Takasago	2008	A survey of the pit dwellings found in 2006 was conducted. Excepting for No. 1, No. 4 and 5 seemed to have no kiln and pillar holes associated with the pit dwellings, that's why the survey took short of confirmation.
150	Toyako Board of Education	Town	Takasago Site(Survey report 4 on the cultural properties in Toyako Town)	Around Irie and Takasago	2009	Survey on the site distribution around the Irie and Takasago. Scorched soil was detected in the remains. The relics were sparsely found and the amount was very small.
151	Toyako Board of Education	Town	Excavation survey report on the sites in Toyako Town(Survey report 6 on the cultural properties in Toyako Town)	Around Irie and Takasago	2011	Survey on the site distribution around the Irie and Takasago. The remains including shell mounds, burial pits and pit dwellings were not found around the Historic Site.
152	Toyako Board of Education	Town	Officially-designated Historic Site Irie and Takasago(Survey report 8 on the cultural properties in Toyako Town)	Irie and Takasago	2013	A summary report on the Irie and Takasago. The history of the remains and relics based on the previous surveys were summarized, which was used to consider the positioning of the site.
153	Tsutomu Kasai/Jun Takahashi		Komakino Stone Circle excavation survey report – Study on the pottery culture in the Late Jomon period on the northern Tohoku region	Komakino	1989	A survey report conducted by the archaeological research club of Aomori Yamada High School, etc. (Tsutomu Kasai and Jun Takahashi were in charge) in 1989. The stone circle with burial pits was found for the first time. Two pot burials for reburial were identified in the stone circle and the post-Jomon pottery were also excavated.
154	Aomori Board of Education	City	Komakino Stone Circle brief report on the excavation survey (survey report 20 on the buried cultural properties in Aomori City)	Komakino	1993	A brief report on the survey of the stone circles carried out from 1990 to 1992.
155	Aomori Board of Education	City	Komakino Stone Circle report I on the excavation survey (survey report 30 on the buried cultural properties in Aomori City)	Komakino	1996	A survey report on the stone circles and the surroundings from 1990 to 1995. The burial pits and dumping grounds created in the stone circle phase were discovered. Pottery, stone tools and clay artifacts from the initial to the early in the Late Jomon period were covered. The pottery and stone objects in the Yayoi period and the post-Jomon period were also included.
156	Aomori Board of Education	City	Komakino Stone Circle report II on the excavation survey (survey report 35)	Komakino	1997	A report on the survey conducted to verify the dimension of the sites in 1996. The dumping grounds created in the stone circle phase were identified.
157	Aomori Board of Education	City	Komakino Stone Circle report III on the excavation survey (survey report 40)	Komakino	1998	A report on the survey conducted to verify the dimension of the site in 1997. The burial pits (storage holes) created in the stone circle phase were identified.
158	Aomori Board of Education	City	Komakino Stone Circle report IV on the excavation survey (survey report 45)	Komakino	1999	A report on the survey conducted to verify the dimension of the site in 1998. The pit dwellings and dumping grounds created just before the stone circle phase, the pit dwellings in the Heian period, and the road remains created from the Jomon, the Heian to the modern era were discovered.



No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
159	Aomori City	Officially-designated Historic Site Komakino Stone Circle basic plan on improvement	Komakino	1999	A plan showing the direction on the improvement of the Komakino Stone Circle.
160	Aomori City	Officially-designated Historic Site Komakino Stone Circle basic plan on improvement	Komakino	2000	A plan showing the concrete direction on the improvement of the Komakino Stone Circle.
161	Aomori City Board of Education	Komakino Stone Circle report V on the excavation survey (survey report 50)	Komakino	2000	A report on the survey conducted to verify the dimension of the site in 1999. The burial pits, small pits and spring water created in the stone circle phase were identified.
162	Aomori City Board of Education	Komakino Stone Circle report VI on the excavation survey (survey report 55)	Komakino	2001	A report on the survey to verify the remains of the site on the east and south side of the stone circles in 2000. The pit dwellings, burial pits and stone arrangement, etc. created in the stone circle phase were discovered.
163	Aomori City Board of Education	Komakino Stone Circle report VII on the excavation survey (survey report 60)	Komakino	2003	A report on the survey to verify the remains of the site on the east and south side of the stone circles in 2001. The pit dwellings, burial pits, buried clay and flake, etc. created in the stone circles phase were discovered.
164	Aomori City Board of Education	Komakino Stone Circle report VIII on the excavation survey (survey report 70)	Komakino	2003	A survey report on the relics excavated outside the remains in 2000 and 2001, and a brief report on the stone circle and the median zone in 2002.
165	Aomori City Board of Education	Komakino Stone Circle report IX on the excavation survey (survey report 85)	Komakino	2006	The first edition is the report on the excavation survey on the stone circles and the surrounding boring conducted from 2002 to 2005. The internal, outer and median zone of the stone circle, and special masonry, etc. were investigated. The second edition is the summary of the surveys carried out from 1990 to 2005 (Summary version).
166	Aomori City	Historic Site Komakino Stone Circle preservation and management plan	Komakino	2012 revised (2017 version)	A preservation and management plan that shows basic policies and concrete procedures / methods, etc. for proper protection of the Komakino Stone Circle.
167	Akita Prefecture Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles	Isedotai	1999	Survey on the stone circle A/B.
168	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution (1)	Isedotai	1998	
169	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution (2)	Isedotai	1999	Survey on the stone circle C.
170	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution (3)	Isedotai	2000	Survey on the stone circle C.
171	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution (4)	Isedotai	2001	Survey on the stone circle D.
172	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution I	Isedotai	2002	Survey on the stone circle D.
173	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution II	Isedotai	2003	Survey on the stone circle D.
174	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution III	Isedotai	2004	Survey on the east side of the stone circle D.
175	Takanosu Town Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution IV	Isedotai	2005	Survey on the east side of the stone circle C.
176	Kita Akita City Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution V	Isedotai	2006	Survey on the south area of the stone circle B.
177	Kita Akita City Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution VI	Isedotai	2007	Survey on the stone circle D.

No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
178	Kita Akita City Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution VII	Isedotai	2008	Survey on the road remains.
179	Kita Akita City Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution VIII	Isedotai	2009	Survey on the ditch remains.
180	Kita Akita City Board of Education	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution	Isedotai	2011	Summary of the previous excavation surveys.
181	Kita Akita City Board of Education	Historic Site Isedotai Iseki Preservation and Management Plan	Isedotai	2019	The preservation and management plan setting out policies for proper protection of the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki.
182	Cultural Properties Protection Commission (Current Agency for Cultural Affairs)	Stone Circles in Oyu Town	Oyu	1953	Clarification of the construction time and characteristics of the site.
183	Kazuno City Board of Education, Akita Prefecture Board of Education	Urgent survey report on the sites distributed around the Oyu	Oyu	1974	Verification of the area of the remains and relics that were distributed around the stone circle.
184	Akita Prefecture Board of Education	Survey overview on the sites distributed around the Oyu	Oyu	1975	Survey to find the remains
185	Kazuno City Board of Education	Survey overview on the sites distributed around the Oyu	Oyu	1976	Survey to find the remains
186	Kazuno City Board of Education	Survey report on the sites distributed around the Oyu	Oyu	1977	Survey to find the remains
187	Kazuno City Board of Education	Survey report on the excavation of the sites around the Oyu (1)-(6)	Oyu	1985-1990	Clarification of the characteristics of the stone circle and collection of the data necessary for environmental improvement.
188	Kazuno City Board of Education	Survey report on the excavation of Oyu (7)-(8)	Oyu	1991-1992	
189	Kazuno City Board of Education	Survey report on the excavation of the Special Historic Site Oyu (9)-(25)	Oyu	1993-2008	
190	Kazuno City Board of Education	Special Historic Site Oyu environmental improvement project report	Oyu	2003	Implementation of the survey on stone preservation. (Investigation of cause, experiment of detergency- reinforcing agent, implementation status, etc.)
191	Kazuno City Board of Education	Oyu I : Archaeological remains	Oyu	2005	Summary of the discovered remains
192	Kazuno City Board of Education	Oyu II : Artifacts	Oyu	2010	Summary of the excavated relics.
193	Kazuno City Board of Education	Special Historic Site Oyu preservation and management plan	Oyu	1978	A preservation and management plan that shows basic policies and concrete procedures / methods, etc. for proper protection of Oyu.
194	Kazuno City Board of Education	Special Historic Site Oyu – the 2nd environmental improvement project report	Oyu	2004	An improvement plan on the southeast side of the stone circles.
195	Kazuno City Board of Education	Special Historic Site Oyu – the 3rd environmental improvement project report	Oyu	2009	An improvement plan on Ippongi-Ushirokuchi area.
196	Kazuno City Board of Education	Special Historic Site Oyu – the 4th environmental improvement project report	Oyu	2014	An environmental improvement plan on the south side of the Nonakado stone circles.



No.	Author/editor		Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
197	Chitose Board of Education	City	Chitose Site	Earthwork burial Circles 1 and 2 of Kiusu	1967	A small-scale excavation survey report on the earthwork burial circles 1 in 1964 and 2 in 1965. 5 burial pits were found in the central pits of the earthwork burial circles 1 and one burial pit was found in 2. The survey findings of the earthwork burial circles 1 proved that the remains were constructed before the Ta - c ash fall phase (around 500 BC). It was confirmed that these remains were maintained in a good condition, covered with about 70 cm of topsoil and pumice fall volcanic ash, and that they were the mass grave in the Late Jomon period.
198	Chitose Board of Education	City	Chitose City site excavation survey report 1	Kiusu	2015	A report on the exploratory excavation survey and topography survey in 2013 and 2014 to collect information of the remains on the south and east part of the designated Historic Sites. The relics created from the end of the Early Jomon period to the Early Satsumon period were excavated. The detailed topographic map was produced.
199	Chitose Board of Education	City	National Historic Site Kiusu Shuteibogun Preservation and Management Plan	Kiusu	2016	Basic policies for proper protection of the Historic Site are set out together with concrete methods of preservation and management and the establishment of management system.
200	Chitose Board of Education	City	Historic Site Kius Shuteibogun Report	Kiusu	2019	A report on the series of surveys that were conducted from 2015 to 2017 on the detailed distribution of archaeological remains and the measurement of land forms in the area of the Historic Site. A new earthwork burial circle was discovered. The existence of a road (from the Late Jomon period) was indicated from the topography..
201	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	An interim report on the excavation survey of ancient site at the foot of Mount Iwaki in 1959	Omori Katsuyama etc.	1960	Large pit dwellings were found on the southwest side of the terrace, and an exploratory excavation survey was carried out on the terrace. Such surveys led the discovery of the underground remains in the site.
202	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	An interim report on the excavation survey of ancient site at the foot of Mount Iwaki in 1960	Omori Katsuyama etc.	1961	Stone circles were fully found on the terrace, which showed the shape of the stone circles.
203	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	An interim report on the excavation survey of ancient site at the foot of Mount Iwaki in 1961	Omori Katsuyama etc.	1962	A survey on the inside, peripheral part and lower part of the masonry of the stone circles was carried out, which showed the appearance of the stone circles.
204	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	A report on the excavation survey of ancient site at the foot of Mount Iwaki	Omori Katsuyama etc.	1965	A report summarizing the features of the underground remains and the excavated relics found in the survey from 1959 to 1961, which became the basic data for the subsequent site preservation.
205	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	A report on the excavation survey of Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	Omori Katsuyama etc.	2010	This report re-organized the previous achievements by adding the survey results between 2006 and 2008 to the research outcome in the 1950's. The report most summarized the features of the site at this stage.
206	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	A report on the preservation and management plan of historic Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	Omori Katsuyama etc.	2015	In order to preserve the Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle appropriately and succeed to the next generation, this preservation and management planning report clarified the essential value and constituent elements of the Historic Site, and also specified the basic policies for preserving and utilizing them, the preservation and management methods, the handling policy for changing the current condition, the basic policies on the improvement, disclosure/utilization and management system.
207	Hirosaki Board of Education	City	A report on the improvement plan of historic Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	Omori Katsuyama etc.	2016	Based on the preservation and management plan, this improvement planning report specified the basic policies on the improvement and disclosure/utilization, and the concrete plan for improvement.

No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
208	Mita Historical Society (Keio University)	Kamegaoka Burial Site	Kamegaoka	1959	Obora B-A type pottery, rantai lacquerware and wooden products created in the Late and Final Jomon period were excavated from the low-lying area of Sawane and Ominosawa district.
209	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	A report on the excavation survey of Kamegaoka Burial Site	Kamegaoka	1974	The pottery created from the final in the Early Jomon to the Middle Yayoi period, mainly the Final Jomon pottery were excavated from the neighboring area on the east side of the Historic Site. Glass beads were also excavated with the Obora A' type pottery created at the final of the Late Jomon period.
210	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Kamegaoka	Kamegaoka	1984	The Obora A' type pottery created at the Late Jomon period were excavated from the low-lying area. 26 remains including 21 burial pits were excavated from Kameyama area on the terrace. The paleoenvironmental survey was also conducted in the low-lying area.
211	Tsugaru City Board of Education or others	A report on the preservation and management plan of historic Kamegaoka and Tagoyano Shell Mound	Kamegaoka	2009	The history of the designation as Historic Site, the previous survey area and contents, and the outline of the Kamegaoka Burial Site were described in the plan.
212	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tagoyano Shell Mound 2, Kamegaoka 4, Kamisawabe (2) Site	Kamegaoka	2010	The burial pits and one pit dwelling created in the Final Jomon period were found in the neighboring area on the west side of the Historic Site.
213	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Toyotomi Site 2, Kamegaoka Burial Site 5, Dogizaka-Byobuzan Site 2, Tagoyano Shell Mound 3, Shimoaino Site	Kamegaoka	2012	The remains and relics created in the Final Jomon period to the Yayoi period were excavated under the paved road within the Historic Site. It was assumed that the remains and relics were preserved in a good condition around the road.
214	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Historic Site Kamagaoka Sekkijidai Iseki Archaeological Excavation Report	Kamegaoka	2019	Historical researches about the archaeological site and the results of archaeological excavations since the early modern period are compiled and re-evaluated. The value of the archaeological site and its position in the Kamegaoka cultural zone were comprehensively summarized.
215	Isamu Kono	A research briefing report on Nakai stone-age Site in Sannohe-gun, Aomori (prehistoric archaeological journal 2-4)	Korekawa	1930	The nuts which constitute the sedimentary soil in the low-lying area of the Nakai Site were found to be walnuts, chestnuts and oaks. It was named the special peat layer.
216	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Korekawa-Nakai Site	Korekawa	1993	The pit dwellings and burial pits created at the Late and Final Jomon period on the terrace in the Nakai Site.
217	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Korekawa-Nakai Site	Korekawa	2002	Two mountain stream remains were found in the south low-lying area. It was confirmed that the dumping ground mainly of nuts including vegetable relics was formed in the mountain stream.
218	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Korekawa-Nakai Site-Nagatazawa district-	Korekawa	2002	The dumping ground created in the late of the Final Jomon period was found on the north low-lying area in the Nakai Site.
219	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Korekawa-Nakai Site-GLM district-	Korekawa	2004	The burial pits created in the Late and Final Jomon period was found on the terrace in the Nakai Site
220	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Korekawa-Nakai Site 4	Korekawa	2005	The water immersion facility was found from the lower part of the dumping ground on the south low-lying area in the Nakai Site
221	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Korekawa-Nakai Site 5	Korekawa	2006	The earthwork mound and stone arrangement were found on the sloped side in the south low-lying area of the Nakai Site.
213	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Historic Site Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki Archaeological Excavation Report	Korekawa	2012	The summary of the past archaeological researches.
214	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Site 25	Korekawa	2008	The dumping ground was found on the south sloped side of the Ichioji Site.
215	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Site 27	Korekawa	2010	The pit dwellings created in the Final Jomon period, the storage holes and stone arrangement in the Late Jomon period were found on the ridge of the western mountains in the Ichioji Site.



No.	Author/editor	Title	Component parts	Year of publication	Summary
216	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Site 28	Korekawa	2011	The pit dwelling mainly created in the Middle end of Jomon period were found in the Hotta Site.
217	Hachinohe City Board of Education	A report on the excavation survey of historic Korekawa stone-age Site	Korekawa	2012	Summary of the previous excavation surveys.





Chapter

# 7

## Documentation

- 7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form
- 7.b Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property
- 7.c Form and Date of Most Recent Records or Inventory of the Property
- 7.d Addresses where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held
- 7.e Bibliography

# Documentation

## 7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

Table 7-1 Inventory and authorization of photographs, slides and image

No.	Format	Caption	Date YY/MM	Photographer/ director	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non- exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the Internet
Photo fron- tispiece-1	Digital image	Sannai Maruyama Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo fron- tispiece-2	Digital image	Kitakogane Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo fron- tispiece-3	Digital image	Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo fron- tispiece-4	Digital image	Goshono Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-1	Digital image	Entire view of Odai Yamamoto Site(from south) / 001 Odai Yamamoto Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-2	Digital image	Pieces of Japan's oldest pottery (ca. 13,000 BCE) [top right: 2.1 cm wide] / 001 Odai Yamamoto	2014/3	Sotogahama Town Board of Education	Sotogahama Town	Sotogahama Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-3	Digital image	Stone arrowheads that were unearthed together with pot shards [right: 2.7 cm long] / 001 Odai Yamamoto Site	2011/1	Sotogahama Town Board of Education	Sotogahama Town	Sotogahama Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-4	Digital image	Stone axe that were unearthed together with pot shards [left: 19.3 cm long] / 001 Odai Yamamoto Site	2014/3	Sotogahama Town Board of Education	Sotogahama Town	Sotogahama Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-5	Digital image	Entire view of Kakinoshima Site (from east) / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2014/10	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-6	Digital image	A large pit grave surrounded by other pit graves / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2000/10	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-7	Digital image	Clay tablets with footprints and stone tools that were deposited as burial goods [top left: 14.8 cm] / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2001/2	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-8	Digital image	Stone sinkers for fishing nets as excavated in concentration / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2007/9	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-9	Digital image	Stone sinkers [middle one in front row: 9.5 cm long] / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2014/4	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-10	Digital image	Cross-section of the archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2015/10	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-11	Digital image	The archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound on a part of small hill / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2018/9	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-12	Digital image	Entire view of Kitakogane Site (from southeast) / 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-13	Digital image	Cross-section of a shell layer / 003 Kitakogane Site	1999/6	Date City Board of Education	Date City	Date City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-14	Digital image	Pit grave with the bones of a person buried in a crouched position / 003 Kitakogane Site	1976/8	Sapporo Medical University, Department of Anatomy(2)	Date City	Date City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-15	Digital image	Ritual place in a watering space / 003 Kitakogane Site	1998/9	Date City Board of Education	Date City	Date City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes



No.	Format	Caption	Date YY/MM	Photographer/ director	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non- exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the Internet
Photo 2-16	Digital image	Stone tools unearthed from ritual place / 003 Kitakogane Site	2000	Date City Board of Education	Date City	Date City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-17	Digital image	Entire view of Tagoyano (from southeast) / 004 Tagoyano Site	2012/8	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-18	Digital image	Bones of an adult female with signs of childbirth in a pit grave / 004 Tagoyano Site	1991/8	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum arts and sciences division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-19	Digital image	Cross-section of a shell mound / 004 Tagoyano Site	2012/8	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-20	Digital image	Bone and antler implements [bottom right: 10.0 cm long] / 004 Tagoyano	1995/2	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum arts and sciences division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-21	Digital image	Pieces of seashell Glycymeris albolineata (top left, 7.0 cm long) and a stone ornament (right bottom) / 004 Tagoyano Site	1995/2	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum arts and sciences division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-22	Digital image	Entire view of Futatsumori Site (from east) / 005 Futatsumori Site	—	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-23	Digital image	Cross-section of a shell layer / 005 Futatsumori Site	1995/7	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-24	Digital image	Artifacts as excavated from the archaeological remains of a dumping ground / 005 Futatsumori Site	1995	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-25	Digital image	Fishing tools (bone tools) / 005 Futatsumori Site	2019/9	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-26	Digital image	Unearthed shells / 005 Futatsumori Site	2012/10	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-27	Digital image	Antler comb [11.3 cm long] / 005 Futatsumori Site	2011/9	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-28	Digital image	Entire view of Sannai Maruyama (from west) / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2018/8	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-29	Digital image	Archaeological remains of a large pit dwelling / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	1994/8	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-30	Digital image	Archaeological remains of a large pillar-supported structure/ 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	1994/6	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-31	Digital image	Graves aligned in a row Burial area / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	1995/10	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-32	Digital image	Grave with stone circle / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2007/9	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-33	Digital image	Storage pit / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	1997/10	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-34	Digital image	Artifacts as excavated from the archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	1994	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-35	Digital image	Clay figurines [Center: around 20 cm wide] / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2013/1	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-36	Digital image	Large pieces of jade gems [center bottom: 5.3 cm wide]/ 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	1995/1	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-37	Digital image	Entire view of Ofune (from southeast) / 007 Ofune Site	2010/8	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes

No.	Format	Caption	Date YY/MM	Photographer/ director	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non- exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the Internet
Photo 2-38	Digital image	Layers of archaeological remains of pit dwellings / 007 Ofune Site	1996	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-39	Digital image	Archaeological remains of a large-scale pit dwelling / 007 Ofune Site	1996/9	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-40	Digital image	Archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound and unearthed artifacts / 007 Ofune Site	1996/9	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-41	Digital image	Whale vertebra [widest part: 70 cm] / 007 Ofune Site	1996/9	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-42	Digital image	Stone rod [diameter: 10.3 cm] / 007 Ofune Site	1996/8	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-43	Digital image	Chestnut seeds [front row center: 1.6 cm long] / 007 Ofune Site	1997/2	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-44	Digital image	Fur seal tusks and teeth [right: 4.7 cm long] / 007 Ofune Site	1997/2	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-45	Digital image	Entire view of Goshono Site (from northeast) / 008 Goshono Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-46	Digital image	Archaeological remains of stone alignments / 008 Goshono Site	1989	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town Board of Education and Goshono Jomon Museum	Goshono Jomon Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-47	Digital image	Pit graves / 008 Goshono Site	1992	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town Board of Education and Goshono Jomon Museum	Goshono Jomon Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-48	Digital image	Stone alignment (in the foreground) and artificial earthen mound (in the back) / 008 Goshono Site	2010/10	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town Board of Education and Goshono Jomon Museum	Goshono Jomon Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-49 (left)	Digital image	Artifacts unearthed from artificial earthen mounds (left: burned animal bones) / 008 Goshono Site	2019/9	Akiko Inano	Ichinohe Town Board of Education and Goshono Jomon Museum	Goshono Jomon Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-49 (right)	Digital image	Artifacts unearthed from artificial earthen mounds (left: burned animal bones, right: carbonized horse chestnuts, chestnuts, and walnut seeds) / 008 Goshono Site	2019/9	Akiko Inano	Ichinohe Town Board of Education and Goshono Jomon Museum	Goshono Jomon Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-50	Digital image	Entire view of Irie Site (from northeast) / 009 Irie Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-51	Digital image	Cross-section of a shell layer / 009 Irie Site	1995/6	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-52	Digital image	Human bones excavated from a pit grave of an adult with signs of polio (infantile paralysis) / 009 Irie Site	1967/8	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education social education division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-53	Digital image	Remains of a pit dwelling / 009 Irie Site	1993/7	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-54	Digital image	Vertebrae of marine mammals / 009 Irie Site	2018/3	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-55	Digital image	Accessory made from wild boar teeth [9.09 cm long] / 009 Irie Site	1993/10	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-56	Digital image	Fishing hooks [left: 3.8 cm long] / 009 Irie Site	2013/11	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-57	Digital image	Harpoon heads [left: 7.52 cm long] / 009 Irie Site	1993/10	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education social education division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-58	Digital image	Entire view of Komakino (from north) / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes



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Photo 2-59	Digital image	Stone circle / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	1998	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-60	Digital image	Dumping ground (shell mound) / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	1998	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-61	Digital image	Clay figurines [right: 21.9 cm high] / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2005	Studio 8	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-62	Digital image	Burial jars / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2005	Studio 8	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-63	Digital image	Triangular stone plates [second one from the top center: 5.2 cm long] / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2005	Studio 8	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-64	Digital image	Entire view of Isedotai Stone Circles (from northwest) / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2015/6	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-65	Digital image	Stone arrangement in Stone Circle C / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	1999	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education lifelong learning division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-66	Digital image	Remains of pillar- supported structures at Stone Circle A / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	1996	Akita prefecture Board of Education	Akita prefecture Board of Education	Akita prefecture Board of Education cultural property protection section	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-67	Digital image	Ritual tools [red vase in the center of the back row: 9.0 cm high] / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2016/2	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-68	Digital image	Flat clay figurine [19.0 cm high] / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2016/2	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education lifelong learning division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-69	Digital image	Entire view of Oyu Stone Circles (from west) / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-70	Digital image	Manza stone circle (directly from above) / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-71	Digital image	Nonakado stone circle (directly from above) / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-72	Digital image	Stonework in the shape of sundial (Nonakado Stone Circle) / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2002	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-73	Digital image	Pit graves / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	1985	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-74	Digital image	Sunset at the summer solstice / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-75	Digital image	Pots / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-76	Digital image	Excavated artifacts / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-77(left)	Digital image	Excavated artifact [clay tablet: 5.8 cm long] / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-77(right)	Digital image	Excavated artifact [clay tablet: 5.8 cm long] / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-78	Digital image	Entire view of Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (from southeast)) / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2016/4	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-79	Digital image	Cross-section of Burial Circle No. 2 (photo) / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	1965/6~7	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-80	Digital image	Pit grave with a standing stone (Burial Circle No. 1) / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	1964/7	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)	Yes	Yes

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Photo 2-81	Digital image	Pit grave with a stone alignment (Burial Circle No. 2) / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	1965/7	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-82	Digital image	Stone rod [57.0 cm long] / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2013/4	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-83	Digital image	Clay figurines (top: 10.5 cm high) and other excavated artifacts / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2018/2	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education	Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-84	Digital image	Entire view of Omori Katsuyama (from northeast) / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-85	Digital image	Overview of the stone circle / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2007/10	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-86	Digital image	Sunset at the winter solstice / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2016	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-87	Digital image	Buried pot remains / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2017/10	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-88	Digital image	Stonework remains / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2017/10	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-89	Digital image	Stonework remains / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2017/10	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-90	Digital image	Stonework remains / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2008/9	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-91	Digital image	Disc-shaped stone objects [bottom right: 6.5 cm wide] / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019/10	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-92	Digital image	Entire view of Takasago Burial Site (from southeast) / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-93	Digital image	Shell mound / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2005/8	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education social education division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-94	Digital image	Interred human bones as excavated / 015 Takasago Burial Site	1963/5	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education social education division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-95	Digital image	Archaeological remains of stone alignment / 015 Takasago Burial Site	1963/5	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education social education division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-96	Digital image	Clay figurines [left: 6.8 cm high] / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2013/11	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education social education division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-97	Digital image	Entire view of Kamegaoka Burial Site (from east) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2017/5	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-98	Digital image	Archaeological site of a pit dwelling / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2017/9	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-99 (right top)	Digital image	Pit grave and gems that were deposited as burial goods (right top) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2017/12	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-99	Digital image	Pit grave and gems that were deposited as burial goods (right top) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2009/11	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-100	Digital image	Lacquered pots [left: 12.0 cm high] / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	Before 1987	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-101	Digital image	Goggle-eyed clay figurine (34.5 cm high) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	-	Tokyo National Museum	Tokyo National Museum	DNP Art Communications Co., Ltd.	No	Yes
Photo 2-102	Digital image	Entire view of Korekawa Site (from north) / 017 Korekawa Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-103	Digital image	Remains of pit dwellings / 017 Korekawa Site	1993/6	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes



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Photo 2-104	Digital image	Human bones of a person sprinkled with red pigment buried in a pit grave/ 017 Korekawa Site	2003/5	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-105	Digital image	Archaeological remains of a watering place / 017 Korekawa Site	2003/6	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-106	Digital image	Ornaments and woven fabric [comb: 12.0 cm long] / 017 Korekawa Site	2007/11	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-107	Digital image	Red lacquered pots [spouted vessel: 11.9 cm wide] / 017 Korekawa Site	2004/9	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-108	Digital image	Wooden handle of a stone ax [68.2 cm long] / 017 Korekawa Site	2002/8	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-109	Digital image	Fish spear [51.0 cm long] / 017 Korekawa Site	2010/10	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-110	Digital image	Clay figurine [20.0cm long]/ 017 Korekawa Site	2018/11	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-111	Digital image	Archaeological site of a pit dwelling (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	1997/10	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-112	Digital image	Storage pit (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	1997/10	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-113	Digital image	Remains of a watering place (017 Korekawa Site)	2003/6	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-114	Digital image	Pottery in Stage II (006 Sannai Maruyama Site )	2003/11	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-115	Digital image	Pottery in Stage III (017 Korekawa Site)	2006/11	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-116	Digital image	Arrowheads (017 Korekawa Site)	2011/1	Sotogahama Town Board of Education	Sotogahama Town	Sotogahama Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-117	Digital image	Lacquered bow (017 Korekawa Site)	2000/9	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-118	Digital image	Stone sinkers (002Kakinoshima Site)	2014/4	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education	Hakodate City Board of Education (Culture Division of Lifelong Learning Department)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-119	Digital image	Fishhooks (009 Irie Site)	2013/11	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-120	Digital image	Accessory made from wild boar teeth (009 Irie Site)	1993/10	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education	Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-121	Digital image	Pieces of seashell Glycymeris albolineata (004 Tagoyano Site)	1995/2	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum	Aomori Prefectural Museum arts and sciences division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-122	Digital image	Antler-made comb (005 Futatsumori Site)	2011/9	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-123	Digital image	Pit grave (006 Sannai Maruyama Site )	1992/7	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-124	Digital image	Buried pot (006 Sannai Maruyama Site )	1992/7	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-125	Digital image	Excavated earth mound (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2009/10	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-126	Digital image	Cross-section of a shell layer (005 Futatsumori Site)	1995/7	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)	Yes	Yes

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Photo 2-127	Digital image	Built on the artificially leveled land on the slope of a hill (010 Komakino Stone Circle)	2003	SHIN ENGINEERING CONSULTANT CO.,LTD.	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-128	Digital image	Four stone circles concentrated in the northern edge of a wide plateau(011 Isedotai Stone Circles,)	2015/6	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-129	Digital image	Located on the narrow hill between the rivers ( 012 Oyu Stone Circles)	2009/7	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-130	Digital image	Located at the foot of Mount Iwaki, apparently oriented toward the summit (014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle)	2007/10	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education	Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-131	Digital image	Flat clay figurine (006 Sannai Maruyama)	2003/11	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-132	Digital image	Clay figurines (010 Komakino Stone Circle)	2005	Studio 8	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-133	Digital image	Goggle-eyed clay figurine / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	-	Tokyo National Museum	Tokyo National Museum	DNP Art Communications Co., Ltd.	No	Yes
Photo 2-134	Digital image	Ritual tools (011 Isedotai Stone Circles) /011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2016/2	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-135	Digital image	Clay objects (012 Oyu Stone Circles) / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-136	Digital image	Lacquered wooden vessel (017 Korekawa Site) / 017 Korekawa Site	2000/7~10	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-137	Digital image	Red lacquered comb (017 Korekawa Site) / 017 Korekawa Site	2002/8	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-138	Digital image	Lacquered vessels (016 Kamegaoka Burial Site) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	Before 1987	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education	Tsugaru City Board of Education social, educational and cultural division	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-139	Digital image	Lacquered pots (017 Korekawa Site) / 017 Korekawa Site	2004/9	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-1	Digital image	A shell mound (burial site) at the Boisman 2 Site	1999	Aleksandr Popov	Aleksandr Popov	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-2	Digital image	Ditch-enclosed settlement at the Xinglongwa Site	-	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Photo 4-1	Digital image	Sterilization of the surface of the archaeological remains (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2009/3	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 4-2	Digital image	Fungicide spraying (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2009/3	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 4-3	Digital image	Removal of precipitated salt (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2012/4	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 4-4	Digital image	Fungicide spraying (010 Komakino Stone Circle)	2012	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 4-5	Digital image	Cleaning of the archaeological remains (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2012/4	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)	Yes	Yes
Photo 4-6	Digital image	Weeding (017 Korekawa Site)	2018/6	Subaru Zoen	Hachinohe City Board of Education	Hachinohe City buried cultural property center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	Yes	Yes



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Photo 4-7	Digital image	Measure to prevent snow damage. Staff members placing sandbags to prevent movement of stone pieces (010 Komakino Stone Circle)	2015/11	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education	Aomori City Board of Education office cultural property division	Yes	Yes
Photo 4-8	Digital image	Fire drill (012 Oyu Stone Circles)	Before 2013/1	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Board of Education	Kazuno City Oyu Stone Circles Muse-um	Yes	Yes
Photo 5-1	Digital image	Guides explaining the value of the site to students on study tour ( 003 Kitakogane Site)	2019	Date City Board of Education	Date City	Date City Board of Education lifelong learning division	Yes	Yes
Photo 5-2	Digital image	Guide explaining the value of the site to visitors from other countries (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2012/6	Sannai Maruyama supporting organization	Sannai Maruyama supporting organization	Sannai Maruyama supporting organization	Yes	Yes
Photo 5-3	Digital image	Cleaning the site for conservation (008 Goshono Site)	2018/5	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	Ichinohe Town Board of Education and Goshono Jomon Museum	Goshono Jomon Museum	Yes	Yes
Photo 5-4	Digital image	Releasing salmon to the river near the site for conservation of the wider setting (011 Isedotai Stone Circles)	2011/4	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education	Kitaakita City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)	Yes	Yes
Figure 1-1	Digital image	Map indicating global location of the property	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 1-2	Digital image	Map indicating location of the property within East Asia	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 1-3	Digital image	Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zone	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 1-4~1-20	Digital image	Map indicating the extent of each component part	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-1	Digital image	Jomon period in world history	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-2	Digital image	Distribution of vegetation in Northeast Asia in Holocene	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-3	Digital image	Schematic figure showing the development of settlements and spiritual culture deducible from the series of the component parts of the property	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-4	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 001 Odai Yamamoto	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-5	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and buffer zone (directly from above) / 001 Odai Yamamoto	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-6	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 001 Odai Yamamoto	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-7	Digital image	Distribution of unearthed artifacts / 001 Odai Yamamoto	2019	Original: Sotogahama Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Sotogahama Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Sotogahama Town/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-8	Digital image	Estimated land use at Odai Yamamoto Site/ 001 Odai Yamamoto Site	2019	Original: Sotogahama Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Sotogahama Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Sotogahama Town/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes

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Figure 2-9	Digital image	Unearthed pot shards and stone tools / 001 Odai Yamamoto Site	2019	Original: Sotogahama Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Sotogahama Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Sotogahama Town/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-10	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-11	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-12	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-13	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2019	Original: Hakodate City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hakodate City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-14	Digital image	Estimated land use at Kakinoshima Site / 002 Kakinoshima Site	2019	Original: Hakodate City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hakodate City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-15	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-16	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-17	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-18	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Original: Date City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Date City / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-19	Digital image	Estimated land use at Kitakogane Site / 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Original: Date City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Date City / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-20	Digital image	Transition of dumping grounds (shell mounds). The different locations of a series of shell mounds are considered to reflect the movement of settlements in response to the receding coastline during the marine regression (arrows indicated in the figure)./ 003 Kitakogane Site	2019	Original: Date City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Date City / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-21	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 004 Tagoyano Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-22	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 004 Tagoyano Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-23	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 004 Tagoyano Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes



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Figure 2-24	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 004 Tagoyano Site	2019	Original: Tsugaru City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Tsugaru City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-25	Digital image	Estimated land use at Tagoyano Site / 004 Tagoyano Site	2019	Original: Tsugaru City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Tsugaru City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-26	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds /005 Futatsumori Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-27	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) /005 Futatsumori Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-28	Digital image	Surrounding landforms /005 Futatsumori Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-29	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) /005 Futatsumori Site	2019	Original: Shichinohe Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Shichinohe Town Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-30	Digital image	Estimated land use at Futatsumori Site /005 Futatsumori Site	2019	Original: Shichinohe Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Shichinohe Town Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-31	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-32	Digital image	Location of the component part and the buffer zone / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-33	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-34	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2019	Original: Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-35	Digital image	Estimated land use at Sannai Maruyama Site / 006 Sannai Maruyama Site	2019	Original: Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-36	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 007 Ofune Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-37	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 007 Ofune Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-38	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 007 Ofune Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-39	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 007 Ofune Site	2019	Original: Hakodate City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hakodate City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes

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Figure 2-40	Digital image	Estimated land use at Ofune Site / 007 Ofune Site	2019	Original: Hakodate City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hakodate City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-41	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 008 Goshono Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-42	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 008 Goshono Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-43	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 008 Goshono Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-44	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains / 008 Goshono Site	2019	Original: Ichinohe Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Ichinohe Town Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-45	Digital image	Estimated land use at Goshono Site / 008 Goshono Site	2019	Original: Ichinohe Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Ichinohe Town Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-46	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 009 Irie Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-47	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 009 Irie Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-48	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 009 Irie Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-49	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 009 Irie Site	2019	Original: Toyako Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Toyako Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-50	Digital image	Estimated land use at Irie Site/ 009 Irie Site	2019	Original: Toyako Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Toyako Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-51	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-52	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-53	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-54	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Original: Aomori City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Aomori City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-55	Digital image	Estimated land use at Komakino Stone Circle / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Original: Aomori City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Aomori City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes



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Figure 2-56	Digital image	Structure of the stone circle / 010 Komakino Stone Circle	2019	Original: Aomori City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Aomori City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-57	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-58	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-59	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-60	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Original: Kitaakita City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kitaakita City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-61	Digital image	Estimated land use at Isedotai Stone Circles / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Original: Kitaakita City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kitaakita City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-62	Digital image	Stone distribution at Stone Circle A / 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Original: Kitaakita City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kitaakita City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-63	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-64	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-65	Digital image	Surrounding landforms/ 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-66	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area)/ 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Original: Kazuno City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kazuno City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-67	Digital image	Estimated land use at Oyu Stone Circles/ 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Original: Kazuno City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kazuno City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-68	Digital image	Stone distribution of stone circles/ 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Original: Kazuno City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kazuno City Board of Education / Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-69	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-70	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-71	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes

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Figure 2-72	Digital image	Archaeological remains at Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2019	Original: Chitose City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Chitose City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-73	Digital image	Estimated land use at Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles/ 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2019	Original: Chitose City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Chitose City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-74	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-75	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-76	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-77	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019	Original: Hirosaki City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hirosaki City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-78	Digital image	Estimated land use at Omori Katsuyama Earthwork Burial Circles / 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle	2019	Original: Hirosaki City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hirosaki City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-79	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-80	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-81	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-82	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2019	Original: Toyako Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Toyako Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-83	Digital image	Estimated land use at Takasago Burial Site / 015 Takasago Burial Site	2019	Original: Toyako Town Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Toyako Town Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-84	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-85	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-86	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-87	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site	2019	Original: Tsugaru City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Tsugaru City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes



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Figure 2-88	Digital image	Estimated land use at Kamegaoka Burial Site/ Kamegaoka Burial Site	2019	Original: Tsugaru City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Tsugaru City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-89	Digital image	The stage of sedentism to which this component part corresponds / 017 Korekawa Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-90	Digital image	Aerial photo of the component part and the buffer zone (directly from above) / 017 Korekawa Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-91	Digital image	Surrounding landforms / 017 Korekawa Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-92	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological remains (excavated area) / 017 Korekawa Site	2019	Original: Hachinohe City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hachinohe City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-93	Digital image	Estimated land use at Korekawa Site / 017 Korekawa Site	2019	Original: Hachinohe City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Hachinohe City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-94	Digital image	Japanese archipelago in the Paleolithic period	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-95	Digital image	Change in climate (upper graph) and sea level (lower graph)	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-96	Digital image	Coastlines of the north end part of the mainland of the Japanese archipelago during the Jomon marine transgression period (black lines)	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-97	Digital image	Ocean currents and beech forests	2019	Original: Tatsuo Kira (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-98	Digital image	Salmon and trout resources in 1887 "Based on" Biomass of Aquatic Resources and its Changes" (in Japanese, Tomoya Akimichi, 1992)	2019	Original: Tomoya Akimichi / (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-99	Digital image	Seasonal cycle of food at a settlement site (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)	2019	Aomori Prefecture, Department of environment and life of people, life and culture division/ Hiroko Sakai	Aomori Prefecture, Department of environment and life of people, life and culture division/ Hiroko Sakai	Aomori Prefecture, Department of environment and life of people, life and culture division	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-100	Digital image	Location and environment in Stage I	2019	Original: Kazuno City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kazuno City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-101	Digital image	Settlement structure of Stage Ia	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-102	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological site in Stage Ia	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-103	Digital image	Settlement structure of Stage Ib	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes

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Figure 2-104	Digital image	Location and environment in Stage II	2019	Original: Kazuno City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kazuno City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-105	Digital image	Settlement structure of Stage IIa	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-106	Digital image	Settlement structure of Stage IIb	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-107	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological sites in the surrounding area of 006 Sannai Maruyama Site (Stage IIb)	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-108	Digital image	Location and environment of Stage III	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-109	Digital image	Settlement structure and distribution in Stage IIIa	2019	Original: Kazuno City Board of Education (modified by Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters)	Kazuno City Board of Education/ Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-110	Digital image	Distribution of archaeological sites in the surrounding area of a stone circle (010 Komakino Stone Circle) in Stage IIIa	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-111	Digital image	Settlement structure and distribution in Stage IIIb	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	No	Yes
Figure 2-112	Digital image	The way people used a storage pit	1992	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Aomori Prefectural Archaeological Artifacts Research Center	Yes	Yes
Figure 3-1	Digital image	Structure of OUV, criteria, attributes and components	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 3-2	Digital image	Regional classifications in Northeast Asia	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 3-3	Digital image	Distribution of other Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan for comparison.	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 3-4	Digital image	Locations of similar properties in the world	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 4-1	Digital image	Road construction plan within the buffer zone of 002 Kakinoshima Site/ 002 Kakinoshima Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 4-2	Digital image	Road construction plan within the buffer zone of 007 Ofune Site / 007 Ofune Site	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 4-3	Digital image	Road construction plan within the buffer zone of 011 Isedotai Stone Circle/ 011 Isedotai Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 4-4	Digital image	Existing road within the property area of 012 Oyu Stone Circles / 012 Oyu Stone Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 4-5	Digital image	Existing road within the property and road diversion plan / 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 5-1~5-17	Digital image	Buffer zone of each component part	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 5-18	Digital image	Conceptual framework of preservation and management of the property and buffer zone	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes



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Figure 5-19	Digital image	Preservation and management system for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 5-20~5-36	Digital image	Existing facilities at each component part	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 5-37	Digital image	Schematic figure of 3D real-size interpretation model (section)	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 5-38	Digital image	Examples of interpretation methods for underground archaeological remains	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes
Figure 6-1	Digital image	Monitoring Structure	2019	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Headquarters	Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office	Yes	Yes

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## **7.b Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property**

### **7.b.1 Laws**

- » The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (refer to Appendix)
- » The Landscape Act (refer to Appendix)

### **7.b.2 Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan**

- » Comprehensive Preservation Management Plan for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan (refer to Appendix 1)

### **7.b.3 Plans of the Local Governments that Have Jurisdiction over the Area Where the Nominated Property is Located**

#### **General Plans (refer to Chapter 5 for summaries)**

- » Hokkaido General Plan (Hokkaido Prefecture, 2016)
- » Aomori Prefecture General Plan (Aomori Prefecture, 2019)
- » Iwate Prefecture General Plan (Iwate Prefecture, 2019)
- » Akita Prefecture General Plan 3rd Phase (Akita Prefecture, 2018)
- » Hakodate City General Plan 3rd Phase (Hakodate City, 2017)
- » Chitose City General Plan 6th Phase (Chitose City, 2011)
- » Date City General Plan (Date City, 2019)
- » Toyako Town General Plan (Toyako Town, 2016)
- » Aomori City General Plan and Concept 1st Phase (Aomori City, 2018)
- » Hirosaki City General Plan (Hirosaki City, 2019)
- » Hachinohe City General Plan 6th Phase (Hachinohe City, 2016)
- » Tsugaru City General Plan 2nd Phase (Tsugaru City, 2016)
- » Sotogahama Town General Plan 2nd Phase (Sotogahama town, 2015)
- » Shichinohe Town General Plan 2nd Phase (Shichinohe Town, 2016)
- » Ichinohe Town General Plan (Ichinohe Town, 2019)
- » Kazuno City General Plan 6th Phase (Kazuno City, 2016)
- » Kitaakita City General Plan 2nd Phase (Kitaakita City, 2015)

#### **City Planning Master Plans (refer Chapter 5 for summaries)**

- » Hokkaido City Planning Master Plan (Hokkaido Prefecture, 2011)
- » Aomori Prefecture City Planning Master Plan (Aomori Prefecture, 2010)
- » Iwate Prefecture City Planning Master Plan (Iwate Prefecture, 2000)
- » Akita Prefecture City Planning Master Plan Basic Policy (Akita Prefecture, 2002)
- » Hakodate City City Planning Master Plan (Hakodate City, 2011)
- » Chitose City City Planning Master Plan 2nd Phase (Chitose City, 2012)
- » Date City City Planning Master Plan (Date City, 2010)
- » Abuta Town ( Current Toyako Town) City Planning Master Plan (Toyako Town, 2004)
- » Aomori City City Planning Master Plan (Aomori City, 1999)
- » Hirosaki City City Planning Master Plan (Hirosaki City, 2015)



- » Hachinohe City City Planning Master Plan (Hachinohe City, 2018)
- » Tsugaru City City Planning Master Plan (Tsugaru City, 2010)
- » Kanita City Planning Master Plan (Sotogahama town, 1997)
- » Shichinohe Town City Planning Master Plan (Shichinohe Town, 2010)
- » Ichinohe Town City Planning Master Plan (Ichinohe Town, 2004)
- » Kazuno City City Planning Master Plan (Kazuno City, 2006)
- » Kitaakita City City Planning Master Plan (Kitaakita City, 2007)

### **Regional Disaster Prevention Plans**

- » Hokkaido General Plan (Hokkaido Prefecture, 2017)
- » Hakodate City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Hakodate City, 2018)
- » Chitose City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Chitose City, 2018)
- » Date City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Date City, 2016)
- » Toyako Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Toyako Town, 2017)
- » Aomori Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Aomori Prefecture, 2018)
- » Aomori City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Aomori City, 2019)
- » Hirosaki City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Hirosaki City, 2016)
- » Hachinohe City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Hachinohe City, 2018)
- » Tsugaru City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Tsugaru City, 2017)
- » Sotogahama Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Sotogahama Town, 2007)
- » Shichinohe Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Shichinohe Town, 2017)
- » Iwate Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Iwate Prefecture, 2018)
- » Ichinohe Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Ichinohe Town, 2016)
- » Akita Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan (Akita Prefecture, 2018)
- » Kazuno City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan 6th Phase (Kazuno City, 2016)
- » Kitaakita City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan 2nd Phase (Kitaakita City, 2016)

### **Plans of Utilization of Historic Site etc.**

- » Basic Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Ofune Iseki” (Hakodate City, 2002)
- » Basic Concept for Utilization of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Minamikayabe, Hakodate City (Hakodate City, 2006)
- » Basic Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Site, “Ofune Iseki” (Hakodate City, 2006)
- » Basic Plan for the Preservation of the Historic Site, “Kakinoshima Iseki” (Hakodate City, 2016)
- » Basic Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Irie-Taksafo Kaizuka” (Toyako Town, 2015)
- » Basic Plan for Archaeological Site Zone of Aomori Prefectural Athletic Park (Aomori Prefecture, 1998)
- » Basic Concept for Utilization of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Tsugaru City (Tsugaru City, 2014)
- » Basic Concept for Kamegaoka Museum (provisional name) (Tsugaru City, 2014)
- » Basic Concept for Utilization of the Historic Site, “Odai Yamamoto Iseki” (Sotogahama Town, 2017)
- » Basic Plan for Utilization of the Historic Site, “Odai Yamamoto Iseki” (Sotogahama Town, 2018)
- » Basic Design for Utilization of the Historic Site, “Odai Yamamoto Iseki” (Sotogahama Town, 2019)
- » Basic Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Komakino Iseki” (Aomori City, 2000)
- » Basic Scheme for Historic and Cultural Properties in Aomori City, (Aomori City, 2014)
- » Document of Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Omori Katsuyama Iseki” (Hirosaki City, 2016)
- » Basic Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki” First Phase (Hachinohe City, 2018)
- » Basic Concept and Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Futatsumori Kaizuka” (Shichinohe Town, 2018)
- » Basic Concept for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Goshono Iseki” (Ichinohe Town, 1995)
- » Basic Plan for the Utilization of the Historic Site, “Goshono Iseki” (Ichinohe Town, 1996)

- » Plan for the Restoration of vegetation in Goshono Iseki (Ichinohe Town, 2010)
- » Basic Concept for Utilization of the Special Historic Site, “Oyu Kanjo Resseki” (Kazuno City, 1992)
- » Basic Plan for Utilization of the Special Historic Site, “Oyu Kanjo Resseki” (Kazuno City, 1995)
- » Manual of Basic Design for Utilization of the Special Historic Site, “Oyu Kanjo Resseki” (Kazuno City, 1998)
- » Basic Plan for Utilization of the Special Historic Site, “Oyu Kanjo Resseki” 2nd Phase (Kazuno City, 2005)
- » Basic Plan for Utilization of the Special Historic Site, “Oyu Kanjo Resseki” 3rd Phase (Kazuno City, 2009)
- » Basic Plan for Utilization of the Special Historic Site, “Oyu Kanjo Resseki” 4th Phase (Kazuno City, 2014)
- » Basic Concept for Utilization of the Historic Site, “Isedotai Iseki” (Kitaakita City, 2003)
- » Basic Plan for Utilization of the Historic Site, “Isedotai Iseki” (Kitaakita City, 2007)
- » Kitaakita City Basic Concept for History and Culture (Kitaakita City, 2011)

## Preservation and Management Plans Related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Table 7-2 Preservation and management plan for each component part

Component part	Name of the plan	Preparer	Year of preparation / revision
<b>001 Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Odai Yamamoto Iseki	Sotogahama Town	March 2016
<b>002 Kakinoshima Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kakinoshima Iseki	Hakodate City	Revised in March 2016
<b>003 Kitakogane Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kitakogane Kaizuka	Date City	July 2015
<b>004 Tagoyano Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Sites, Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki and Tagoyano Kaizuka	Tsugaru City	March 2009
	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Tagoyano (supplementary)		December 2012
<b>006 Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Special Historic Site, Sannai Maruyama Iseki	Aomori City	March 2016
<b>006 Futatsumori Site</b>	Preservation and utilization plan for the Historic Site, Futatsumori Iseki	Shichinohe Town	May 2016
<b>007 Ofune Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Ofune Iseki	Hakodate City	Revised in March 2016
<b>008 Goshono Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Goshono Iseki	Ichinohe Town	March 2013
<b>009 Irie Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka	Toyako Town	September 2015
<b>010 Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Komakino Iseki	Aomori City	Revised in February 2017
<b>011 Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki	Kitaakita City	March 2019
<b>012 Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki	Kazuno City	March 1978
<b>013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kiusu Shuteibogun	Chitose City	January 2016
<b>014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Report on the formulation of the preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Omori Katsuyama Iseki	Hirosaki City	March 2015
<b>015 Takasago Burial Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka	Toyako Town	September 2015
<b>016 Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Sites, Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki and Tagoyano Kaizuka	Tsugaru City	March 2009
	Preservation and Management Plan for Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki (supplementary)		December 2012
<b>017 Korekawa Site</b>	Preservation and utilization plan for the Historic Site, Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki	Hachinohe City	March 2016



## Records of Designation of Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites Based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Table 7-3 Protective designation of each component part

No.	Component part	Designation	Japanese name as designated	Date of designation	Official designation notice no.
001	<b>Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Historic Site	Odai Yamamoto Iseki	Historic Site: 17 March 2013 Addition: 7 October 2015	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) Notification No. 39 MEXT Notification No. 173
002	<b>Kakinoshima Site</b>	Historic Site	Kakinoshima Iseki	Historic Site: 7 February 2011	MEXT Notification No. 11
003	<b>Kitakogane Site</b>	Historic Site	Kitakogane Kaizuka	Historic Site: 25 December 1987	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (MESC) Notification No. 140
				Addition: 27 June 1996	MESC Notification No. 123
				Addition: 17 October 2013	MESC Notification No. 147
004	<b>Tagoyano Site</b>	Historic Site	Tagoyano Kaizuka	Historic Site: 26 June 1944	MESC Notification No. 1010
				Addition: 13 October 2017	MEXT Notification No. 143
005	<b>Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Special Historic Site	Sannai Maruyama Iseki	Historic Site: 5 March 1997 Special Historic Site: 24 November 2000 Addition: 18 March 2014	MESC Notification No. 173 MEXT Notification No. 33
006	<b>Futatsumori Site</b>	Historic Site	Futatsumori Kaizuka	Historic Site: 16 January 1998 Addition: 10 March 2015 Addition: 7 October 2015	MESC Notification No. 11 MEXT Notification No. 44 MEXT Notification No. 173
007	<b>Ofune Site</b>	Historic Site	Ofune Iseki	Historic Site: 13 August 2001	MEXT Notification No. 138
008	<b>Goshono Site</b>	Historic Site	Goshono Iseki	Historic Site: 21 December 1993 Addition: 28 July 2006 Addition: 18 March 2014	MESC Notification No. 151 MEXT Notification No. 118 MEXT Notification No. 37
009 and 015	<b>Irie Site and Takasago Burial Site</b>	Historic Site	Irie Takasago Kaizuka	Historic Site: 13 May 1988 Addition: 19 March 2002 Addition: 19 December 2002 Addition: 21 September 2011	MESC Notification No. 60 MEXT Notification No. 47 MEXT Notification No. 209 MEXT Notification No. 144
010	<b>Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Historic Site	Komakino Iseki	Historic Site: 17 March 1995 Addition: 13 August 2001	MESC Notification No. 27 MEXT Notification No. 142
011	<b>Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Historic Site	Isedotai Iseki	Historic Site: 29 January 2001	MEXT Notification No. 18
012	<b>Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Special Historic Site	Oyu Kanjo Resseki	Historic Site: 26 December 1951 Special Historic Site: 19 July 1956	National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties (NCPCP) Notification No. 47
				Name change: 31 July 1957	NCPCP Notification No. 49
				Addition: 23 January 1974	NCPCP Notification No. 58
				Addition: 8 March 1990	MESC Notification No. 5
				Addition: 25 January 1994	MESC Notification No. 16
013	<b>Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Historic Site	Kiusu Shuteibo	Addition: 13 August 2001	MESC Notification No. 10
				Addition: 7 October 2015	MEXT Notification No. 141
					MEXT Notification No. 171
014	<b>Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Historic Site	Omori Katsuyama Iseki	Historic Site: 23 October 1979	MESC Notification No. 160
016	<b>Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Historic Site	Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki	Historic Site: 26 June 1944 Addition: Pending	MEXT Notification No. 145
017	<b>Korekawa Site</b>	Historic Site	Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki	Historic Site: 26 June 1944	MESC Notification No. 1010
				Addition: Pending	
017	<b>Korekawa Site</b>	Historic Site	Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki	Historic Site: 1 July 1957	NCPCP Notification No. 45
				Addition: 30 September 2004	MEXT Notification No. 147
				Addition: 17 October 2013	MEXT Notification No. 147
				Addition: 3 October 2016	MEXT Notification No. 145

## 7.c Form and Date of Most Recent Records or Inventory of the Property

Table 7-4 Form and date of most recent records or inventory of the property

Component Part	Title	Publisher	Year
<b>001 Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Odai Yamamoto Site, transition from Paleolithic to Jomon period	Sotogahama Town Board of Education	2011
<b>002 Kakinoshima Site</b>	Historic Kakinoshima Site, comprehensive survey report on the excavation in Hakodate City under the 2013-2016 government subsidy program	Hakodate City Board of Education	2017
<b>003 Kitakogane Site</b>	Kitakogane	Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture	2013
<b>004 Tagoyano Site</b>	Comprehensive report on Tagoyano Shell Mound	Tsugaru City Board of Education	2016
<b>005 Futatsumori Site</b>	Report on the survey to verify the dimension of Futatsumori	Shichinohe Town Board of Education	2007
<b>006 Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Comprehensive report on Sannai Maruyama Volume 44	Aomori Prefecture Board of Education	2018
<b>007 Ofune Site</b>	Ofune C Site - Excavation report in 1996	Hakodate City Board of Education	1996
<b>008 Goshono Site</b>	Comprehensive report on Goshono Iseki Volume 5	Ichinohe Town Board of Education	2015
<b>009 Irie Site</b>	Officially-designated Historic Site Irie and Takasago(Survey report 8 on the cultural properties in Toyako Town)	Toyako Town Board of Education	2013
<b>010 Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Komakino Stone Circle report VIII on the excavation survey (survey report 70)	Aomori City Board of Education	2006
<b>011 Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Isedotai Stone Circles survey report on the detailed distribution	Kitaakita City Board of Education	2011
<b>012 Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Comprehensive report on Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki	Kazuno City Board of Education	2016
<b>013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Ritual place for Jomon people in the north, Kiusu Shuteibogun	Shinsensha Co.,Ltd	2010
	Comprehensive report on the Historic Site Kiusu Shuteibogun	Chitose City Board of Education	2019
<b>014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Excavation survey of Omori Katsuyama Iseki	Hirosaki City Board of Education	2010
<b>016 Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Kamegaoka Burial Site	Tsugaru City Board of Education	1984
	Comprehensive report on the Historic Site Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki	Tsugaru City Board of Education	2019
<b>017 Korekawa Site</b>	Excavation survey of Historic Site Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki	Hachinohe City Board of Education	2012



## 7.d Addresses where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held

Table 7-5 Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held.

Component Part	Management bodies	Address
Component parts in Hokkaido	Hokkaido Environment and Life Department, Culture Bureau, Cultural Promotion Division	6 Kitananjonishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City Hokkaido Prefecture 060-8588 Japan
	Hokkaido Board of Education Lifelong Learning Promotion Bureau, Assets and Museums Division	6 Kitananjonishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City Hokkaido Prefecture 060-8544 Japan
Component parts in Aomori Prefecture (Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office)	Aomori Prefecture, Department of Plan and Policy for World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Division	1-1-1 Nagashima, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 030-8570 Japan
Component parts in Iwate Prefecture	Iwate Prefecture, Cultural Property Division/World Heritage Registration Promotion Office, Lifelong Learning Department,	10-1 Maru, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture 020-8570 Japan
	Iwate Prefecture Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Department, Cultural Division	10-1 Maru, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture 020-8570 Japan
Component parts in Akita Prefecture	Akita Prefecture Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Division, Cultural Property Protection Section	3-1-1 Sanno, Akita City, Akita Prefecture 010-8580 Japan
<b>001 Odai Yamamoto Site</b>	Sotogahama Town Board of Education, Social Education Division	44-2 Takadoya, Kanita, Sotogahamacho, Aomori Prefecture 030-1393 Japan
<b>002 Kakinoshima Site</b> <b>007 Ofune Site</b>	Hakodate City Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Department, Cultural Division	4-13 Shinonome Town, Hakodate City, Hokkaido Prefecture 040-8666 Japan
<b>003 Kitakogane Site</b>	Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture	20-1 Kashima town, Date City, Hokkaido Prefecture 052-0024 Japan
<b>004 Tagoyano Site</b> <b>016 Kamegaoka Burial Site</b>	Tsugaru City Board of Education, Social Education and Culture Division	52 Mokuzouwakamidori, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture 038-3138 Japan
<b>005 Futatsumori Site</b>	Shichinohe Town Board of Education, World Heritage Nomination Section	31-2 Shichinohe, Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture 039-2592 Japan
<b>006 Sannai Maruyama Site</b>	Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center	305 Sannai Maruyama, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 038-0031 Japan
<b>008 Goshono Site</b>	Ichinohe Town Board of Education, Goshono Jomon Museum	2 Goshono Iwade, Ichinohe Town, Iwate Prefecture 028-5316 Japan
<b>009 Irie Site</b> <b>015 Takasago Burial Site</b>	Toyako Town Board of Education, Social Education Division	58 Sakaemachi, Toyako Town, Hokkaido Prefecture 049-5692 Japan
<b>010 Komakino Stone Circle</b>	Aomori City Board of Education, Cultural Property Division	1-3-7 Shin-machi, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 030-0801 Japan
<b>011 Isedotai Stone Circles</b>	Kitaakita City Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Division	10-5, Hanazonocho, Kitaakita City, Akita Prefecture 018-3312 Japan
<b>012 Oyu Stone Circles</b>	Kazuno City Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Division	45 Manza, Owada Oyu, Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture 018-5421 Japan
<b>013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles</b>	Chitose City Board of Education, Buried Cultural Property Center	42-1 Nagato, Chitose City, Hokkaido Prefecture 066-0001 Japan
<b>014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle</b>	Hirosaki City Board of Education, Cultural Property Division	1-1-1 Yoshida, Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture 036-1393 Japan
<b>017 Korekawa Site</b>	Hachinohe City Buried Cultural Property Center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution	1 Yokoyama Korekawa, Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture 031-0023 Japan

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### 7.e.8 Other

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Chapter

# 8

## Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

8.a Preparer

8.b Official Local Institution / Agency

8.c Other Local Institutions

8.d Official Web Address



## Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

### 8.a Preparer

#### Agency for Cultural Affairs

(Office for International Cooperation on Cultural Heritages, Cultural Resource Utilization Division)

3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100- 8959 Japan

TEL: +81-3-5253-4111(ext.2877)

FAX: +81-3-6734-3820

E-mail: bunikoku@mext.go.jp

### 8.b Official Local Institution / Agency

**Hokkaido Government Department of Environment and Lifestyle (Bureau of Culture, Jomon World Heritage Promotion Office)**

Kita 3-jo, Nishi 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido 060-8588 Japan

TEL: +81-11-231-4111 (ext. 24-142)

FAX: +81-11-232-8695

E-mail: kansei.bunka@pref.hokkaido.lg.jp

**Hokkaido Board of Education (Assets and Museums Division of Bureau of Lifelong Learning Promotion)**

Kita 3-jo, Nishi 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido 060-8588 Japan

TEL: +81-11-231-4111 (ext. 35-605)

FAX: +81-11-232-1076

E-mail: kyoiku.bunka2@pref.hokkaido.lg.jp

**Aomori Prefectural Government Planning and Regulation Division (World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Division)**

1-1-1 Nagashima, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 030-8570 Japan

TEL: +81-17-722-1111 (ext. 2341)

FAX: +81-17-734-8128

E-mail: sekaiisan@pref.aomori.lg.jp

**Aomori Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Division)**

1-1-1 Nagashima, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 030-8570 Japan

TEL: +81-17-722-1111 (ext. 3189)

FAX: +81-17-734-8280

E-mail: E-BUNKA@pref.aomori.lg.jp

#### Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center

305 Aza Maruyama, Sannai, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 038-0031 Japan

TEL: +81-17-781-6078

FAX: +81-17-781-6103

E-mail: E-SJCC@pref.aomori.lg.jp

**Iwate Prefecture Department of Culture and Sports (Culture Promotion Division)**

10-1 Maru, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture 020-8570 Japan

TEL: +81-19-651-3111 (ext. 6483)

FAX: +81-19-629-6284

E-mail: AK0002@pref.iwate.jp

**Iwate Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Section of Office Lifelong Learning Department)**

10-1 Uchimaru, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture 020-8570 Japan

TEL: +81-19-651-3111 (ext. 6182)

FAX: +81-19-629-6179

E-mail: DB0005@pref.iwate.jp

**Akita Prefecture Board of Education (Cultural Property Protection Section of Lifelong Learning Division)**

3-1-1 Sanno, Akita City, Akita Prefecture 010-8580 Japan

TEL: +81-19-860-5193

FAX: +81-19-860-5816

E-mail: bunkazai@pref.akita.lg.jp

**Hakodate City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division / World Heritage Registration Promotion Section of Lifelong Learning Department)**

4-13 Shinonome-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido Prefecture 040-8666 Japan

TEL: +81-138-21-3111 (ext. 3563)

FAX: +81-138-27-7217

E-mail: bunkazai@city.hakodate.hokkaido.jp

**Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture**

20-1 Kashima-cho, Date City, Hokkaido Prefecture 052-0024 Japan

TEL: +81-142-23-3331

FAX: +81-142-23-1084

E-mail: bunka@city.date.hokkaido.jp

**Chitose City Board of Education (Buried Cultural Property Center)**

42-1 Nagato, Chitose City, Hokkaido Prefecture 066-0001 Japan

TEL: +81-123-24-4210

FAX: +81-123-24-4210

E-mail: maibun@city.chitose.lg.jp

**Mori Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)**

132 Aza Miyukicho, Mori Town, Kayabe, Hokkaido Prefecture 049-2326 Japan

TEL: +81-1374-2-2186

FAX: +81-1374-2-6446

E-mail: lgwan-edu-shakai@town.hokkaido-mori.lg.jp

**Toyako Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)**

58 Sakae-cho, Toyako Town, Hokkaido Prefecture 049-5692 Japan

TEL: +81-142-74-3010

FAX: +81-142-76-3216

E-mail: ky\_syakai@town.toyako.lg.jp

**Aomori City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)**

1-3-7 Shin-machi, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture 030-0801 Japan

TEL: +81-17-734-1111 (ext. 7052)

FAX: +81-17-718-1394

E-mail: bunkazai@city.aomori.aomori.lg.jp

**Hirosaki City Board of Education (Cultural Property Division)**

1-1-1 Yoshida, Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture 036-1393 Japan

TEL: +81-172-82-3111 (ext. 768)

FAX: +81-172-82-2313

E-mail: bunkazai@city.hirosaki.jp

**Hachinohe City Buried Cultural Property Center (Korekawa Archaeological Institution)**

1 Aza Yokoyama Korekawa, Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture 031-0023 Japan

TEL: +81-17-838-9511

FAX: +81-17-896-5392

E-mail: jomon@city.hachinohe.aomori.jp

**Tsugaru City Board of Education (Social Education and Culture Division)**

c/o Tsugaru City Lifelong Learning and Exchange Center "Matsu no Yakata"

52 Mokuzouwakamidori, Tsugaru City, Aomori Prefecture 038-3138 Japan

TEL: +81-173-49-1194

FAX: +81-173-49-1212

E-mail: kyouiku@city.tsugaru.aomori.jp

**Sotogahama Town Board of Education (Social Education Division)**

44-2 Takadoya, Kanita, Sotogahama Town, Aomori Prefecture 030-1393 Japan

TEL: +81-174-31-1111

FAX: +81-174-31-1234

E-mail: kyoiku@town.sotogahama.lg.jp

**Shichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Nomination Section)**

31-2 Aza Shichinohe, Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture 039-2592 Japan

TEL: +81-176-58-5530

FAX: +81-176-62-6256

E-mail: home@town.shichinohe.lg.jp

**Ichinohe Town Board of Education (World Heritage Registration Promotion Section)**

2 Aza Goshono, Iwadate, Ichinohe Town, Iwate Prefecture 028-5316 Japan

TEL: +81-195-32-2652

FAX: +81-195-32-2992

E-mail: goshono@town.ichinohe.iwate.jp



**Oyu Stone Circles Center**

45 Aza Manza, Owada Oyu, Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture 018-5421 Japan

TEL: +81-186-37-3822

FAX: +81-186-30-4303

E-mail: bunkazai@city.kazuno.lg.jp

**Kitaakita City Board of Education (Lifelong Learning Division)**

Kitaakita City Shimin Fureai Plaza Komukomu, 10-5 Hanazonocho, Kitaakita City, Akita Prefecture 018-3312 Japan

TEL: +81-186-62-6618

FAX: +81-186-62-1669

E-mail: be-bunka@city.kitaakita.akita.jp

**8.c Other Local Institutions****Jomon Prehistoric Sites World Cultural Heritage Registration Promotion Office**

Address: 1-1-1 Nagashima, Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture, 030-8570 Japan

TEL: +81-17-722-1111 (ext.2341)

FAX: +81-17-734-8128

E-mail: sekaiisan@pref.aomori.lg.jp

Web address: <http://jomon-japan.jp/>

**8.d Official Web Address****Agency for Cultural Affairs**

<http://www.bunka.go.jp/>

**Official web site for Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku**

<http://jomon-japan.jp/>

**Official web site for Jomon Archaeological sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku for children**

<http://jomon-japan.jp/kids/>

**Hokkaido Prefecture Board of Education**

<http://www.pref.hokkaido.lg.jp/>

**Aomori Prefecture Board of Education**

<https://www.pref.aomori.lg.jp/>

**Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center**

<https://sannaimaruyama.pref.aomori.lg.jp/>

**Iwate Prefectural Government**

<https://www.pref.iwate.jp/>

**Akita Prefecture Board of Education**

<https://www.pref.akita.lg.jp/>

**Chitose City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.chitose.lg.jp/>

**Toyako Town Board of Education**

<http://www.town.toyako.hokkaido.jp/>

**Date City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.date.hokkaido.jp/>

**Date City Institute of Funkawan Culture**

<http://www.city.date.hokkaido.jp/funkawan/detail/00003112.html>

**Mori Town Board of Education**

<http://www.town.hokkaido-mori.lg.jp/>

**Hakodate City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.hakodate.hokkaido.jp/>

**Hakodate Jomon Culture Center**

<http://www.hjcc.jp/index.html>

**Sotogahama Town Board of Education**

<http://www.town.sotogahama.lg.jp/>

**Tsugaru City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.tsugaru.aomori.jp/>

**Shichinohe Town Board of Education**

<http://www.town.shichinohe.lg.jp/>

**Aomori City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.aomori.aomori.jp/>

**Hirosaki City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.hirosaki.aomori.jp/>

**Hachinohe City Board of Education**

<http://www.city.hachinohe.aomori.jp/>

**Hachinohe City Buried Cultural Property Center, Korekawa Archaeological Institution**

<https://www.korekawa-jomon.jp/>

**Kazuno City Board of Education**

<https://www.city.kazuno.akita.jp/>

**Kitaakita City Board of Education**

<https://www.city.kitaakita.akita.jp/>

**Ichinohe Town Board of Education**

<http://www.town.ichinohe.iwate.jp/>

**Goshono Jomon Museum**

<http://goshono-iseki.com/>

Chapter 9 Signature on Behalf  
of the State Party





**Signed on behalf of the Government of Japan**

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MIYATA Ryohei  
Commissioner  
Agency for Cultural Affairs  
Government of Japan

December 2019