



Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

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Chapter 1 Purpose and Background

1. Purpose

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan, nominated for inscription to the World Heritage List, bear exceptional testimony to a globally rare, very long-lived sedentism based on hunting, fishing, and gathering from emergence, development to maturity as well as the development of spiritual culture. It exhibits OUV as testimony to a preagricultural way of life and complex spirituality.

This property consists of 17 archaeological sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita prefectures (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, and 017 Korekawa Site).

To protect and pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of this property to future generations, it is essential to clarify the policies, methods, and implementation mechanism for integral management and protection of not only the property, but also the surrounding environment of the 17 component parts.

Also, it is necessary to develop concrete strategies to maintain the level of protection that is appropriate for World Heritage by the standards of UNESCO and also maintain harmony with the daily lives of local communities.

Therefore, the Council for the Promotion of World Heritage Inscription of Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which consists of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita prefectures, and the municipal governments in charge of the individual component parts, ensures thorough preservation and management, sharing the common understanding, based on the Comprehensive Protection and Management Plan.

2. Background of the preparation of the plan

This plan has been developed by the Headquarters for World Heritage Registration Promotion for Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which consists of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita prefectures and municipal governments in charge of the individual component parts with the instruction and advice of the Expert Committee for Jomon Prehistoric Sites and the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

3. Statutory status of the plan

This plan sets out the policies and specific measures for preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the whole property, based on the individual plans of the component parts for preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization, while consistency is maintained with the laws and regulations that provide the basis for conservation of the property and buffer zone.

The relations between this plan and other laws and regulations are shown in [Figure 1-001](#).

The names of the individual plans for preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization for the component parts are given in [Table 1-001](#).

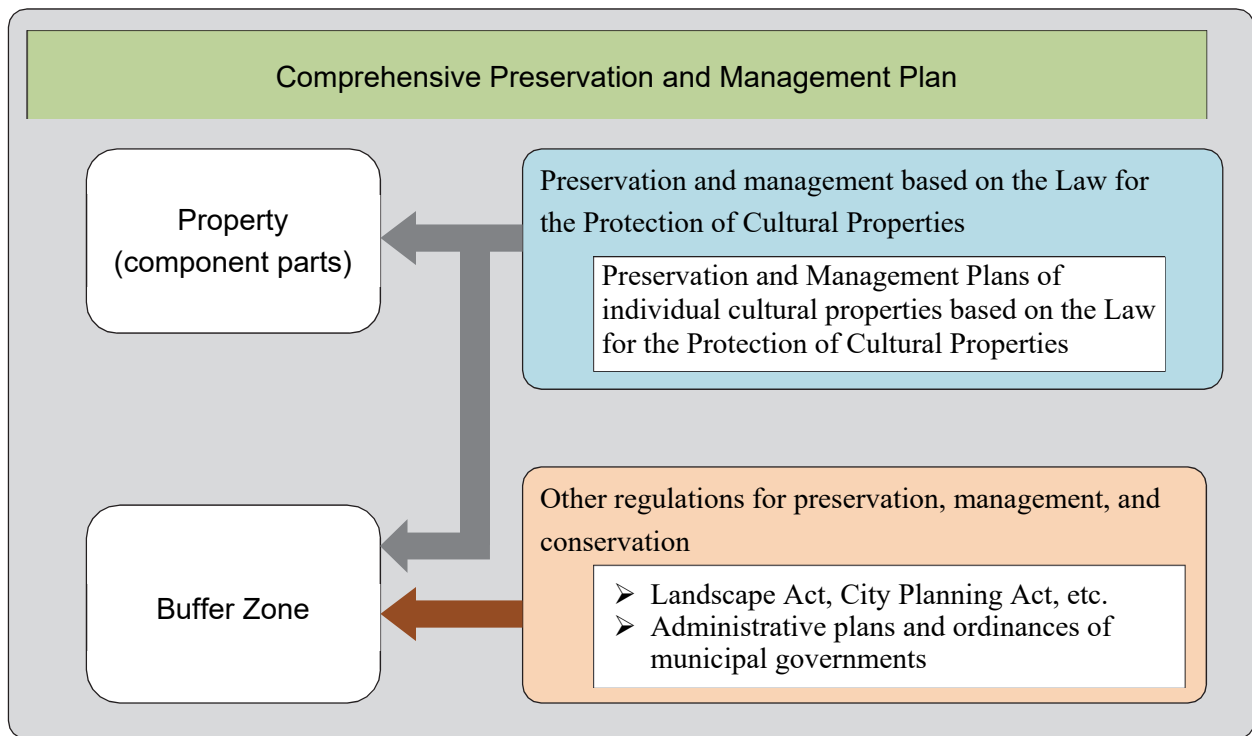


Figure 1-001 Relationship between the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan and Laws, Ordinances, etc.

Table 1-001 Plans about preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the individual component parts

| Name of the component part | Name of the plan | Prepared by | Prepared in |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|
| 001 Odai Yamamoto Site | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Odai Yamamoto Iseki | Sotogahama Town | March 2016 |
| | 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 | Sotogahama Town | March 2018 |
| 002 Kakinoshima Site | Concept for Improvement for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Minamikayabe, Hakodate City | Hakodate City | March 2006 |
| | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kakinoshima Iseki (revised) | Hakodate City | March 2016 |
| | Basic Plan for Preservation and Improvement of the Historic Site, Kakinoshima Iseki | Hakodate City | November 2016 |
| 003 Kitakogane Site | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kitakogane Kaizuka | Date City | July 2015 |
| 004 Tagoyano Site | 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) | Tsugaru City | December 2012 |
| | Basic Concept for Improvement of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Tsugaru City | Tsugaru City | March 2014 |
| | Basic Concept for Kamegaoka Museum (provisional name) | Tsugaru City | March 2014 |
| 005 Futatsumori Site | Preservation and Utilization Plan for the Historic Site, Futatsumori Kaizuka | Shichinohe Town | May 2016 |
| | Basic Concept and Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Futatsumori Kaizuka | Shichinohe Town | March 2018 |
| 006 Sannai Maruyama Site | Basic Plan for Archaeological Site Zone of Aomori Prefecture Athletic Park | Aomori Prefecture | March 1998 |
| | Preservation and Management Plan for the Special Historic Site, Sannai Maruyama Iseki | Aomori Prefecture | March 2016 |
| 007 Ofune Site | 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 | Hakodate City | March 2006 |
| | Basic Plan for Restoration and Improvement of the Historic Site, Ofune Iseki | Hakodate City | October 2006 |
| | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Ofune Iseki (revised) | Hakodate City | March 2016 |
| 008 Goshono Site | Basic Concept for Improvement of Goshono Iseki | Ichinohe Town | February 1995 |
| | Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Goshono Iseki | Ichinohe Town | August 1996 |
| | Plan of Vegetation Restoration and Improvement of Goshono Iseki | Ichinohe Town | March 2010 |
| | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Goshono Iseki | Ichinohe Town | March 2013 |
| 009 Irie Site | Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka | Toyako Town | April 2015 |
| | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka | Toyako Town | September 2015 |

| Name of the component part | Name of the plan | Prepared by | Prepared in |
|---|---|---|--|
| 010 Komakino Stone Circle | Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Komakino Iseki Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Komakino Iseki | Aomori City Aomori City | March 2000 March 2012 Revised in February 2017 |
| 011 Isedotai Stone Circles | Basic Concept for Improvement of the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki Kitaakita City Basic Concept for History and Culture Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Isedotai Iseki | Kitaakita City Kitaakita City Kitaakita City Kitaakita City Kitaakita City | March 2003 March 2007 March 2011 March 2016 March 2019 |
| 012 Oyu Stone Circles | Preservation and Management Plan for the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki Basic Concept for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki Basic Plan for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki Explanation document for Basic Design for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki Second Basic Plan for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki Third Basic Plan for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki Fourth Basic Plan for Environmental Improvement of the Special Historic Site, Oyu Kanjo Resseki | Kazuno City Kazuno City Kazuno City Kazuno City Kazuno City Kazuno City Kazuno City | March 1978 March 1992 February 1995 March 1998 January 2005 February 2009 March 2014 |
| 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Kiusu Shuteibogun | Chitose City | January 2016 |
| 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Report on the Formulation of the Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Omori Katsuyama Iseki Report on Preparation of Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Omori Katsuyama Iseki | Hirosaki City Hirosaki City | March 2015 March 2016 |
| 015 Takasago Burial Site | Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Site, Irie-Takasago Kaizuka | Toyako Town Toyako Town | April 2015 September 2015 |
| 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site | Preservation and Management Plan for the Historic Sites, Kamegaoka Sekkijidai Iseki and Tagoyano Kaizuka Preservation and Management Plan for Kamegaoka Seekijidai Iseki (supplement) Basic Concept for Improvement of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Tsugaru City Basic Concept for Kamegaoka Museum (provisional name) | Tsugaru City Tsugaru City Tsugaru City Tsugaru City | March 2009 December 2012 March 2014 March 2014 |
| 017 Korekawa Site | Preservation and Utilization Plan for the Historic Site, Korekawa Iseki Basic Plan for Improvement of the Historic Site, Korekawa Sekkijidai Iseki (Phase 1) | Hachinohe City Hachinohe City | March 2016 March 2018 |

4. Structure of the plan

The structure of the Plan is shown in [Figure 1-002](#) and the outlines of each chapter are as follows:

Chapter 1 sets out the purpose, background and structure of this plan;

Chapter 2 illustrates the outline of each component part, the Outstanding Universal Value of this property, and the justification for inscription under the proposed criteria;

Chapter 3 describes the current situation of the property and its buffer zone, then identifies potential threats that might affect the property and responses to address them;

Chapter 4 shows the principle and six basic policies of preservation based on information provided in previous chapters. Details of them in line of basic policies are described in following chapters;

Chapter 5 describes the policies and methods of preservation and management of the property;

Chapter 6 provides the policies for the delineation of the buffer zone, and contents of legal regulations;

Chapter 7 describes the policies, procedures, and methods of Heritage Impact Assessment.

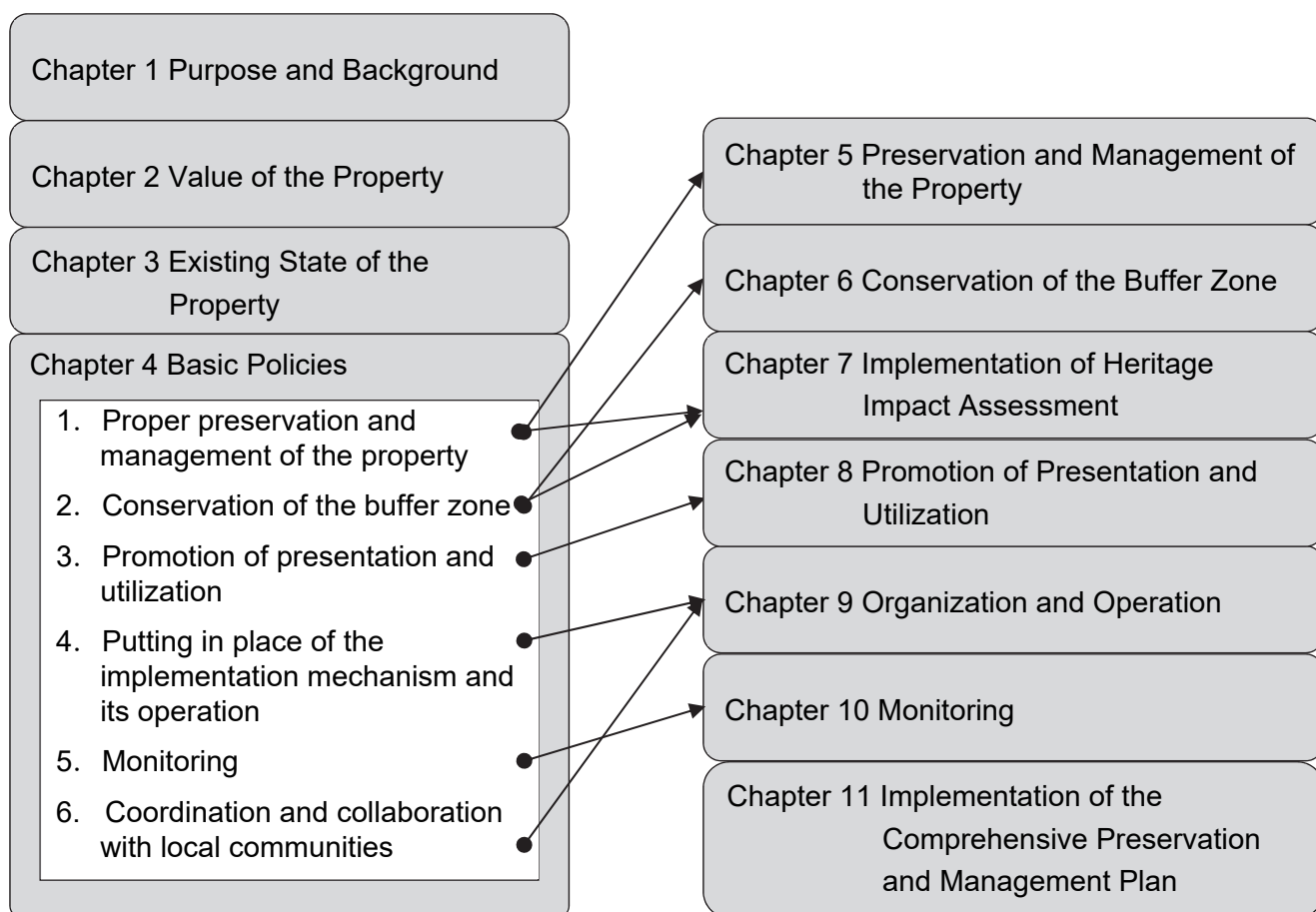
Chapter 8 describes the policy and specific plan for promotion of presentation and utilization of the property;

Chapter 9 indicates the system of preservation and management of the property and buffer zone to appropriately conserve them in line with this plan;

Chapter 10 describes the indicators, range of time, and subject of implementing the monitoring; and

Chapter 11 provides the process of implementation and review of this plan.

[Figure 1-003](#) illustrates the nature of close relations between this plan and the nomination dossier.



[Figure 1-002](#) Structure of Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

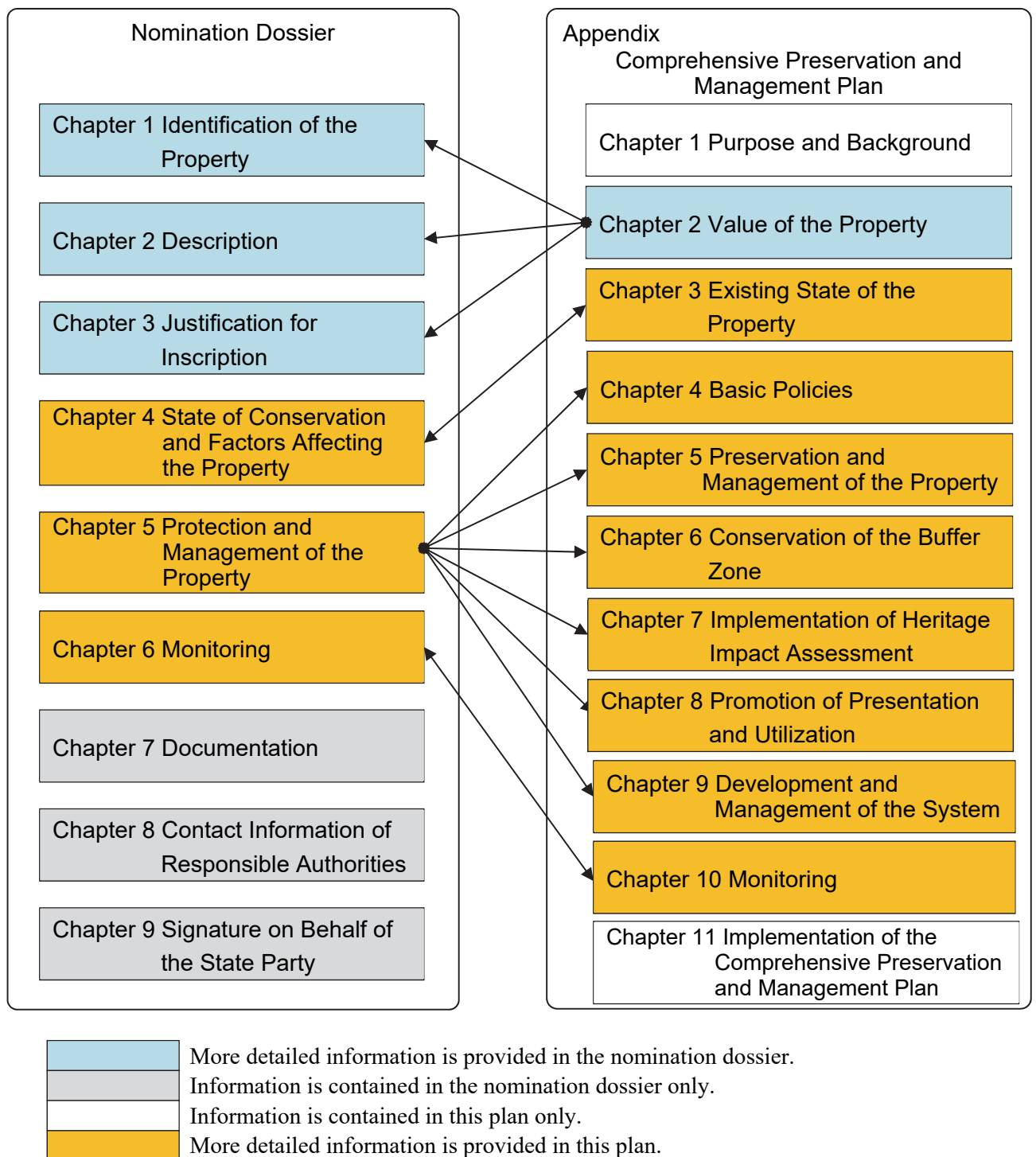


Figure 1-003 Relations between the nomination dossier and the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

5. Implementation

This plan was adopted on 20 December 2019.

Chapter 2 Value of the Property

1. Outstanding Universal Value of the property

(1) 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.

(2) Criteria under which Inscription is proposed

■ Criterion (iii)

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, sometimes 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)

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, as is evident in the developments of settlements.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

2. Component parts of the property

(1) List of component parts

The Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is shown by 17 component parts. Figure 2-001 illustrates the total area of the nominated property and buffer zone, the category, location and total area of the component parts, and the area and location of buffer zone.

The locations of the nominated property and buffer zone are indicated in Figures 2-001 to 2-003, and the areas of components parts and buffer zone are shown in Figures 2-004 to 2-037.

Nominated Property: 141.9 ha

Buffer zone : 994.8 ha

Total : 1,136.7 ha

Table 2-001 List of component parts

| № | Component part | Category | | Geographical coordinates | Area of the property (ha) | Area of the buffer zone (ha) | Location (in Japan) |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Category under the Convention | Category under the Cultural Properties Protection Law | | | | |
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | Site | Historic Site | N41°03'56" E140°33'08" | 0.7 | 49.1 | Sotogahama Town, Aomori Pref. |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | Site | Historic Site | N41°55'45" E140°56'54" | 7.6 | 53.5 | Hakodate City, Hokkaido |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | Site | Historic Site | N42°24'08" E140°54'42" | 14.4 | 32.0 | Date City, Hokkaido |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | Site | Historic Site | N40°53'16" E140°20'16" | 6.3 | 261.5 (Note 1) | Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref. |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | Site | Historic Site | N40°44'55" E141°13'45" | 4.3 | 41.9 | Shichinohe Town, Aomori Pref. |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | Site | Special Historic Site | N40°48'37" E140°41'56" | 23.5 | 69.7 | Aomori City, Aomori Pref. |
| 007 | Ofune Site | Site | Historic Site | N41°57'27" E140°55'30" | 3.5 | 18.3 | Hakodate City, Hokkaido |
| 008 | Goshono Site | Site | Historic Site | N40°11'53" E141°18'21" | 5.5 | 65.5 | Ichinohe Town, Iwate Pref. |
| 009 | Irie Site | Site | Historic Site | N42°32'34" E140°46'31" | 2.4 | 34.0 (Note 2) | Toyako Town, Hokkaido |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | Site | Historic Site | N40°44'15" E140°43'40" | 8.8 | 26.9 | Aomori City, Aomori Pref. |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | Site | Historic Site | N40°12'11" E140°20'48" | 15.6 | 108.8 | Kitaakita City, Akita Pref. |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | Site | Special Historic Site | N40°16'17" E140°48'16" | 15.7 | 37.0 | Kazuno City, Akita Pref. |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Site | Historic Site | N42°53'12" E141°43'00" | 10.9 | 22.9 | Chitose City, Hokkaido |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Site | Historic Site | N40°41'56" E140°21'30" | 8.5 | 115.3 | Hirotsuki City, Aomori Pref. |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site | Site | Historic Site | N42°32'48" E140°46'11" | 2.8 | 34.0 (Note 2) | Toyako Town, Hokkaido |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | Site | Historic Site | N40°53'02" E140°20'12" | 10.1 | 261.5 (Note 1) | Tsugaru City, Aomori Pref. |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | Site | Historic Site | N40°28'25" E141°29'27" | 1.3 | 48.4 | Hachinohe City, Aomori Pref. |

Note 1: Tagoyano Site (Component 004) and Kamegaoka (Component 016) are surrounded by an integral buffer zone.

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

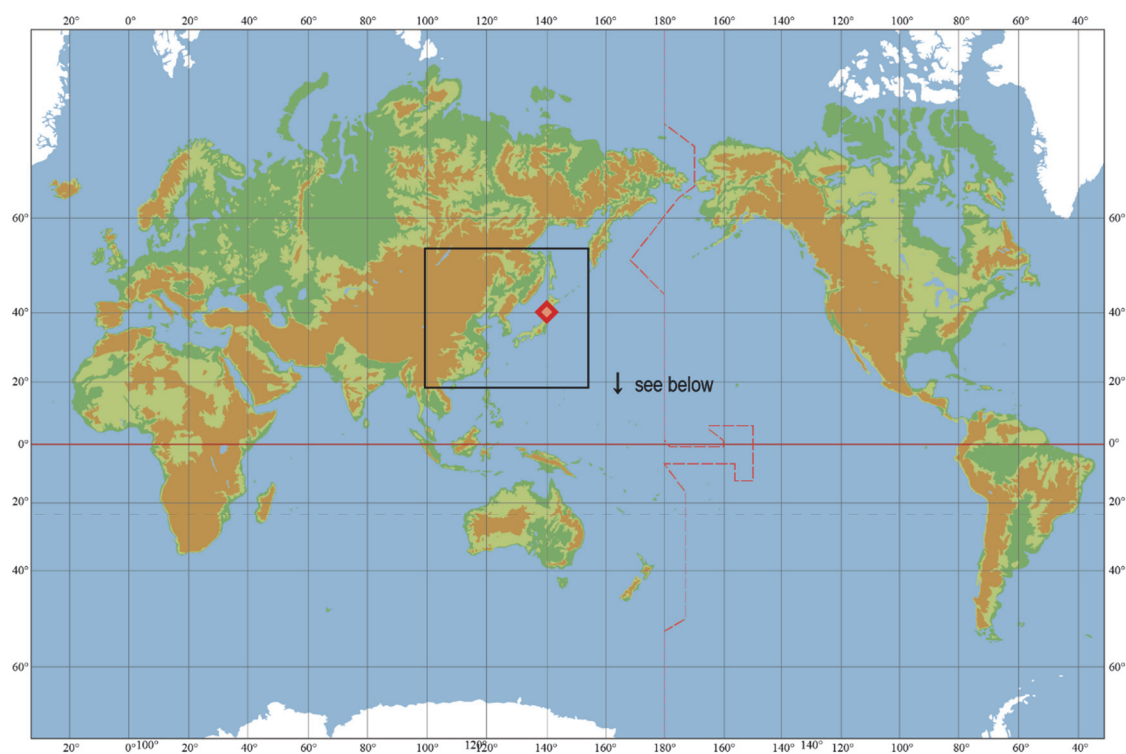


Figure 2-001 Map indicating global location of the property



Figure 2-002 Map indicating location of the property within East Asia

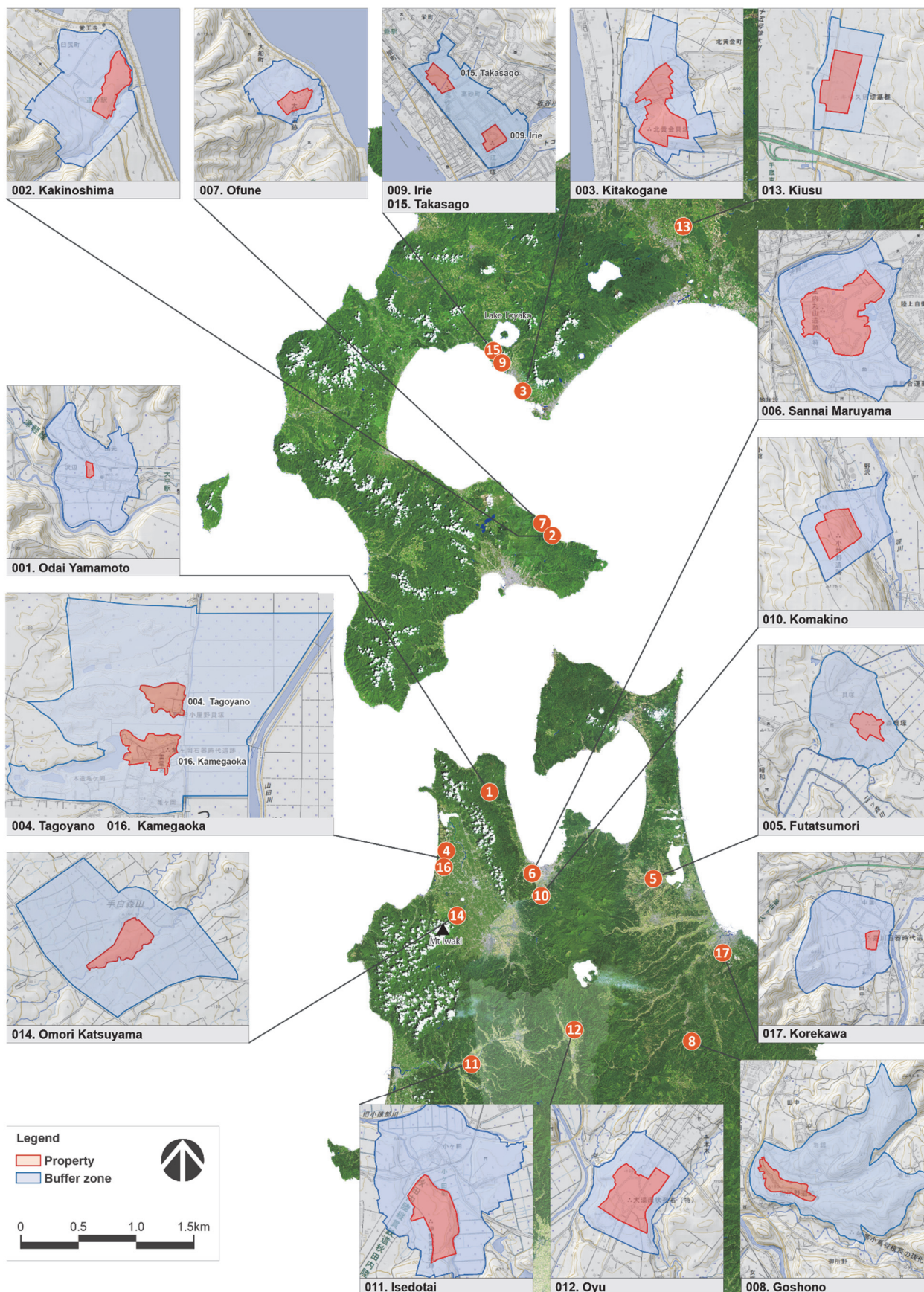


Figure 2-003 Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zone

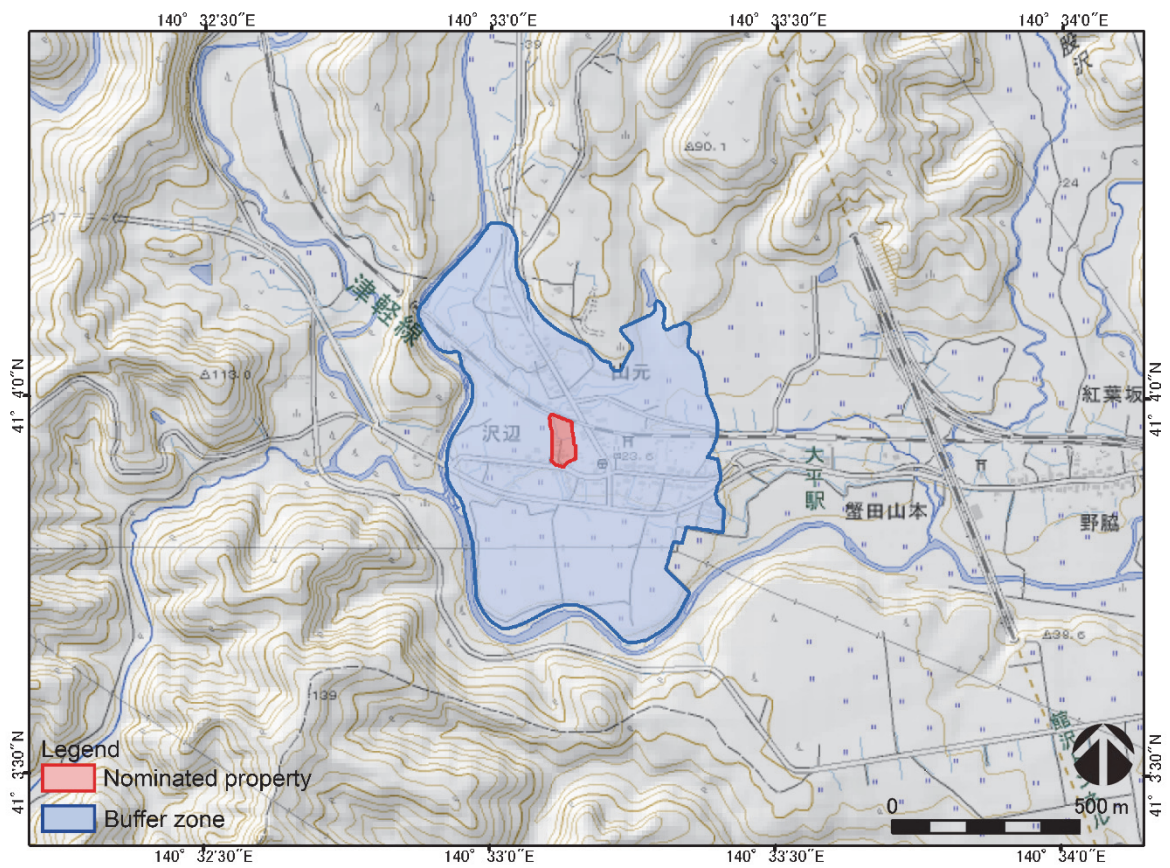


Figure 2-004 Map indicating the extent of Odai Yamamoto Site (Component 001)

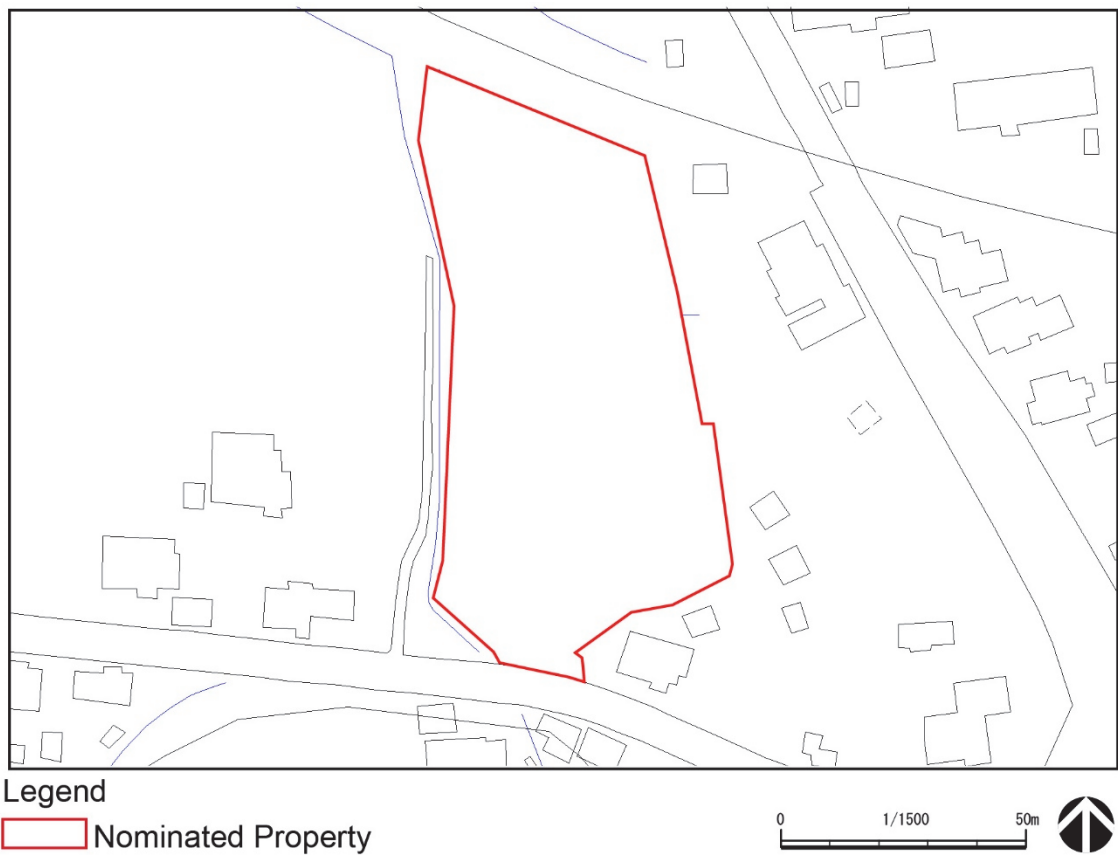


Figure 2-005 Enlarged figure of Odai Yamamoto Site (Component 001)

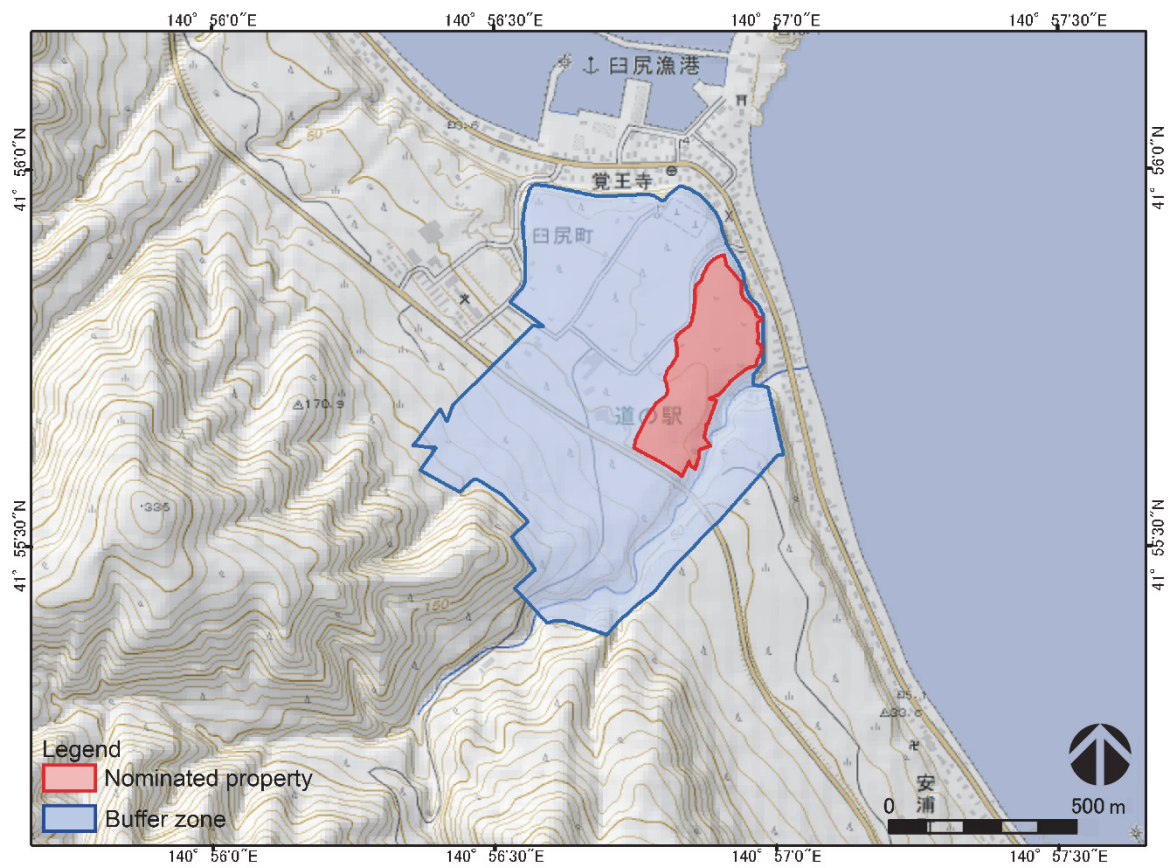


Figure 2-006 Map indicating the extent of Kakinoshima Site (Component 002)

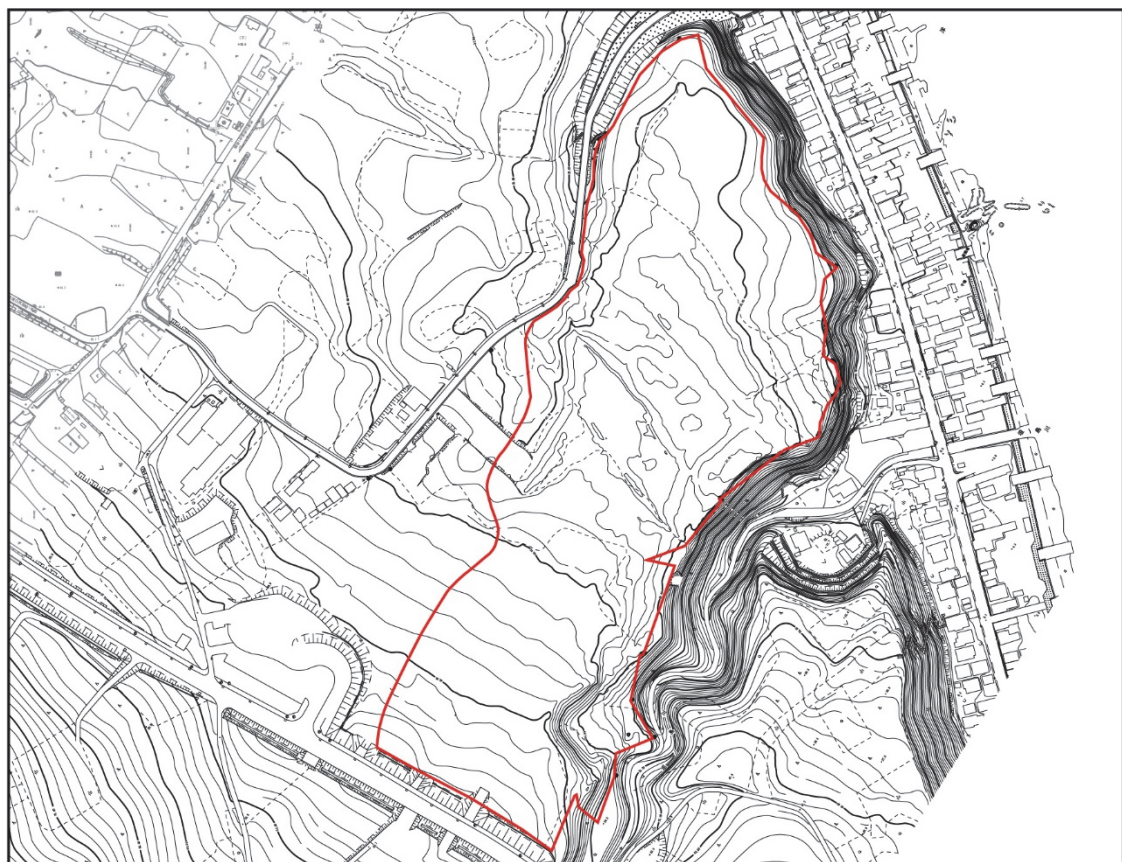


Figure 2-007 Enlarged figure of Kakinoshima Site (Component 002)

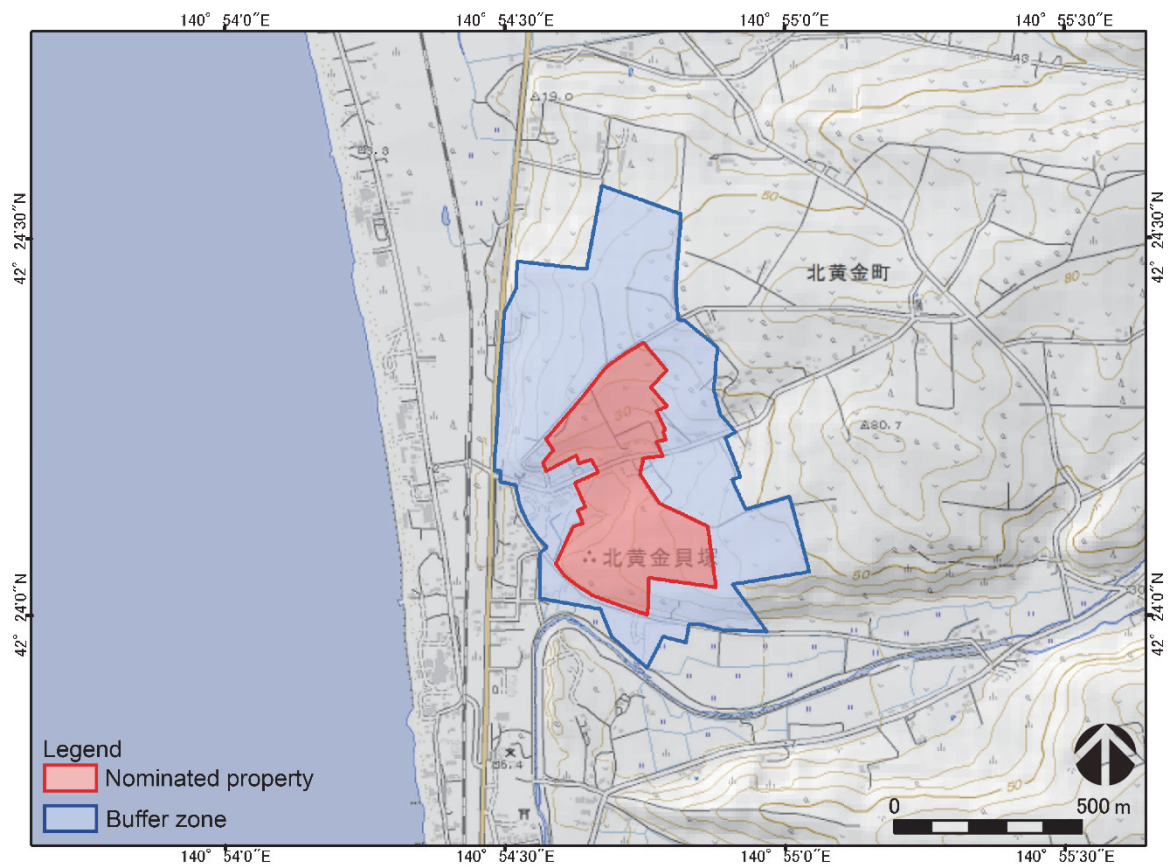


Figure 2-008 Map indicating the extent of Kitakogane Site (Component 003)

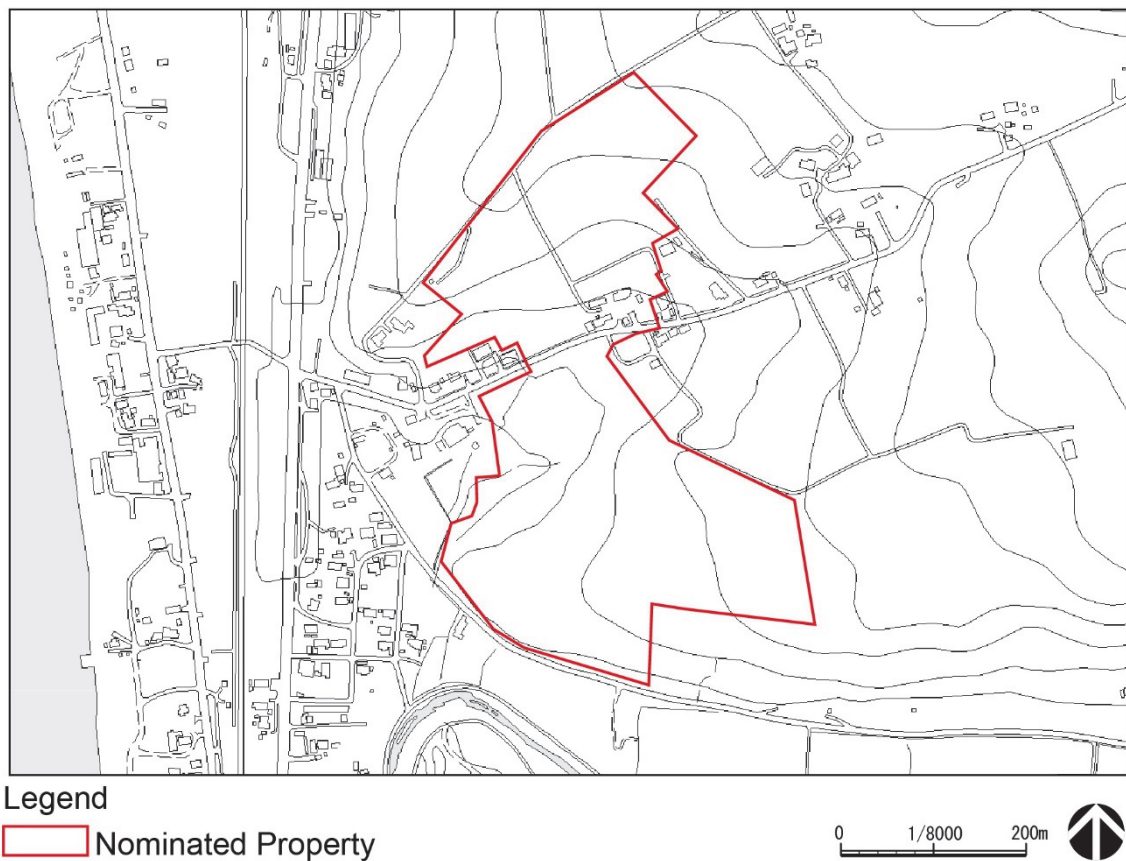


Figure 2-009 Enlarged figure of Kitakogane Site (Component 003)

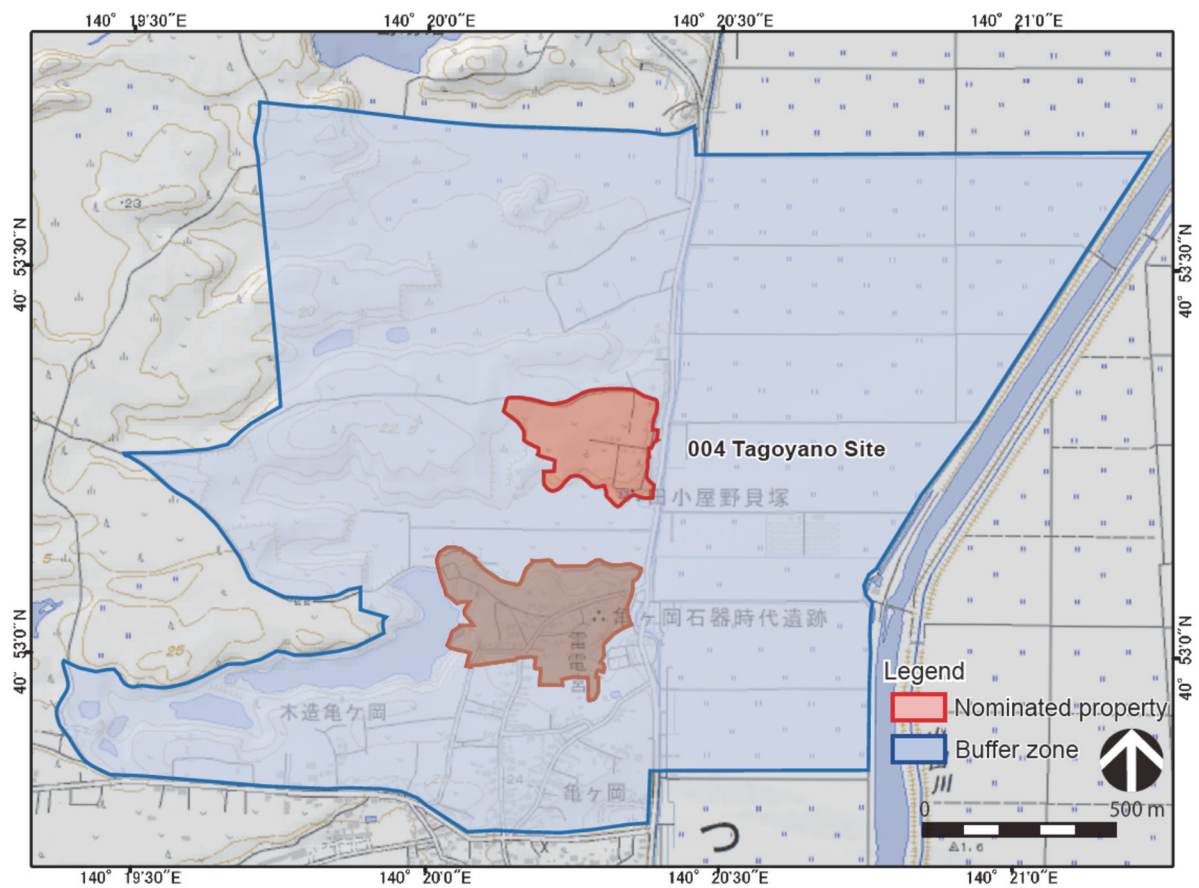


Figure 2-010 Map indicating the extent of Tagoyano Site (Component 004)

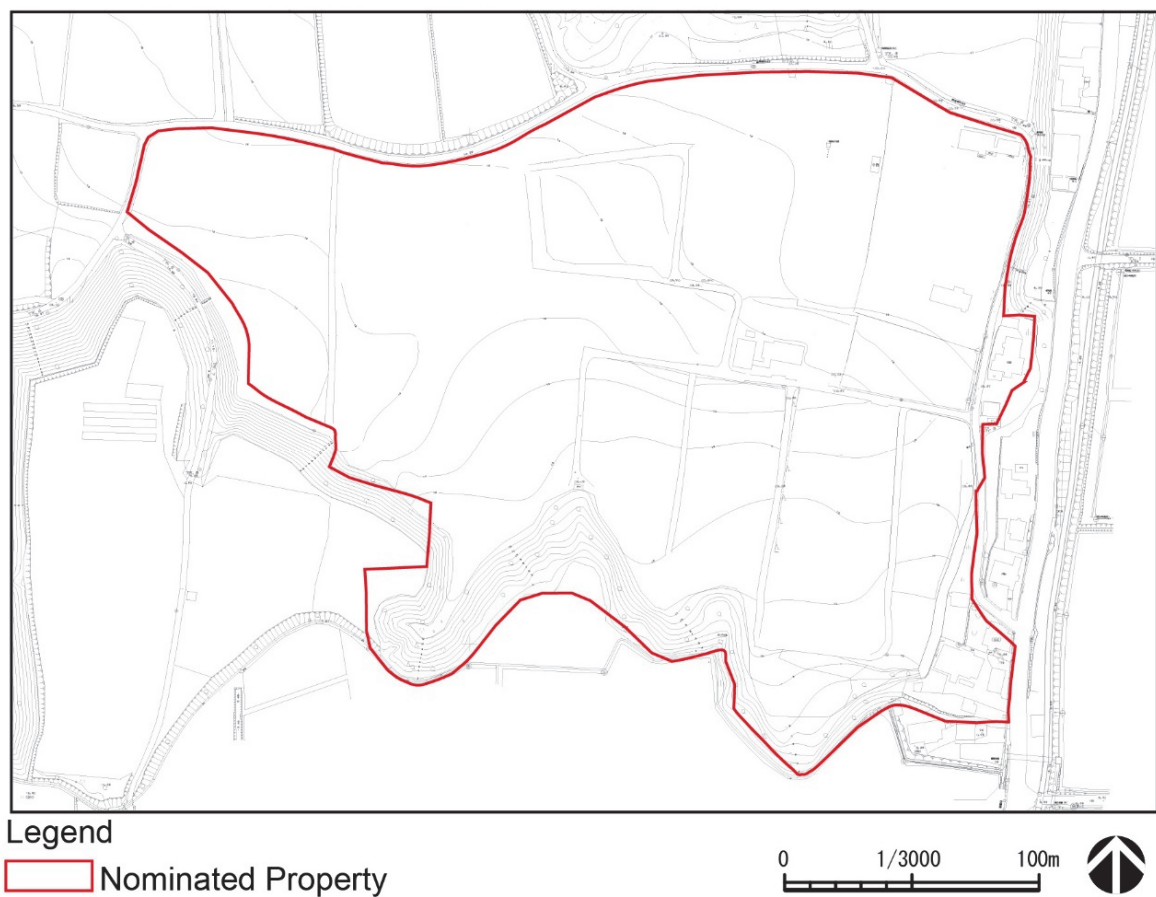


Figure 2-011 Enlarged figure of Tagoyano Site (Component 004)

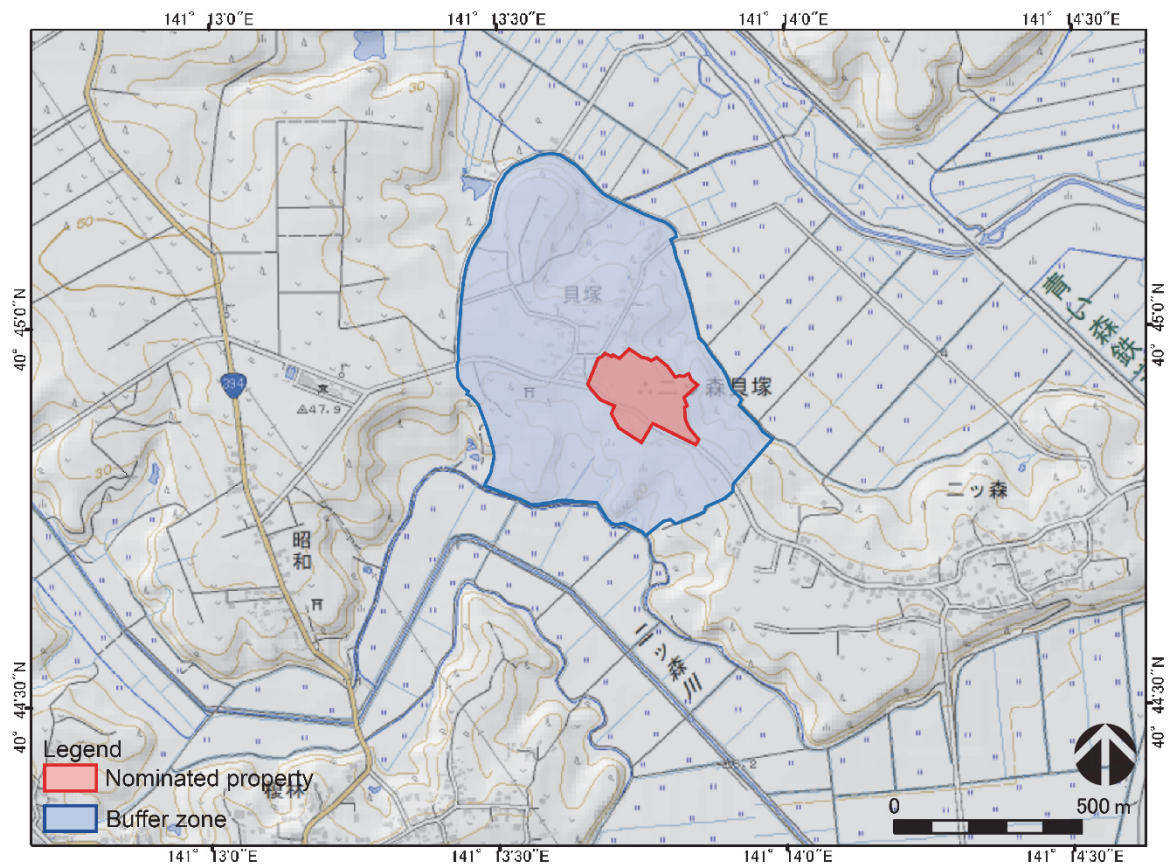


Figure 2-012 Map indicating the extent of Futatsumori Site (Component 005)

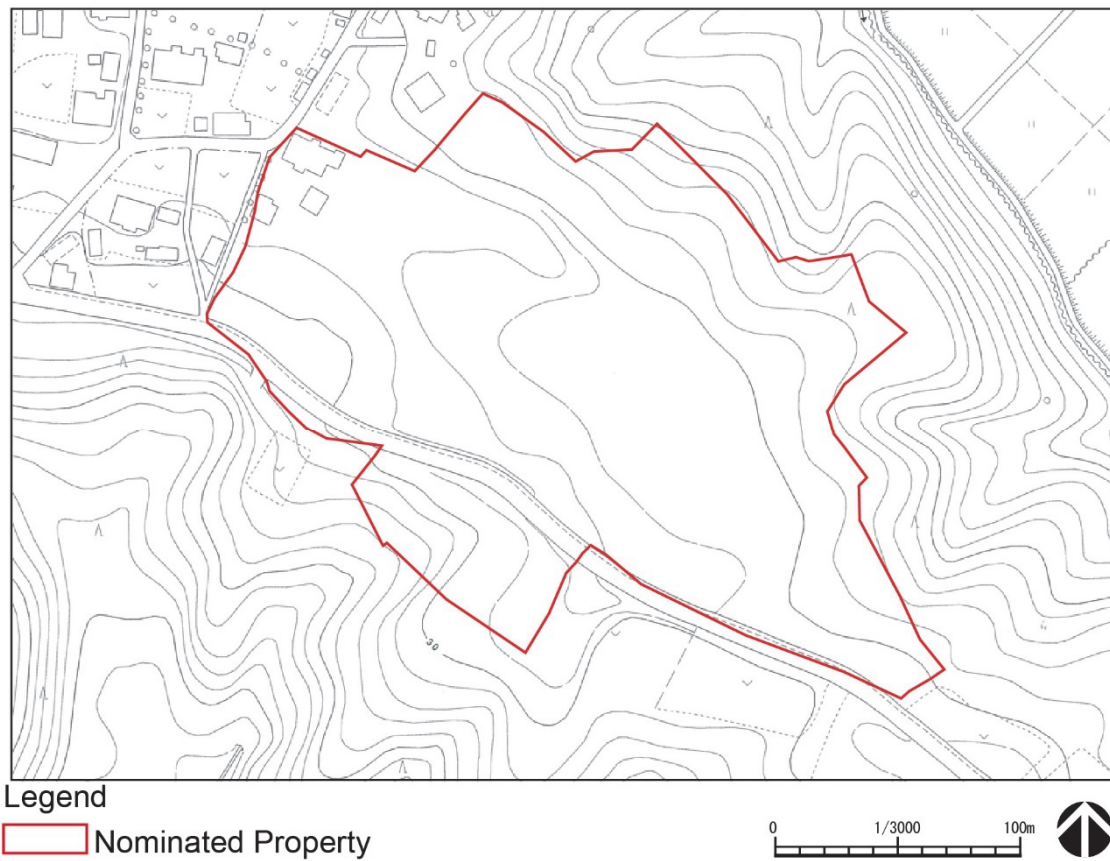


Figure 2-013 Enlarged figure of Futatsumori Site (Component 005)

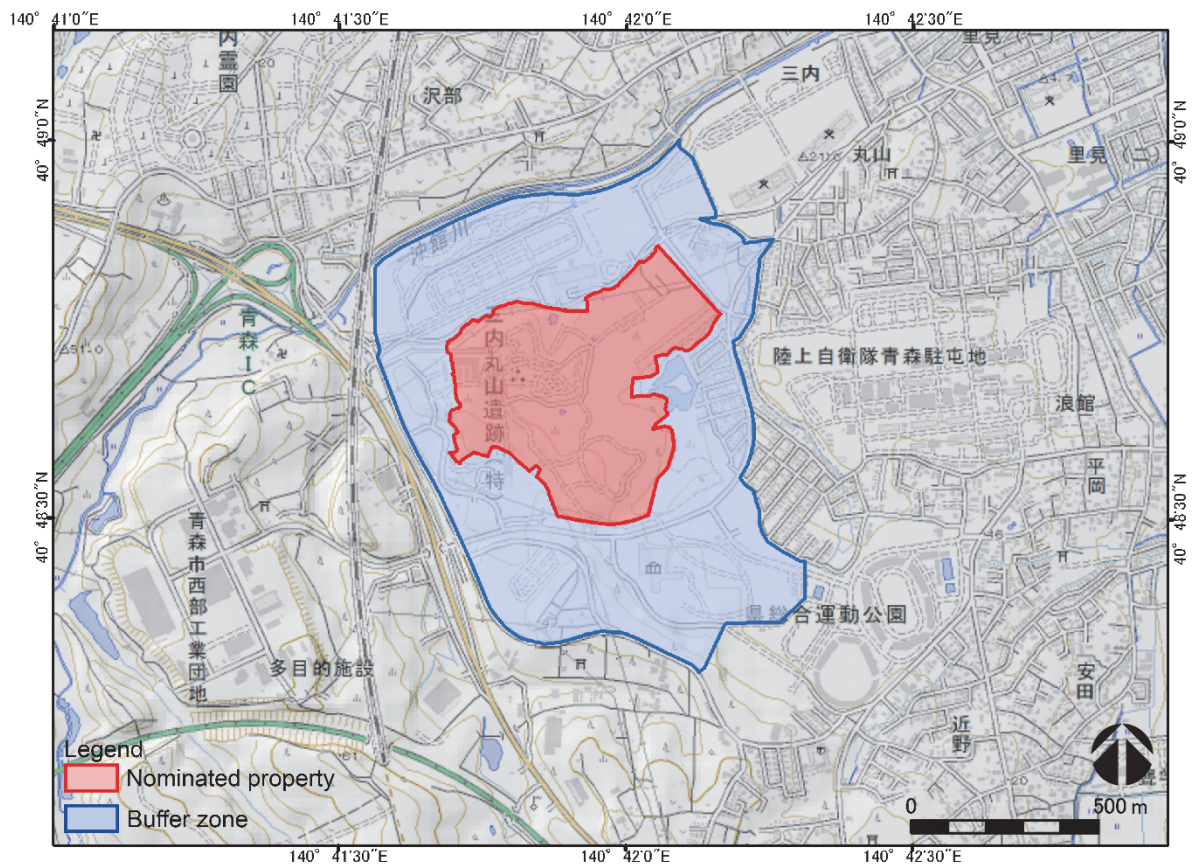


Figure 2-014 Map indicating the extent of Sannai Maruyama Site (Component 006)

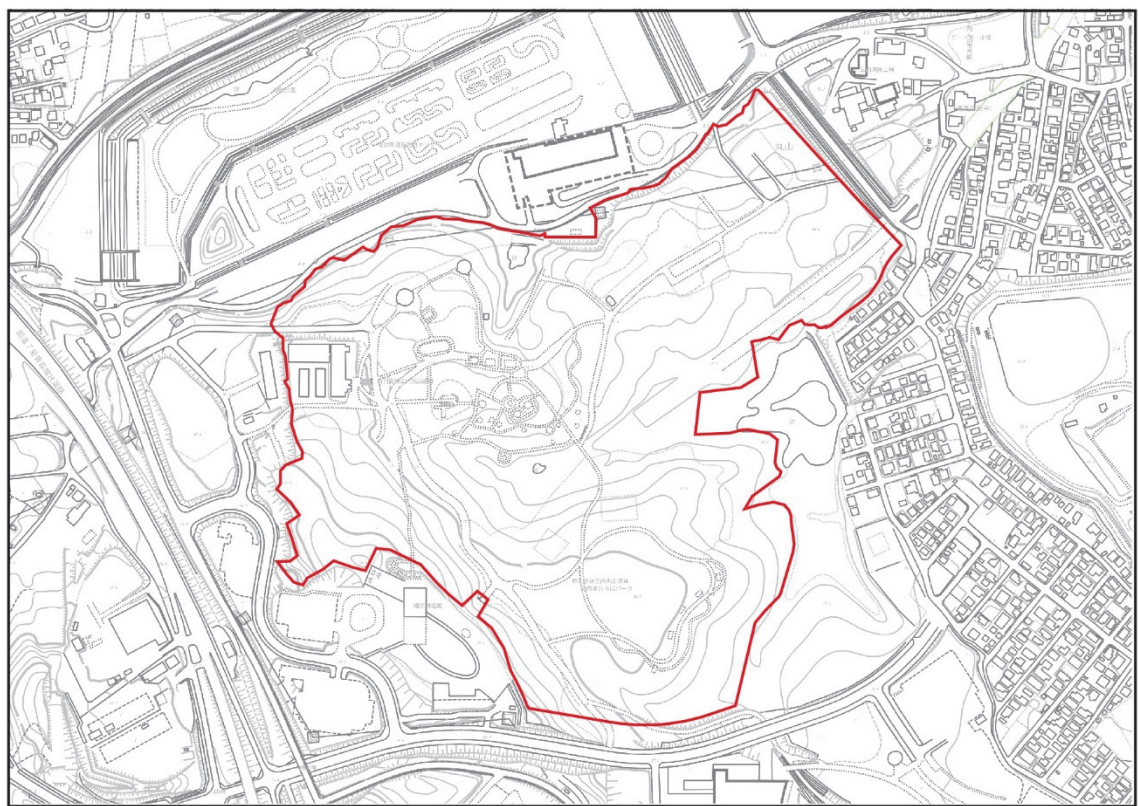


Figure 2-015 Enlarged figure of Sannai Maruyama Site (Component 006)

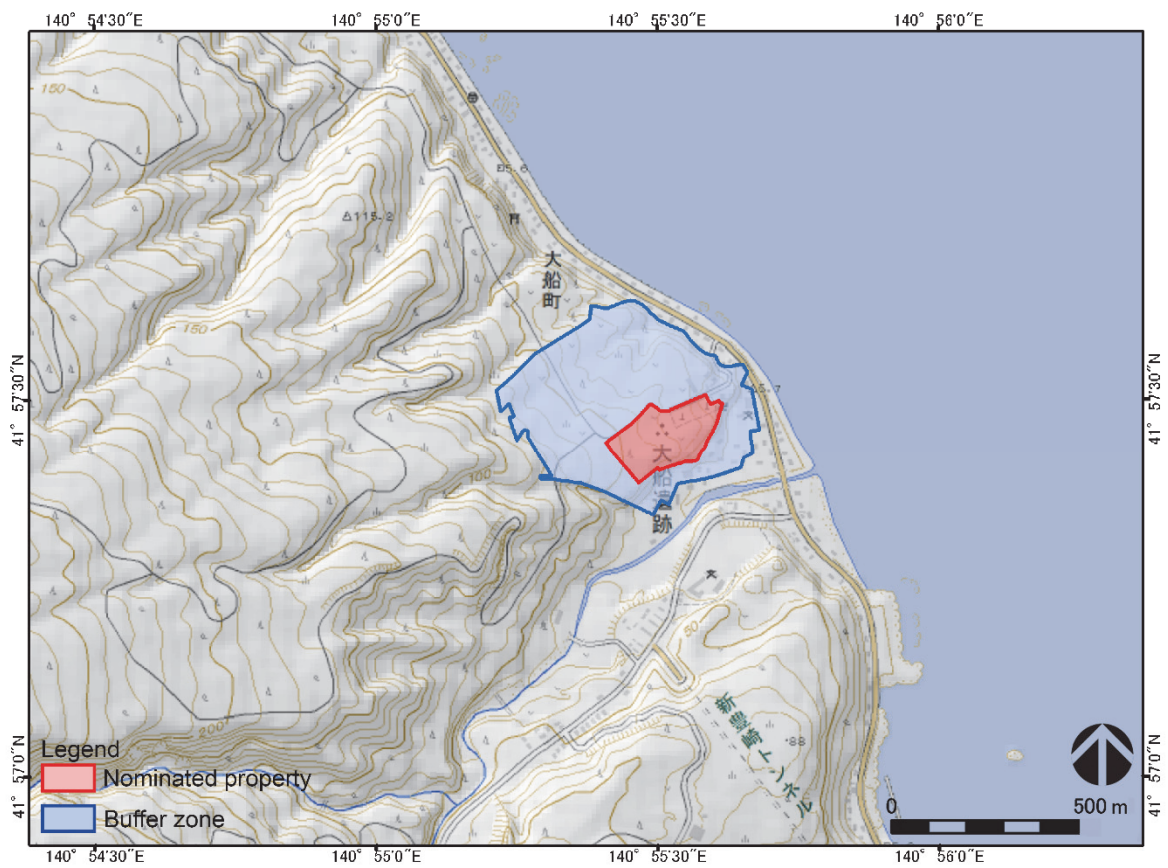


Figure 2-016 Map indicating the extent of Ofune Site (Component 007)

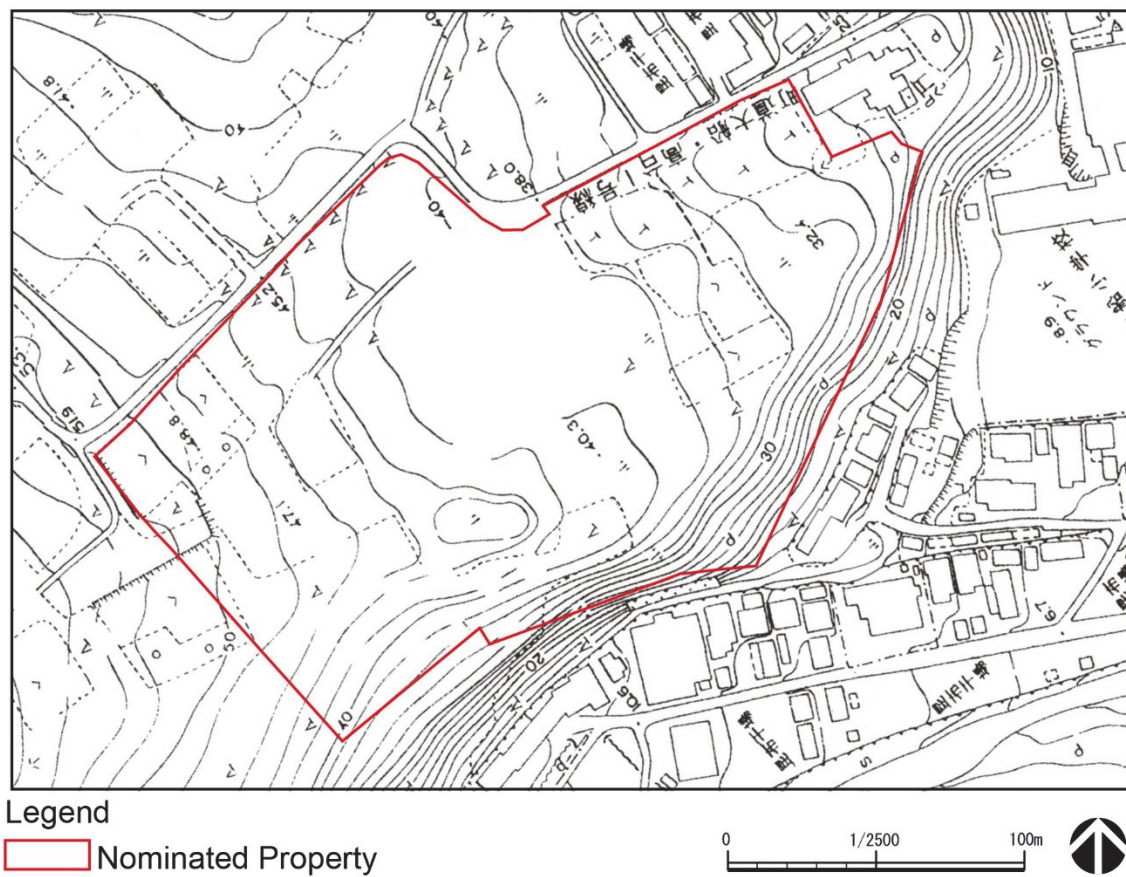


Figure 2-017 Enlarged figure of Ofune Site (Component 007)

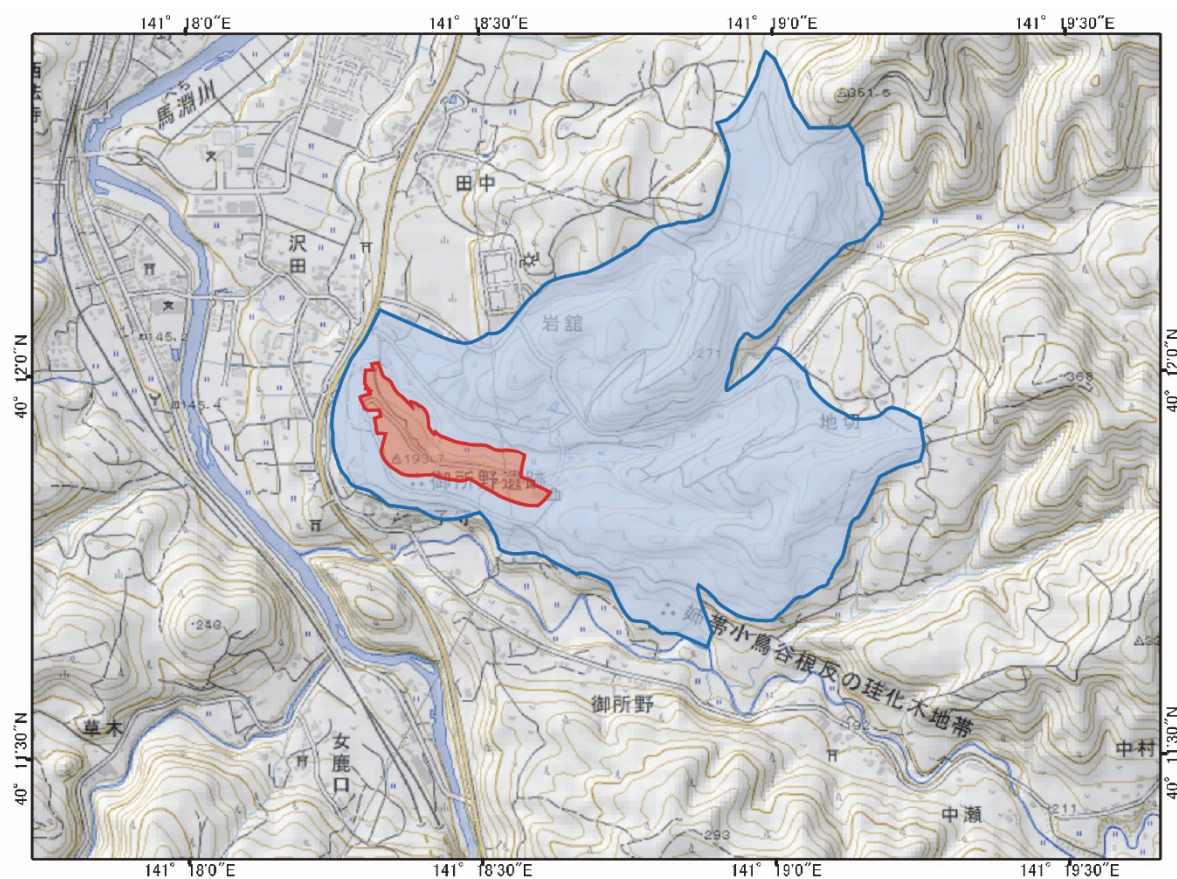
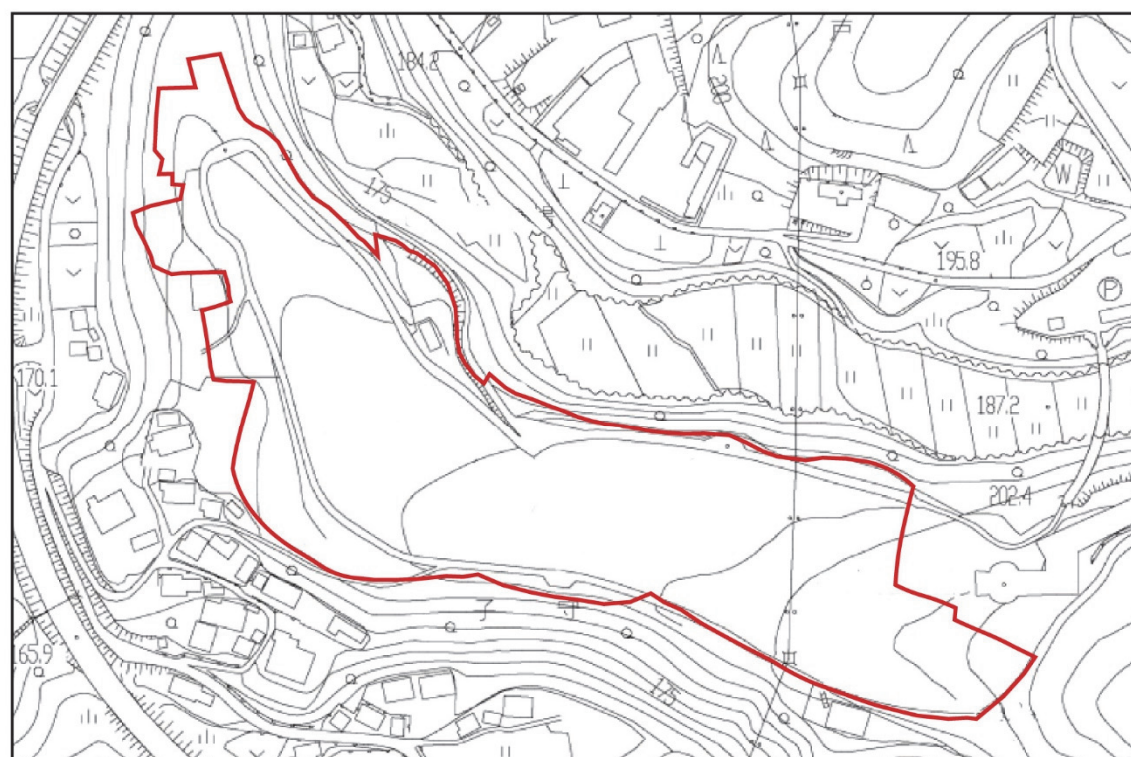


Figure 2-018 Map indicating the extent of Goshono Site (Component 008)



Legend

Nominated Property



Figure 2-019 Enlarged figure of Goshono Site (Component 008)

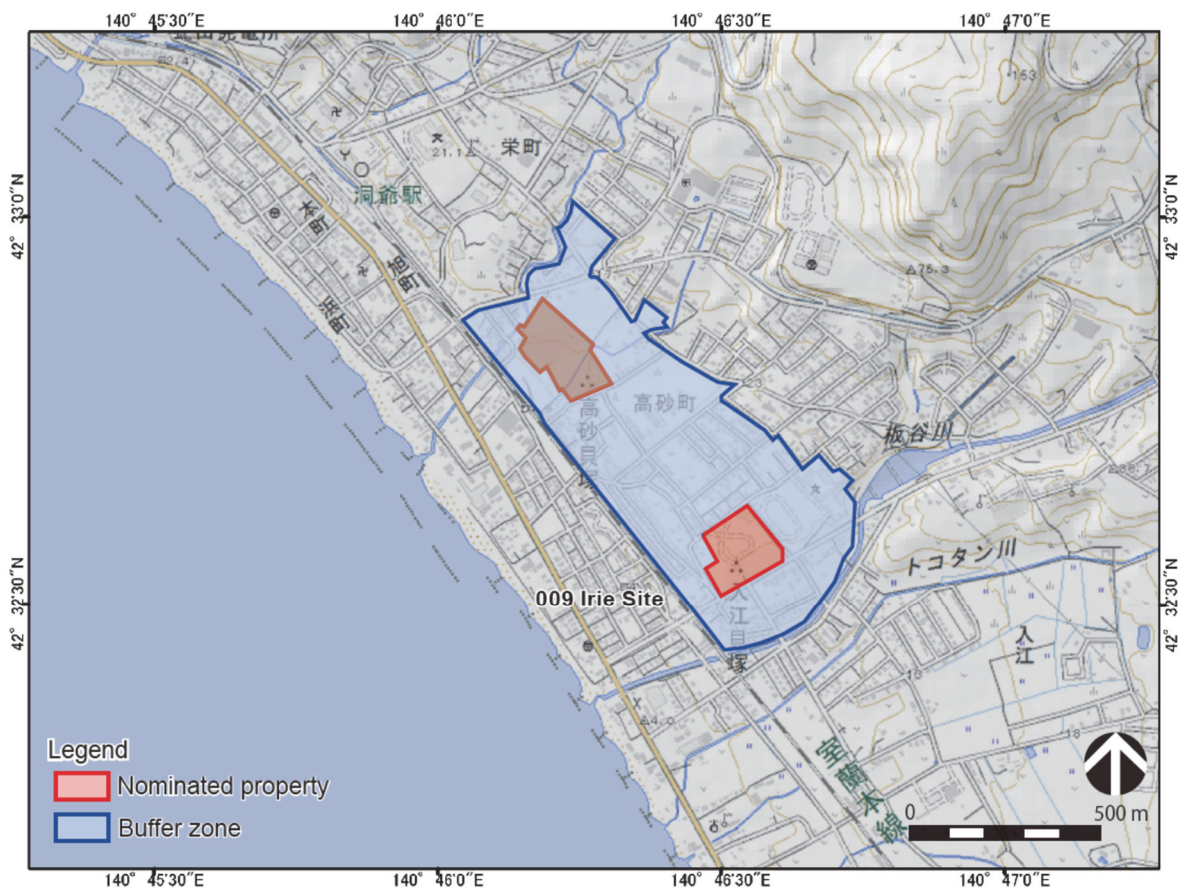


Figure 2-020 Map indicating the extent of Irie Site (Component 009)

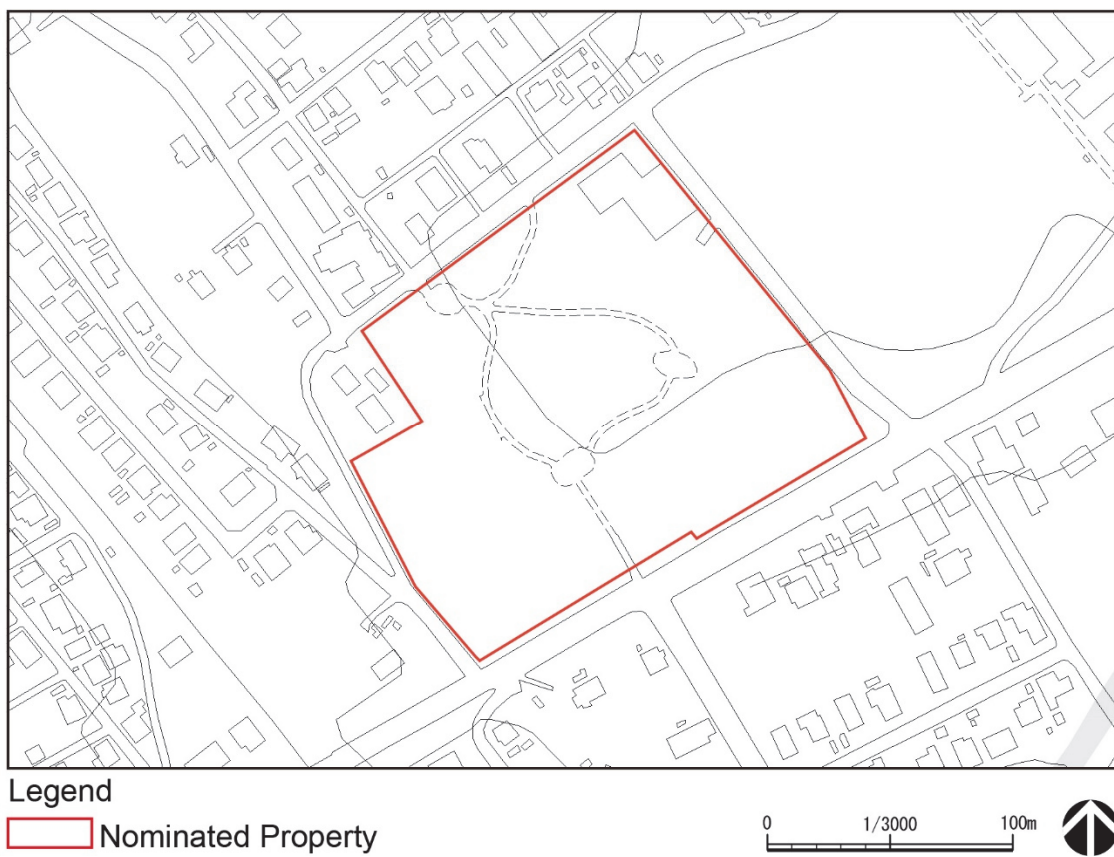


Figure 2-021 Enlarged figure of Irie Site (Component 009)

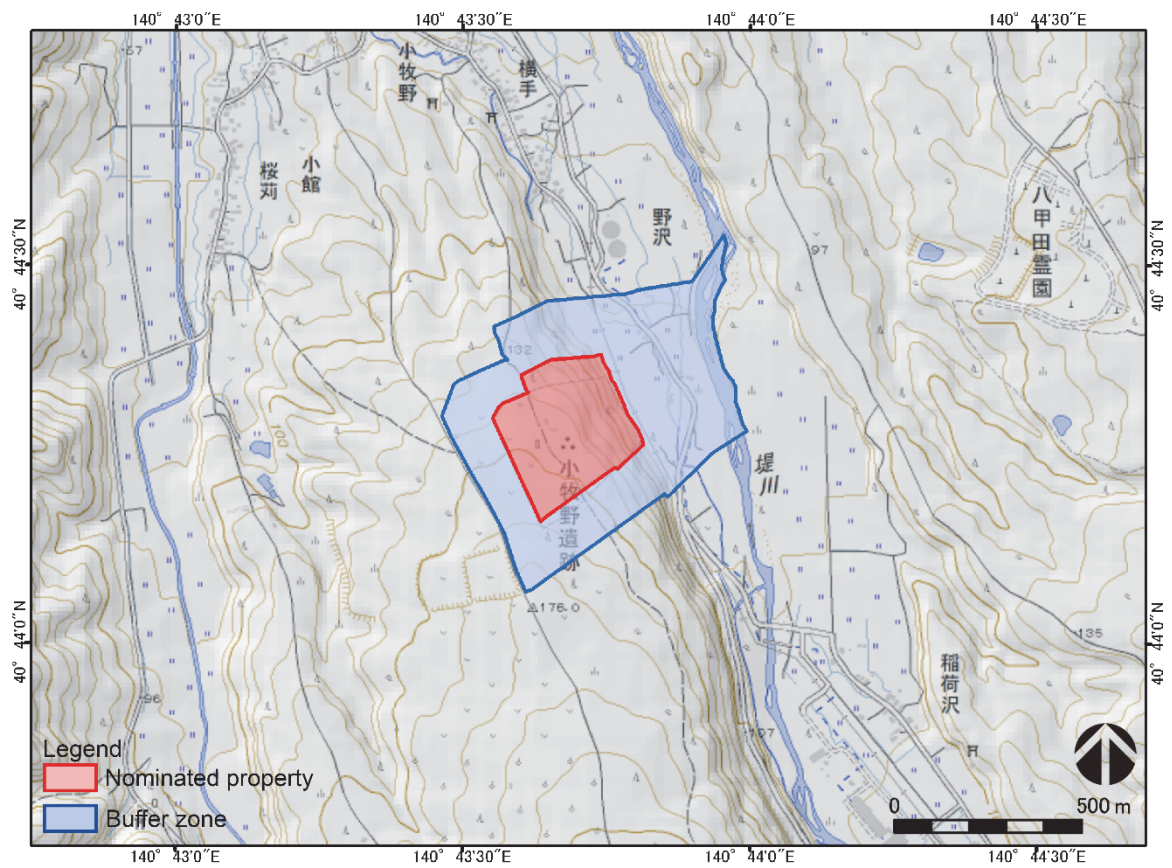


Figure 2-022 Map indicating the extent of Komakino Stone Circle (Component 010)

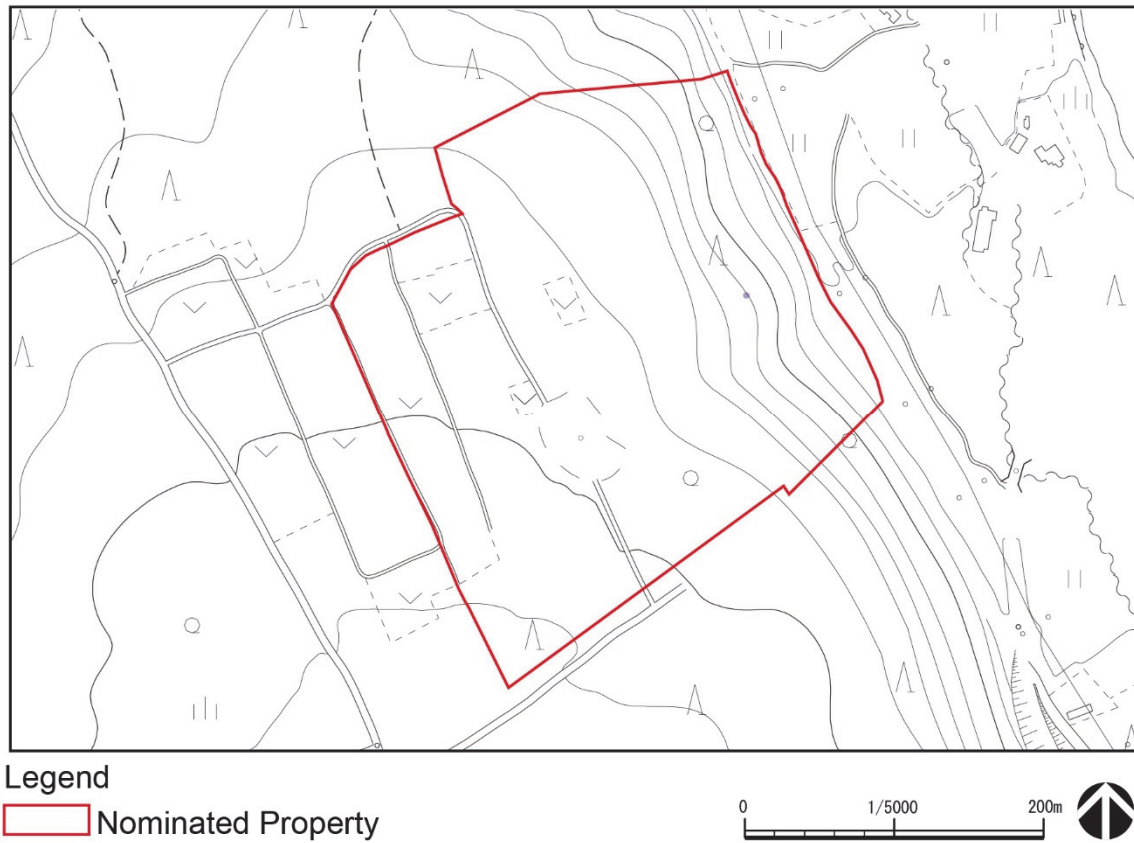


Figure 2-23 Enlarged figure of Komakino Stone Circle (Component 010)

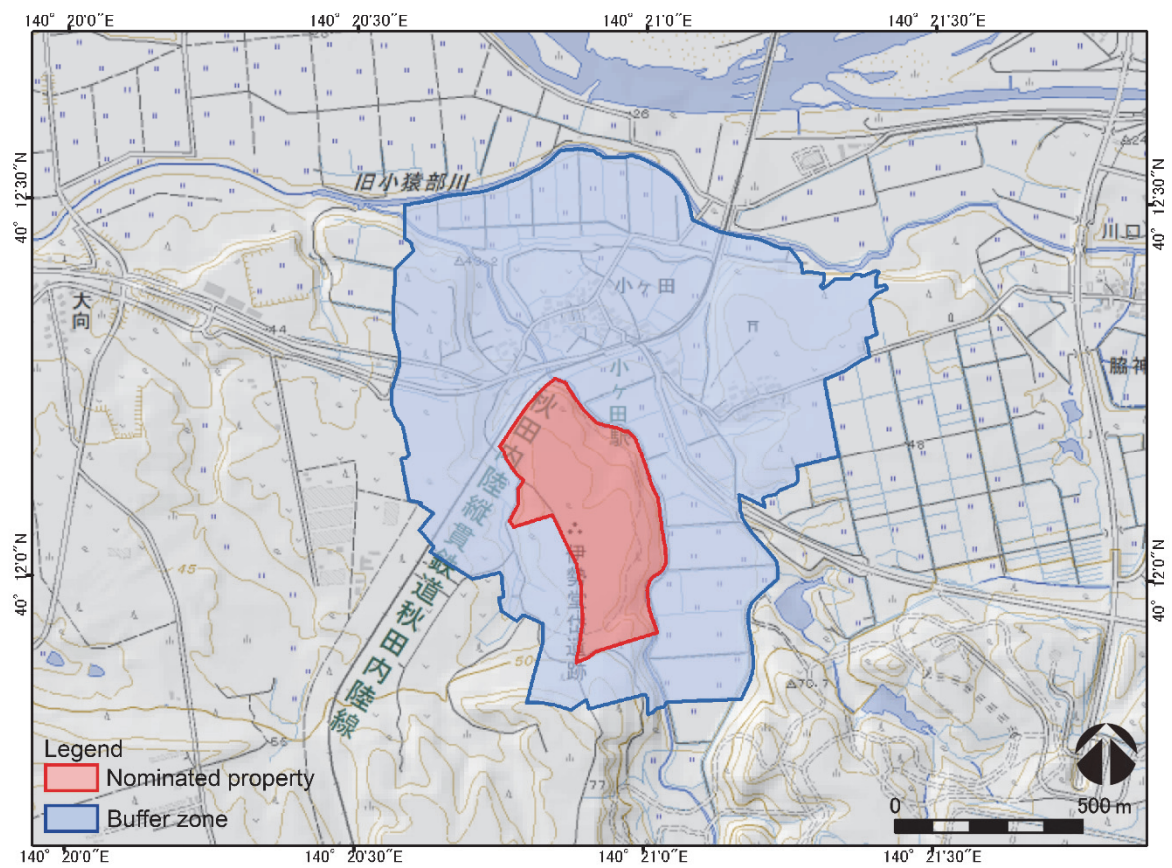


Figure 2-024 Map indicating the extent of Isedotai Stone Circles (Component 011)



Figure 2-025 Enlarged figure of Isedotai Stone Circles (Component 011)

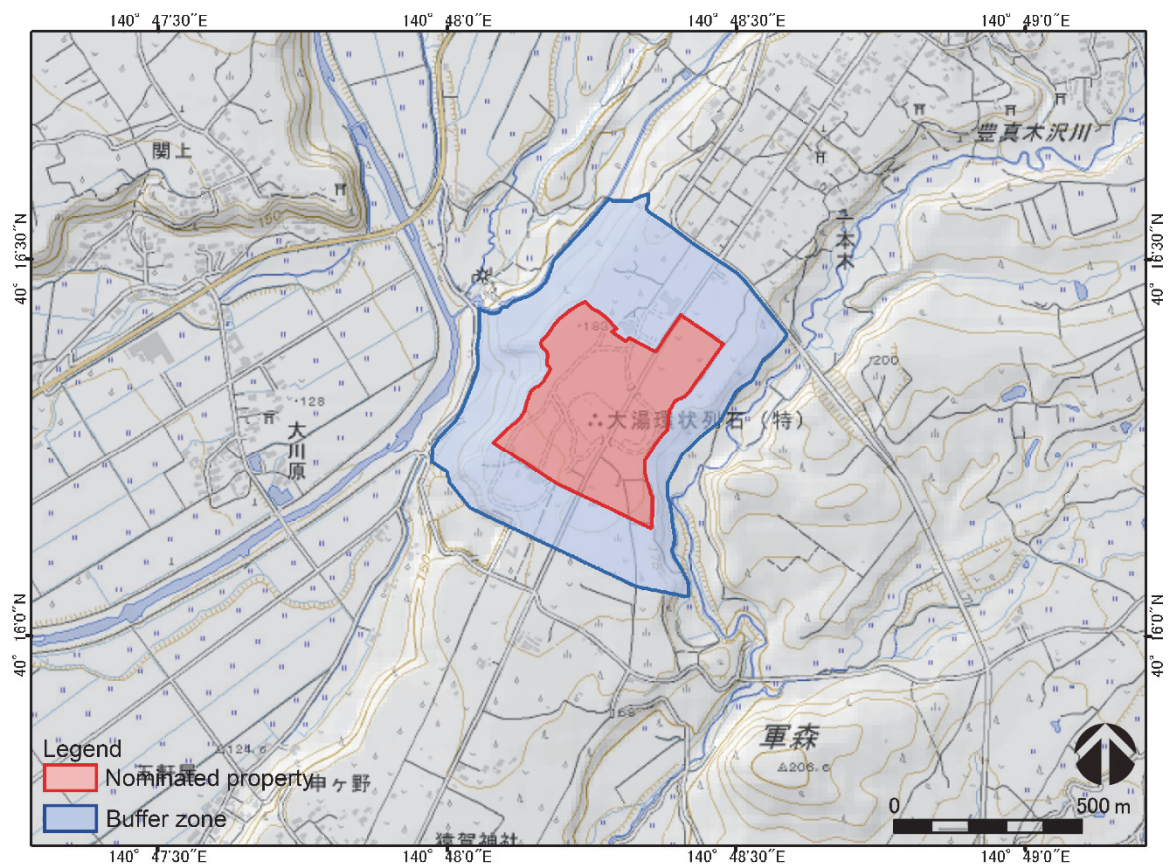


Figure 2-026 Map indicating the extent of Oyu Stone Circles (Component 012)

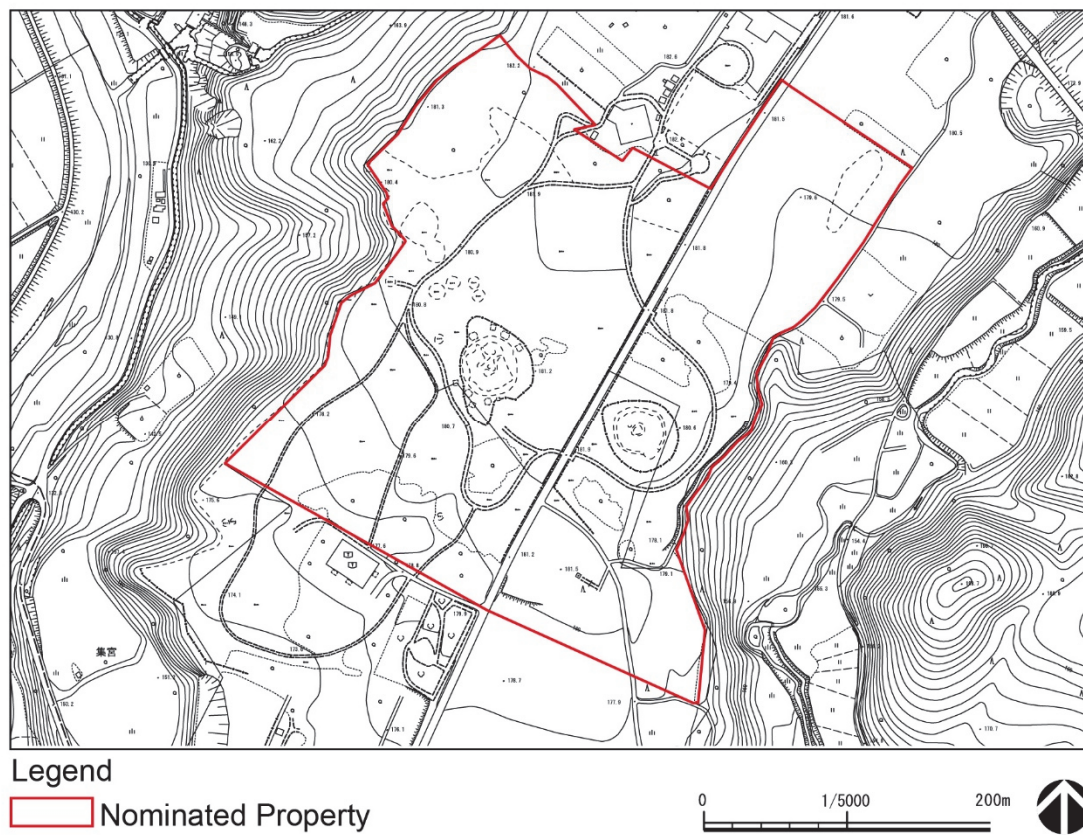


Figure 2-027 Enlarged figure of Oyu Stone Circles (Component 012)

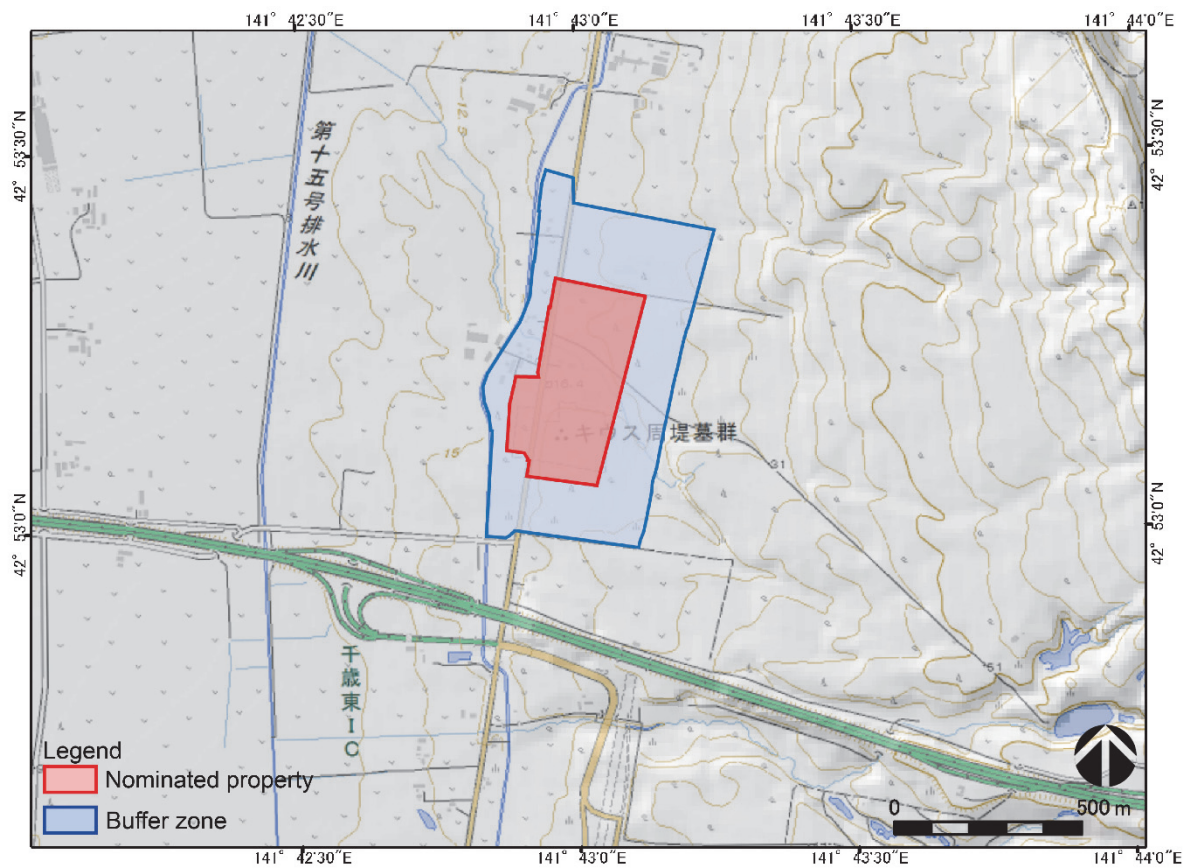


Figure 2-028 Map indicating the extent of Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (Component 013)

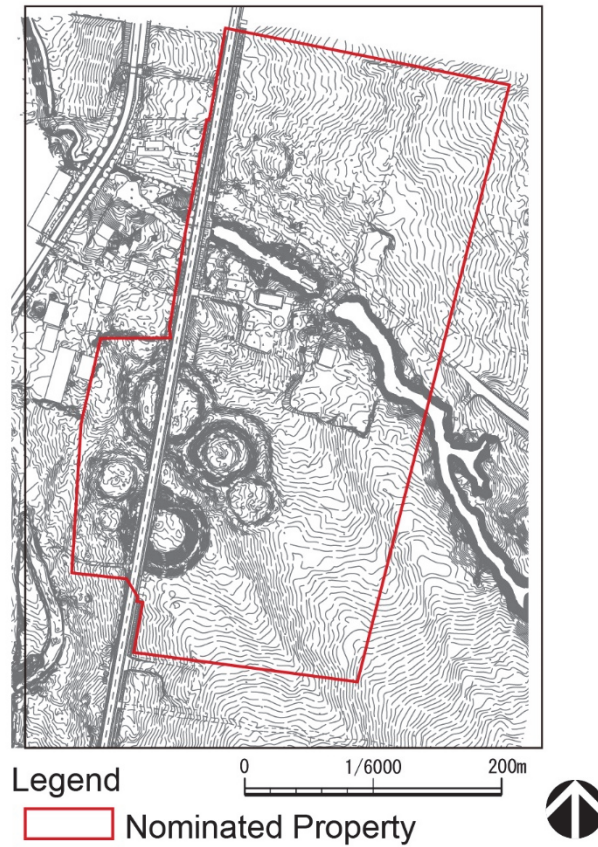


Figure 2-029 Enlarged figure of Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (Component 013)

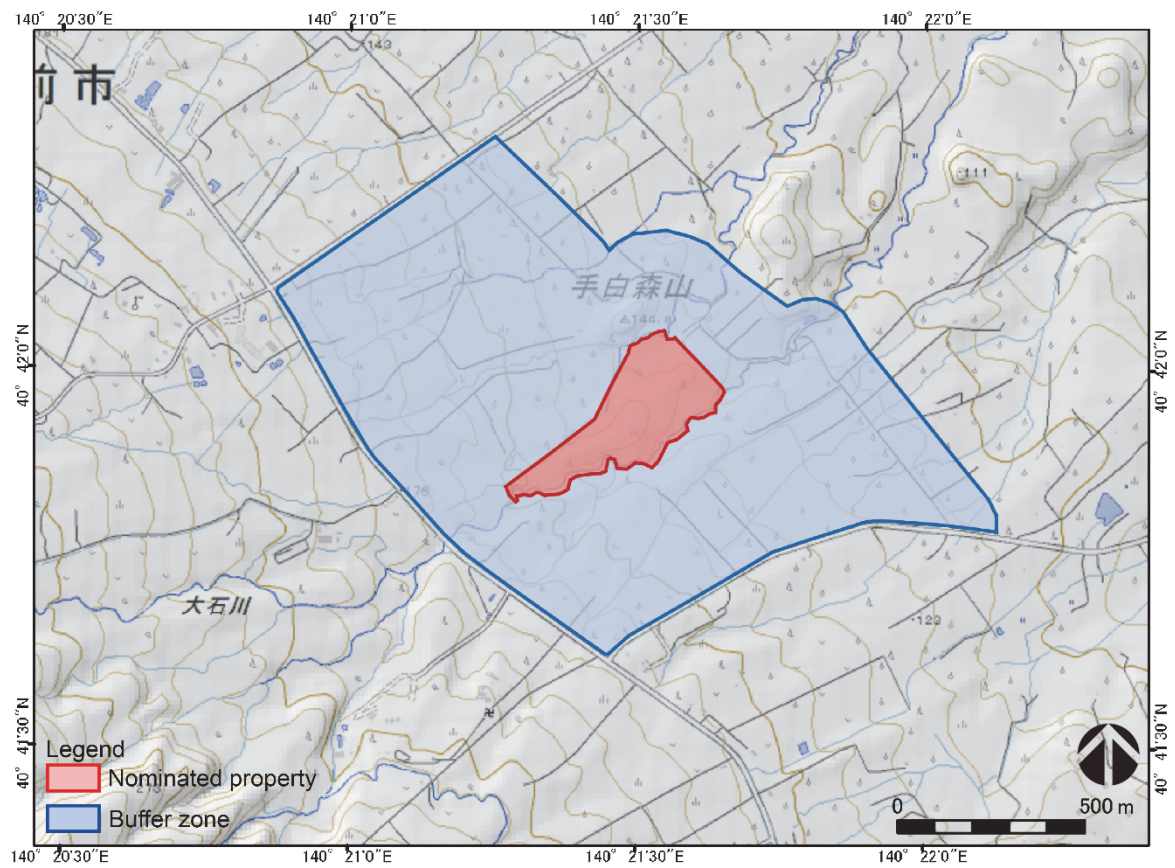


Figure 2-30 Map indicating the extent of Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle (Component 014)

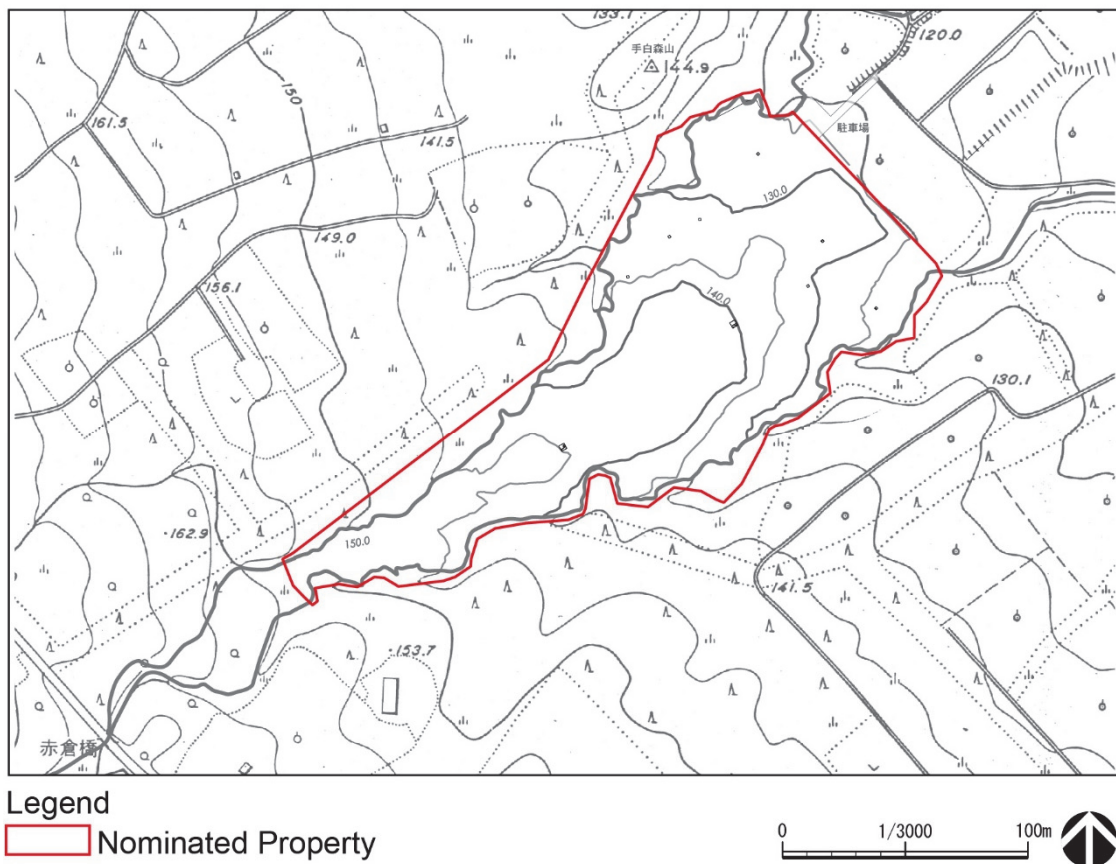


Figure 2-031 Enlarged figure of Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle (Component 014)

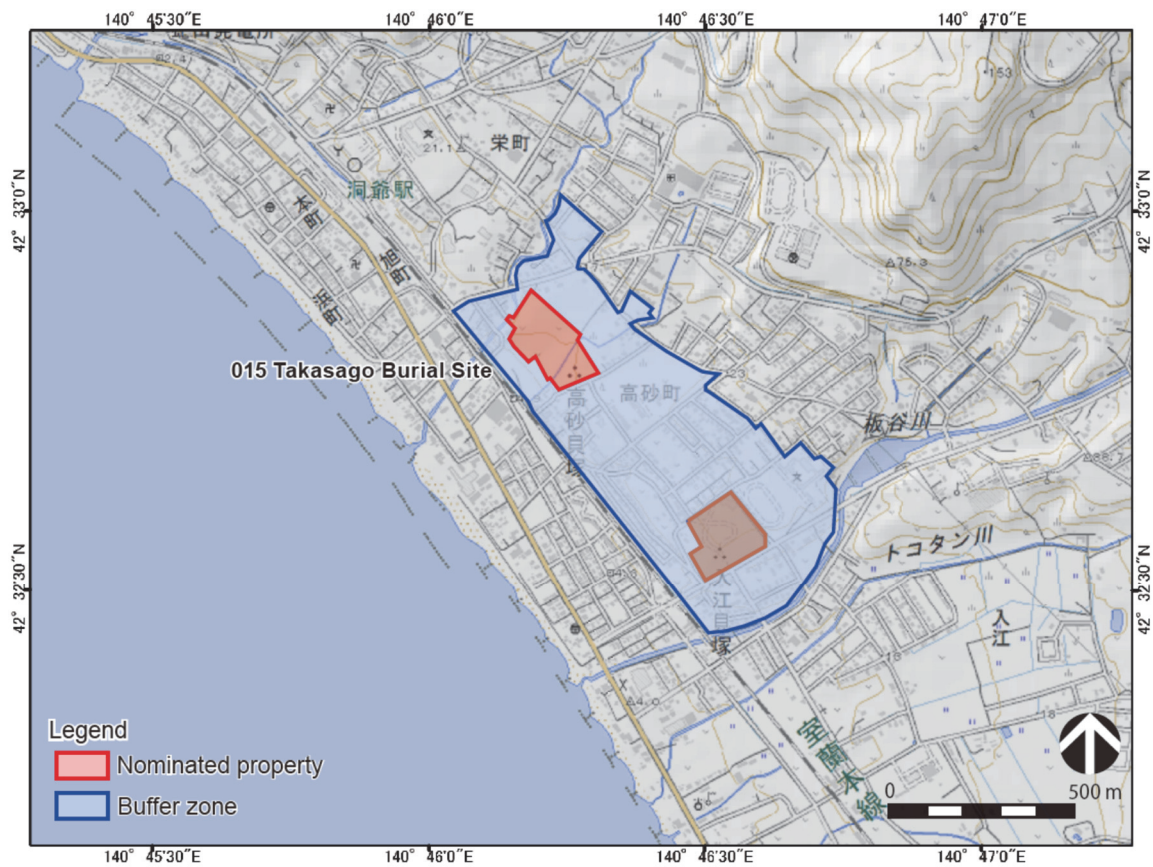


Figure 2-032 Map indicating the extent of Takasago Burial Site (Component 015)

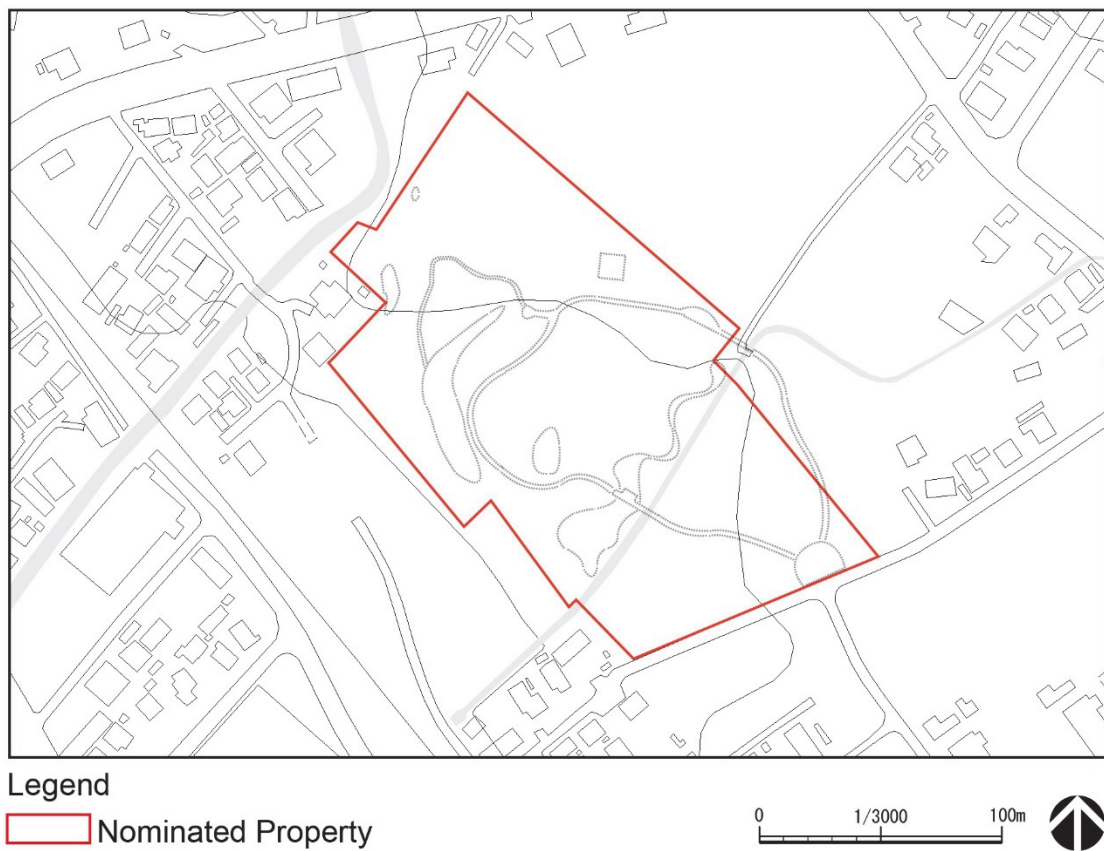


Figure 2-033 Enlarged figure of Takasago Burial Site (Component 015)

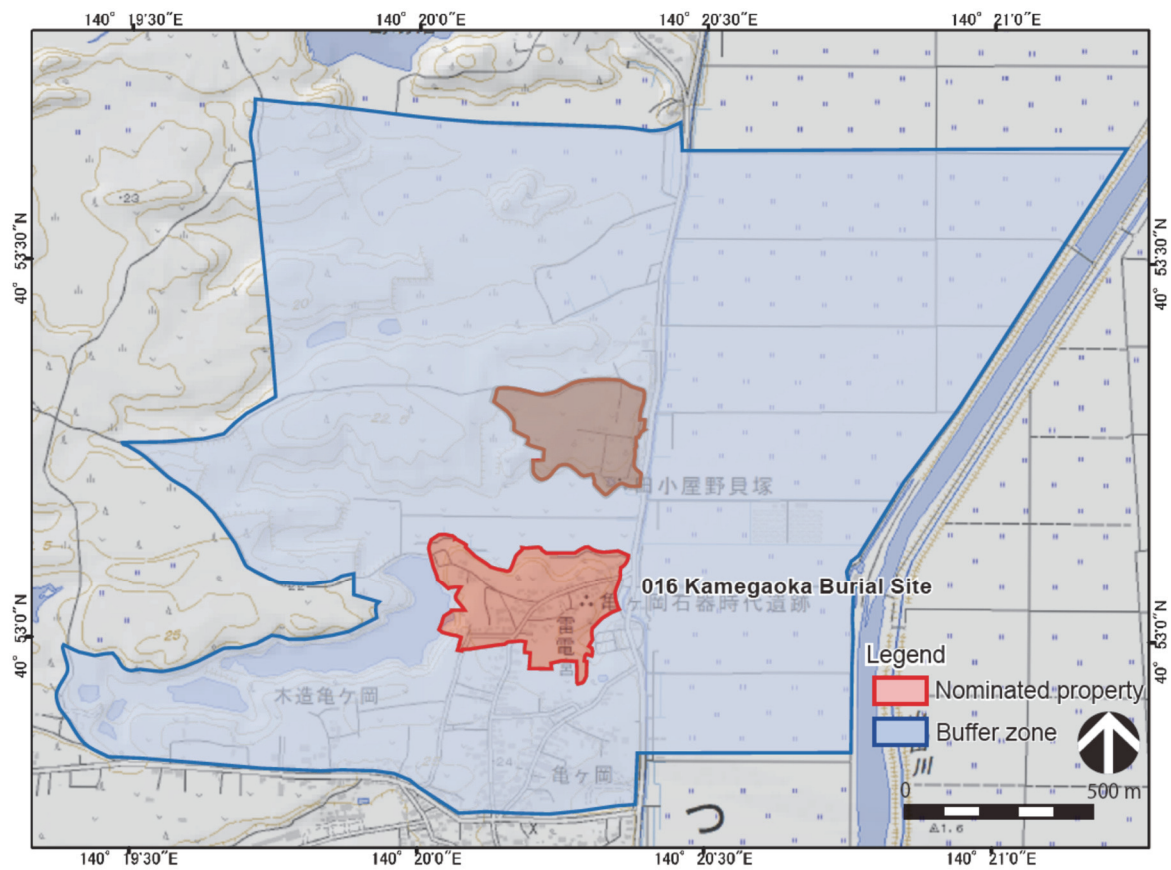


Figure 2-034 Map indicating the extent of Kamegaoka Burial Site (Component 016)

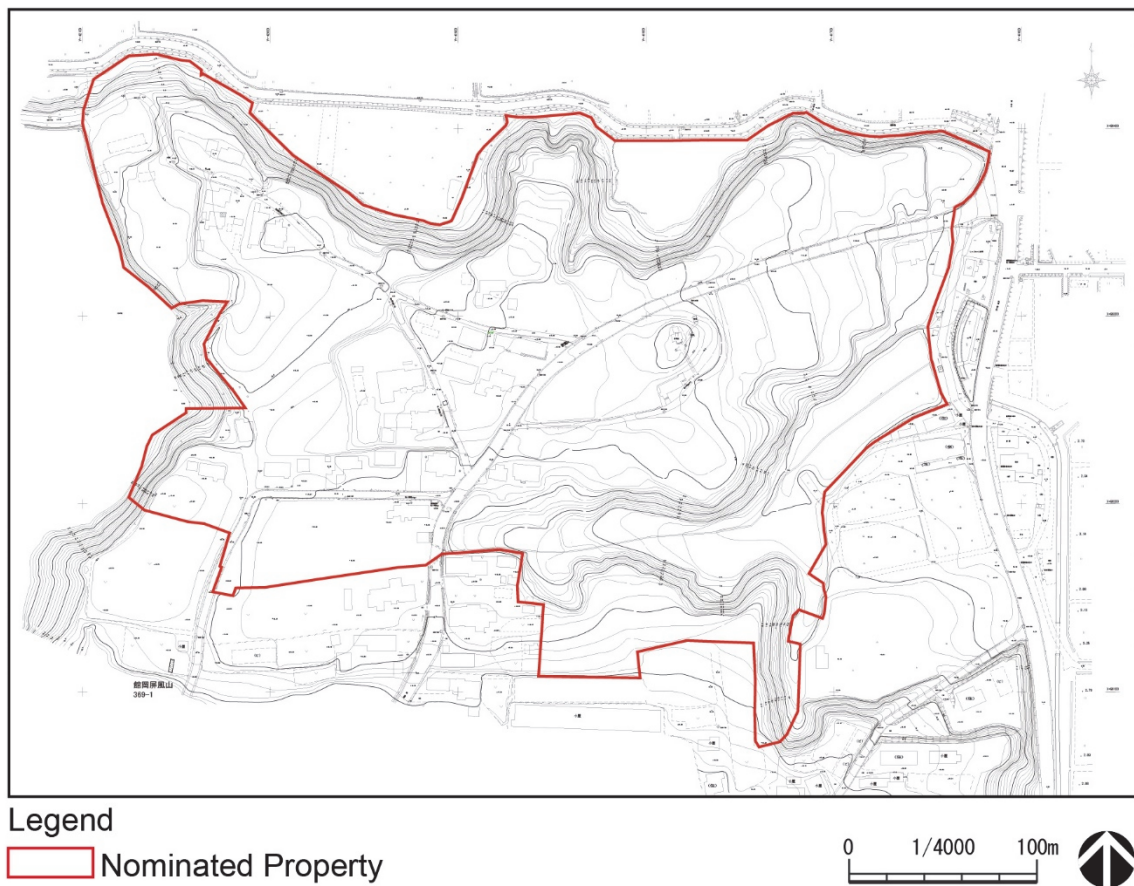


Figure 2-035 Enlarged figure of Kamegaoka Burial Site (Component 016)

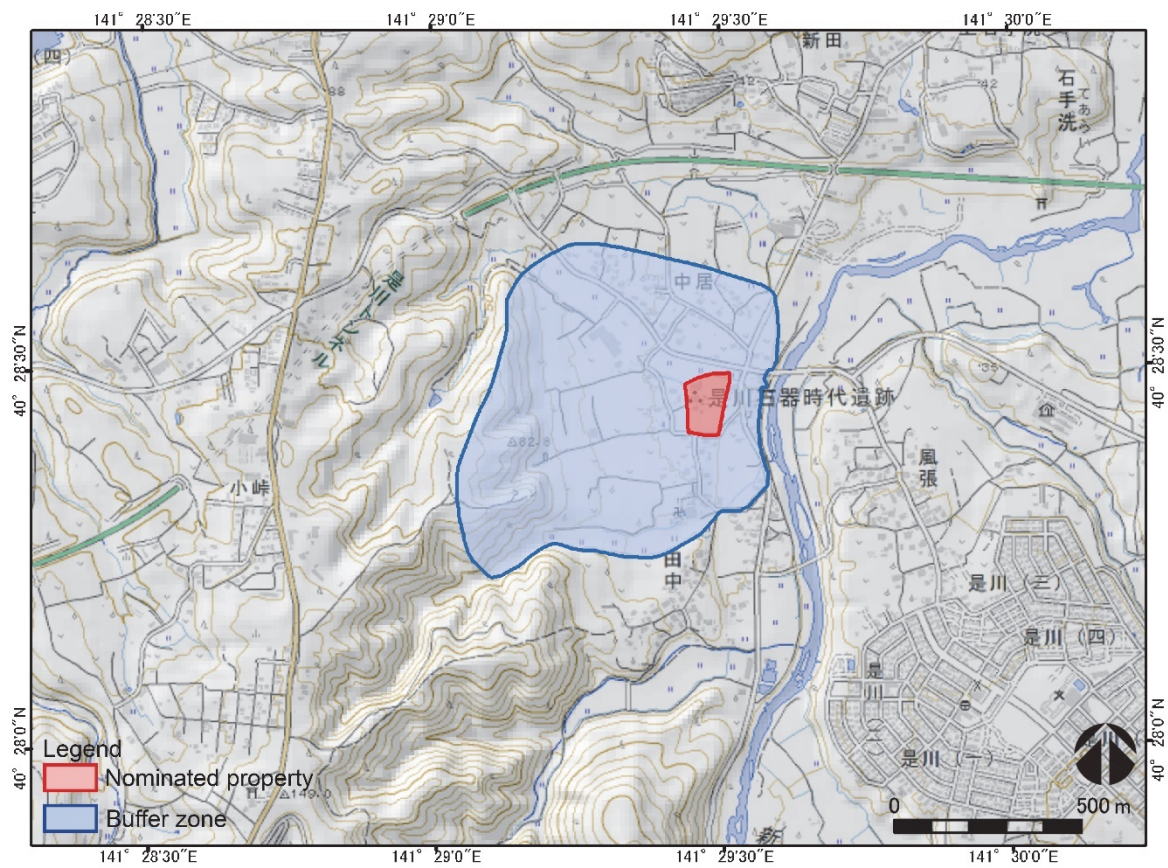


Figure 2-036 Map indicating the extent of Korekawa Site (Component 017)

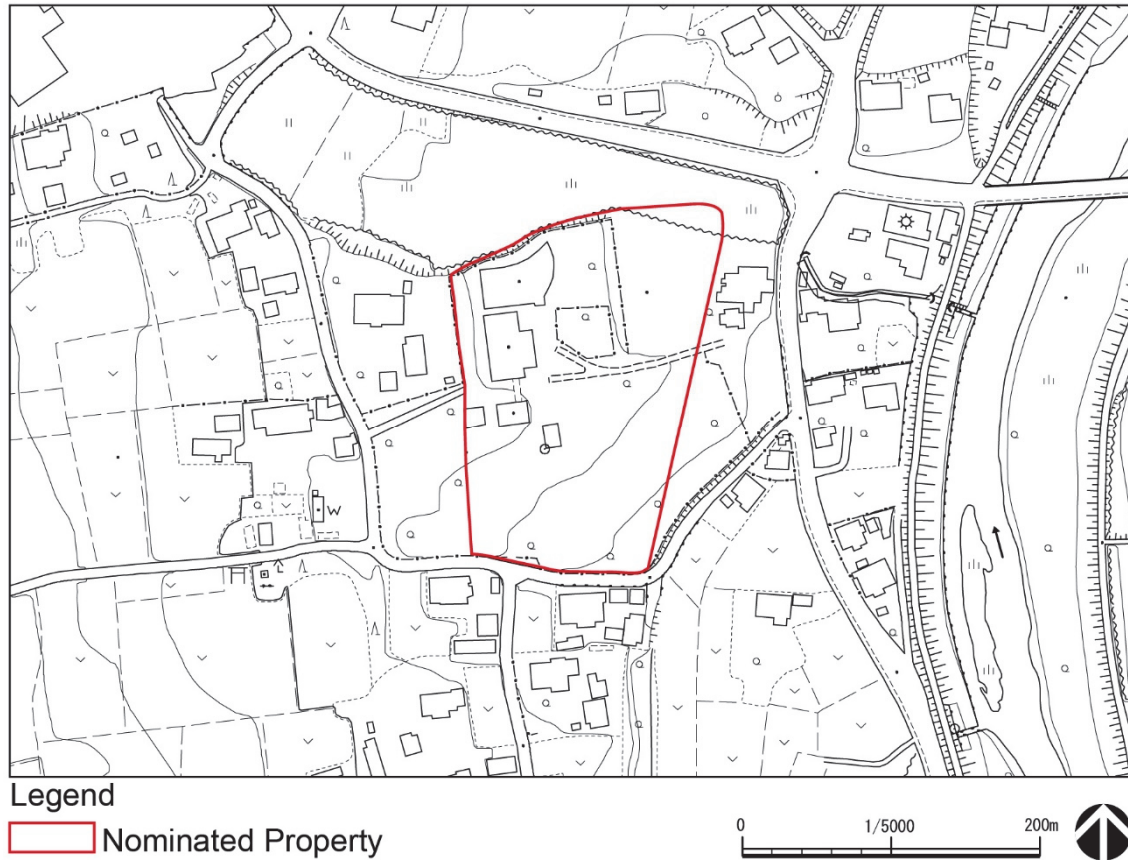


Figure 2-037 Enlarged figure of Korekawa Site (Component 017)

(2) Outlines of individual component parts

001 Odai Yamamoto Site

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 2-001](#)). 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.

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. 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 2-002](#)) 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 2-003](#)).

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 2-001](#) Entire view (from south)



[Photo 2-002](#) Pieces of the earliest pottery in Northeast Asia (ca. 13,000 BCE)



[Photo 2-003](#) Stone arrowheads that were unearthed together with pot shards [right: 2.7 cm long]

002 Kakinoshima Site

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 2-004). It is in a place blessed with aquatic and forest resources, with forests extending in the hinterland near the seacoast.

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 (Photo 2-005). 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. 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.

Also, in the first half of the maturation period of sedentism (Stage IIIa), large artificial earthen mounds were constructed (Photo 2-006), 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 2-004 Entire view (from east)



Photo 2-005 A large pit grave surrounded by other pit graves



Photo 2-006 Stone sinkers [middle one in front row: 9.5 cm long]

003 Kitakogane Site

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 2-007). It faces Uchiura Bay, abundant in aquatic resources and is backed by deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources.

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. In the lowland, there remain a spring and archaeological remains of a watering place. 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 (Photos 2-004 and 2-009)

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. 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 implement. 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 2-007 Entire view (from southeast)



Photo 2-008 Pit grave with the bones of a person buried in a crouched position



Photo 2-009 Ritual place in a watering space

004 Tagoyano Site

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 2-010). 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.

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. 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 2-011).

The hill is dotted with shell mounds, which contain mainly the shells of brackish shellfish, such as *Corbicula japonica* and *Unio douglasiae* (Photo 2-012). 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. 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. 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 2-010 Entire view (from southeast)



Photo 2-011 Bones of an adult female with signs of childbirth in a pit grave



Photo 2-012 Cross-section of a shell mound

005 Futatsumori Site

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 2-013). 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.

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.

Shell mounds were formed on the northern and southern slopes of the hill. 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 (Photo 2-014). Since fishing tools, such as hooks and harpoons, and fish bones have been unearthed, it is understood that fishing was very actively practiced.

The shell mounds contain not only shells but also still usable bone-made objects, finished pot shards, and so forth, 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 (Photo 2-015). An exquisitely crafted antler comb has also been unearthed from this site. 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 2-013 Entire view (from east)



Photo 2-014 Cross-section of a shell layer



Photo 2-015 Artifacts as excavated from the archaeological remains of a dumping ground

006 Sannai Maruyama Site

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 2-016). It faces on the inland bay and river mouth, with deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expanding in the hinterland.

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. The northern part was the residential area, consisting of pit dwellings and a large pillar-supported structure (Photo 2-017) the eastern part was the burial area. There was a clear distinction between these areas.

In the burial area, graves were aligned in rows (Photo 2-018). Several large artificial earthen mounds 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 practiced continually.

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 2-016 Entire view (from west)



Photo 2-017 Archaeological remains of a large pit dwelling



Photo 2-018 Graves aligned in a row

007 Ofune Site

This component part is located in Minamikayabe, 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 2-019). It faces the Pacific Ocean abundant with aquatic resources, with deciduous broadleaved forests abundant with forest resources spreading in the hinterland.

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. 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 (Photo 2-020).

Large artificial earthen mounds were built as ritual place. Since a large number of pot shards and stone tools accumulated, it is thought that rituals and ceremonies were performed continually. They also show a high degree of spirituality (Photo 2-021).

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.

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 2-019 Entire view (from southeast)



Photo 2-020 Archaeological remains of a large-scale pit dwelling



Photo 2-021 Archaeological remains of an artificial earthen mound and unearthed artifacts

008 Goshono Site

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 2-022). Salmon and trout ascend the river, constituting food source, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand in the hinterland.

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.

In the burial area at the center, pit graves (Photo 2-023) were made, and then stone alignments measuring 2 to 3 m in diameter were placed around them (Photo 2-024). 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. 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 2-022 Entire view (from northeast)



Photo 2-023 Pit graves



Photo 2-024 Archaeological remains of stone alignments

009 Irie Site

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 2-025). It faces Uchiura Bay abundant in aquatic resources, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand in the hinterland.

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. 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 2-026), 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, 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 2-027).

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 2-025 Entire view (from northeast)



Photo 2-026 Remains of a pit building



Photo 2-027 Human bones excavated from a pit grave of an adult with signs of polio (infantile paralysis)

010 Komakino Stone Circle

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 2-028). In the hinterland, deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources expand.

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. 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 2-029). 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 2-030), remains of a spring, pit graves, and burial jars have also been discovered.

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, miniature pots, animal-shaped clay objects, bell-shaped clay objects, triangular stone plates, 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 2-028 Entire view (from north)



Photo 2-029 Stone circle



Photo 2-030 Dumping ground (shell mound)

011 Isedetai Stone Circles

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 2-031). 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.

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 (Photo 2-032).

These stone circles are concentrated in the northwestern corner, where the view is particularly good. The archaeological remains of pillar-supported structures (Photo 2-033), 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. 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 2-031 Entire view (from northwest)



Photo 2-032 Stone arrangement in Stone Circle C



Photo 2-033 Remains of pillar-supported structures at Stone Circle A

012 Oyu Stone Circles

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 Stone Circles River, a tributary of the Yoneshiro River ([Photo 2-034](#)). 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.

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 2-035](#)) and the smaller one with a diameter of 44 m is called Nonakado Stone Circle ([Photo 2-036](#)). 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 appear to lie on the same straight axis. Therefore, it is highly probable that these stone circles were built in association with each other.

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 remain concentrically, centering on each stone circle. A large number of clay figurines and other ritual tools have also been unearthed. 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 2-034](#) Entire view (from west)



[Photo 2-035](#) Manza stone circle (directly from above)



[Photo 2-036](#) Nonakado stone circle (directly from above)

013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

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 2-037). 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.

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. 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 m³ (Photo 2-038).

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. 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. 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.

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 2-037 Entire view (from southeast)



Photo 2-038 Cross-section of Burial Circle No. 2

014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

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 2-039). 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.

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 that were aligned in a ring in the peripheral area (Photo 2-040). 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 (Photo 2-041) in the surrounding area of the stone circle. 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 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 2-039 Entire view (from northeast)



Photo 2-040 Overview of the stone circle



Photo 2-041 Buried pot remains

015 Takasago Burial Site

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 2-042). It faces on Uchiura Bay, abundant in aquatic resources, and deciduous broadleaved forests abundant in forest resources spread in the hinterland.

The archaeological site dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIb). Shell mounds (Photo 2-043) and the burial area were built in the southwestern periphery of the lowland. The burial area comprises pit graves and stone alignments. In the pit graves (Photo 2-044), 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.

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 2-042 Entire view (from southeast)



Photo 2-043 Shell mound



Photo 2-044 Interred human bones as excavated

016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

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 2-045). 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.

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. 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 2-047). 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. 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.

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 2-045 Entire view (from east)



Photo 2-046 Archaeological remains of a pit dwelling



Photo 2-047 Pit graves

017 Korekawa Site

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 2-048). 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.

The settlement site dates from the second half of the maturation stage of sedentism (Stage IIIb). Although there were not many pit dwellings (Photo 2-049), there were many graves (Photo 2-050) 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. 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, tools for hunting and fishing such as bow and fish spear, and other tools 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 2-048 Entire view (from south)



Photo 2-049 Remains of pit dwellings



Photo 2-050 Human bones of a person sprinkled with red pigment buried in a pit grave

Chapter 3 Existing State of the Property

Chapter 3 describes factors that affect the property and buffer zone and identifies the challenges.

Section 1 describes the existing state and challenges that affect both the property and buffer zone in general by categorizing the conditions into five: development pressure, environmental changes, natural disasters, visitor pressure and local communities.

Section 2 describes the existing state and challenges specific to each component part.

1. The existing state and challenges concerning the property and buffer zone

(1) Development pressures

All of the nominated area of this property is included in the area designated as Historic Sites or Special Historic Sites, and protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Therefore, alterations of the existing state of the component parts are strictly restricted, 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 thorough 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. Therefore, developments 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), 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.

In recent years, the use of renewable energy has been promoted globally, 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 as well.

(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.

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).

i. Air pollution and 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.

ii. Damage by wild animals

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.

iii. Vegetation change

Deciduous coniferous forests such as beech and Japanese chestnut in the property and its surrounding area are important for visitors to understand the vegetation and natural environment of the time of the property. Therefore, the municipal governments in charge of the individual component parts make regular inspections of trees etc. within their component parts to monitor excessive growth of plants and decay of trees. Also, with regard to alien species that do not contribute to the OUV of the property, such as locust tree (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), measures are taken to prevent proliferation, including cutting them if necessary.

(3) Natural disasters

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 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.

i. Earthquake and Tsunami

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 preventions 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.

ii. 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 preventions works to prevent debris flow, landslide, cliff collapse, and flooding of the river.

In addition, the water level of the major rivers is 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 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.

iii. 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.

iv. 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, in some cases, 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.

v. 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.

(4) Visitor pressures

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 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, 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.

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 several 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.

The information about major access routes to the individual component parts, interpretation facilities including information provision about the OUV, visitor facilities such as toilets and parking lots, and infrastructure to receive visitors at the individual component parts is provided in Chapter 7 (3 Visitor management).

(5) Local communities

The property has been inherited by local residents in the long history and handed down until today as components of urban areas where people live. As local residents are the closest people involved in the property, their understanding and cooperation are essential for handing down the Outstanding Universal Value of the property to the next generation without fail. Therefore, in addition to local governments, it is important to promote the preservation and utilization of the property in coordination and collaboration with people involved including local resident and relevant organizations.

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita Prefectures and the municipal governments in charge of the sites have organized resident-based private organizations for utilization of the sites. These organizations have opportunities for independent learning of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property independently and actively participate in the preservation and utilization of the property through conserving the component parts and acting as explanatory guides to communicate the value to visitors (see Chapter 8 for the details).

Also, the relevant local governments have set up the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites to promote the preservation and utilization of the property as one whole. Local communities also participate in the Liaison Meeting for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which make practical coordination for the Council. In

addition, local communities, civic groups, and so forth participate in the preservation and utilization councils for the individual component parts, thereby participating in the decision-making concerning the preservation and utilization of the property (see Chapter 9 for details).

2. State of individual component parts

001 Odai Yamamoto Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

It is regulated by the Forest Act for the purpose of forest function preservation and placed as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the restrictions on changes in the existing land conditions and deforestation and the control of urbanization.

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.

002 Kakinoshima Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

The acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of forest function preservation.

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. 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.

003 Kitakogane Site

(1) Property

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 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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

It is placed as an urbanization control area under the Urban Planning Law and as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

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.

004 Tagoyano Site

(1) Component part

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

It is regulated by the Forest Act for the purpose of forest function preservation and placed as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the restrictions on changes in the existing land conditions and deforestation and the control of urbanization.

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.

005 Futatsumori Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, as this buffer zone consists mainly of forests and farmland around this component part, it is regulated by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions and placed as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the restrictions on changes in the existing land conditions and deforestation and the control of urbanization.

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.

006 Sannai Maruyama Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

It is designated as a category 1 low-story exclusive residential area under the Urban Planning Law and the building size and height are regulated within a certain range. In addition, the acts to change the land characteristic form and quality are restricted in the urban park areas under the Urban Park Ordinance of Aomori Prefecture for proper maintenance and management.

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.

007 Ofune Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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 addition, the buffer zone consists of forests around this component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions.

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. 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.

008 Goshono Site

(1) Property

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 on a daily basis. 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, so that simple rope guards are installed not to allow people to enter the area. Professional staff makes 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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of forests and farmland, and for the purpose of conservation of forest functions, the Forest Act restricts the actions to alter the existing land conditions and deforestation. In addition, it is placed as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

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.

009 Irie Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of residential areas around this component part located on a plateau at an altitude of 10 to 20m, which are designated as category 2 medium-high-rise exclusive residential areas under the Urban Planning Law and the building size and height are regulated within a certain range.

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.

010 Komakino Stone Circle

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of forests around this component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions.

In addition, it is placed as an urbanization control area under the Urban Planning Law and as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

011 Isedotai Stone Circles

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of forests and farmland around this component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions.

In addition, it is placed as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

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, 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.

012 Oyu Stone Circles

(1) Property

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. 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.

(2) Buffer Zone

The buffer zone consists largely of forests and farmland around this component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions. In addition, it is placed as an urbanization control area under the Urban Planning Law and as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

(1) Property

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. 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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists largely of forests and farmland with some houses around this component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions. In addition, it is placed as an urbanization control area under the Urban Planning Law and as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

At the same time, designating the buffer zone as a “place that we want to cherish,” the City provided the new landscape formation standards for the purpose of maintaining good landscapes. The acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions. In addition, it is placed as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

015 Takasago Burial Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of residential areas around this component part located on a plateau at an altitude of 10 to 20m, which are designated as category 2 medium-high-rise exclusive residential areas under the Urban Planning Law and the building size and height are regulated within a certain range.

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.

016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of forests and farmland around the component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions while it is placed as an agricultural promotion region under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas, and the land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

017 Korekawa Site

(1) Property

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.

(2) Buffer Zone

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.

In addition, the buffer zone consists mainly of forests, farmland, and residential areas around this component part, and the acts of changing the existing land conditions and deforestation are restricted by the Forest Act for the purpose of conservation of forest functions. In addition, it is placed as an urbanization control area under the Urban Planning Law and as an agricultural promotion area under the Act concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Areas. The land use with a focus on farmland preservation is promoted through the control of urbanization.

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.

Chapter 4 Basic Policies

1. Principles for the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan are composed of 17 archaeological sites showing lifeways and rituals of a prehistoric culture based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. Under diverse geographical and natural environments of the region, the culture developed, matured, and continued over a long period after starting its sedentism over 10,000 years ago.

In order to preserve properly the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, it is important to take optimal measures according to the characteristics of the individual component parts, such as creating a harmony with local communities and surrounding environment, promoting collaboration with administrative measures, and communicating the presence and value of underground archaeological remains that cannot be seen directly from the ground. It is also important to preserve and manage the component parts based on policies to integrally protect their entire value.

The property will be preserved and managed in accordance with the preservation and management plans based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the spirit of UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

For ensuring the protection of the property, legal protection measures for buffer zones will be secured by applying multiple laws and ordinances.

From the perspectives described above, basic policies to establish specific measures and methods will be set (Figure 4-001).

Buffer Zone

○ Principles of conservation of the buffer zone

- 1) Conserve the geographical, natural environments (landforms, water sources, water veins, etc.) that are closely associated with the elements that constitute the OUV, in the surrounding area of individual component parts;
- 2) Conserve views from inside and outside the component parts; and
- 3) Develop landscapes in harmony with the component parts

○ Elements to be conserved and actions to be restricted

- Geographical, natural environments in the surrounding area of the component parts (alteration to the configuration of land, cutting of trees or bamboo, etc.)
- Views from inside and outside the component parts (height of buildings etc.)
- Landscape in harmony with the component parts (height, color, form, design of buildings, etc.)

Property

○ Protection of the attributes that convey the OUV

- 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 settlement locations and livelihoods
- Attribute (d) Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements

○ Elements to be conserved

- Archaeological remains buried underground (pit building sites, stone circles, graves, etc.)
- Landforms of the location of component parts
- Artifacts (pottery, stone objects, remnants of animals and plants, etc.)

Figure 4-001 Conceptual framework of preservation and management of the property and buffer zone

2. Basic policies

Based on the following basic policies, local governments in charge of the individual component parts will carry out proper preservation and management with the instruction and advice from the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

(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 communities

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.

Chapter 5 Preservation and Management of the Property

To pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan to future generations, the directions and specific measures for preservation and management of the property are set out below, together with the laws, regulations, and plans that provide the basis for preservation and management, based on the basic policy (1), appropriate preservation and management of the property, as is presented in Chapter 4.

1. Common policies of preservation and management for the whole property

The preservation and management of the property is based on the enforcement of the strict existing instruments of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The elements that contribute to the OUV of the property are categorized and specified for strict protection.

Also, artifacts unearthed in archaeological excavations, such as pottery and clay figurines, are preserved and managed properly as tangible evidence that is directly related to the OUV of this property.

2. Methods of preservation and management of the property

(1) Common matters

All the component parts of this property are prehistoric sites. Most of the elements that convey the OUV of the property are buried underground and preserved in good condition.

The areas of the component parts are designated as Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (1950). Any alteration of the existing state of land requires prior permission from the Commissioner of Cultural Affairs. Thereby, they are strictly protected by law ([Figure 5-001](#)).

With regard to the preservation and management of Special Historic Sites and Historic Sites, the Agency for Cultural Affairs provides guidance in *The Manual for the Improvement Works of Historic Sites etc.* (2005). Based on its contents, the municipal governments in charge of the component parts have developed individual preservation and management plans in their capacity and responsibility as the custodial bodies designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and carry out preservation and management in a manner that does not impair the value of the property ([Table 1-001](#) of Chapter 1). The preservation and management plans have been developed through discussions at the committees consisting of experts, local people, etc. with the instruction and advice from the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita prefectures and the municipal governments in charge of the component parts have their own technical staff who have expertise for preservation and management within their organizations. They carry out preservation and management appropriately, so that the OUV of the property will not be impaired.

The underground archaeological remains that are elements exhibiting the OUV of the property are preserved and managed with the protective earth cover of a sufficient thickness in principle. Some archaeological remains, such as stone circles, are presented without the protective cover as an effective interpretive measure to help visitors to deepen their understanding about the value of the property and raise public awareness for heritage protection. The archaeological remains that are presented without the protective cover are given conservation treatments to prevent deterioration by conservation science experts. In addition, technical staff make regular inspections, and fences are installed to control visitors' access. Factors that might negatively affect the archaeological remains, such as acid rain, climate change, snow damage, and freezing damage, are measured and monitored in a scientific and objective manner, to ensure proper preservation and management. When negative impact is foreseen, 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 (refer to Section 4 of Chapter 8 for details).

Furthermore, the protective shelters for the archaeological remains that are presented without the protective earth

cover, interpretive structures and vegetation that are designed to represent settlements at that time, and views from the component parts are also maintained and managed properly (refer to Section 3 of Chapter 7 for details). 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 content of regulation and status of designation under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, which provides the basis for protection of the property are shown in [Tables 5-001](#) and [5-002](#).

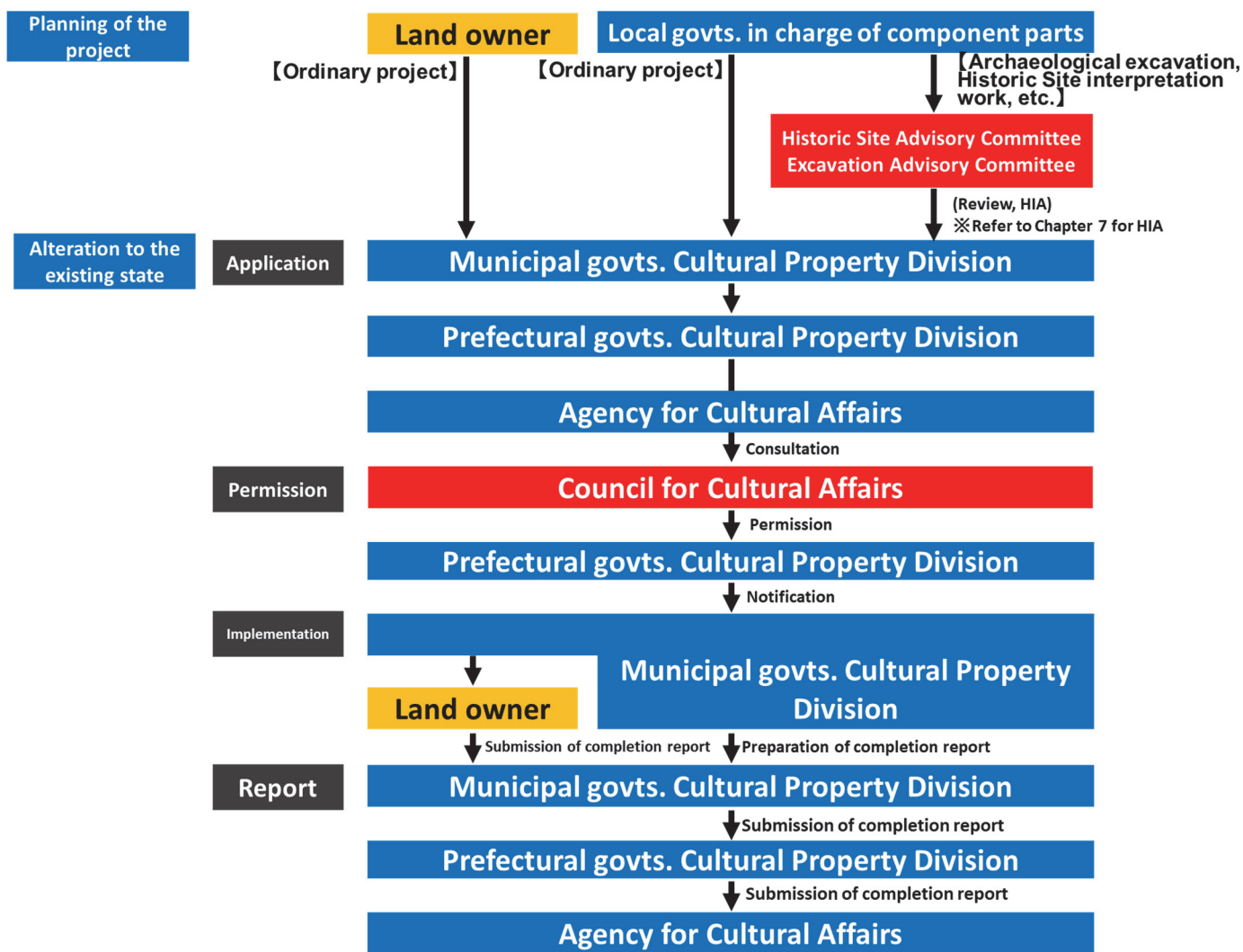


Figure 5-001 Procedure of permission for alteration of the existing state of a Historic Site (in the case of activities for which prior permission from the national government is required)

Table 5-001 Basic law for protecting the component parts

| Name of the law | Purpose | Details of regulations |
|---|--|---|
| Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties | 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. | Prior permission from the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is required for alteration of the existing state or action that affects the conservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monument. |

Table 5-002 Legal protection and ownership relationship of the component parts

| No. | Component parts | Category of designation | Date of designation | Owner | Manager |
|------------|---|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 27 March 2013 Extension: 7 Oct. 2015 | Sotogahama Town, individual person | Sotogahama Town |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 7 Feb. 2011 | Hakodate City | Hakodate City |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 25 Dec. 1987 Extension: 27 Jun. 1996 Extension: 17 Oct. 2013 | Date City | Date City |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 26 June 1944 Extension: 13 Oct. 2017 | Tsugaru City, individual persons | Tsugaru City |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 16 Jan. 1998 Extension: 10 March 2015 Extension: 7 Oct. 2015 | Shichinohe Town | Shichinohe Town |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | Special Historic Site | Historic Site: 5 March 1997 Special Historic Site: 24 Nov. 2000 Extension: 18 Mar. 2014 | National govt., Aomori Prefecture, Aomori City | Aomori Prefecture |
| 007 | Ofune Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 13 Aug. 2001 | Hakodate City | Hakodate City |
| 008 | Goshono Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 21 Dec. 1993 Extension: 28 July 2006 Extension: 18 March 2014 | Ichinohe Town | Ichinohe Town |
| 009 015 | Irie Site Takasago Burial Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 13 May 1988 Extension and name Change: 19 March 2002 Extension: 19 Dec. 2002 Extension: 21 Sep. 2011 | Toyako Town | Toyako Town |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | Historic Site | Historic Site: 17 March 1995 Extension: 13 Aug. 2001 | Aomori City, individual persons | Aomori City |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | Historic Site | Historic Site: 29 Jan. 2001 | Kitaakita City | Kitaakita City |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | Special Historic Site | Historic Site: 26 Dec. 1951 Special Historic Site: 19 Jul. 1956 Name change: 31 Jul. 1957 Extension: 23 Jan. 1974 Extension: 8 March 1990 Extension: 25 Jan. 1994 Extension: 13 Aug. 2001 Extension: 7 Oct. 2015 | National govt., Akita Prefecture, Kazuno City | Kazuno City |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Historic Site | Historic Site: 23 Oct. 1979 Extension: 16 Oct. 2019 | National govt., Hokkaido, Chitose City, individual person | Chitose City |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Historic Site | Historic Site: 19 Sep. 2012 | Hirosaki City, corporation | Hirosaki City |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 26 June 1944 Extension: Pending | National govt., Aomori Pref., Tsugaru City, individual persons | Tsugaru City |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | Historic Site | Historic Site: 1 July 1957 Extension: 30 Sep. 2004 Extension: 17 Oct. 2013 Extension: 3 Oct. 2016 | Hachinohe City | Hachinohe City |

(2) Individual component parts

001 Odai Yamamoto Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) |

a. Daily management

Sotogahama Town is responsible for daily maintenance and management.

The technical staff of Sotogahama Town make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation and so forth.

b. Promotion of procurement of landownership

Sotogahama Town promotes the procurement of landownership of the private land within the property according to a plan, and will remove the existing electric poles and so forth within the property in the future.

002 Kakinoshima Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 (net sinker), artifact demonstrating spirituality (footprint-imprinted clay tablet), etc. |

a. Daily management

Hakodate City is responsible for daily maintenance and management of this component part as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Hakodate City are stationed at the interpretation facility that is located near the component part. They make regular inspections within the property to check and observe the state of conservation of the vegetation and slopes, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

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.

b. Other

With regard to a port road that will function as an evacuation route in case of a disaster for people living in the coastal area, which is planned in the vicinity of this component part, 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.

003 Kitakogane Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Date City is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Date City make regular inspections within the property to check and observe the protective earth cover that protects underground archaeological remains and presented exposed archaeological remains, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

With regard to the archaeological remains of a watering place that is presented without the protective earth cover except during the winter time, stone tools have been treated for conservation with the instruction of experts in conservation treatment to prevent deterioration. In 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 and elimination of alien species and mowing are also conducted.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

The interpretive indications of shell mounds on the ground surface and 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Other

The existing municipal roads are currently in use for daily lives of local people. Date City plans to remove them in the future to avoid negative impact on the property. As for radio towers, consultation with the service provider is underway, with a view to removing them in the future.

004 Tagoyano Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management

Tsugaru City is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Tsugaru City make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation, growth of plants and trees, and so forth, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

b. Promotion of procurement of landownership by governments

Tsugaru City promotes the procurement of landownership of the private land within the property according to a plan.

Also, with regard to the existing houses within the property, Tsugaru City is in consultation with the owners etc. with a view to removing them in the future.

005 Futatsumori Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Shichinohe Town is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Shichinohe City make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation, growth of plants and trees, and so forth, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

With regard to the vegetation, daily maintenance and management work is carried out, such as weeding and removal of dead branches. Monitoring and elimination of alien species are also conducted.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

The 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by technical staff by visual observation.

c. Other

The existing municipal road that runs through this component part is to be removed in the future to outside the property area.

006 Sannai Maruyama Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Aomori Prefecture is responsible for daily maintenance and management.

The technical staff of Aomori Prefecture are stationed at the interpretation facility near the component part. They make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation.

With regard to the archaeological remains that are presented under protective shelters, the temperature and humidity are controlled. Also, scientific preservation treatments have been applied to address deterioration over time. Regular cleaning is carried out, too, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

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.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

The 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings etc. that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Other

Currently, there are temporary facilities within the property, such as rest areas and toilets for visitors. However, they will be removed in the future.

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Hakodate City is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Hakodate City are stationed at a facility near the component part. They make regular inspections within the property to check the state of vegetation and slopes, and carry out maintenance work such as weeding and cleaning.

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.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

Indications of archaeological remains on the ground surface and the 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Other

The existing modern graves within the component part are being relocated with agreement from local people. Also, the modern structures such as electric poles are to be removed or relocated to outside the property in the future.

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling (with earthen roof), storage pit, pit grave, pillar-supported structure, 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. |

a. Daily management work

Ichinohe Town is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Ichinohe Town are stationed at the interpretation facility. They make regular inspections to check the state of vegetation.

For the archaeological remains of stone alignments that are presented open-air, technical staff make regular inspections to check the cracking and mold on stones regularly. Simple rope guards are installed to control visitors' access. 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.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

The 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Other

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.

009 Irie Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Underground archaeological remains: pit dwelling (with earthen roof), pit grave, ritual place (shell mound)• Location: hill 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, hook), animal bone etc. (Japanese cockle, herring, Japanese seaperch, tuna, dolphin, Hokkaido deer, etc.), human bone (polio-infected), accessory, etc. |

a. Daily management work

Toyako Town is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Toyako Town make regular inspections within the property to check the protective earth cover that protects underground archaeological remains, and carry out maintenance work such as weeding and removal of alien species.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

The 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed by visual observation.

c. Other

With regard to the existing modern structures within the property, such as those of the municipal kindergarten, Toyako Town has developed a long-term plan to remove them in the future.

010 Komakino Stone Circle

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Aomori City is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Aomori City make regular inspections within the property to check and monitor the cracking and mold. In addition, to prevent deterioration of stone material of the stone circles that are presented without the protective cover, scientific conservation treatments are provided regularly to repair cracks and fissures and strengthen the material.

Fences are installed around the stone circle, which is presented without the protective earth cover, not to allow people to enter the area. In winter, the component part is covered with sand bags and protective sheets to prevent the stone materials from being frozen or moving from the original position.

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.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

Indications of archaeological remains on the ground surface that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Promotion of procurement of landownership by governments

Aomori City will promote the procurement of landownership of the private land within the property according to a plan.

011 Isedotai Stone Circles

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Underground archaeological remains: stone circle, stone alignment, pit grave, pillar-supported structure, 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. |

a. Daily management work

Kitaakita City is responsible for daily maintenance and management.

The technical staff of Kitaakita City make regular inspections within the property to check and monitor the state of conservation.

With regard to the stone circles, which are presented without the protective earth cover, the technical staff make regular observations to check the deterioration of stone, and regular cleaning of the archaeological sites is carried out. In addition, reinforcement treatment is applied to the stoneworks by conservation science experts. Fences are installed not to allow people to enter the area. In winter, the component part is covered with sand bags and protective sheets to prevent the stone materials from being frozen or moving from the original position.

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.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

Indications of archaeological remains on the ground surface that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

012 Oyu Stone Circles

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Underground archaeological remains: stone alignment, pit grave, pillar-supported structure, 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. |

a. Daily management work

Kazuno City is responsible for daily maintenance and management.

The technical staff of Kazuno City are stationed at an interpretation facility. They make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation.

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.

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.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

Indications of archaeological remains on the ground surface and the 3-D real-size models of pillar-supported structures that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Other

With regard to the existing prefectural road passing through this component part, it is planned to be relocated in the future by constructing a bypass road. Since the bypass is expected to be constructed within the buffer zone, a Heritage Impact Assessment is planned to be carried out and consultation is to be continued with the relevant authorities etc. to avoid impact on the property and its surrounding landscapes.

013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Chitose City is responsible for daily maintenance and management.

The technical staff of Chitose City make regular inspections within the property to check and confirm the state of conservation, and carry out maintenance work such as weeding and removal of dead trees, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

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.

b. Promotion of procurement of landownership by governments

Chitose City will promote the procurement of landownership of the private land within the property according to a plan.

c. Other

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. 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.

014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Hirosaki City is responsible for daily maintenance and management.

The technical staff of Hirosaki City make regular inspections within the property to check whether the top soil has been washed away or tree seedlings have sprouted to avoid negative impact on the underground archaeological remains.

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.

b. Promotion of procurement of landownership by governments

Hirosaki City will promote the procurement of landownership of private land within the property according to a plan.

015 Takasago Burial Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Toyako Town is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Toyako Town make regular inspections within the property to check the protective earth cover.

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.

b. Management of 3-D model buildings

Indications of shell mounds on the ground surface that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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, <i>Quercus serrata</i>, 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. |

a. Daily management work

Tsugaru City is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Tsugaru City make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation and the growth of plants and trees, ensuring proper preservation and management.

b. Promotion of procurement of landownership by governments

Tsugaru City will promote the procurement of landownership of the private land within the property according to a plan.

017 Korekawa Site

| Elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |

a. Daily management work

Hachinohe City is responsible for daily maintenance and management as the custodial body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The technical staff of Hachinohe City are stationed at the interpretation facility near the property. They make regular inspections within the property to check the state of conservation and the growth of plants and trees.

With regard to the vegetation, regular inspections are conducted, and measures are taken to prevent damage from insects and diseases.

b. Management of interpretive 3-D models etc.

The 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings that have been installed for interpretation purposes are properly maintained and managed through regular inspections by visual observation, treatment to prevent deterioration, cleaning, and so forth.

c. Other

The existing buildings within the component part are planned to be removed in the future according to a plan.

3. Continuation of scientific study and research

(1) Research and study of the property

The Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan are archaeological sites that bear testimony to a preagricultural lifestyle in Northeast Asia and the complex spirituality. They are of extremely high academic value as the information source about the lifeway and spirituality of humankind who achieved sedentism based on hunting, fishing, and gathering and continued the way of life for more than 10,000 years without changing to an agricultural society.

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita prefectures and the relevant municipalities are to conduct the research and study of the property on a continual basis, with a view to deepening the understanding of the value of the property and maintaining and enhancing its integrity and authenticity.

The results of various researches and studies by the relevant municipal governments are utilized for preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the property. Also, information will be provided through various media, including awareness-raising activities at the component parts and their interpretation facilities, pamphlets, and the Internet.

(2) Strengthening of capacities for research and study

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita prefectures and the related municipal governments will enhance capacities for research and study of the Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan to carry out scientific research and study from diverse perspectives, collect related materials, and accumulate the outcomes of research. Also, to enhance the value further, information exchange with research institutes and researchers within and outside Japan will be made to continue research and study of the property and cultural properties associated with it.

(3) Research and study of cultural properties associated with the component parts

In Hokkaido and northern Tohoku, a large number of archaeological excavations have been made at archaeological sites of the Jomon period including but not limited to the component parts. The results of these archaeological excavations, including enormous amounts of unearthed artifacts have been accumulated. These are useful in deepening the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Therefore, the relevant local governments will collect materials and documents related to the component parts, with a view to contributing to the preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of the property.

4. Establishment of the Jomon World Heritage Center (provisional name)

In order to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan and ensure that it should be passed on to future generations, the Jomon World Heritage Center (provisional name) will be established in the future as a central facility for undertaking comprehensive preservation and management of the entire property that consists of 17 component parts, as well as integral exhibition, interpretation, research and study, and information dissemination, and awareness-raising about the value of the property as one whole and relations between the component parts.

Also, it will provide opportunities for build capacity of human resources for preservation and utilization of the property and disseminate the results of scientific research and study widely within and outside Japan through various media.

Chapter 6 Conservation of Buffer Zone

With regard to basic policy 2, conservation of the buffer zone, which is presented in Chapter 4, this chapter sets out its direction, specific methods of conservation, measures to address issues, laws and regulations that are necessary for ensuring their implementation, and individual plans concerning harmony with local communities.

1. Direction of policies

(1) Principles of the buffer zone

The buffer zone of a necessary size is to be delineated for each component part to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property should be protected in a sustainable manner.

(2) Methods of conservation

For proper conservation of the buffer zone, control measures based on various laws and regulations are appropriately enforced, 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.

Within the buffer zone, regulations are places on buildings and so forth in terms of height, shape, design, etc., and the increase of modern structures is restricted. In addition, the development of landscapes will be promoted to ensure harmony between the component parts and the surrounding environment. Landscapes will be maintained and/or produced to allow visitors to imagine what the environment looked like during the Jomon period. Views from and to the component parts will be conserved. The land use that is appropriate for the buffer zone will be encouraged and conservation will be made based on laws and regulations.

2. Rational for the delineation of the buffer zone

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. Thorough conservation measures are in place based on the Landscape Act and ordinances of the relevant local governments.

The buffer zone is delineated around the component parts based on the following three points:

- (1) To conserve the geographical and natural elements that are closely related to elements that constitute the Outstanding Universal Value (land forms, water sources, water veins, etc.);
- (2) To conserve views from viewpoints¹ within and outside the component parts; and
- (3) To develop landscapes in harmony with the component parts.

Because the archaeological sites that constitute the component parts of the property are located on a hill, plateau, and so on, the boundaries of the buffer zone are set based on natural topography such as the hill, plateau, and mountain ridge, the point of landform change, river, town blocks that have been formed by these natural constraints, etc.

The boundaries of the buffer zone are easily recognizable, clear boundaries based on natural topography, legal regulatory designation, landownership, administrative boundaries, roads, and so on.

Details of the extent of the buffer zone for the individual component parts are provided in [Table 6-001](#)

¹ Viewpoints have been selected as places from which it is possible to visually understand the attributes of the OUV of the property. i.e. 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. Refer to [Figure 6-002](#) about the principles of conservation of views and landscapes from viewpoints.

and [Appendix 1](#) of this document. And the laws and regulations that are applied to the buffer zone of the individual component parts are provided in [Appendix 2](#). The locations of viewpoints that have been selected within and outside the component parts are shown in [Appendix 3](#).

Table 6-001 The extent of the buffer zone

| | Name of the component part | Outline |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | 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. |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the end of the terrace to the north and east; the line from the mountain ridge in front of the steep slope to the mountainside to the south; and at the road to the west. |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the landownership boundary on the plateau to the north and east, and at the road and the Kesen River to the south and west. |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | To ensure integral conservation with 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site located to the south, the boundaries are set at the road to the north, west, and south, and at the Yamada River to the east. |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the road to the north, west, and southeast and the water channel to the south and east. |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set based on the land form of the periphery of the plateau to the east and the city park to the south and west. |
| 007 | Ofune Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set based on the land form of the terrace to the north and east, the mountain body to the south, and the stream to the west. |
| 008 | Goshono Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the mountain ridge to the north and east, the foot of the hill to the south, and the road to the west. |
| 009 | Irie Site | To ensure integral conservation with 015 Takasago Burial Site , 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. |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the Arakawa River to the east, the watershed of the plateau to the west, and approximately 100m from the component part to the north and south, which is specified as an important protection area under Aomori City's ordinance for the protection of the Komakino Stone Circle. |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the Osarube River to the north, the lowland to the east, the contour of 60 m to the south, and the plateau ridge to the west. |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the road to the north, the foot of the plateau to the east and west, and the point of land form change to the south. |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the landownership boundary to the north, the planned road to the east, the road to the south, and the water channel to the west. |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | 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. |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site | To ensure integral conservation with 009 Irie Site 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. |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | To ensure integral conservation with 004 Tagoyano Site , located to the north, the boundaries are set at the road to the north, west, and south, and the Yamada River to the east, so that the area visible from both Kamegaoka Burial Site and Tagoyano Site is covered. |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | To cover the area visible from the component part, the boundaries are set at the plateau to the north, the Niida River to the east, the buried stream to the south, and the stream constituting the point of mountain land form change to the west. |

3. Conservation methods

(1) Common matters

1) Conservation under laws, regulations, etc.

In the buffer zone, acts such as the construction of buildings and other structures, alteration of the existing state of land, and cutting of trees and bamboo are restricted 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 someone intends to conduct such acts, he or she is required 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.

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. The relevant local governments have developed Landscape Plans and enacted Landscape Ordinances to designate the buffer zone as the Landscape Planning Area. In addition, 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 and so on in the surrounding area of the property ([Figure 6-001](#)).

2) Conservation of views from the component parts

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. Thus, the views from within and outside the component parts are conserved ([Figure 6-002](#)).

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.

The vegetation that exist in the vicinity of the component parts will be maintained and managed in the existing state for the purpose of ensuring the conservation of underground archaeological remains that constitute the OUV. However, the future possibility of replacing the vegetation with the trees that are appropriate from the perspectives of understanding the value of the property will be explored (refer to Chapter 8).

3) Conservation through mutual collaboration among 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 make appropriate responses under the applicable laws (refer to Chapter 8).

The summaries of the laws and regulations that are applied to the buffer zone are provided in [Table 6-002](#).

The outlines of permission procedure etc. under these laws and regulations are provided in [Table 6-003](#). The status of application of these laws and regulations to the individual component parts and their buffer zone is provided in [Table 6-004](#).

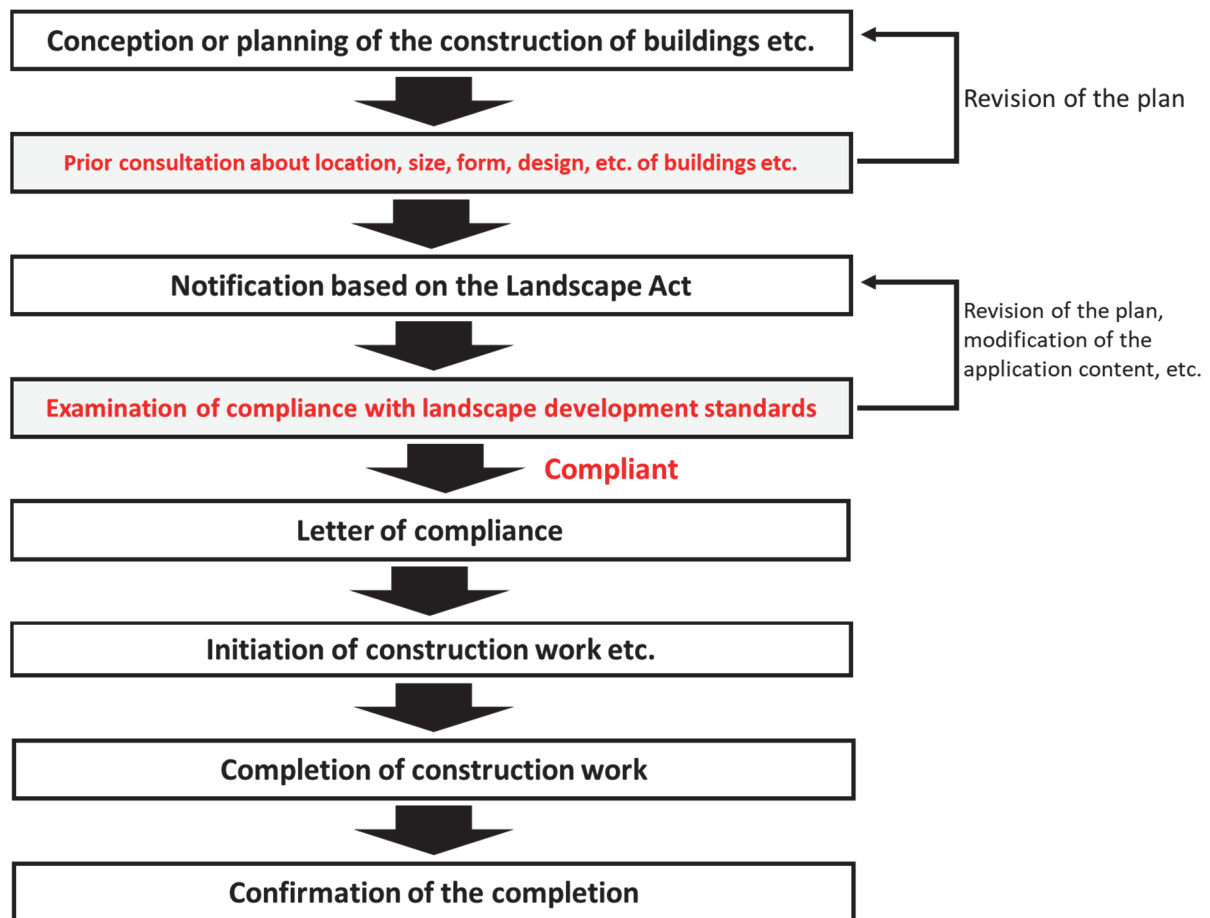
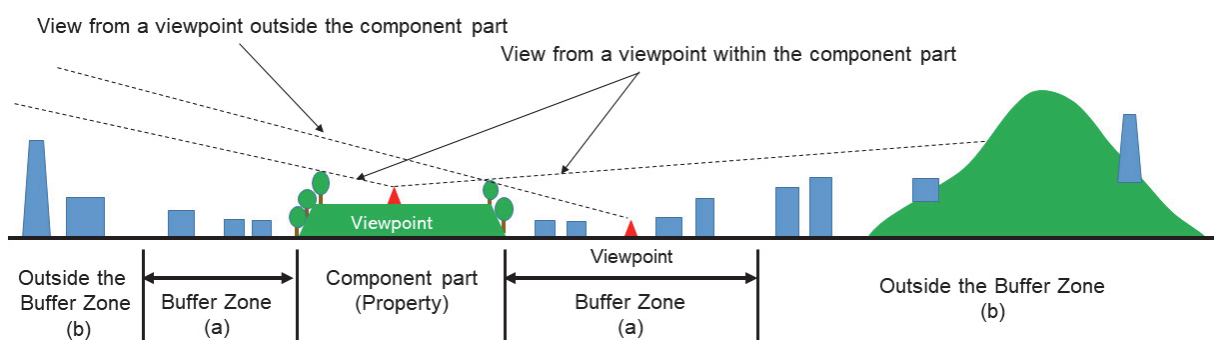


Figure 6-001 A process of prior permission and notification within the buffer zone (in the case of prior notification under the Landscape Act)



- a) Conserve views from inside and outside the component parts to develop landscapes in harmony with the component parts (control on the height, form, and design of buildings etc.)
- b) Conserve views from inside and outside the component parts (control on the height of buildings etc.)

Figure 6-002 Schematic explanation of landscape conservation in the surrounding area of the component parts

(2) Individual component parts

001 Odai Yamamoto Site

Aomori Prefecture has developed the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes. The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan².

Also, Sotogahama Town has developed a new plan for town development based on the City Planning Act, in the policy of promoting the town development in harmony with nature, history, and culture is set out.

a. Regulations under the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

² Sotogahama Town is currently preparing for the development of Sotogahama Town Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

002 Kakinoshima Site

Hakodate City has developed the Hakodate City Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes. The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.³

Also, Hakodate City has also developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to develop the Minamikayabe Area, where Kakinoshima Site is located, into a cultural exchange center by taking advantage of Hakodate Jomon Culture Center.

a. Regulations under the Hakodate City Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|---|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 10 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 500 m ² |
| Structures (to be integrated with a building) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (electric wire, power pole, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

d. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Prevention of Disasters due to Collapse of Steep Slope

Alterations of the existing state of land are regulated to prevent the collapse of steeply sloped land and conserve the national land.

e. Regulations under the Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.

Acts such as alterations of landforms and installation of tomb stones and stone walls are regulated in the graveyards for the purpose of management of crematoria and smooth operation of burials.

f. Regulations under the Fishing Ports and Fishing Grounds Act

Acts such as the construction of buildings, gathering of sand and stone, and digging of land are regulated within the waters and public open space of fishing ports for the purpose of conserving the function as fishing ports.

³ Hakodate City is currently preparing for the revision of Hakodate City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

003 Kitakogane Site

Hokkaido Prefecture has developed the Hokkaido Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.⁴ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Also, Date City has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to build a historical and cultural network, centering on the Historic Site Kitakogane Kaizuka Park, where Kitakogane Site is located.

a. Regulations under the Hokkaido Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 2,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, wind power generation facilities, others) | Height: over 15 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

As an urbanization control area applied in a part of a buffer zone is an area to control urbanization, developments are regulated.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

⁴ Date City is currently preparing for the development of Date City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

004 Tagoyano Site

Aomori Prefecture has developed the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes. The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.⁵

Also, Tsugaru City has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to conserve historic and cultural resources in the surrounding area of Tagoyano Site and utilize them for activating local communities.

a. Regulations under the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

d. Regulations under the Gravel Gathering Act

Gathering of gravels is regulated for the purpose of preventing disasters such as collapse of landforms due to gathering of gravels and maintaining the conservation of the environment.

⁵ Tsugaru City is currently preparing for the development of Tsugaru City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

005 Futatsumori Site

Aomori Prefecture has developed the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.⁶ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Also, Shichinohe Town has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, in which Futatsumori Site is set out as a “historic and cultural center” where landscapes are conserved and utilized in harmony with history and culture.

a. Regulations under the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

⁶ Shichinohe Town is currently preparing for the development of Shichinohe Town Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

006 Sannai Maruyama Site

Aomori City has developed the Aomori City Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.⁷ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Aomori City has also developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to develop green space where nature, history, and culture are utilized in harmony with the surrounding area.

a. Regulations under the Aomori City Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

| Category | Details of regulations |
|---|---|
| Category I exclusively low-story residential district | Height: 2 stories Floor area: 500 m ² |
| Category II residential district | Floor area: 10,000 m ² |
| Semi-industrial district | Floor area: 10,000 m ² |

c. Regulations under the Urban Park Act

Actions to damage or contaminate an urban park area, change the form of land, gather soil and stones are restricted.

d. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

⁷ Aomori City is currently preparing for the revision of Aomori City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

007 Ofune Site

Hakodate City has developed the Hakodate City Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.⁸ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Also, Hakodate City has also developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to develop the Minamikayabe Area, where Ofune Site is located, into a cultural exchange center by taking advantage of Hakodate Jomon Culture Center.

a. Regulations under the Hakodate City Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|---|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 10 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 500 m ² |
| Structures (to be integrated with a building) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (electric wire, power pole, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

d. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Prevention of Disasters due to Collapse of Steep Slope

Alterations of the existing state of land are regulated to prevent the collapse of steeply sloped land and conserve the national land.

Also, based on the Regional Disaster Prevention Plan of Hakodate City, measures are taken to prevent and/or recover from sediment-related disasters, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

e. Regulations under the Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.

Acts such as alterations of landforms and installation of tomb stones and stone walls are regulated in the graveyards for the purpose of management of crematoria and smooth operation of burials.

⁸ Hakodate City is currently preparing for the revision of Hakodate City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

008 Goshono Site

Ichinohe Town has developed the Ichinohe Town Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes. The buffer zone is designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Ichinohe Town has also developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to utilize Goshono Site as a cultural and historical resource.

a. Regulations under the Ichinohe Town Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|---|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 10 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 1.5 m |
| Structures (chimney, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

d. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas

Alterations of the existing state of land and development activities such as construction of buildings are regulated in the land designated as Sediment-related Disaster Prone Area.

Also, based on the Regional Disaster Management Plan of Ichinohe Town, measures are taken to prevent and/or recover from sediment-related disasters, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

e. Regulations under the Gravel Gathering Act

Gathering of gravels is regulated for the purpose of preventing disasters such as collapse of landforms due to gathering of gravels and maintaining the conservation of the environment.

f. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

g. Regulations under the Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.

Acts such as alterations of landforms and installation of tomb stones and stone walls are regulated in the graveyards for the purpose of management of crematoria and smooth operation of burials.

009 Irie Site

Hokkaido Prefecture has developed the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.⁹ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Toyako Town has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to conserve historical resources including Irie Site and utilize them to build a network of tourism resources.

a. Regulations under the Hokkaido Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 15 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 2,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, wind power generation facilities, others) | Height: over 15 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

| Category | Details of regulations |
|--|---|
| Category II exclusively medium-high residential district | Height: 2 stories or lower |
| Category I residential district | Floor area: 1,500 m ² or less |
| Quasi-residential district | Floor area: 10,000 m ² or less |
| | Floor area: 10,000 m ² or less |

c. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

⁹ Toyako Town is currently preparing for the development of Toyako Town Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

010 Komakino Stone Circle

Aomori City has developed the Aomori City Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹⁰ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Aomori City has also developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to develop green space where nature, history, and culture are utilized in harmony with the surrounding area.

a. Regulations under the Aomori City Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

The urbanization control area, which is applied to the buffer zone, is an area in which urbanization is restricted. Accordingly, development is regulated.

c. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

d. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

e. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

¹⁰ Aomori City is preparing for the revision of Aomori City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

011 Isedotai Stone Circles

Kitaakita City has developed the “Isedotai Site Landscape Plan” based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹¹ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Also, Kitaakita City has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, in which Isedotai Stone Circles are planned as a “lively recreation center”, where people can learn how to enjoy the history and nature in harmony with protection of the natural environment.

a. Regulations under the Isedotai Site Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, outdoor lighting, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

d. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

¹¹ Kitaakita City is preparing for the development of Kitaakita City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

012 Oyu Stone Circles

Kazuno City has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, in which Oyu Stone Circles are planned as one of the parks, green spaces, and recreational spaces where local people and visitors gather for social exchange, while the natural environment is utilized.

a. Regulations under the Akita Prefecture Notification Standards for Landscape Conservation¹²

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|---|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 3 m |
| Structures (chimney, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

d. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

¹² Kazuno City is preparing for the development of Kazuno City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

Hokkaido Prefecture has developed the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹³ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Chitose City has developed the second phase of the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, in which Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles are planned as a historical and cultural resource that constitutes the framework of landscapes. Accordingly, landscape resources will be conserved as local resources.

a. Regulations under the Hokkaido Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 2,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, wind power generation facilities, others) | Height: over 15 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

The urbanization control area, which is applied to the buffer zone, is an area in which urbanization is restricted. Accordingly, development is regulated.

c. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

d. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

e. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

¹³ Chitose City is preparing for the development of Chitose City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

Hirosaki City has developed the Hirosaki City Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹⁴ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

In April 2014, the city designated the area of the buffer zone as the “place treasured by citizens” and established the new landscape development standards with the aim of maintaining good landscapes. The buffer zone is properly controlled, accordingly.

Also, Hirosaki City has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to conserve the beautiful natural environment and landscapes in the surrounding area of the property as “rural” area.

a. Regulations under the Hirosaki City Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (others) | Height: over 10 m |

☐ Additional landscape development standards (“place treasured by citizens”) since 1 April 2014

| Category | Details of regulations |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| All actions taken in the buffer zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Layout and scale should be decided on not to be visible from the component part.- In the surrounding roadside area including the buffer zone, consideration must be given to materials and color.- The height must be decided on not to be visible in the background of the trees that surround the component part.- Efforts must be made to preserve trees that constitute the good landscapes of the component part. |

b. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas

Alterations of the existing state of land and development activities such as construction of buildings are regulated in the land designated as Sediment-related Disaster Prone Area.

Also, based on the Regional Disaster Management Plan of Hirosaki City, measures are taken to prevent and/or recover from sediment-related disasters, ensuring proper maintenance and management.

c. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

d. Regulations under the Hirosaki City Ordinance for Management of Non-legal Public Properties

Acts such as digging of land, filling of land, and construction of structures are regulated in the land that has been transferred from the national government to Hirosaki City for the purpose of enhancing public interests.

¹⁴ Hirosaki City is preparing for the development of Hirosaki City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

e. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

015 Takasago Burial Site

Hokkaido Prefecture has developed the Hokkaido Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹⁵ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Toyako Town has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to conserve historical resources including Takasago Site and utilize them to build a network of tourism resources.

a. Regulations under the Hokkaido Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 15 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 2,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, wind power generation facilities, others) | Height: over 15 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

| Category | Details of regulations |
|--|---|
| Category II exclusively medium-high residential district | Height: 2 stories or lower |
| Category I residential district | Floor area: 1,500 m ² or less |
| Quasi-residential district | Floor area: 10,000 m ² or less |
| | Floor area: 10,000 m ² or less |

c. Regulations under the River Act

Alterations of the existing state, such as digging of land, gathering of sand and stone, and cutting of trees and bamboo, are regulated within the River Area for the purpose of maintaining the normal function of the river basin.

¹⁵ Toyako Town is preparing for the development of Toyako Town Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

Aomori Prefecture has developed the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹⁶ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Also, Tsugaru City has developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, which sets out a plan to conserve historic and cultural resources in the surrounding area of Kamegaoka Burial Site and utilize them for activating local communities.

a. Regulations under the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 13 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

c. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

d. Regulations under the Gravel Gathering Act

Gathering of gravels is regulated for the purpose of preventing disasters such as collapse of landforms due to gathering of gravels and maintaining the conservation of the environment.

¹⁶ Tsugaru City is preparing for the development of Tsugaru City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

017 Korekawa Site

Hachinohe City has developed the Hachinohe City Landscape Plan based on the Landscape Act to implement regulations for the development of good landscapes.¹⁷ The buffer zone is designated as the Landscape Planning Area under this plan.

Hachinohe City has also developed the City Planning Master Plan based on the City Planning Act, in which the archaeological sites in the surrounding area of Korekawa Site are planned to be conserved and utilized for educational purposes and recreational purposes.

a. Regulations under the Hachinohe City Landscape Plan

| Category | Controlled buildings or structures (prior notification is required) |
|--|---|
| Buildings | Height: over 10 m |
| Total floor area of a building | Floor area: over 1,000 m ² |
| Structures (fence, wall, etc.) | Height: over 5 m |
| Structures (chimney, radio tower, advertisement tower, etc.) | Height: over 13 m |

b. Regulations under the City Planning Act

The urbanization control area, which is applied to the buffer zone, is an area in which urbanization is restricted. Accordingly, development is regulated.

c. Regulations under the Forest Act

Acts such as alteration of the existing state of land and cutting of trees are regulated not to impair the function of the forests that need to fulfill public functions.

d. Regulations under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas

Residential land development, gathering of sand and stone, other alterations of land configuration, and the new construction, remodelling, and enlargement of buildings and other structures are regulated within the designated Land for Agricultural Use, which should be used to promote the sound development of agriculture.

e. Regulations under the Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.

Acts such as alterations of landforms and installation of tomb stones and stone walls are regulated in the graveyards for the purpose of management of crematoria and smooth operation of burials.

4. Harmony with the life of local communities in the surrounding area

To ensure the protection of the property, it is necessary to maintain harmony with the daily lives of local communities.

The content of this Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan is integrated comprehensively and systematically into the general plans, city planning master plans, landscape plans, and other administrative measures of local governments in charge of the component parts.

The participation of local communities in conservation and utilization of the property is described in Chapter 8 Promotion of Presentation and Utilization and Chapter 9 Organization and Operation.

¹⁷ Hachinohe City is preparing for the development of Hachinohe City Landscape Plan. The buffer zone will be designated as the Important Landscape Planning Area, in which the height, shape, design, etc. of buildings are restricted for conservation of landscapes as a priority.

Table 6-002 Outlines of laws, regulations, etc. that are applied to the buffer zone

| Laws, regulations, etc. | Purpose | 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> |

| Laws, regulations, etc. | Purpose | Outline |
|---|---|---|
| Act Concerning the Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas | It aims to promote the measures to prevent sediment disasters. It regulates the development acts within special hazard areas and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones. | It specifies the development acts required for permission in special hazard areas and the permission standards. |
| City Park Act | 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. It regulates the acts such as changes in land characteristic form and quality and secures the land and landscape conservation. | 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. |
| Gravel Gathering Act | It aims to prevent disasters accompanied by gravel gathering. It regulates gravel gathering and secures the landscape and environment conservation as the buffer zone. | It specifies the acts required for permission of gravel gathering and the permission standards. |
| Forest Act (Private forests subject to a 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 (National forests and private forests of forest reserves) | | 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 remodelling of structures, standing bamboo and tree cutting, land excavation, earth filling or cutting, and other acts to change the land | It specifies the development acts required for permission and the permission standards in order to attempt to preserve the erosion control designated areas. |

| Laws, regulations, etc. | Purpose | Outline |
|---|--|---|
| | forms within the erosion control designated places and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones. | |
| Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas | <p>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.</p> <p>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, remodelling, or enlargement of buildings and other structures. The same hereinafter.) and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.</p> | 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 | <p>It aims to attempt to improve road networks.</p> <p>It regulates road-related construction works and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones.</p> | It specifies the acts requires for permission on roads and the permission standards. |
| Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc. | <p>It aims to conduct management of graveyards, cineraria, or crematories and burials without hindrance.</p> <p>It properly manages the changes in graveyard districts, cineraria or crematory facilities and secures the landscape and environment conservation as buffer zones</p> | 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>To conserve fishing ports, necessary maintenance and management work is conducted, and the landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are conserved.</p> | 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 6-003 Outlines of permission etc. under the laws, regulations, etc. applicable to the buffer zone

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission | Acts for which prior permission is required | Penalty |
|---|--|---------|---|--|---|
| Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties | Historic Sites Special Historic Sites | 125 | Permission of Commissioner for the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Permission of the prefectural governor or the municipal mayor for minor change in the present state) | When an action to change the present state or to affect the preservation of a historic site, place of scenic beauty or natural monument is intended, the permission of Commissioner for the Agency for Cultural Affairs must be obtained. However, this shall not apply in cases where the change in the present state is a step for maintenance or emergency measure necessary in an extraordinary disaster, or in cases where the action to affect the preservation has only a minor impact. | Imprisonment with labor, imprisonment or a fine |
| | Sites well-known to contain buried cultural property | 93 | Notification to the chairperson of the prefectural board of education | A notification must be submitted in the case where excavation of a site well-known to contain a shell mound, an ancient tomb or other buried cultural property (hereinafter called “well-known sites to contain buried cultural property”) is intended for purposes other than research into buried cultural property such as engineering works. | - |
| | | 94 | Notice to the chairperson of the prefectural board of education | Notice must be given in the case where a government organization, local government or corporation related to national government or local government establishment and provided in the law (hereinafter collectively called “government organizations etc.” in this article and Article 97) intends to excavate a site well-known to contain buried cultural property for the purpose defined in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article. | - |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission | Acts for which prior permission is required | Penalty |
|--|---|---------|---|---|---|
| Landscape Act (Hokkaido Landscape Ordinance) | Landscape Planning Areas (entire city/town area) | 20 | Notification to the head of a landscape administrative organization (prefectural governor, municipal mayor) | A notification must be submitted in case of construction, reconstruction, extension, or relocation of a building or a structure, repair of a building or a structure with a change in the external appearance, rearrangement or change in the color of a building or a structure, development activities, change in the characteristics of land, soil and stone gathering, mineral mining, piling up articles outdoors, water surface filling or reclamation, or tree and bamboo cutting. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine (penal provisions by law) |
| Landscape Act (Hakodate City Urban Landscape Ordinance) | | 22 | | | |
| Landscape Act (Aomori Prefecture Landscape Ordinance) | | 10 | | | |
| Landscape Act (Aomori City Landscape Ordinance) | | 9 | | | |
| Landscape Act (Hachinohe City Landscape Ordinance) | | 7 | | | |
| Landscape Act (Kitaakita City Isedotai Site Landscape Ordinance) | | 8 | | | |
| Landscape Act (Hirosaki City Landscape Ordinance) | Landscape Planning Areas (entire city area) / “place treasured by citizens” (buffer zone) | 9 | | For conserving landscapes from historic sites, additional landscape formation standards are applied to the “place treasured by citizens.” | |
| Landscape Act (Ichinohe Town Landscape Ordinance) | Landscape Planning Areas (entire town area) / Important Landscape Planning Area (property, buffer zone) | 6 | | More strict regulations are applied to Important Landscape Planning Areas than other areas. | |
| Ordinance to Protect Landscapes of Akita Prefecture | Areas along a prefectural road | 8 | Notification to the governor | A notification must be submitted in case of construction, reconstruction, extension, or relocation of a building or a structure, repair of a building or a structure with a change in the external appearance, rearrangement or change in the color of a building or a structure, development activities, change in the characteristics of land, soil and stone gathering, mineral mining, or piling up articles outdoors. | Fine |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission | Acts for which prior permission is required | Penalty |
|--|--|---------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| City Planning Act | City planning areas / Urbanization promotion areas, city planning areas where an area classification is not specified, urbanization control areas, and areas outside the city planning areas | 29 | Permission of the prefectural governor | Those who will carry out development activities (mainly changes in the characteristics of land for constructing a building or a specific structure) must obtain permission. [Size of development area] - Urbanization control areas: No area requirements (In principle, permission is necessary for all cases.) - Urbanization promotion areas: 1,000 m ² or more - Areas where an area classification is not specified: 3,000 m ² or more - Areas outside the city planning areas: 1 ha or more | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| Act Concerning the Prevention of Disasters due to Collapse of Steep Slope | Steep slope failure dangerous areas | 7 | Permission of the governor | Permission must be obtained before taking actions to discharge or interrupt water, actions to promote penetration of water, establishment or modification of a reservoir, a canal, or other facilities or structures than facilities to prevent steep slope failure, slope cutting, earth cutting, excavation or earthwork, standing tree and bamboo cutting, carrying trees and bamboos out by sliding them down or pulling them, or soil and stone gathering or collection. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| Act on Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment-related disaster prone Areas | Sediment disaster special prone areas | 10 | Permission of the governor | Those who will carry out development activities, specified in Article 4, Paragraph 12 of the City Planning Act, in land area of a special prone area and construct a building whose purpose of use is limited in such area must obtain permission in advance. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission | Acts for which prior permission is required | Penalty |
|---|---|-------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Urban Park Act (Aomori Prefecture Urban Park Ordinance) | Urban parks | 6 | Permission of the park administrator (governor) | Permission must be obtained before occupying an urban park by establishing a structure, property, or facilities other than park facilities. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| | | 4 | (Governor) | Damage or contamination of an urban park, tree and bamboo cutting, plant collection, accumulation of soil, stones, bamboos, trees, and other articles, soil and stone gathering, changing the characteristics of land, making a bonfire in other areas than the designated area, entering a restricted area, or pulling a vehicle into other areas than the designated area are prohibited. | Non-penal fine |
| Gravel Gathering Act | - | 16 | Permission of the governor | Before gathering gravel, a gravel gathering operator must establish a gathering plan for each gravel gathering site and obtain permission. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| Forest Act | Private forests subject to a regional forest plan | 10-2 | Permission of the governor | Those who will carry out development activities (soil, stone, or root mining, reclamation, or other actions to change the characteristics of land) must obtain permission. | Imprisonment or fine |
| | | 10-8 | Notification to the municipal mayor | Before cutting standing trees, a notification on tree cutting and afforestation after cutting trees must be submitted. | Fine |
| | Reserved forests(national forests, private forests) | 34, Para. 1 | Permission of the governor | Permission must be obtained before cutting standing trees. | Fine |
| | | 34, Para. 2 | (Governor) | Cutting standing bamboos, damaging standing trees, grazing livestock, gathering undergrowth, fallen leaves, or fallen branches, mining soil, stones, or roots, reclamation, or other actions to change the characteristics of land are prohibited. | Imprisonment or fine |
| | | 34-2 | Notification to the governor | Those who will selectively cut standing trees must submit a notification on selective cutting. | Fine |
| | Reserved forests(national forests, private forests) | 34-3 | Notification to the governor | Those who will thin standing trees must submit a notification on thinning. | Fine |
| | | 34-4 | (Governor) | After cutting standing trees, trees must be planted in an area where trees were cut down. | - |
| | | | | | |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission etc. | Acts for which permission is required | Penalty |
|--|---|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| River Act | River areas | 20 | Approval of the river administrator (prefectural governor) | With an approval, river conservation work or river maintenance may be carried out. | - |
| | | 24 | Permission of the river administrator (prefectural governor) | Those who will take the following actions must obtain permission: Land excavation (occupation, soil and stone gathering, construction of a structure, etc.), earth mound/cut or other actions to change the form of land, or bamboo and tree planting/cutting | - |
| | | 25 | Permission of the river administrator (prefectural governor) | Those who will gather soil and stones (including sand; the same shall apply hereinafter) must obtain permission. | - |
| | | 26, Para. 1 | Permission of the river administrator (prefectural governor) | Those who will newly build, rebuild or remove a structure must obtain permission. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| | | 27, Para. 1 | Permission of the river administrator (prefectural governor) | Those who will take an action to change the form of land such as digging, filling or cutting (excluding those which are taken for the actions involved in the permission in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article) or who will plant or cut trees or bamboos must obtain permission. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| | River conservation areas | 55, Para. 1 | Permission of the river administrator (prefectural governor) | Those who will take an action to change the form of land such as digging, filling or cutting, or who will newly build or rebuild a structure must obtain permission. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| Erosion Control Act (Ordinances for Enforcement of the Erosion Control Act: Akita prefectural ordinance) | Designated erosion control areas | 4 | Permission of the governor | Those who will take the following actions must obtain permission of the governor: Construction, reconstruction, extension, or removal of facilities or a structure, standing tree and bamboo cutting, root gathering, carrying trees and bamboos out by sliding them down or pulling them, excavation, earth mound/cut or other actions to change the characteristics of land, soil and stone (including gravel; the same shall apply hereinafter) gathering, mineral mining, accumulation, or disposal, or other actions considered by the governor as they affect erosion control for flood control | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission etc. | Acts for which permission is required | Penalty |
|--|---|---------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas | Agricultural promotion districts (agricultural areas) | 15-2 | Permission of the governor | Those who will carry out development activities (development of a residential land, soil and stone gathering, changing the characteristics of land, or construction, reconstruction, or extension of a building or other structure) must obtain permission. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| | Agricultural promotion districts | 15-4 | Recommendation of the governor | When it is considered that development activities may interfere with the achievement of a plan to improve an agricultural promotion district, a recommendation may be provided to take necessary measures for correcting the situation. | - |
| Road Act | Road areas | 24 | Approval of the road administrator (prefectural governor, municipal mayor) | Approval on a road construction design and an implementation plan is required to carry out road construction and maintenance works. | - |
| | | 32 | Permission of the road administrator (prefectural governor, municipal mayor) | Permission must be obtained when a road is continuously used by establishing a structure, a property, or facilities. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| | | 99 | Road administrator (prefectural governor, municipal mayor) | Those who damage a road without permission, interfere with the function of a road by removing or damaging attached fittings of the road, or create a traffic hazard will be punished by Imprisonment with labor for a term not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding one million yen. | Imprisonment with labor or a fine |
| Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc. | Graveyards | 10 | Permission of the mayor | Those who intend to operate a graveyard, a cinerarium, or a crematorium must submit an application for permission to the mayor. Likewise, those who intend to change the permitted area of the graveyard, change the permitted facilities of the cinerarium or crematorium, or close them must submit an application for permission to the mayor. | - |
| Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc. (Hakodate City Graveyard Ordinance) | Graveyards | 8 | Permission of the mayor | Those who will change the terrain of a graveyard or plant trees must obtain approval of the mayor in advance. | - |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission etc. | Acts for which permission is required | Penalty |
|--|--|---------|--|---|----------------------|
| Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc. (Hachinohe City Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Act Concerning Graveyards, Burials, etc.) | Graveyards | 3 | Permission of the mayor | Those who intend to operate a graveyard, a cinerarium, or a crematorium must submit an application for permission to the mayor. | - |
| Fishing Ports and Fishing Grounds Act | Fishing ports | 39 | Permission of the manager of fishing ports (governor or mayor) | Those who intend to construct or enhance structures (excluding those accompanied with occupation of water surface or land), gather sand or stone, dig or fill land, discharge waste water or waste materials, or occupy part of water surface or land (excluding reclamation of public water surface) must obtain permission of the manager of fishing ports. | - |
| Hokkaido Prefecture Nature Protection Ordinance | Entire land of Hokkaido Prefecture (excluding exempted area) | 30 | Permission of the governor | Those who intend to undertake specific types of development (the construction of a ski slope, the construction of a campground, horse riding field or other facility specified in the enforcement ordinance, the construction of a facility that contains two or more of the aforementioned, the development of land for a materials storage yard or a firm construction, gathering of sand or stone) in an area of 1 ha or larger must obtain permission | Imprisonment or fine |
| Kazuno City Environmental Conservation Ordinance | Environmental conservation areas (planned to be designated) | 10 | Notification to the mayor | Those who will significantly change the form of land or construct, reconstruct, or extend a building or other structure in an environmental conservation area must submit a notification. | - |
| | Entire city area | 12 | Notification to the mayor | Those who will implement the following projects that may have impact on the environment must submit an environmental consideration report: Construction or reconstruction of a factory, construction or extension of a housing complex or a large shop, establishment of recreation facilities, a slaughterhouse or its similar facilities, a livestock barn, or an industrial complex, establishment or change of distribution-related facilities or waste treatment facilities, or land readjustment project | Fine |

| Law, regulation, etc. | Name of instrument and/or controlled area | Article | Permission etc. | Acts for which permission is required | Penalty |
|--|---|---------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Date City Historic Park Ordinance | Historic parks | 6 | (Chairperson of the board of education) | Damage or contamination of a historic park, bamboo and tree cutting, plant gathering, changing the characteristics of land, display of a poster, a label, or an advertisement, entering a restricted area, or pulling a vehicle into other areas than the designated area is prohibited. | - |
| | | 8 | Permission of the board of education | Those who will establish special facilities or carry property in and those who will occupy a historic park by establishing a structure, property, or facilities other than park facilities must obtain permission. | |
| Tsugaru City Ordinance for the Protection of Kamegaoka Site etc. | Kamegaoka Site, Tagoyano Site | 2 | Cooperation for the protection and preservation of the site | Citizens understand that the site and its excavated artifacts become good materials for ancient prehistory and cultural research as well as are the basis of the improvement and development of future culture. They must cooperate with the protection and preservation of the site and its excavated artifacts. | - |
| Aomori City Komakino Site Protection Ordinance | Komakino Site, important protected areas | 3 | Cooperation for the protection of areas around the site | The Komakino Site and important protected areas will be protected under this ordinance in addition to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Forest Act, the Road Act, the Agricultural Land Act, the River Act, the City Planning Act, the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas, the Landscape Act, and other laws, regulations, and ordinances. | - |
| | | 19 | Cooperation for the protection of areas around the site | Citizens will make efforts to protect areas around the site and cooperate with measures for protecting areas around the site taken by the city. | - |
| Shichinohe Town Ordinance for Establishment and Management of Futatsumori Kaizuka Historic Site Park | Historic parks | 4 | Permission of the board of education | Those who will use a historic park must obtain permission. | (Compensation for damage) |
| | | 5 | | The use of a historic park will not be permitted if the park or facilities may be damaged, the management of the park may be affected, or other cases considered inappropriate. | |

Table 6-004 List of the application status of laws, regulations etc. to component parts and buffer zone

| Laws, regulations, etc. | Target areas | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 |
|--|---|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Odai Yamamoto Site | Kakinoshima Site | Kitakogane Site | Tagoyano Site | Futatsumori Site | Sannai Maruyama Site | Ofune Site | Goshono Site | Irie Site | Komakino Stone Circle | Isedotai Stone Circles | Oyu Stone Circles | Kusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Takasago Burial Site | Kamegacka Burial Site | 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 | Important Landscape Planning Area | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinance to Protect Landscapes of Akita Prefecture | Areas along a prefectural road | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Kitaakita City Isedotai Site 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 | | | | | | | | + | | | | | | + | | |
| | | Quasi-industrial district | | | | | + | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Area without specified land use | | | | | | | + | | | + | + | | | | | |
| Act Concerning the Prevention of Disasters due to Collapse of Steep Slope | Steep slope | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act on Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment-related disaster prone Areas | Sediment disaster planning area and special planning area | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Aomori Prefecture Urban Park Ordinance | City parks | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gravel Gathering Act | Permission of gathering plans | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

| Laws, regulations, etc. | Target areas | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 |
|--|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Odai Yamamoto Site | Kakinoshima Site | Kitakogane Site | Tagoyano Site | Futatsumori Site | Sannai Maruyama Site | Ofune Site | Goshono Site | Irie Site | Komakino Stone Circle | Ise-dai Stone Circles | Oyu Stone Circles | Kusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Takasago Burial Site | Kamegaoka Burial Site | Korekawa Site |
| Forest Act | Private forests subject to the regional forest plans | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| | Reserved forests (designated national and private reserved forests) | | | | + | | | | + | | | | | | | | + | |
| River Act | River area | | | | | | + | + | + | | + | + | + | | | | | |
| | River conservation 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 Management Ordinance | River area | | + | | | | | + | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erosion Control Act | Erosion control designated place | | | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | | |
| Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas | Agricultural promotion district (agricultural area) | + | | + | | + | | | + | | + | + | | + | + | | | + |
| | Agricultural promotion district | | | + | + | | | | | | + | + | | + | + | | + | |
| 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 Park Ordinance | Kitakogane Kaizuka Historic Site Park | | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kazuno City Environmental Conservation Ordinance | Environmental conservation area | | | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | | |
| Tsugaru City Ordinance for the Protection of Kamegatoka Site etc. | Kamegaoka and Tagoyano | | | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| Aomori City Komakino Site 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.

Chapter 7 Implementation of Heritage Impact Assessment

1. Common policies for the whole property

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures and the municipal governments in charge of the component parts detect development acts and so forth that are planned in the property area and the surrounding area in the early stage through mutual coordination, make appropriate and smooth examination, prediction, and evaluation of the impact on the OUV of the property, and take necessary measures to conserve the property (Figures 7-001).

2. Procedure of Heritage Impact Assessment

Local governments in charge of the component parts detect information about development acts and so forth through prior communications with the individuals and businesses who undertake development acts and so forth as well as statutory procedures under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the Landscape Act. The judgement is made about whether the act in question would affect the property or not. With regard to the acts that will affect the property, the impact is examined, predicted, and evaluated (Figures 7-002).

In assessing the impact, consultation is made with third-party organizations such as the Historic Site Utilization Committee, Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and Landscape Council, which are set up by the local governments in charge of the component parts. In addition, instruction and advice are solicited, as necessary, and from the Expert Committee for Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites, consisting of academic experts, and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, to ensure the objectivity and transparency of evaluation.

When the impact on the property is not negligible, the local governments in charge of the component parts request the project undertaker to cooperate for conservation of the property and have consultation and coordination with a view to avoiding or reducing the negative impact on the property to the extent possible, so that consensus will be built for conservation of the property.

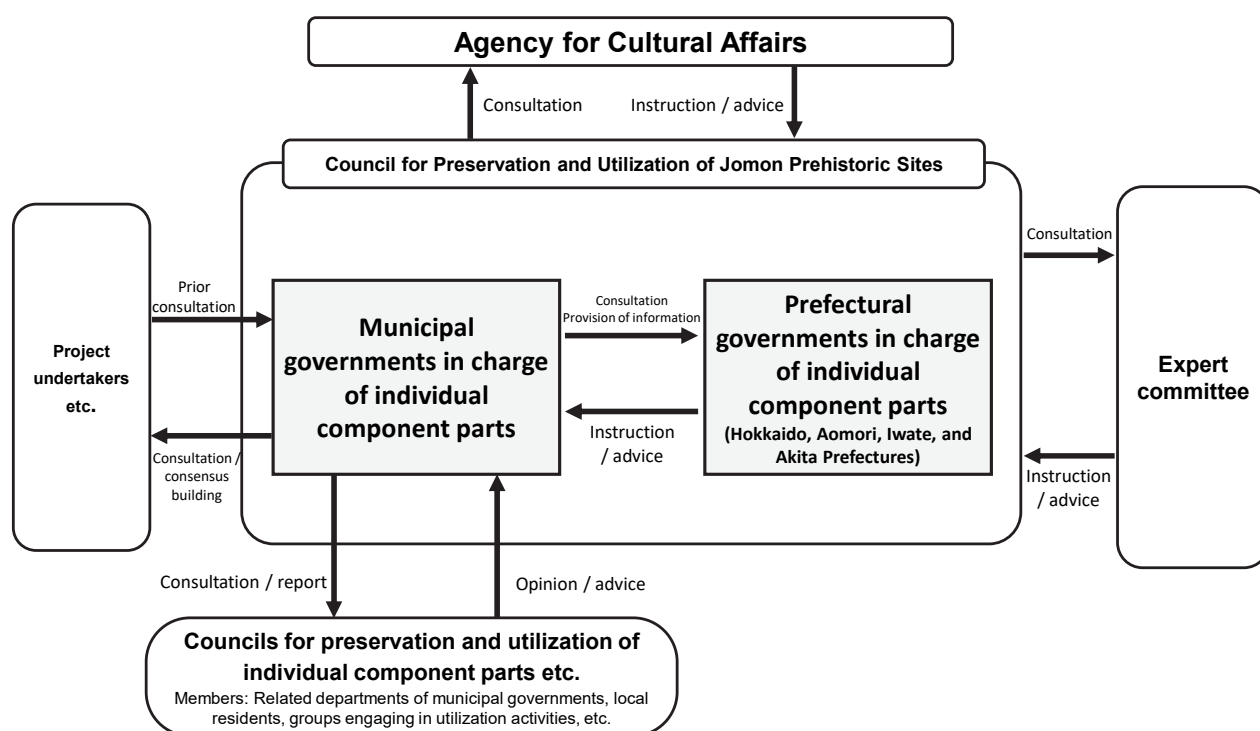


Figure 7-001 Organization for Heritage Impact Assessment

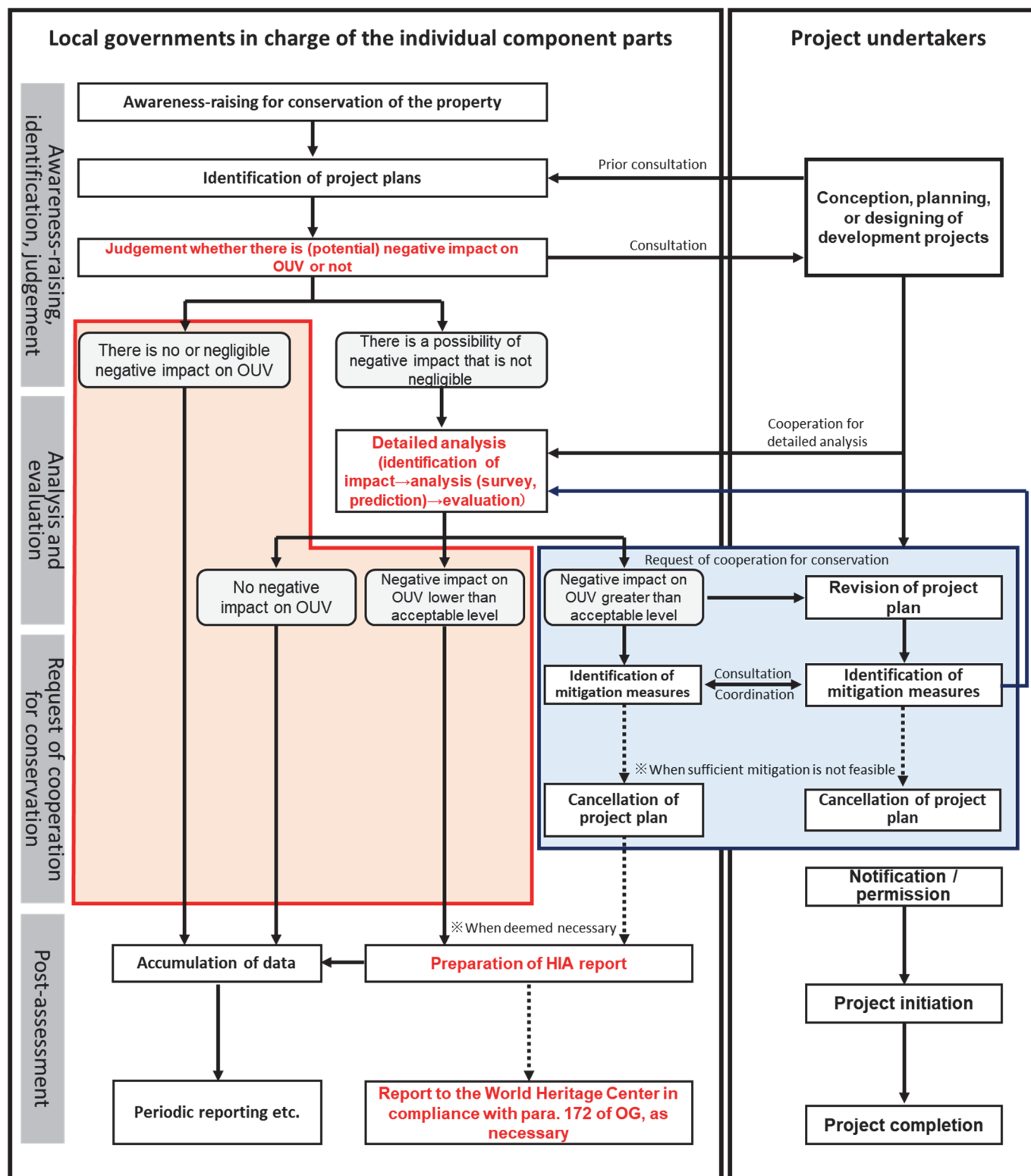


Figure 7-002 Procedure of Heritage Impact Assessment

3. Methods of Heritage Impact Assessment

(1) Methods of Heritage Impact Assessment

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures and the municipal governments in charge of the component parts carry out Heritage Impact Assessments in light of the principles that are set out in the Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2010), published by ICOMOS, and the Reference Guidance Concerning Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2019), published by the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

For the purpose of this property, to ensure that the attributes that convey the OUV of the property and the elements that constitute them should be conserved, the impact on the property is analyzed, predicted, and evaluated, based on the following three principles of conservation:

- a) To conserve the elements that constitute the OUV and the geographical and natural environments (landforms, water sources, water veins, etc.) closely related to them;
- b) To conserve the views from within and outside the component parts; and
- c) To conserve the landscapes that form an integral part of the component parts.

In assessing the impact, it will also be taken into consideration whether visitors can understand the OUV of the property safely and comfortably.

(2) Projects subjected to Heritage Impact Assessment

Works for improvement and utilization of Historic Sites that are carried out within the property, development acts that are carried out within the buffer zone, and so on are subjected to Heritage Impact Assessments.

(3) Judgement about the need for detailed analysis

Depending on the condition of the attributes and elements that contribute to the OUV of the property, the local governments in charge of the component parts will make a judgement about the need to make a detailed analysis for Heritage Impact Assessment from the perspective of the existence of impact on the value.

In making this judgement, consultation will be made, as necessary, with the prefectural governments, academic committees and councils for Historic Sites, landscapes, etc., the Expert Committee for Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites, other advisory bodies or third-party committees, and the Agency for Cultural Affairs for instruction and advice.

(4) Detailed analysis

After the attributes and elements that contribute to the OUV of the property have been sorted out, impacts that need to be addressed are to be identified, depending on the specific projects and so forth. Then, the appropriate and effective analysis methods to identify the impact are to be selected, based on which examination, prediction, and evaluation are to be made.

(5) Evaluation based on the detailed analysis

The evaluation based on the results of the detailed analysis is to be made with the involvement of third-party organizations such as the Historic Site Utilization Committee, Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and Landscape Council, which are set up by local governments, and the Expert Committee for Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites, which is the advisory body to the Council for Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites. In addition,

instruction and advice are solicited, as necessary, from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, ensuring objectivity and transparency.

(6) Preparation of the Heritage Impact Assessment report

When the impact of a project on the OUV of the property is evaluated as acceptable based on the detailed analysis, a Heritage Impact Assessment report is to be prepared, and is submitted, as necessary, to the World Heritage Committee in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. In judging about the need, consultation will be made with the Expert Committee and so forth for opinions and advice as well as the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Also, even when the project is judged to have no impact on the OUV of the property, the evaluation and background of the evaluation are to be recorded and used for the purpose of conservation of the property.

Chapter 8 Promotion of Presentation and Utilization

This chapter describes the policies, concrete measures, and methods of information provision in relation to Basic Policy 3, promotion of presentation and utilization, which is presented in Chapter 4.

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;**
- (c) **Continual promotion of presentation and utilization through coordination and collaboration with local communities, civic groups, etc.**

2. Concrete measures

(1) **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 is to be provided in consideration of the following points.

The system of interpretation for this property is given in [Figure 8-001](#).

1) **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. ([Photo 8-001](#), [8-002](#)).

2) **Exhibition facilities**

The relevant local governments exhibit unearthed artifacts, interpretive scale models ([Photo 8-003](#)), and explanatory panels that are common to the component parts of the property ([Photo 8-004](#)) 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 Jomon prehistoric sites and local people work as interpretation guides and provide a variety of hands-on programs on their own initiative ([Photo 8-005](#)), facilitating visitors' understanding of the OUV.

3) **Establishment of methods for expressing the actual state of ancient settlements**

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 ([Photo 8-006](#)). 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.

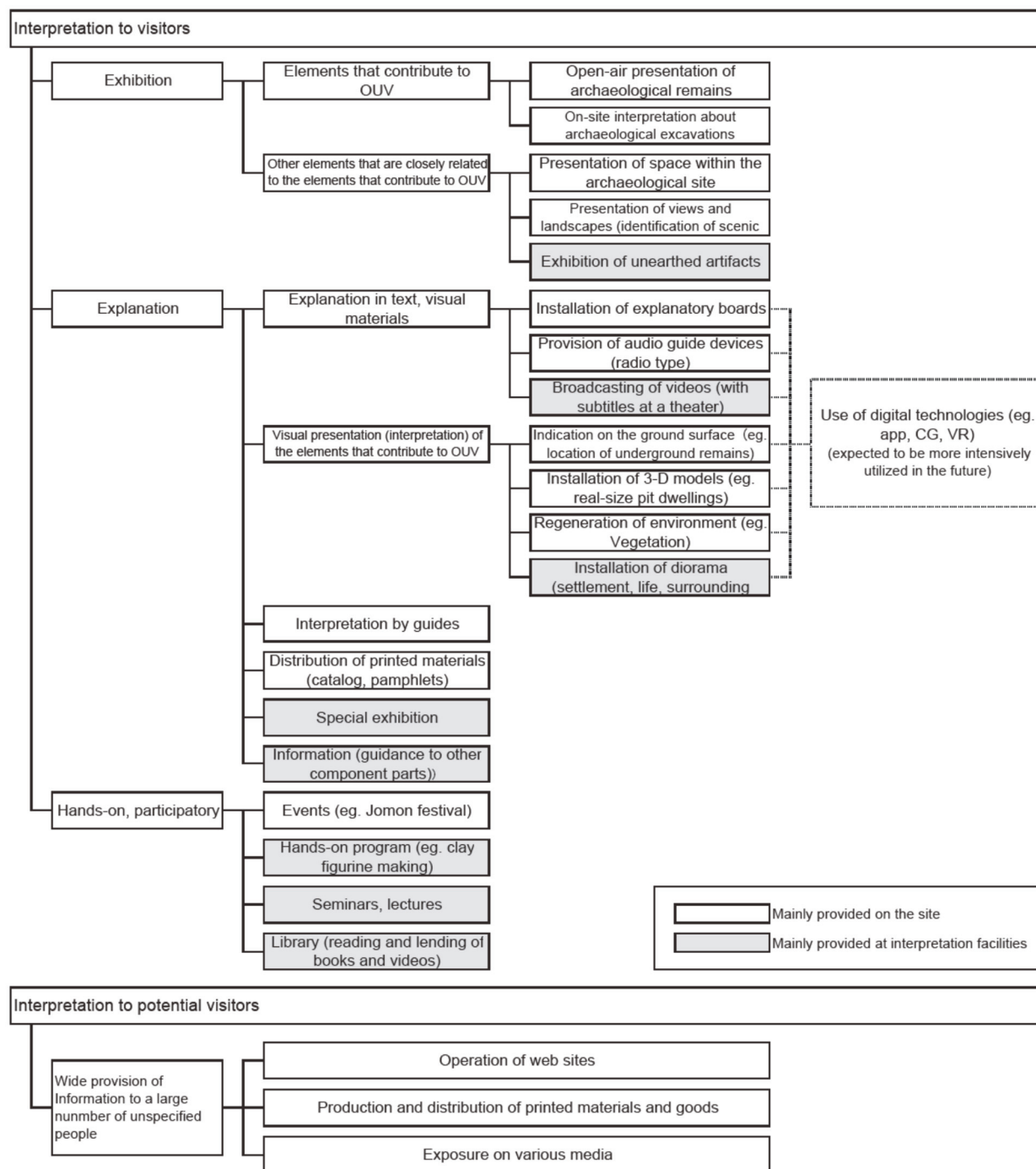


Figure 8-001 Examples of interpretation methods



Photo 8-001 Training lecture for guides (organized by Aomori Prefecture)



Photo 8-002 Interpretation by a guide (003 Kitakogane Site)

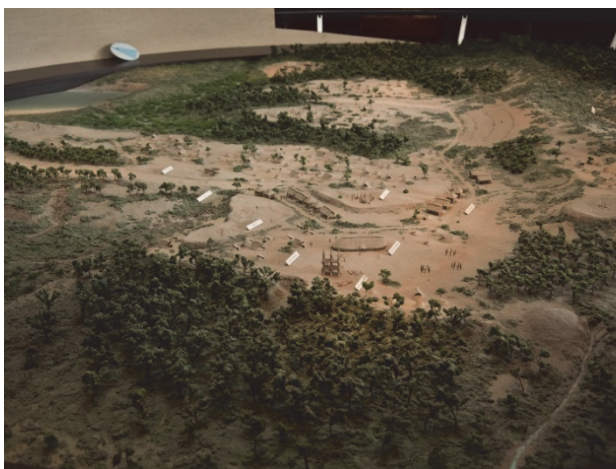


Photo 8-003 Model for explanation showing the village structure in the component part (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)



Photo 8-004 Explanation, using panels common to component parts (008 Goshono Site)



Photo 8-005 Hands-on program to promote the understanding of the value (002. Kakinoshima Site and 007. Ofune Site)



Photo 8-006 Establishment of methods for expressing the actual state of ancient villages (003 Kitakogane Site)

(2) 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 (Tables 8-001 to 8-003). 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 (Jomon World Heritage Center (provisional name)) 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.

1) Establishment of central facilities for information provision

Central facilities for information provision (Tables 8-001), 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.

Besides the 17 component parts, 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.

2) 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 the official web site, promotion videos, pamphlets, etc (Photos 8-007 to 8-012).

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.

3) 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 (Tables 8-002 and 8-003).

(3) 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 (refer to Section 2-(3) of Chapter 9). 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 Jomon prehistoric sites in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures. It promotes regional exchanges and transmission of information to connect the member groups.

Table 8-001 Present state of interpretation facilities at the individual component parts

| No. | Component part | Facilitating the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value | | | | Access by public transport |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Installation of on-site interpretive equipment etc. | Explanatory guides | Interpretation facilities | Hands-on programs | |
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | Being discussed | | Sotogahama Oyama Furusato Shiryokan | | 5-minute walk from Odai Sta. |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | Work underway | ✓ | Hakodate City Jomon Culture Center | ✓ | 10-minute walk from the bus stop |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | ✓ | ✓ | Kitakogane Site Information Center | ✓ | 5-minute walk from the bus stop |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | Being discussed | | Tsugaru City Jomon Prehistoric Site Information Center, Tsugaru City Jomon Dwelling Museum | | 3-minute walk from the bus stop |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | ✓ | ✓ | Shichinohe Central Community Center | | — |
| 006 | Sannai- Maruyama Site | ✓ | ✓ | Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center | ✓ | In front of the bus stop |
| 007 | Ofune Site | ✓ | ✓ | Hakodate City Jomon Culture Exchange Center | ✓ | 10-minute walk from the bus stop |
| 008 | Goshono Site | ✓ | ✓ | Goshono Jomon Museum | ✓ | In front of the bus stop |
| 009 | Irie Site | ✓ | ✓ | Irie Takasago Museum | | 15-minute walk from JRToya Sta. |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | ✓ | ✓ | Aomori City Komakino Stone Circle Observation Facility | ✓ | 20-minute walk from the bus stop |
| | | | | Aomori City Komakino Stone Circle Protection Museum | ✓ | 3-minute walk from the bus stop |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | ✓ | ✓ | Isedotai Jomon Museum | | 5-minute walk from Ogata Sta. |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | ✓ | ✓ | Oyu Stone Circle Museum | ✓ | In front of the bus stop |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Being discussed | | Chitose City Buried Cultural Properties Center | | — |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Work underway | | Susono Area Cultural Exchange Center | | 50-minute walk from the bus stop |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site | Work underway | ✓ | Irie Takasago Museum | | 15-minute walk from JRToya Sta. |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | Being discussed | | Tsugaru City Jomon Prehistoric Site Information Center, Tsugaru City Jomon Dwelling Museum | | In front of the bus stop |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | Work underway | ✓ | Hachinohe City Buried Cultural Property Center's Korekawa Archaeological Institution | ✓ | In front of the bus stop |

※The component parts in the highlighted columns are easily accessible and provide opportunities for visitors to understand the value of the property and experience and/or visualize the relations between settlements during the Jomon period through the display of unearthen artifacts and hands-on programs. These component parts introduce other component parts and encourage visitors to go there.

※The hands-on program facilitates the understanding of value of the property through experience in making pottery, clay figurines, accessories, and other tools and experience in living by the use of stone tools for felling, ignition, etc.

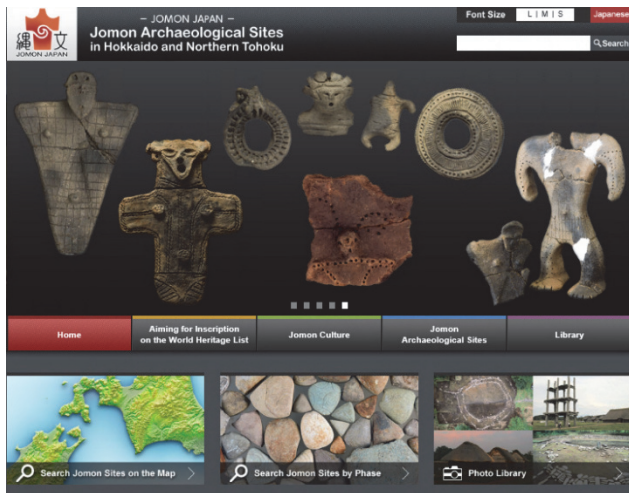


Photo 8-007 Website of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan (<https://jomon-japan.jp/en/>)



Photo 8-008 Kids' page of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan (<https://jomon-japan.jp/kids/>)



Photo 8-009 Promotion video to communicate the value of the property (<https://jomon-japan.jp/archives/4864/>)

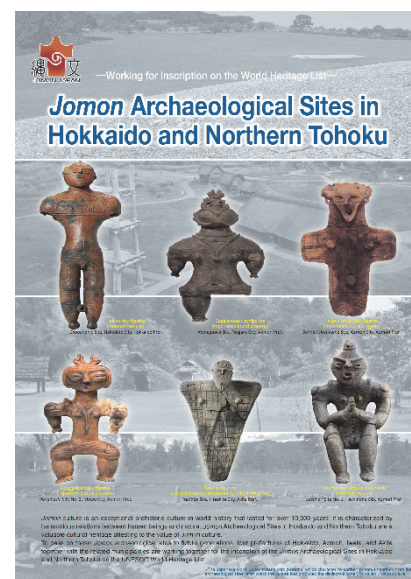


Photo 8-010 Leaflet to communicate the value of the entire property (<https://jomon-japan.jp/en/library/material/>)

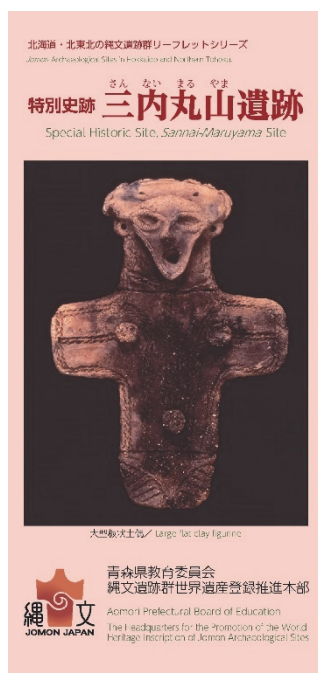


Photo 8-011 Leaflet to communicate the value of a component part (<https://jomon-apan.jp/en/library/material/>)



Photo 8-012 Leaflet to communicate the value of a component part (<https://jomon-apan.jp/en/library/material/>)

Table 8-002 Present state of convenience facilities at individual component parts

| No. | Component part | Parking lot (number of cars) | | Convenience facility | | Explanatory guides (number of people) | | IT guide | Wi-Fi*4 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------|---------|
| | | Private vehicle*1 | large bus | Toilet*2 | Rest facility*3 | Japanese language | Foreign languages | | |
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | 3 | 1 | 5 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | | |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | 35 | 6 | 13 (2) | ✓ | 2 | 0 | | ✓ |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | 50 | 9 | 8 (1) | ✓ | 15 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | 5 | 1 | 5 (1) | ✓ | 9 | 0 | | |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | 5 | 2 | 2 | ✓ | 2 | 0 | | |
| 006 | Sannai- Maruyama Site | 480 | 28 | 88 (6) | ✓ | 108 | 5 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 007 | Ofune Site | 10 | 5 | 4 (1) | ✓ | 2 | 0 | | |
| 008 | Goshono Site | 100 | 5 | 33 (2) | ✓ | 14 | 1 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 009 | Irie Site | 33 | 7 | 6 (2) | ✓ | 5 | 0 | | |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | 134 | 2 | 17 (3) | ✓ | 7 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | 118 | 6 | 14 (1) | ✓ | 24 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | 72 | 4 | 12 (1) | ✓ | 5 | 0 | | |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | 0 | 3 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | 40 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site | 33 | 7 | 6 (2) | ✓ | 5 | 0 | | |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | 5 | 1 | 5 (1) | ✓ | 9 | 0 | | |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | 120 | 6 | 24 (3) | ✓ | 20 | 3 | | ✓ |

*1 When interpretation facilities are adjacent or close to the component part, the number of cars that can be accommodated in the parking lot of these facilities are included.

*2 When interpretation facilities are adjacent or close to the component part, the number of toilets that are available at these facilities are included. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of special toilets for people with infants and disabled guests.

*3 Including Wi-Fi provided by interpretation facilities adjacent or closet to the component part.

Table 8-003 Present state of transportation and accommodation at the component parts

| Component part | | Transportation | Accommodation | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | Number of taxis | Number of facilities | Number of rooms |
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | 3 | 9 | 126 |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | 768 | 188 | 8,536 |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | 20 | 13 | 722 |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | 25 | 8 | 103 |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | 25 | 2 | 42 |
| 006 | Sannai- Maruyama Site | 832 | 67 | 4,160 |
| 007 | Ofune Site | 768 | 188 | 8,536 |
| 008 | Goshono Site | 12 | 13 | 292 |
| 009 | Irie Site | 11 | 13 | 1,042 |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | 832 | 67 | 4,160 |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | 34 | 26 | 319 |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | 29 | 39 | 887 |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | 188 | 28 | 2,513 |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | 413 | 80 | 2,734 |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site | 11 | 13 | 1,042 |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | 25 | 8 | 103 |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | 456 | 55 | 3,461 |

*The figures denote the traffic environment and accommodations in municipalities where component parts are located as of June 2018.

Interpretation plan

1 Basic concept

In order to protect, preserve and utilize the Outstanding Universal Value of the property to pass it on to future generations, interpretation will be made, taking into consideration the following perspectives, based on the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008).

- (1) For communicating the Outstanding Universal Value and significance of the entire property to various domestic and foreign targets, we will make interpretation in accessible ways, meeting diverse needs of the targets.
- (2) We will make interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the entire property and on how the 17 component parts contribute to the value of the entire property and how the component parts are linked with each other.
- (3) We will make interpretation to guide visitors to the 17 component parts scattered over a wide area.
- (4) For sharing and promoting plans, we will make interpretation of the property and component parts in coordination and collaboration with local communities.
- (5) We will realize consistent and integrated presentation in the entire property and among people involved, in which all the value of the property is integrated in the contents of interpretation.

2 Tiers of interpretation

(1) Jomon World Heritage Center (provisional name)

The Center is a core base to oversee the functions of comprehensive preservation and management of the property, communication of the value of the entire property, study and research, information transmission, increase in the awareness of protection, fostering human resources, etc. In addition, it will try to encourage and guide visitors to visit the component parts scattered over a wide area (see Chapter 5-3).

(2) Component parts and their guidance facilities

These allows visitors to understand the value of the property and component parts, experience visual relevance in ancient village environment, and enjoy tours of excavated artifacts and hands-on programs.

(3) Associated properties

Properties that do not meet the World Heritage standards in terms of the state of conservation etc., but are closely related to the value of this property and useful in facilitating the understanding of it (e.g. Choshichiyachi Kaizuka, Washinoki Iseki).

3 Concept of the tiers of interpretation

| | Jomon World Heritage Center (provisional name) | Component parts and interpretation facilities | Associated properties |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) | ★★★ | ★★ | ★ |
| Attributes constituting OUV | ★★★ | ★★ | ★ |
| Component parts contributing to OUV | ★★★ | ★★ | ★ |
| History, elements and excavated artifacts of the component parts | ★ | ★★★ | ★★★ |
| Hands-on programs | ★ | ★★★ | ★ |

★★★: To be comprehensively and mainly interpreted ★★: To be interpreted in common to the component parts

★: To be complementally interpreted

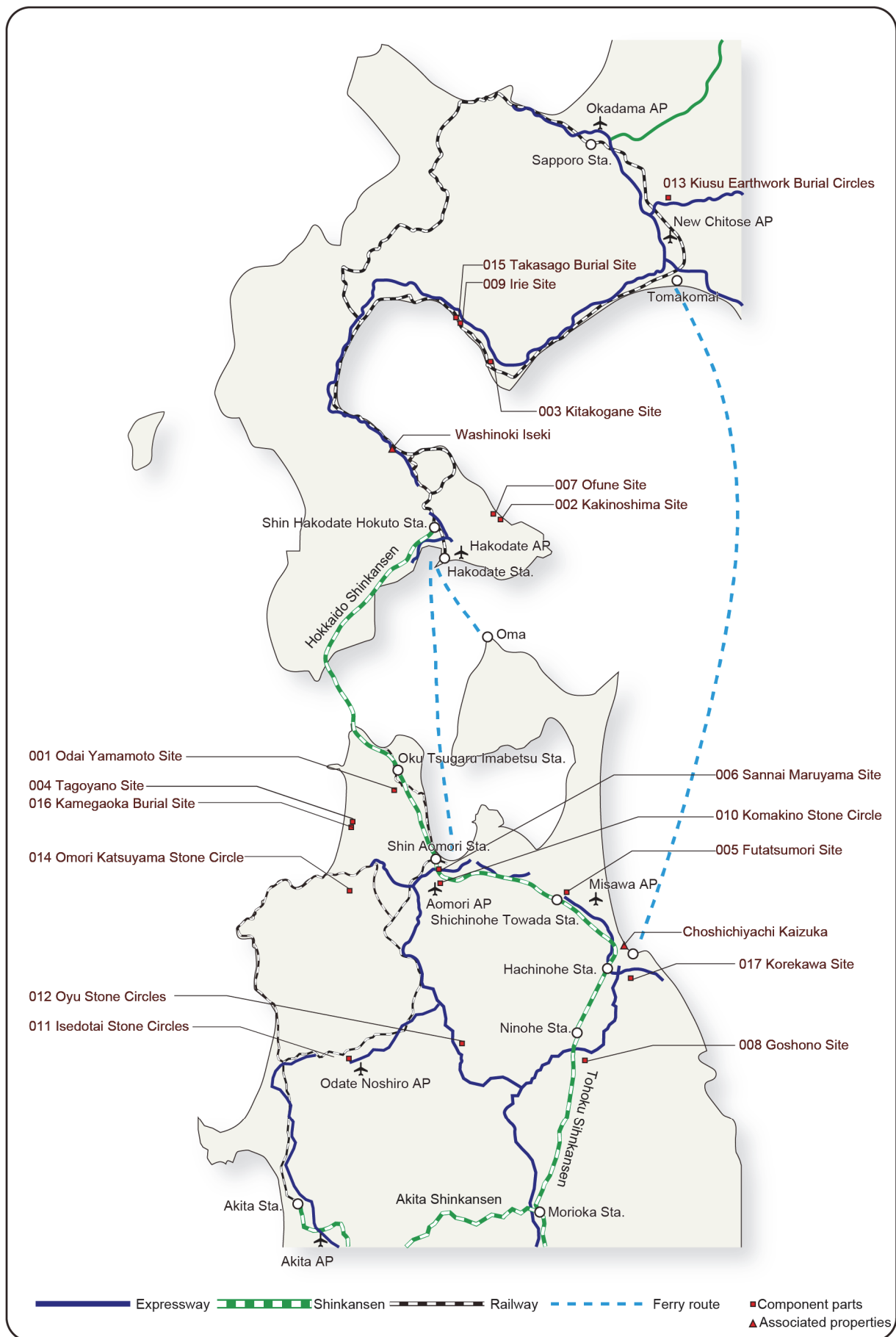
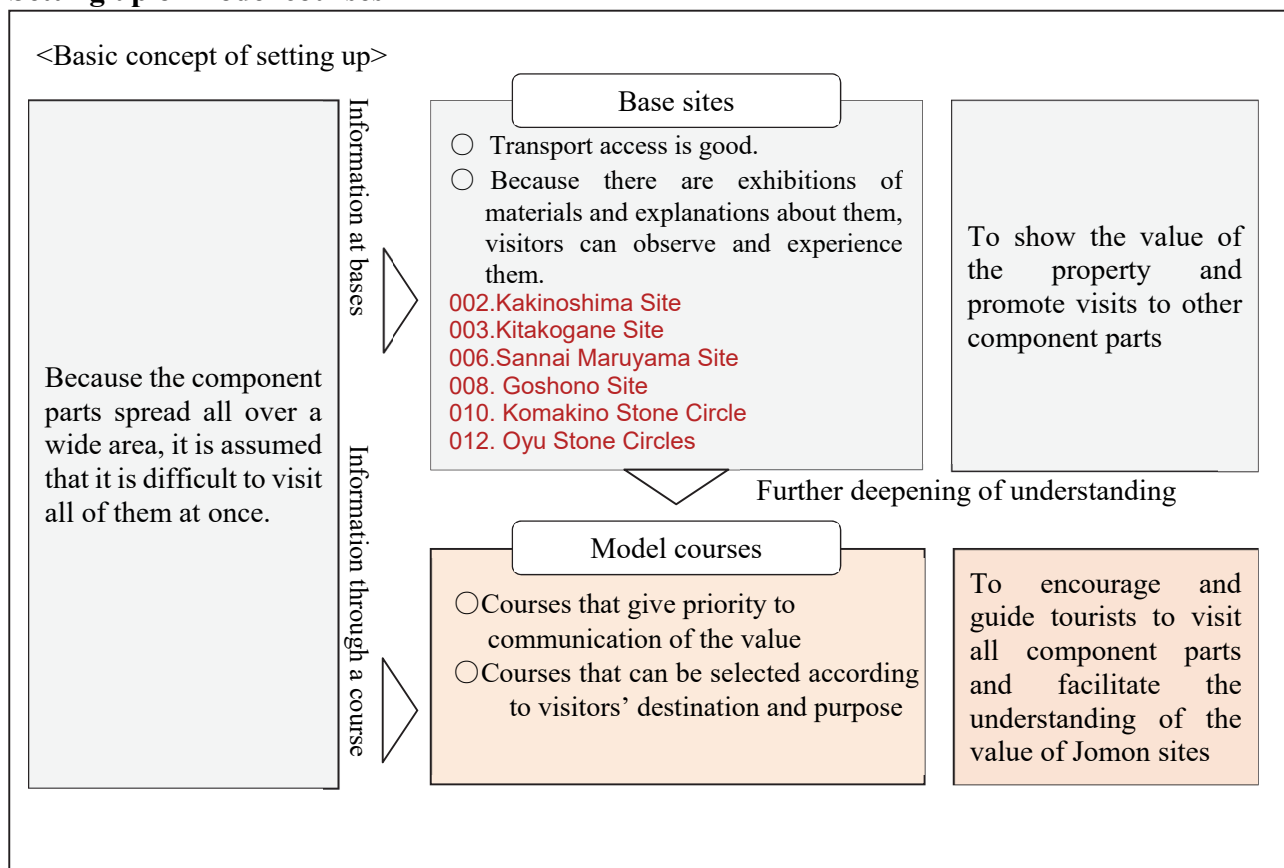


Figure 8-002 Location of the component parts and transportation

Setting up of model courses



(1) Come to know Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan (six-day trip; 17 sites + 2 related sites)

[Route] New Chitose Airport – Hokkaido – Aomori Pref. – Akita Pref. – Iwate Pref. – Aomori Pref. – Aomori Airport

| Date | Itinerary |
|-------|--|
| Day 1 | New Chitose Airport → (13 km / 30 min. by car) → 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles → (110 km / 1 h. 30 min. by car) → 003 Kitakogane Site → (20 km / 40 min. by car) → 009 Irie Site, 015 Takasago Burial Site → (2 km / 5 min. by car) → Toyako Town |
| Day 2 | Toyako Town → (100 km / 1 h. 40 min. by car) → *Washinoki Iseki → (50 km / 1 h. 30 min. by car) → 007 Ofune Site → (5 km / 10 min. by car) → 002 Kakinoshima Site → (35 km / 1 h. 15 min. by car) → Hakodate City |
| Day 3 | Hakodate Station → (130 km / 1 h 20 min. by train) → Okutsugaru Imabetsu Station → (10 km / 20 min. by car) → 001 Odai Yamamoto Site → (35 km / 1h. by car) → 004 Tagoyano Site, 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site → (25 km / 50 min. by car) → 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle → (18 km / 40 min. by car) → Hirosaki City |
| Day 4 | Hirosaki City → (75 km / 1 h. 20 min. by car) → 011 Isedotai Stone Circles → (50 km / 1 h. by car) → 012 Oyu Stone Circles → (80 km / 1 h. 10 min. by car) → 008 Goshono Site → (50 km / 50 min. by car) → Hachinohe City |
| Day 5 | Hachinohe City → (5 km / 10 min. by car) → 017 Korekawa Site → (10 km / 20 min. by car) → *Choshichiyachi Kaizuka → (35 km / 1 h. by car) → 005 Futatsumori Site → (50 km / 1 h. 15 min. by car) → Aomori City |
| Day 6 | Aomori City → 006 Sannai Maruyama Site → (10km / 20 min. by car) → 010 Komakino Stone Circle → (6 km / 15min. by car) → Aomori Airport |

* indicates a related site that facilitates the understanding of the property value.

(2) Jomon sites we want you to visit (three-day trip; 6 sites)

[Route] New Chitose Airport – Hokkaido – Aomori Pref. – Akita Pref. – Iwate Pref. – Hanamaki Airport

| Date | Itinerary |
|-------|---|
| Day 1 | New Chitose Airport → (96 km / 1 h. 30 min. by car) → 003 Kitakogane Site → (180 km / 2h.40 min.. by car) → 007 Ofune Site → (40 km / 1h. by car) → Hakodate City |
| Day 2 | Hakodate Station → (167 km / 1 h. 30 min. by train) → Shin Aomori Station → (3 km / 10 min. by car) → 006 Sannai Maruyama Site → (10 km / 20 min. by car) → 010 Komakino Stone Circle → (95 km / 1 h. 20 min. by car) → 012 Oyu Stone Circles → (80 km / 1 h. 10 min. by car) → 008 Goshono Site → (90 km / 1 h. 20 min. by car) → Morioka City |
| Day 3 | Morioka City → (45 min by bus) → Hanamaki Airport |

(3) Setting up of courses according to visitors' destination and purpose

☐ Hokkaido course (three-day trip; 6 sites + 1 related site)

[Route] New Chitose Airport → Hokkaido → Hakodate Airport

| Date | Itinerary |
|-------|---|
| Day 1 | New Chitose Airport → (13 km / 30 min. by car) → 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles → (110 km / 1 h. 30 min. by car) → 003 Kitakogane Site → (20 km / 40 min. by car) → 009 Irie Site, 015 Takasago Burial Site → (2 km / 5 min. by car) → Toyako Town |
| Day 2 | Toyako Town → (100 km / 1 h. 40 min. by car) → *Washinoki Iseki → (50 km / 1 h. 30 min. by car) → 007 Ofune Site → (5 km / 10 min. by car) → 002 Kakinoshima Site → (35 km / 1 h. 15 min. by car) → Hakodate City |
| Day 3 | Hakodate City → (20 min. by bus) → Hakodate Airport |

☐ Japan-Sea side course (two-day trip; 8 sites)

[Route] Aomori Airport → Aomori Pref. → Akita Pref. → Odate-Noshiro Airport

| Date | Itinerary |
|-------|--|
| Day 1 | Aomori Airport → (6 km / 15 min. by car) → 010 Komakino Stone Circle → (10 km / 20 min. by car) → 006 Sannai Maruyama Site → (30 km / 1h. by car) → 001 Odai Yamamoto Site → (35 km / 1h. by car) → 004 Tagoyano Site, 016Kamegaoka Burial Site → (40 km / 1h. by car) → Hirosaki City |
| Day 2 | Hirosaki City → (20 km / 30 min. by car) → 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle → (75 km / 1 h. 20 min. by car) → 012 Oyu Stone Circles → (50 km / 1 h. by car) → 011 Isedotai Stone Circles → (3 km / 10 min. by car) → Odate-Noshiro Airport |

☐ Pacific-Ocean side course (three-day trip; 5 sites + 1 related site)

[Route] Aomori Airport → Aomori Pref. → Iwate Pref. → Hanamaki Airport

| Date | Itinerary |
|-------|--|
| Day 1 | Aomori Airport → (6 km / 15 min. by car) → 010 Komakino Stone Circle → (10 km / 30 min. by car) → 006 Sannai Maruyama Site → (60 km / 1 h. by car) → 005 Futatsumori Site → (35 km / 1h. by car) → *Choshichiyachi Kaizuka → (10 km / 20 min. by car) → Hachinohe City |
| Day 2 | Hachinohe City → 017 Korekawa Site → (60 km / 1 h. by car) → 008 Goshono Site → (10 km / 30 min. by car) → Ninohe Station → (30 min by train) → Morioka Station → Morioka City |
| Day 3 | Morioka City → (45 min. by bus) → Hanamaki Airport |

☐ Main Island course (one-day trip; 3 sites)

[Route] Hanamaki Airport → Iwate Pref. → Akita Pref. → Odate-Noshiro Airport

| Date | Itinerary |
|-------|---|
| Day 1 | Hanamaki Airport → (45 min. by bus) → Morioka Station → (30 min. by train) → Ninohe Station → (10 km / 30 min. by car) → 008 Goshono Site → (75 km / 1 h. by car) → 012 Oyu Stone Circles → (50 km / 1 h. 40 min. by car) → 011 Isedotai Stone Circles → (3 km / 10 min. by car) → Odate-Noshiro Airport |

3. Visitor management

(1) Desirable state of visitor management (future target)

Elements that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property etc. are properly protected and the value is communicated to visitors, who visit the component parts and the surrounding area safe and comfortable, and leave with satisfaction, raised awareness for heritage protection, and the intention of revisiting the property.

1) Component parts

When physical impact (damage) such as destruction or deterioration of land, materials, and so forth of the component parts is anticipated, even if negative impact of visitation is not ascertained, measures are to be taken to mitigate the degree of visitor congestion within the component parts and to pay attention to and prevent behaviors that cause damage.

- Monitor whether or not visitation causes physical impact on the component parts.
- If negative impact is anticipated, take preventive measures.

2) Component parts and the surrounding environment

Necessary facilities, equipment, and operation systems are to be put in place to ensure the safety and security of visitors and to allow them to spend comfortable time, have access to information about the property as one whole and the individual component parts, and experience learning opportunities, so that they leave with satisfaction and wish to come back in the future.

- Provide information and service appropriately to facilitate visitors' understanding and improve their satisfaction.

(2) Visitor management measures

To avoid negative impact of visitation, the following measures are to be taken at the individual component parts:

- a) Operate daily management work (including the installation of physical barriers and surveillance, if necessary);
- b) Install necessary facilities and secure the visitor routes for the safety and security of visitors;
- c) Provide information to communicate the value to visitors appropriately (including the placement of interpretation guides); and
- d) Secure time to visit and experience the component parts comfortably.

In particular, at the component parts where the archaeological remains are presented without the protective earthen cover, measures are to be taken to avoid negative impact of visitation.

In addition, to improve visitors' satisfaction, measures are to be taken at the component parts and in the surrounding area to improve the quality and quantity of interpretation, accessibility, and services to satisfy visitors' needs for eating, drinking, shopping, and so forth.

(3) Direction of visitor management

Because the elements that convey the Outstanding Universal Value are buried underground, an increase in the number of visitors is not expected to give direct physical impact on the property. However, it is important that visitors can visit the property safely and comfortably, since it will improve their understanding of the value of the property and raise awareness for heritage protection. Therefore, the "desirable state of visitor management (future target)" is to be developed for each component part, taking

into consideration physical carrying capacities that are calculated based on the number of vehicles that can be accommodated by parking lots etc., as well as the specific conditions of the individual component parts, such as the size, characteristics, location, and interpretation methods that are used to convey the value. Surveys on the number of visitors, trends, and degree of satisfaction are to be carried out continually to examine the possibility and necessity of setting the appropriate carrying capacities (Table 8-004).

Table 8-004 The number of visitors at the component parts

| No. | Component part | Physical carrying capacity per day (persons)*3 | Annual number of visitors to the component part | | | | Maximum number of visitors per day (persons) | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | | 2015 (persons) | 2016 (persons) | 2017 (persons) | 2018 (persons) | 2017 (persons) | 2018 (persons) |
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | 500 | — | — | 1,091 | 1,174 | 59 | 32 |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | 3,600 | 164 | 321 | 375 | 773 | 60 | 50 |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | 2,300 | 11,888 | 11,681 | 12,177 | 12,645 | 50 | 50 |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site*1 | 1,100 | 1,667 | 1,593 | 2,063 | 2,093 | 87 | 65 |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | 200 | — | — | 144 | 378 | 25 | 51 |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | 14,000 | 299,098 | 316,177 | 292,833 | 310,067 | 4,854 | 5,554 |
| 007 | Ofune Site | 2,000 | 8,495 | 8,874 | 9,648 | 8,361 | 215 | 195 |
| 008 | Goshono Site | 1,600 | 23,654 | 22,416 | 25,615 | 22,852 | 1,263 | 1,500 |
| 009 | Irie Site*2 | 1,400 | 1,856 | 2,132 | 2,160 | 3,302 | 10 | 230 |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | 1,600 | 5,881 | 5,724 | 5,544 | 5,144 | 404 | 118 |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | 2,900 | — | 10,184 | 6,206 | 9,499 | 461 | 404 |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | 1,700 | 18,570 | 17,850 | 13,124 | 16,515 | 361 | 453 |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | 900 | 378 | 575 | 292 | 425 | 62 | 50 |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | 1,000 | 335 | 214 | 3,504 | 6,596 | 294 | 269 |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site*2 | Refer to No. 009 | | | | | | |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site*1 | Refer to No. 004 | | | | | | |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | 2,400 | 32,111 | 30,378 | 30,460 | 28,981 | 927 | 986 |

*1 Since 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.

*2 Since 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.

*3 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. Because the safety and comfort of visitation are important for visitors to be able to understand the OUV of the property, continual monitoring is to be carried out, using the physical carrying capacity as an indicator, and the possibility and necessity of setting the appropriate carrying capacities are to be examined.

4. Presentation and interpretation of underground archaeological remains

(1) Common policies for the whole property

Because many of the underground archaeological remains that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are fragile and vulnerable to deterioration, they are preserved and managed with the protective earth cover of a sufficient thickness, in principle (refer to Section 2 of Chapter 5). On the other hand, this makes it difficult to convey the value and content of the property to visitors and others.

It is essential that local people and visitors understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property to raise public awareness for protection of the property and pass on the value of the property to future generations. At the individual component parts, various methods of interpretation have been used to explain the value and content of the underground archaeological remains that constitute the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and facilitate visitors' understanding of the value. Not only written explanations and the exhibits of unearthed artifacts, but also indications of the original structures on the ground surface and installation of 3-D real-size models on the protective earthen cover are used ([Table 8-005](#)).

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.

Table 8-005 Present state of the interpretation methods used at the individual component parts

| No. | Name of component part | Location | Explanatory board | Open-air presentation*1 | Indication on ground surface*2 | 3-D model*3 | Vegetation | Digital restoration |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | Sotogahama Town | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 002 | Kakinoshima Site | Hakodate City | ✓ | | | | | |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | Date City | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 004 | Tagoyano Site | Tsugaru City | ✓ | | | | | |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | Shichinohe Town | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | Aomori City | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 007 | Ofune Site | Hakodate City | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 008 | Goshono Site | Ichinohe Town | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 009 | Irie Site | Toyako Town | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | Aomori City | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | Kitaakita City | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | Kazuno City | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Chitose City | ✓ | | | | | |
| 014 | Omorikatsuyama Stone Circle | Hirosaki City | ✓ | | | | | |
| 015 | Takasago Burial Site | Toyako Town | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 016 | Kamegaoka Burial Site | Tsugaru City | ✓ | | | | | |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | Hachinohe City | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |

*1 Open-air presentation: Underground archaeological remains are exposed without the protective earth cover for on-site presentation.

*2 Indication on ground surface: The location and size of underground archaeological remains are indicated directly on the surface of the protective earth cover after the underground archaeological remains have been reburied for preservation purposes.

*3 3-D model: The size, shape, and characteristics of underground archaeological remains are presented in a three-dimensional manner directly on the surface of the protective earth cover after the underground archaeological remains have been reburied for preservation purposes (see [Figure 8-003](#)).

(2) Common policies concerning open-air presentation of archaeological remains

1) Objectives and function

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 (Photo 8-013).

2) 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.

3) 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. (Photo 8-014)
- 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.



Photo 8-013 On-site presentation of archaeological remains

Underground archaeological remains are presented without the protective earth cover at the original location (010 Komakino Stone Circle)



Photo 8-014 Preservation treatment of exposed archaeological remains

The archaeological remains are given treatment for disinfection and so forth to prevent deterioration. (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)

(3) Common policies concerning 3-D interpretation models

1) 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 (Photo 8-015, 8-016).

2) Protection of the property

The 3-D real-size interpretation models of pit dwellings and so forth must be installed after the archaeological remains are buried with the protective earth cover to ensure the protection of the property (Figure 8-003).

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.

3) 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.

4) Points

- a) Impact on the authenticity of the property must be avoided. Due consideration must be paid to landscapes.
- b) Clear indications must be given to distinguish modern structures from the original archaeological remains.
- c) 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.
- d) The process of installation of the structure and the results of relevant studies must be recorded and disclosed for public information.



Photo 8-015 Partial indication of remains
For educational purposes, the size, shape, characteristics, etc., of the underground archaeological remains are indicated on the surface of the protective earth cover two-dimensionally or 3-dimensionally (011 Isedotai Stone Circles).



Photo 8-016 3-D real-size model of a pit dwelling
For educational purposes, a part or the whole of a structure etc. is reproduced on an experimental basis, based on the results of academic researches (008. Goshono Site).

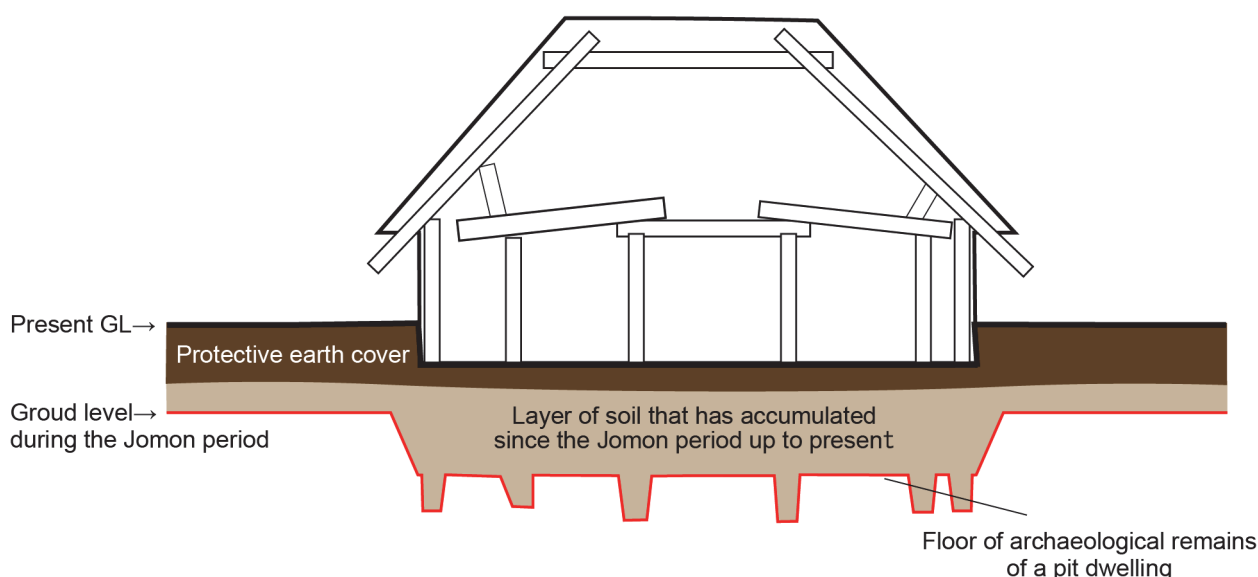


Figure 8-003 Schematic figure of 3-D real-size interpretive model (section)

3-D real-size models of a pit dwelling etc. are installed for interpretation purposes, after the entire archaeological remains are covered with the protective earth cover to prevent them from giving physical impact on the elements that contribute to the OUV of the property. In principle, the location, size, materials, etc. which have been determined as a result of archaeological researches are duly respected.

(4) Common policies concerning the planting of the vegetation

Based on the individual plans for preservation, management, and utilization, “Jomon forests” have been planted at individual component parts to develop and/or reproduce the vegetation of the Jomon period on an experimental basis, with a view to deepening visitors’ understanding of the original natural environment (Photo 8-017).

When trees are planted, care has been taken not to cause negative impact on the authenticity of the property and the methods that do not bring about irreversible change are selected. The results of analysis of plant remains and pollens that have been unearthed through archaeological excavations are taken into consideration. Consultation is made with archaeological and botanical experts, as well as the national government for instruction and the advice.

Trees within the property area are to be maintained and managed properly through regular inspections and pruning, as needed, to prevent negative impact on the property. In addition, with regard to trees affecting conservation of the property or dangerous decaying trees, measures are to be taken in the early stage to prevent damage to the property due to fallen trees and so forth. For example, such trees may be cut and removed as a matter of priority.

The vegetation within the property including forests contributes to conservation of views from the component parts. Therefore, coniferous forests are to be changed to trees that are suitable from the perspective of understanding the value of the property (e.g. chestnut trees and beech trees), based on the individual plans for preservation, management, and utilization. In this manner, landscapes are to be developed to raise awareness for protection of the property, without impairing the value of the property (Table 8-006).

Furthermore, with regard to alien species that did not exist at the time of the property, the existence and number are to be monitored. And measures are to be taken, if necessary, to cut or remove them.



Photo 8-017 Planting of the vegetation to facilitate the understanding of the value of the property (008 Goshono Site)

Trees are planted through coordination and collaboration with local communities and/or with the participation of local people.

Table 8-006 Policies of planting the vegetation at the component parts and buffer zone

| Property | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Periphery | | Disaster prevention forests (windbreaks, trees planted to prevent sand from shifting, etc.) | Other |
| Flatland | Steeply sloped land | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trees hide visually disturbing facilities that exist in the surrounding area of the property, contributing to conservation of the views from the component parts. In light of this, a plan for planting of trees is to be developed in consideration of the existing state of trees and based on the individual plans for utilization etc. ◆ Planted trees are to be replaced with the species that are suitable for understanding of the value of the property (eg. chestnut trees and beech trees) in principle. ◆ Alien species that do not contribute to the understanding of the value of the property are to be cut, as necessary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trees contribute to conservation of views from the component parts. On the other hand, cutting or uprooting of standing trees might result in destruction of underground archaeological remains and/or land. Therefore, trees are maintained and managed in the existing state in principle. ◆ When trees are replaced, the possibility of planting trees that are suitable for understanding of the value of the property (eg. chestnut trees and beech trees) is to be considered, based on HIA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trees contribute to conservation of views from the property and prevention of wind damage. Therefore, trees are to be maintained and managed in the existing state in principle. ◆ When trees are replaced, the species to be planted is to be discussed, based on HIA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The possibility of planting trees that are suitable for understanding of the value of the property (eg. chestnut trees and beech trees) is to be considered, based on the individual plans for preservation, management, and utilization for each component part. ◆ Alien species that do not contribute to the understanding of the value of the property are to be cut, as necessary. |
| Buffer zone | | | |
| Adjacent land | | | Other |
| Flatland | Steeply sloped land | Wind-breaking forests | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trees contribute to conservation of views from the property. Therefore, they are maintained and managed in the existing state in principle. ◆ When trees are replaced, consultation is made with landowners and/or managers to consider planting trees that are suitable for understanding of the value of the property (eg. chestnut trees and beech trees), based on HIA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cutting or uprooting of standing trees might result in destruction of underground archaeological remains and/or land. Therefore, trees are maintained and managed in the existing state in principle. ◆ When trees are replaced, consultation is made with landowners and/or managers to consider planting trees that are suitable for understanding of the value of the property (eg. chestnut trees and beech trees), based on HIA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trees contribute to prevention of wind damage. Therefore, trees are to be maintained and managed in the existing state in principle ◆ When trees are replaced, the species to be planted is to be discussed, based on HIA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To be maintained and managed in the existing state in principle. |

(5) Common policies concerning spatial presentation of the archaeological site, using digital technologies

As a result of the advancement of ICT in recent years, digital technologies such as CG, augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR), are used more and more for spatial presentations of archaeological remains. These spatial presentations can provide visual information to visitors about the appearance of the settlement and surrounding environment at the time of the component parts, underground archaeological remains and artifacts that have been found in archaeological excavations, and so forth. The use of digital technologies, which do not have negative impact on the authenticity and integrity of the property, is expected to be an interpretation method that might replace 3-D interpretive models. At present, digital technologies are used experimentally at some component parts, such as tablet devices using AR ([Photo 8-018](#)).



Photo 8-018 Spatial reproduction, using digital technologies (006 Sannai Maruyama Site)

As is the case with 3-D interpretive models, the digital spatial presentations of archaeological sites are

subjected to discussion by experts in the relevant fields, including archaeology, architecture, environmental studies, geology, and computer science, based on the archaeological remains and artifacts that have been found in archaeological excavations, the results of academic research, reliable materials, and so forth. The process of discussion and implementation is to be recorded and disclosed appropriately for information purposes.

Chapter 9 Organization and Operation

This chapter describes the policies, organization, and operation measures in relation to Basic Policy (4), establishment and operation of the implementation system, which is presented in Chapter 4, to pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan to future generations and ensure the preservation and management of the property as well as the conservation of the buffer zone.

1. Common policies for the whole property

The local governments in charge of the individual component parts are responsible for preservation and management of the property and conservation of the buffer zone in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the related laws and regulations. In their implementation, consistency should be maintained with the local town development plans and opportunities for local people's participation should be provided. And the effectiveness should be ensured in consideration of the following:

- (1) Coordination with the relevant administrative bodies;
- (2) Coordination and collaboration with local communities; and
- (3) Periodical check to ensure sustainable management and operation.

2. Methods

(1) Coordination among the relevant administrative bodies

To make integral preservation, management, and utilization of the whole property, the relevant administrative bodies have established the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites, with the instruction and advice from the Agency for Cultural Affairs ([Photo 9-001](#)).

Within the Council, the Liaison Meeting for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites has been set up to carry out practical coordination for smooth operation of the Council, including collection of data, analysis of the present state, and management of progress, and also to promote activities in collaboration with local communities etc.

In addition, the Expert Committee for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites has been organized as the official advisory body to the Council. Consultation is to be made with the Expert Committee for instruction and advice of academic experts from academic perspectives concerning preservation and utilization.

[Figure 9-001](#) shows the preservation and management system of the Council and [Table 9-001](#) shows the roles of the individual organizations. The members and roles of each organization are as follows:



Photo 9-001 Meeting of the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites (6 March 2017)

(a) Functions and roles of organizations

1) Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites

i) 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.

ii) 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

iii) Partners

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

2) Liaison Meeting for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites

i) 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.

ii) 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, representative of local people, etc.

iii) 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

i) 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.

ii) 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

i) 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.

ii) Members

The relevant divisions of local governments, local people, civic groups working for utilization, etc.

The oragnizations for preservation and management at the local governments in charge of the individual component parts are given in [Table 9-002](#).

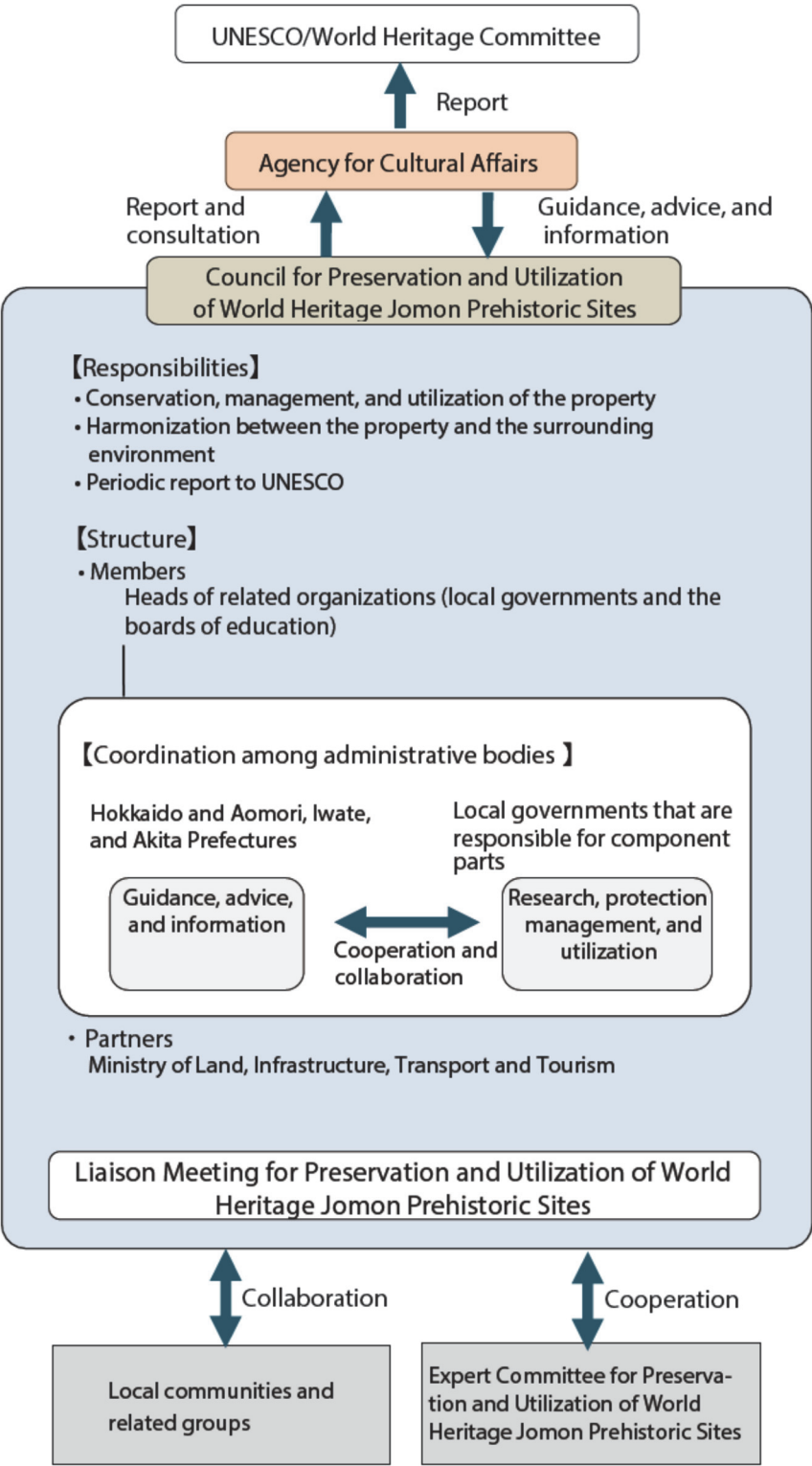


Figure 9-001 Preservation and management system for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan

(b) Roles of members

The roles of each member of the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites and the Liaison Meeting for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites are as follows:

1) Agency for Cultural Affairs

- The Agency for Cultural Affairs is an agency of the national government that plays the central role in the protection of cultural properties. In coordination with Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures as well as the relevant municipal governments, it communicates, coordinates, and/or consults, as appropriate, with them to address important matters concerning the state of conservation of the property and conservation of the surrounding area and to prepare periodic reports of the property to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.
- Under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, it provides instruction and advice to the local governments in charge of the individual component parts concerning preservation and management of the property in general.
- It collects information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage properties within Japan and in other countries and provide information to the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites, with a view to contributing to the protection of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan.

2) Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures

- The prefectural governments in coordination with the relevant municipal governments' departments in charge of World Heritage and cultural properties protection, make comprehensive coordination concerning preservation and utilization of the property and conservation of the surrounding area and promote the conservation of the property and the buffer zone in coordination with the relevant administrative organizations and relevant departments within the prefectural governments.
- They provide instruction and advice concerning measures for preservation and utilization of the individual component parts and conservation of their surrounding environment that are under the jurisdiction of the municipal governments in the respective prefectures. They also consult and make coordination with the national government and other relevant organizations and take care of other affairs that are necessary for preservation and utilization.
- In close cooperation with the national government, municipal governments in charge of the individual component parts, and relevant organizations, they collect information and data about the state of conservation and issues of the property and the surrounding environment and take the lead in implementing a wide range of measures that are necessary to address issues concerning preservation and utilization.

3) Municipal governments in charge of the component parts

- To protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the individual component parts sustainably, they take appropriate actions to preserve and manage the component parts in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. In addition, they closely cooperate with the divisions in charge of permission and approval for development acts and so forth to enforce measures for the conservation of the property and the buffer zone.
- They promote the maintenance and utilization of the individual component parts, including the establishment of capacities to interpret the value of the property and receive visitors, without compromising the protection of the individual component parts.

4) Partners (national government agencies)

- They fully understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and cooperate for the conservation of the property by sharing information about projects to be carried out by third-party project undertakers and themselves with the local governments in charge of the component parts.

5) Local people and relevant groups

- The local people and civic support groups fully understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan and work in coordination and cooperation with the Council and related local governments through activities for preservation and utilization of the property and the surrounding area. (refer to [Table 9-003](#) for private support groups and their activities)

Table 9-001 Relevant administrative agencies and their roles in the comprehensive preservation and management plan

| Relevant agency | | Affairs under jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| National government | Agency for Cultural Affairs | Comprehensively establish and carry out measures for promotion of culture and arts. To preserve and utilize cultural assets, give support and take measures for repair, disaster measures, exhibition, etc. (Basic Act for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts) Take necessary measures for preservation and utilization, such as designating and selecting important cultural assets and imposing some limits on changes in the present state, repair, and export. (Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties) | - Instruction and advice concerning the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the property in general - Collection and dissemination of information on the preservation and management of the World Heritage |

| Relevant agency | | Affairs under jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|-----------------|--|--|---|
| Hokkaido | Dept. of Environment and Lifestyle, Bureau of Culture and Sports, Culture Promotion Div. Jomon World Heritage Promotion Office | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Hokkaido | - General coordination with relevant administrative agencies in Hokkaido - Collection of information on monitoring |
| | Board of Education Bureau of Lifelong Learning Promotion Cultural Properties and Museum Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Hokkaido | - Instruction and advice concerning preservation and management in Hokkaido |
| | Dept. of Construction, Bureau of Community Revitalization Urban Planning Div. | Affairs concerning landscape administration | - Landscape preservation in the whole jurisdiction under Hokkaido Landscape Ordinance |
| | Ishikari Subprefectural Bureau, Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Constructional Guidance Div. | | |
| | Iburi General Subprefectural Bureau Muroran Dept. of Public Works Management Constructional Guidance Div. | | |
| | Oshima General Subprefectural Bureau Hakodate Dept. of Public Works Management, Office of Constructional Administration Constructional Guidance Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Construction, Bureau of Community Revitalization Urban Planning Div. | Affairs concerning urban planning and land use planning in Hokkaido | - Permission for construction of structures in land use zones according to City Planning Act |
| | Iburi General Subprefectural Bureau Muroran Dept. of Public Works Management Constructional Guidance Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Fisheries and Forestry Flood Control Afforestation Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of private forests and reserved forests covered by Regional Forest Plan within jurisdiction of Hokkaido and the conservation and management of forests | - Permission for change in present state of land and felling of trees in zones designated under the Forest Act |
| | Ishikari Subprefectural Bureau, Dept. of Industrial Promotion Forestry Affairs Div. | | |
| | Iburi General Subprefectural Bureau Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Forestry Affairs Div. | | |
| | Oshima General Subprefectural Bureau Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Forestry Affairs Div. | | |

| Relevant agency | | Affairs under jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| | Dept. of Economy Bureau of Industrial Promotion, Environment and Energy Div. | Affairs concerning the gravel gathering in Hokkaido | - Permission for the gravel gathering plan based on the Gravel Gathering Act |
| | Ishikari Subprefectural Bureau, Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Tourism Div. | | |
| | Iburi General Subprefectural Bureau Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Tourism Div. | | |
| | Oshima General Subprefectural Bureau Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Tourism Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Management, Farmland Adjustment Div. | Affairs concerning the management of agricultural districts under the jurisdiction of Hokkaido | - Permission for construction of structures within agricultural districts according to Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | Dept. of Construction, Bureau of Construction Policy Infrastructure Maintenance and Disaster Prevention Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Hokkaido | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures under Road Act |
| | Iburi General Subprefectural Bureau Muroran Dept. of Public Works Management, Office of Land Acquisition, Maintenance Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Environment and Life, Bureau of Environment Environmental Policy Div. | Affairs concerning the specific development acts under the jurisdiction of Hokkaido | - Permission of specific development acts under the Hokkaido Ordinance Concerning Conservation of Natural Environment etc. |
| | Ishikari Subprefectural Bureau, Dept. of Health and Environment, Environment and Life Div. | | |
| | Iburi General Subprefectural Bureau, Dept. of Health and Environment, Environment and Life Div. | | |
| | Oshima General Subprefectural Bureau Dept. of Health and Environment, Environment and Life Div. | | |
| Aomori Prefecture | Dept. of Planning and Policies World Cultural Heritage Inscription Promotion Office | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Instruction and advice concerning overall coordination with relevant administrative agencies in Aomori and preservation and management - Collection of information on monitoring |
| | Board of Education Cultural Properties Protection Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Instruction and advice on preservation and management in Aomori |

| Relevant agency | | Affairs under jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| | Dept. of Land and Infrastructure City Planning Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning, landscape administration, and city part management in Aomori Prefecture | - Preservation of landscapes in whole prefecture under the Aomori Prefecture Landscape Ordinance - Permission for change in present state and construction of structure in city park zone |
| | Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Forestry Administration Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of private forests and reserved forests covered by Regional Forest Plan under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture and conservation and management of forests | - Permission for change in present state of land and felling of trees in zones designated under the Forest Act |
| | Dept. of Land and Infrastructure River and Erosion Control Div. | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Permission for change in present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| | | Affairs concerning the management of sediment-related disaster prone areas under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Permission for construction acts within the special planning area based on the Act Concerning Sediment-related Disaster Prevention Measures in Sediment-related Disaster Prone Areas |
| | | Affairs concerning the management of gravel gathering in Aomori Prefecture | - Permission for the gravel gathering plan based on the Gravel Gathering Act |
| | Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Agricultural Structure Policy Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural districts under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Permission for construction of structures in agriculture districts under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | Dept. of Land and Infrastructure Road Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Permission for construction design and construction of structure under Road Act |
| Iwate Prefecture | Board of Education Lifelong Learning and Cultural Assets Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural assets under the jurisdiction of Iwate | - Overall coordination with relevant administrative agencies in Iwate - Instruction and advice concerning preservation and management in Iwate - Collection of information on monitoring |
| | Culture and Sports Dept. Culture Promotion Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural assets under the jurisdiction of Iwate | - Overall coordination with relevant administrative agencies and instruction and advice concerning preservation and management in Iwate - Collection of information on monitoring |
| | Dept. of Land and Infrastructure City Planning Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning, landscape administration, and city park management in Iwate | - Preservation of landscapes in whole prefecture under Iwate Prefecture Landscape Ordinance |
| | Northern Iwate Regional Development Bureau Health, Welfare and Environment Dept. | Affairs concerning the management of gravel gathering in Iwate Prefecture | - Permission for the gravel gathering plan based on the Gravel Gathering Act |
| | Northern Iwate Regional Development Bureau, Public Works Dept. Ninohe Public Works Center | Affairs concerning the management of sediment-related disaster prone areas under the jurisdiction of Iwate Prefecture | - Permission for construction of structures in special planning areas under the Act on Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment-related disaster prone Areas |
| | Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forest Conservation Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of private forests and | - Permission for change in present state of land and felling of trees in zones designated under the Forest Act |

| Relevant agency | | Affairs under jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| | Northern Iwate Regional Development Bureau, Agricultural Administration Dept. | reserved forestscovered by Regional Forest Plan under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture and conservation and management of forests | |
| | Ninohe Agriculture and Forestry Promotion Center, Forestry Administration Office | | |
| | Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Agriculture Promotion Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural districts under the jurisdiction of Iwate Prefecture | - Permission for construction of structures in agriculture districts under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| Akita Prefecture | Northern Iwate Regional Development Bureau Agricultural Administration Dept. | | |
| | Board of Education Lifelong Learning Div., Cultural Assests Preservation Office | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural assets under the jurisdiction of Akita Prefecture | - Overall coordination with relevant administrative agencies in Akita; instruction and advice concerning preservation and management in Akita; collection of information on monitoring |
| | Dept. of Construction City Planning Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning and landscape administration in Akita | - Preservation of landscape in areas along prefectural roads under Ordinance on Protection of Landscape in Akita |
| | Kazuno Regional Development Bureau, Dept. of Construction, Land Use Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Forest Management Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of private forests and reserved forestscovered by Regional Forest Plan under the jurisdiction of Akita and conservation and management of forests | - Permission for change in land form or nature or felling of trees in zones designated under the Forest Act |
| | Kazuno Regional Development Bureau Forestry Promotion Div. | | |
| | Northern Akita Regional Development Bureau Forestry Promotion Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Construction River and Erosion Control Div. | Affairs concerning management of gravel gathering in Akita | - Permission for gravel gathering plans under Gravel Gathering Act |
| | | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Akita | - Permission for change in present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| | | Affairs concerning management of designated areas for erosion control under the jurisdiction of Akita | - Permission for newly building structures, cutting trees, changing the present state of land, gathering soil and stones in designated areas for erosion control under Erosion Control Act |
| | Kazuno Regional Development Bureau, Land Acquisition Div. | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Akita | - Permission for change in present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| | Northern Akita Regional Development Bureau Land Acquisition Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Agriculture and Forestry Policy Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural districts under the jurisdiction of Akita | - Permission for construction of structures in agriculture districts under the ActConcerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | Kazuno Regional Development Bureau, Agriculture Promotion and Extension Div. | | |
| | Northern Akita Regional Development Bureau, Agriculture Promotion and Extension Div. | | |
| | Dept. of Construction, Road Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Akita | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road zones under Road Act |
| | Kazuno Regional Development Bureau, Land Acquisition Div. | | |
| | Northern Akita Regional Development Bureau Land Acquisition Div. | | |

| Component part | Relevant agency | | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|--|-----------------|---|---|--|
| 001 Odai Yamamoto Site | Sotogahama Town | Board of Education Social Education Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Sotogahama | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Odai Yamamoto Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Odai Yamamoto Site |
| | | General Affairs Div. | Affairs concerning municipal landscape administration | - Landscape conservation in whole town of Sotogahama Town under Aomori Prefecture Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Industry and Tourism Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of private forests and reserved forests covered by the regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Sotogahama, as well as forest conservation and management | - Permission for changing the characteristics of land and cutting trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Sotogahama | - Permission for construction in agricultural districts under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Sotogahama | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| 002 Kakinoshima Site 007 Ofune Site | Hakodate City | Board of Education Lifelong Learning Dept., Cultural Property Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Hakodate City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Ofune Site and Kakinoshima Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Ofune Site and Kakinoshima Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties |
| | | City Construction Dept. Community Development and Landscape Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning and landscape administration | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Hakodate under Hakodate City Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Dept. of Agri., Forestry, Fisheries Agriculture and Forestry Development Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of reserved forests under the jurisdiction of Hakodate and conservation and management of forests | - Permission for a change in land form or nature or felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | Minami-Kayabe Branch Industry & Construction Div. | | |
| | | Minami-Kayabe Branch Industry & Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Hakodate | - Permission for change in the present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| | | Public Works Dept. Park & River Development Div. | | |
| | | Dept. of Agri., Forestry, Fisheries Fisheries Div. | Affairs concerning management of fishing port facilities under the jurisdiction of Hakodate | - Person responsible for development, maintenance and management in fishing ports under the Act on Development of Fishing Ports and |

| Component part | Relevant agency | | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|--|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | Minami-Kayabe Branch Industry & Construction Div. | (including port roads) | Grounds |
| | | Public Works Dept. New Outer Beltway Development & Promotion Office | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Hakodate | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| | | Minami-Kayabe Branch Industry & Construction Div. | | |
| | | Minami-Kayabe Branch Industry & Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of graveyards and crematories under the jurisdiction of Hakodate | - Permission for change in geographical features of graveyards and planting of trees |
| | | Municipal Hakodate Public Health Center Environmental Health Div. | | |
| 003 Kitakogane Site | Date City | Institute of Funkawan Culture (Lifelong Learning Div.) | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Date | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Kitakogane Shell Mound under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and monitoring of Kitakogane Shell Mound |
| | | Dept. of Construction City Housing Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning and landscape administration | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Date under Hokkaido Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Dept. of Economy and Environment Fisheries and Forestry Div. | Affairs concerning the conservation and management of private forests that are included in the Regional Forest Plan under the jurisdiction of Date City | - Permission for alterations of land configuration and cutting of standing trees within the designated area under the Forest Act |
| | | Dept. of Economy and Environment Agricultural Affairs Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Date | - Permission for construction in agricultural districts under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Dept. of Construction Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Date | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| | | | | |
| 004 Tagoyano Site 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site | Tsugaru City | Board of Education Social Education & Culture Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Tsugaru City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Tagoyano Shell Mound and Kamegaoka Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Tagoyano Shell Mound and Kamegaoka Site |
| | | Dept. of Construction Construction & Housing Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning and landscape administration in the city | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Tsugaru under Aomori Prefecture Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Dept. of Economy Agri., Forestry, Fisheries Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of reserved forests under the jurisdiction of Tsugaru | - Permission for change in land form or nature or felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |

| Component part | Relevant agency | | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|---|-------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | City and conservation and management of forests | |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Tsugaru City | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Dept. of Construction Public Works Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Tsugaru City | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| 005 Futatsumori Site | Shichinohe Town | Board of Education World Heritage Office | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Shichinohe Town | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Futatsumori Shell Mound under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Futatsumori Shell Mound |
| | | Planning and Coordination Div. | Affairs concerning landscape administration of Shichinohe Town | - Landscape conservation in whole town of Shichinohe under Aomori Prefecture Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Agriculture and Forestry Div. | Affairs concerning forest conservation and management of private forests covered by the regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Shichinohe Town | - Permission for change in land form or nature or felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Shichinohe Town | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Shichinohe Town | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| | | | | |
| 006 Sannai Maruyama Site 010 Komakino Stone Circle | Aomori Prefecture | Sannai Maruyama Jomon Culture Center | Affairs concerning the research, protection, management, and utilization of Sannai Maruyama Site under the jurisdiction of Aomori Prefecture | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Sannai Maruyama Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Sannai Maruyama Site |
| | Aomori City | Board of Education Cultural Property Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Aomori City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Komakino Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Komakino Site |
| | | Aomori City Urban Dept. City Policy Div. | Affairs concerning landscape administration in Aomori City | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Aomori under Aomori City Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Aomori City Urban Dept. Construction Guidance Div. | Administration concerning city planning and land use planning in Aomori City | - Permission for construction in land use areas under City Planning Act |
| | | Aomori City Dept. of Agri., Forestry, Fisheries Farmland & Forest Admin. Div. | Affairs concerning forest conservation and management of private forests covered by the regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Aomori City | - Permission for change in land form or nature or felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | Aomori City Dept. of Agri., | Affairs concerning management of | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the |

| Component part | Relevant agency | | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|---|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | Forestry, Fisheries Agri. Policy Div. | agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Aomori City | Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| 008 Goshono Site | Ichinohe Town | Board of Education World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Ichinohe Town | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Goshono Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Goshono Site |
| | | Dept. of Construction Regional Development Div. | Affairs concerning landscape administration in Ichinohe Town | - Preservation of landscape in whole town of Ichinohe under Ichinohe Town Landscape Ordinance |
| | | | Affairs concerning the management of roads under the jurisdiction of Ichinohe Town | - Permission for the designing of construction works and installation of structures in the Road Area under the Road Act |
| | | Dept. of Industry Agriculture & Forestry Div. | Affairs concerning designation and cancellation of private forests and reserved forests covered by the regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Ichinohe Town, as well as forest conservation and management | - Permission for changing the characteristics of land and cutting trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Ichinohe Town | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Dept. of Construction Water Environment Div. | Affairs concerning management of graveyards and crematories under the jurisdiction of Ichinohe Town | - Permission for a change in the geographical features of graveyards and planting of trees |
| 009 Irie Site 015 Takasago Burial Site | Toyoko Town | Board of Education Social Education Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Toyoko Town | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Irie Site and Takasago Burial Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Irie Site and Takasago Burial Site |
| | | Dept. of Economy Construction Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning and landscape administration in Toyoko Town | - Preservation of landscape in whole town of Toyoko under Hokkaido Landscape Ordinance |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Toyoko Town | - Permission for a change in present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under the River Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Toyoko Town | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| 011 Isedotai Stone Circles | Kitaakita City | Board of Education Lifelong Learning Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management, and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Kitaakita City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Isedotai Stone Circles under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Isedotai Stone Circles |
| | | Dept. of Construction, City Planning Div. | Affairs concerning landscape administration in Kitaakita City | - Conservation of landscapes based on Kitaakita City Landscape Ordinance |

| Component part | Relevant agency | | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| | | Dept. of Industry Agriculture and Forestry Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Kitaakita City | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | | Affairs concerning conservation and management of private forests covered by the regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Kitaakita City | - Permission for change in land form and nature and felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | Dept. of Construction Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Kitaakita City | - Permission for a change in the present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Kitaakita City | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| 012 Oyu Stone Circles | Kazuno City | Board of Education Lifelong Learning Div. Oyu Stone Circle Museum | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Kazuno City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Oyu Stone Circle under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Oyu Stone Circle |
| | | Dept. of Industry Agriculture and Forestry Div. | Affairs concerning conservation and management of private forests covered by regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Kazuno City | - Permission for change in land form and nature and felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Kazuno City | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Dept. of Construction City Development Div. | Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Kazuno City | - Permission for a change in the present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| | | | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Kazuno City | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| | | Citizen Affairs Dept. Citizen Collaboration Div. | Affairs concerning conservation and management of environment under the jurisdiction of Kazuno City | - Permission for change in present state of land and construction in environmental conservation areas under Kazuno City Environment Conservation Ordinance |
| | | | | |
| 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Chitose City | Board of Education Buried Cultural Property Center | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Chitose City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles |
| | | Planning Dept. Community Development Promotion Div. | Affairs concerning city planning, land use planning and landscape administration in Chitose City | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Chitose under Hokkaido Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Industrial Promotion Dept. Rural Development Div. | Affairs concerning conservation and management of private forests covered by the regional forest plan under | - Permission for change in land form and nature and felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |

| Component part | Relevant agency | | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|---|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | | the jurisdiction of Chitose City | |
| | | Industrial Promotion Dept. Agriculture Promotion Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Chitose City | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | | Construction Dept. Road Management Div. | Affairs concerning the management of roads and rivers under the jurisdiction of Chitose City. | - Permission for the designing of construction and installation of structures in the Road Area under the Road Act - Permission for alterations of the existing state of land, new construction of structures, and gathering of sand and stone in the River Area under the River Act |
| | | Dept. of Construction Road Management Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Chitose City Affairs concerning management of rivers under the jurisdiction of Chitose City | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act - Permission for change in the present state of land, construction of structures and gathering of soil and stones in river basins under River Act |
| 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Hirosaki City | Board of Education Cultural Properties Div. | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Hirosaki City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle |
| | | Urban Environment Dept. City Policy Div. | Affairs concerning landscape administration in Hirosaki City | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Hirosaki under Hirosaki City Landscape Ordinance |
| | | Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry Rural Development Div. | Affairs concerning conservation and management of private forests covered by regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Hirosaki City | - Permission for change in land form and nature and felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | | Dept. of Construction Construction Policy Div. | Affairs concerning management of non-statutory public facilities under the jurisdiction of Hirosaki City | - Permission for change in present state of premises and construction of structures under Non-statutory Public Facilities Management Ordinance |
| | | Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry Agri. Policy Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Hirosaki City | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| 017 Korekawa Site | Hachinohe City | Board of Education Buried Cultural Property Center Korekawa Jomon Museum | Affairs concerning research, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of Hachinohe City | - Preservation, management, improvement, and utilization of Korekawa Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of Korekawa Site |
| | | Community Renovation, Culture, Sports, Tourism Dept. Community Renovation and Culture Promotion | Affairs concerning landscape administration in Hachinohe City | - Preservation of landscape in whole city of Hachinohe under Hachinohe City Landscape Ordinance |

| Component part | Relevant agency | Affairs under its jurisdiction | Role in comprehensive preservation and management plan |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| | Office | | |
| | Dept. of Agri., Forestry, Fisheries Agri., Forestry, Livestock Div. | Affairs concerning conservation and management of private forests covered by the regional forest plan under the jurisdiction of Hachinohe City | - Permission for change in land form and nature and felling of trees in designated areas under the Forest Act |
| | Dept. of Agri., Forestry, Fisheries Agri. Policy Div. | Affairs concerning management of agricultural areas under the jurisdiction of Hachinohe City | - Permission for construction in agricultural areas under the Act Concerning the Establishment of Agriculture Promotion Areas |
| | Dept. of Construction Road Construction Div. | Affairs concerning management of roads under the jurisdiction of Hachinohe City | - Permission for construction design and construction of structures in road areas under Road Act |
| | Dept. of Construction Road Maintenance Div. | | |
| | Civil Disaster Prevention Dept. Citizens Div. | Affairs concerning management of graveyards and crematories in Hachinohe City | - Permission for a change in the geographical features of graveyards and planting of trees |

Table 9-002 Organizations for preservation and management at the municipal governments in charge of the component parts

| No. | Component part | Location | Name | Year of establishment |
|------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | Sotogahama Town | Sotogahama Town Landscape Council | 2019 |
| 002 007 | Kakinoshima Site Ofune Site | Hakodate City | Hakodate City Jomon Prehistoric Sites Preservation and Utilization Council | 2019 |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | Date City | Kitakogane Kaizuka Preservation and Management Council (provisional name) | Under consideration |
| 004 016 | Tagoyano Sites Kamegaoka Burial Site | Tsugaru City | Tsugaru City Site Development Planning Committee | 2012 |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | Shichinohe Town | Futatsumori Kaizuka Preservation Management and Utilization Liaison Council | 2015 |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | Aomori City | Sannai Maruyama Site Preservation and Utilization Promotion Council | 2014 |
| 008 | Goshono Site | Ichinohe Town | Ichinohe Town Landscape Council | 2013 |
| 009 015 | Irie Site Takasago Burial Site | Toyako Town | Irie Takasago Kaizuka Preservation and Utilization Council (provisional name) | 2019 |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | Aomori City | Aomori City Jomon World Heritage Preservation and Utilization Liaison Council | 2010 |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | Kitaakita City | Isedotai Iseki Landscape Council | 2016 |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | Kazuno City | Oyu Stone Circles Liaison Committee (provisional name) | Under consideration |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Chitose City | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles Preservation and Utilization Promotion Council | 2019 |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Hirosaki City | Historical Omori Katsuyama Site Preservation and Utilization Promotion Conference | 2013 |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | Hachinohe City | Korekawa Site Preservation and Utilization Liaison Meeting | 2017 |

(2) Coordination and collaboration with local communities

To conserve and utilize the component parts and buffer zone, coordination with local communities is important. Therefore, organizations and mechanisms are to be put in place to enable civic groups and local people to participate actively.

At the individual component parts, a wide range of activities are carried out, such as cleaning by local people, hands-on programs such as pottery making and gem making, and publication of PR magazines (Photos 9-002 to 9-007 and Table 9-003).



Photo 9-002 Guide interpreting the value of the property (Sannai Maruyama Site Support Group)



Photo 9-003 Support to activities to experience life of the Jomon period (Hirosaki Jomon Association)



Photo 9-004 Cleaning activities for conservation of the property (Goshono Children Group for Protection)



Photo 9-005 Releasing salmon fry to the river near the property (Isedotai Stone Circles Working Group)



Photo 9-006 Lesson on demand to convey the value of the property



Photo 9-007 Explanation about the value of the property to students on a school excursion

(3) Periodical checking to ensure sustainable management and operation

To materialize the vision and policies of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, it is necessary for the relevant local governments to promote appropriate projects in accordance with the specific environments and characteristics of the individual component parts.

The Council regularly checks the status of implementation of these projects by the relevant local governments and modify the project plans, as appropriate, depending on the achievement and actual situations.

Table 9-003: Organizations that carry out activities for the component parts and outlines of the activities

| No. | Component part | Organization | Year of establishment | Outline of activity |
|------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| - | Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan | Northern Jomon Culture Corridor Development Promotion Council | 2008 | Support for activities for promoting inscription of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan as World Heritage. |
| 001 | Odai Yamamoto Site | Odai Yamamoto Site Promotion Team | 2019 | Awareness raising, cooperation in events, and dissemination of information. |
| 002 007 | Kakinoshima Site Ofune Site | Southern Hokkaido History and Culture Foundation | 2015 | The sites are managed based on designation and management of guidance facilities. In addition, support is given to explanation and hands-on study for visitors to the sites. |
| | | Jomon Club of North | 1998 | Support for hands-on study; implementation of voluntary projects; cleaning activities. |
| | | Southern Hokkaido Jomon Culture Promotion Council | 2013 | Organization and support of various awareness-raising projects for citizens about Jomon culture and efforts toward World Heritage inscription. |
| 003 | Kitakogane Site | Okonshibe no kai | 2001 | Support for explanation and hands-on study for visitors to Kitakogane Site. |
| 004 016 | Tagoyano Site | Guides for Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Tsugaru | 2019 | Interpretation to visitors to Tagoyano Site, Kamegaoka Burial Site, and the museum. |
| | Kamegaoka Burial Site | NPO Tsugaru Jomon Association | 2007 | Provision of information on Tagoyano Site and Kamegaoka Burial Site and efforts to deepen understanding of Jomon culture through hands-on activities. |
| 005 | Futatsumori Site | Futatsumori Site Preservation Cooperation Association | 1997 | Activities for preserving Futatsumori Site, such as cleaning and mowing. |
| | | Association of Volunteer Guides of Futatsumori Site | 2015 | Explanation to visitors about the midden. |
| 006 | Sannai Maruyama Site | Sannai Maruyama Jomon Information Association | 1995 | Efforts to promote provision of information and exchange, such as periodical publication of PR magazine about the site. |
| | | Sannai Maruyama Support Group | 1995 | Support for explanation and hands-on study for visitors to Sannai Maruyama Site. |
| 008 | Goshono Site | Nature and History Association | 1996 | Support for explanation and hands-on study to visitors to Goshono Site; cleaning activities; provision of information on the site. |
| | | Goshono Children Group for Protection | 1999 | |
| | | Goshono Site Support Group | 2002 | |
| | | Goshono Site Excavation Society | 2004 | |
| | | Goshono Guide Supporters | 2017 | |
| 009 015 | Irie Site Takasago Burial Site | Aputafurenai no Kai | 2002 | Support for hands-on study and volunteer projects. |
| 010 | Komakino Stone Circle | Komakino Site Preservation and Utilization Council | 2015 | Support for explanation and hands-on study for visitors to Komakino Site; holding of events; promotion and enlightenment activities; mowing and other preservation activities. |
| 011 | Isedotai Stone Circles | Isedotai Site Working group | 1997 | Explanation for visitors to Isedotai Site. |
| | | Isedotai Site Junior Volunteer | 2015 | |
| 012 | Oyu Stone Circles | Oyu Stone Circle no Kai | 2019 | Explanation to visitors to Oyu Stone Circles. |
| 013 | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles | Chitose City Cultural Property Protection Association | 1979 | Promotion, enlightenment, study support, cleaning activities. |
| | | Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles Protection and Utilization Association | 2014 | |
| 014 | Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle | Omori Katsuyama Site Preservation and Utilization Promotion Conference | 2013 | Preservation activities, such as holding of events and mowing. |
| | | Hirosaki Cultural Property | 2014 | Holding of events and support for |

| No. | Component part | Organization | Year of establishment | Outline of activity |
|-----|----------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | Preservation Technology Association | | hands-on study. |
| | | Hirosaki Jomon no Kai | 2014 | Promotion, enlightenment, hands-on study. |
| 017 | Korekawa Site | Hachinohe Jomon Preservation Association | 1995 | Support for explanation and hands-on study for visitors to Korekawa Site. |
| | | Jomon Korekawa Volunteer | 1996 | |

Chapter 10 Monitoring

1. Common policies for the whole property

Factors that have been identified in Chapter 3 as having the potential to affect the conservation of the property and the buffer zone are to be monitored by the indicators that have been identified from the three perspectives below 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.

- (1) If the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained together with integrity and authenticity;
- (2) 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
- (3) 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 are shown in [Tables 10-001 to 10-004](#) below.

Table 10-001 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 life style characterized by wise use of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) ➤ To check the condition of the vegetation in the property and surrounding area and its state of management (II-8, IV-2) ➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4) |
| | I-2. Attribute (b) Demonstrating complex spirituality, as evident in rituals and ceremonies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) ➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4) |
| | I-3. Attribute (c) Demonstrating diverse relations between the location of settlements and livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) ➤ To check and record collapse or deformation of the landform of the property's locations (II-9, V-2, VI-1, VI-2) ➤ To check the condition of the vegetation in the property and surrounding area and its state of management (II-8, IV-2) ➤ 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) |
| | I-4. Attribute (d) Demonstrating the transition of the form of settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) ➤ To check the views from the property to the surrounding area (from III-1 to III-4) ➤ 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) |

Table 10-002 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 Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites etc. | Every year | Secretariat of the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of the World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites (Prefectures) |
| | II-2. Number of cases changing the present state in the property area | Every year | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-3. Number of cases of damage in the property area | Every year | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-4. Percentage of change of designated areas as historic sites to public land | Every year | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-5. Status of the remains | Every year | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-6. Secular change in air temperature, humidity and precipitation | As needed | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-7. Groundwater level | Every year | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-8. Condition of vegetation | Every year | Municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-9. Grasp of the damage situation after a disaster | 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 | Every year | Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-11. Study and research into component parts | Every year | Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-12. Study and research into related cultural properties | Every year | Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts |
| | II-13. Strengthening of capacities for study and research | Every year | Prefectures and municipalities in charge of the component parts |

Table 10-003 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 10-004 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., on 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. Establishment status of guidance 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 supply through pamphlets and a website | 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 residents and civic groups | VIII-1. Number of times of activities on the property by local residents and private organizations | 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 |

2. 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 10-005](#), 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 ([Figure 10-001](#)).

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.

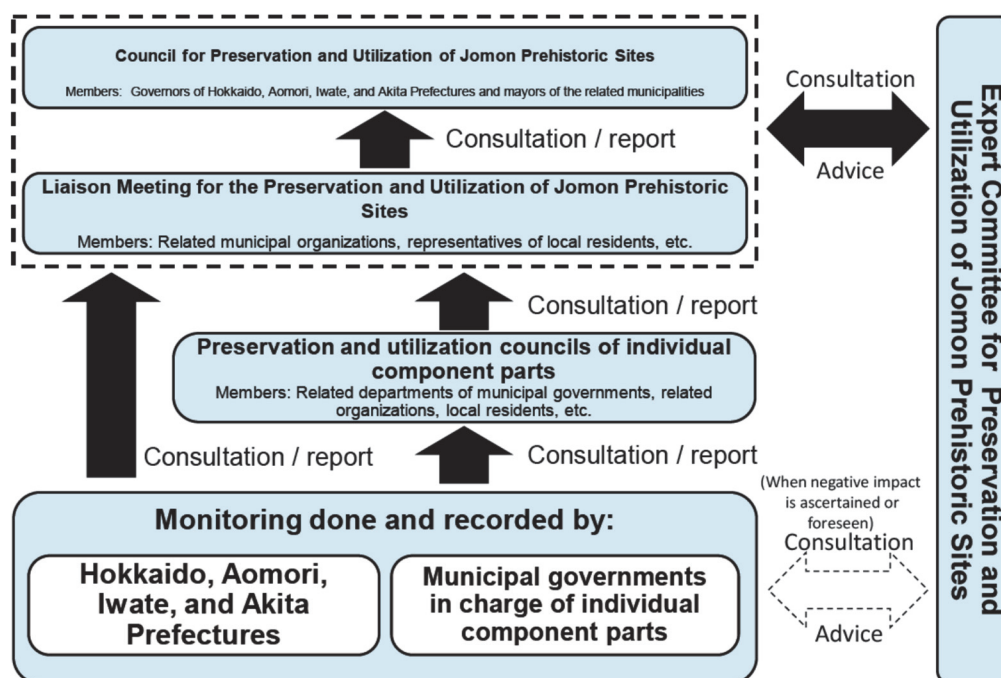


Figure 10-001 Organizational framework for the implementation of monitoring

Table 10-005 Monitoring systems

| Responsibilities | Area | Organizations in charge | |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| Organizations and departments in charge | Property and buffer zone | Organizations and representatives | |
| | | 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 |
| | | Departments in charge and officers in charge | |
| | | 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 | Organization and representative | |
| | | Commissioner, Agency for Cultural Affairs | |
| Advisory organization | Property and buffer zone | Department in charge and responsible person | |
| | | Director Manager, Cultural Resource Utilization Division | |
| | | Organizations and representatives | |
| | | Hokkaido Prefecture | Governor |
| | | Aomori Prefecture | Governor |
| | | Iwate Prefecture | Governor |
| | | Akita Prefecture | Governor |
| | | Departments in charge and officers in charge | |
| | | 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 |

Chapter 11 Implementation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

1. Process of the implementation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

(1) Identification and implementation of specific measures

Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, and Akita Prefectures and the municipal governments in charge of the component parts identify and implement specific measures for preservation, management, presentation, and utilization of the individual component parts and the buffer zone to meet their specific location, shape, and characteristics in light of the policies of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan and the Council as well as the future vision of each component part.

In identifying and implementing the specific measures, the relevant local governments share information among one another and ensure coordination and collaboration with local people and others.

(2) Development of the action plan

The Council will develop an action plan to set out the specific measures that are necessary to make an ideal presentation and utilization compatible with conservation of Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan, based on the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan.

In developing the plan and implementing projects, issues confronted by the property are to be clearly identified and then measures are to be taken to address them, taking into consideration their priority, urgency, and feasibility.

To implement projects smoothly, the Council ensures overall coordination and manages the progress of the action plan as a whole.

In addition, the Council evaluates the progress of the action plan more or less every five years and review the plan in light of socioeconomic changes that influence the achievements of the projects and this plan (Figure 11-001).

2. Review of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

The Council evaluates the progress and effectiveness of the specific measures that are implemented by the relevant local governments, based on the data obtained through monitoring (refer to Chapter 10), with a view to confirming the progress and effectiveness of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan.

The Council revises the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, as necessary, to improve the plan to enhance its effectiveness.

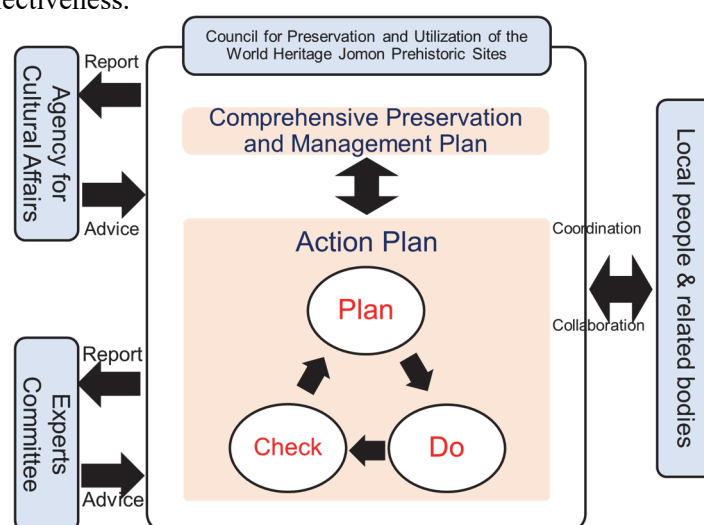


Figure 11-001 Process of the implementation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

Appendix