

ICOMOS

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CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref. GB/AS/1632-Add.Inf_1

Charenton-le-Pont, 24 September 2020

H.E. Mr Atsuyuki Oike
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Delegate
100, avenue de Suffren
75015 Paris

World Heritage List 2021 – Additional Information Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan (Japan)

Dear Ambassador,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of “Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan” as a World Heritage site and an ICOMOS evaluation mission has visited the property to consider matters related to protection, management and conservation, as well as issues related to integrity and authenticity.

In order to help with our overall evaluation process, we would be grateful to receive further information to augment what has already been submitted in the Nomination Dossier.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and kindly provide additional information:

Proposed justification for Outstanding Universal Value

The nomination dossier provides a large amount of very well presented information on the sites and their current situation. However, some arguments that are the focus of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, and especially the one related to the long period of sedentism without agriculture might benefit from further exploration. On various occasions the presence of pottery is mentioned in the text as the main indicator for sedentism. However, there seem to be examples of non-sedentary groups that produce pottery. Could the State Party provide additional information on what other indicators for sedentism have been identified at the sites?

Furthermore, there are many different varieties and degrees of sedentism to be found in the history of humanity. Could the State Party provide further information to strengthen the argument for sedentism in relation to Jomon culture? Linked to this discussion is the question of when does the use of "agriculture" begin? The nomination text mentions the presence of some cultigens (p. 125). Does that mark the introduction of agriculture or is it only with the dependence on agricultural products, as the nomination dossier seems to suggest?

In the nomination dossier some sites are referred to as "long lived" without detailing the number of years (*006 Sannai Maruyama Site*, p. 46). Could the State Party provide additional information on what is considered the normal time of occupation of a site, and how well the internal chronology of the sites in general is understood?

Finally, the land use for the *010 Komakino Stone Circle* is subdivided in Burial area, Ritual place and "Other". Could the State Party please explain what is "Other"?

Integrity

With respect to the nominated property's integrity, the State Party asserts that "[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" (p. E-4). Nevertheless, it is unclear why access to the water is not included in the nominated property or its buffer zone in some components, which are clearly linked with the sea (e.g. *002 Kakinoshima Site*, *003 Kitakogane Site*, among others) or a river (e.g. *017 Korekawa Site*, among others). Could the State Party provide additional information about the rationale to exclude these elements from the nominated areas and their buffer zones?

Several modern constructions impact the visual integrity from the site (e.g. buildings, wind turbines, high-voltage cables, municipal roads, a municipal cemetery, etc., referred to as "non-compliant elements", p. 136). The nomination dossier mentions that the State Party will implement plans to mitigate the impact of these intrusive elements by, for example, planting tree covers. ICOMOS would be pleased to receive, if available, updated information on the progress made in the implementation of these mitigation measures.

Factors affecting the property

Could the State Party provide additional updated information on the status of the road construction plans for the following sites: *002 Kakinoshima Site*, *007 Ofune Site*, *011 Isedotai Stone Circle*, *012 Oyu Stone Circles*, and *013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles*?

Boundaries

The nomination dossier explains how the boundaries of the buffer zones were delineated on the basis of the areas of visibility from the nominated property, the landforms and natural as well as administrative boundaries. However, the nomination dossier does not explain how the exact extension of the property components was determined. In chapter 6 on monitoring, several reports of surveys are mentioned; furthermore, it is clear that on all of the sites rather extensive excavations were carried out.

In this context, ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could clarify the rationale that was adopted for the delineation of nominated areas and what types of surveys were used (surface surveys and / or geophysical surveys).

Legal protection

The legislation protecting the nominated property is described as being very complete and efficient. The main possible point of conflict seems to be site ownership. While most of the components belong to the state, some parts of some of the components are privately owned (e.g. *001 Odai Yamamoto Site*, *004 Tagoyano Site*, *010 Komakino Stone Circle*, among others). The State Party mentions on various occasions in the nomination dossier that the plan is to acquire all of the missing parts of the components. Could the State Party provide, if available, updated information on how this plan is progressing, as well as on the status of the *016 Kamegaoka Burial Site*, where an extension of the protected area is still pending?

Furthermore, ICOMOS would be pleased to receive further clarification concerning the difference between a "Historic Site" and a "Special Historic Site".

Conservation

The nomination dossier mentions that some of the archaeological finds were reburied in order to protect them. The elements that were left uncovered for the visiting public to see are the ones that need consolidation and conservation.

Could the State Party provide additional information on who is in charge of conservation work at the sites, and, if non-local specialist intervenes, how the collaboration is organized (on request, periodically, for certain tasks during the year)? Moreover, ICOMOS would be pleased to receive clarification on whether there is a detailed conservation plan for all the nominated components, and if there are archaeological excavations still ongoing for the time being or planned in the future?

ICOMOS appreciates that the timeframe for providing this additional information is short. Brief responses are required at this stage, and can be discussed further with the State Party if needed during the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel process.

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide **ICOMOS** and **the UNESCO World Heritage Centre** with the above information by **Friday 13 November 2020 at the latest**.

Please note that the State Party shall submit two copies of the additional information to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre so that it can be formally registered as part of the Nomination Dossier.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully,



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to Agency for Cultural Affairs, Office for International Cooperation on Cultural Heritages, Cultural
Resource Utilization Division
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Additional Information on
“Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan”

The additional information that the State Party is submitting here is a response to the letter from ICOMOS on 24 September 2020.

November 2020
JAPAN

1. *Could the State Party provide additional information on what other indicators for sedentism have been identified at the sites?*

The emergence of pottery which was unsuitable for transportation is a crucial feature to prove the inception of a sedentary lifestyle. From other archaeological indicators below, it is considered that the culture of sedentism had continued for a long time in the area concerned.

- location of settlement

The remnants of human life are identified mainly in the area between the mountains and plain fields in the Paleolithic period. The location of the settlements changed from Stage Ia when dwellings were constructed on flat land in the vicinity of rivers where it was much easier to procure animal and aquatic resources.

- hunting tools

Stone arrowheads which appeared around the same time as the emergence of pottery demonstrates that people had started to use bows and arrows, which means the methods used to obtain food was changed from moving and pursuing larger mammals to settling and hunting small or medium size mammals or fishing in the rivers.

- remains of structures

The structures of pit dwellings or graves which directly indicated a sedentary life from Stage Ib became much more pronounced. Constructing pit dwellings required a lot of labor, and it is considered that the establishment of graves shows the development of ancestral worship or a generation shift, and that there might be some kind of attachment to the land.

- use of resources

Sedentism is demonstrated through the remainders of animals, shells, fishes, plant seeds and pollens from shell mounds, dumping ground or storage pits which illustrate the year-round use of resources.

2-1. Could the State Party provide further information to strengthen the argument for sedentism in relation to Jomon culture?

Sedentism developed, in this area, from high residential mobility in the Paleolithic period to seasonal sedentism at the beginning of the Jomon period (Stage Ia) and full-year sedentism after Stage Ib.

At Stage Ia, the location of the settlements had come down to the plains, especially in the vicinity of rivers best suited to obtaining aquatic resources. The inception of sedentism is attested based on the remains of pottery which was unsuitable for transportation or stone arrowheads for hunting smaller mammals which had not moved into a larger area. Neither permanent residential facilities nor food storage facilities have been excavated however, and therefore, it is considered to be seasonal sedentism.

At Stage Ib, pit dwellings that indicate a longer time settling and graves that illustrate an attachment to the land emerged, based on which full-year sedentism is considered to have been established.

At Stage II, the climate had been stable. A variety of forest and aquatic resources from shell mounds clarifies the existence of year-round sedentism. In the latter half of this stage (Stage IIb), hub settlements which had diverse facilities had been constructed.

At Stage III, the climate had become cooler. Despite the scale of the settlements becoming smaller, settlements composed of elements of sedentism continued to be constructed. Complex ritual centres had been developed, and the relationship between people and the land had been strengthened.

2-2. Linked to this discussion is the question of when does the use of "agriculture" begin?

Agriculture which means the cultivation of rice paddy fields is considered to have begun in approximately 400 BCE in Northern Japan. The remains of paddy fields, implements for cultivation and carbonized rice crops at that time were excavated at Sunazawa archaeological site located in Hirosaki city, Aomori Prefecture.

2-3. Does that mark the introduction of agriculture or is it only with the dependence on agricultural products, as the nomination dossier seems to suggest?

In this area, hunting, fishing and gathering are considered to have been the main forms of livelihood and domesticated plants such as calabash and beans were just dependent resources.

It is considered that agriculture had not been introduced at the time of the Jomon period based on the three reasons which are associated with the definition of agriculture:

- neither dry fields nor rice paddy fields had been excavated which would have required a large-scale transformation of land,
- no remains which can be considered to be implements for agriculture have been excavated,
- neither seeds nor pollens of rice or wheat which could be staple crops have been found.

Some remains have been excavated which indicate the domestication of calabash or beans in the Jomon period, and it has been shown, as a result of pollen analysis, that people managed chestnut trees around the settlement. The amount, however, is very limited, and therefore, these plants are just dependent.

3. Could the State Party provide additional information on what is considered the normal time of occupation of a site, and how well the internal chronology of the sites in general is understood?

Although the length of occupation differs from site to site, some sites lasted longer. For example, some remains of people’s activities were identified from Stage IIa at 006 Sannai Maruyama Site, and the settlement continued to the end of IIb for approximately 1,700 years. There are some sites where the archaeological remains of human activities have been excavated for a longer time, and in this nomination, each site is classified at its stage when the human activities had been at their best and the characteristics of the site were the most noticeable.

The continuance of each site is indicated below.

	Stage I		Stage II		Stage III	
	Ia	Ib	IIa	IIb	IIIa	IIIb
001. Odai Yamamoto	●					
002. Kakinoshima		●			●	
003. Kitakogane		●	●			
004. Tagoyano			●			
005. Futatsumori			●	●		
006. Sannai Maruyama			●	●		
007. Ofune				●		
008. Goshono				●		
009. Irie				●	●	
010. Komakino					●	
011. Ise Dotai					●	
012. Oyu					●	
013. Kiusu						●
014. Omori Katsuyama						●
015. Takasago						●
016. Kamegaoka						●
017. Korekawa						●

- period that directly conveys the OUV
- period that is associated with its value

4. the land use for the 010 Komakino Stone Circle is subdivided in Burial area, Ritual place and "Other". Could the State Party please explain what is "Other"?

"Other" means a storage pit and a dumping ground. They differed from those before Stage IIIa in terms of the accompanying ritual places (stone circles), and therefore, they are labeled "Other".

5. Could the State Party provide additional information about the rationale to exclude these elements from the nominated areas and their buffer zones?

The nominated area is delineated to the extent of clear relics where archaeological remains have been found, and thus do not necessarily include all rivers or sea areas.

The buffer zone is determined to properly protect the elements (topography or archaeological relics) which contribute to the value of the nominated property and to understanding its value. To be specific, the basic perspective is to conserve:

- the geographical and/or natural environment around the nominated areas which have close relationships with elements of the property,
- the view from/of the nominated property,
- the landscape harmonized with the nominated property.

The buffer zone is delineated along borders which are clearly visible such as natural land features in the form of the foot lines of hills or mountain ridges, confines based on the laws or ordinances, or cadastral boundaries or roads, taking the topographical features into account. Rivers or sea areas are not necessarily included in the buffer zone even then.

Moreover, a decision was made to exclude the current rivers or sea areas from the nominated areas and/or buffer zones if there were no archaeological remains or relics and if it was possible to ensure adequate buffer zones, because the current streams or coast lines are often different from those of the Jomon period.

6. ICOMOS would be pleased to receive, if available, updated information on the progress made in the implementation of these mitigation measures.

The general policy is to demolish or remove modern constructions (roads, buildings, etc.) in the nominated property, and those in the buffer zones are also relocated, harmonized or covered with trees.

For example, the land of the nominated area in 001 Odai Yamamoto Site was purchased by the local authorities in 2018 and some houses located there have been demolished.

There was a road construction plan where the road would have been located in 011 Isedotai Stone Circles. The plan, however, was reconsidered so as to relocate the road to a location where it could not be viewed from the nominated area, and the plan is to cover, through planted trees, the view from the path connecting the guidance facilities and the nominated property, as a result of mutual consultations among the stakeholders.

In 002 Kakinoshima Site, planting is conducted at the places where modern facilities can be seen. They are being covered as the trees grow.

7. Could the State Party provide additional updated information on the status of the road construction plans for the following sites: 002 Kakinoshima Site, 007 Ofune Site, 011 Isedotai Stone Circle, 012 Oyu Stone Circles, and 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles?

002 Kakinoshima (see Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, p.56)

Regarding a port road which is planned in the buffer zone, plans are being made to purchase the land concerned and construction work will start after completion of the land purchase. Hakodate municipal government has been having continued discussions with the branch of the national government which is the project implementer and developers, conducted an assessment mainly on the visual aspects and ensured that there will be no negative impact on the view from the nominated area. It has also been continuing with monitoring in order to avoid a subtractive effect.

007 Ofune (see CPMP p.61)

The purchase of land in order to construct a national by-pass road in the buffer zone has been complete and work will start in FY 2020. Hakodate municipal government has continued to hold discussions with the national government and developers, has been monitoring the visual impact and impact on the underground water and has ensured that there are no negative effects at this time.

011 Isedotai Stone Circles (see CPMP p.65)

The motorway under construction in the buffer zone will start to be used from December 2020. Beech trees are being planted along the road to cover the view from the path connecting the guidance facilities and the nominated property. Monitoring has been continued on the visual impact.

012 Oyu Stone Circles (see CPMP p.66)

Discussions to relocate the current road which runs through the nominated area have started. A visual simulation of a diversionary channel has been conducted and the line shape of the road is being considered.

013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (see CPMP p.67)

The by-pass road which is located in the east out of the buffer zone has been in use since March 2020. After it came into service, the traffic of the existing national road which goes through the nominated property declined by 70% compared to 2019. Monitoring of the traffic continues. Moreover, the authorities concerned have launched discussions on transferring control of the current national road to the municipalities, and it will be transferred in the future.

8. ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could clarify the rationale that was adopted for the delineation of nominated areas and what types of surveys were used (surface surveys and / or geophysical surveys).

Prior to the designation of the Historic Sites or Special Historic Sites, an on-site survey was conducted to clarify the distribution of archaeological remains, to grasp the topography through a measurement survey and to fix the extent and state of conservation of the archaeological remains using test excavating. As a result of such surveys, a designation has been rendered where the site has a historic and academic value. Each component part has been delineated from the designated areas enough to meet the criteria that directly contribute to the outstanding value.

9. Could the State Party provide, if available, updated information on how this plan is progressing, as well as on the status of the 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site, where an extension of the protected area is still pending?

There are six components where land purchases have not been completed: 001 Odai Yamamoto (71.4% obtained), 004 Tagoyano (45%), 010 Komakino (83.2%), 013 Kiusu (50.6%), 014 Omori Katsuyama (99.8%) and 016 Kamegaoka (43%).

It is the basic policy for the local municipalities to purchase the Historic Site area owned by the private sector, and they proceed with purchases in line with their budget. With regard to 004 Tagoyano Site, for example, the ratio of the purchase was 27% in 2017 and it increased to 45% in 2019. It is expected to go up to 68% through the purchase of 14,486 m² of private land in FY2020, and the purchase of all of the nominated areas will be completed by 2023. Plans are also in place with regard to the other five components to push forward with acquiring the land, and this is expected to be completed in approximately 10 years.

With regard to 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site, all procedures to extend the designated area were completed on 10 March 2020.

10. *ICOMOS would be pleased to receive further clarification concerning the difference between a "Historic Site" and a "Special Historic Site".*

There is no difference in management between Historic Sites and Special Historic Sites.

A Historic Site is defined as being indispensable for proper understanding of our Japanese history and has academic value in terms of the scale or importance of the archaeological relics and remains. Among these Historic Sites, one which has quite a high academic value and is a symbol of our Japanese culture is designated as a Special Historic Site.

As of November 2020, 1,847 have been designated as Historic Sites, from which 63 Special Historic Sites have been designated.

11. Could the State Party provide additional information on who is in charge of conservation work at the sites, and, if non-local specialist intervenes, how the collaboration is organized (on request, periodically, for certain tasks during the year)?

Every municipal government where the component is located has at least one specialist in archaeology who, as a site manager, is in charge of daily monitoring, planning for repair or enhancement and interpreting the value of the site. They are also always able to contact specialists in the prefectural government and the national government, Agency for Cultural Affairs, on technical matters.

These local specialists are periodically provided with opportunities for training at both a prefectural and national level, as described in the nomination dossier p.233, and they make efforts to share information or experience, and to build their own capacity.

Conservation works have been carried out under the guidance of the experts including conservation scientists, and in some components, standing committees for conservation and utilization by outside experts have been organized, and therefore, local specialists are always able to consult these advisors.

12. Moreover, ICOMOS would be pleased to receive clarification on whether there is a detailed conservation plan for all the nominated components, and if there are archaeological excavations still ongoing for the time being or planned in the future?

Every nominated component has its own detailed plan for conservation and management. The plan includes the clarification of the value and elements, basic policies and measures for proper conservation and management, basic rules for alteration or development, plans for purchasing of lands, and a future vision for enhancement.

The data of these plans are shown below, including whether the standing committee composed of experts exists or not;

Component part	Existence of the plan	Preparer	Year of preparation	Excavation plan	Number of local experts	Standing Committee
001 Odai Yamamoto	YES	Sotogahama Town	Mar, 2016		1	YES
002 Kakinoshima	YES	Hakodate City	Revised in Mar, 2016		3	YES
003 Kitakogane	YES	Date City	Jul, 2015		1	
004 Tagoyano	YES	Tsugaru City	Mar. 2009 supplemented in Dec. 2012	2021-22	4	YES
005 Futatsumori	YES	Shichinohe Town	May, 2016		1	YES
006 Sannai Maruyama	YES	Aomori Prefecture	Mar, 2016	-2024	9	YES
007 Ofune	YES	Hakodate City	Revised in Mar, 2016		3	
008 Goshono	YES	Ichinohe Town	Mar, 2013		3	
009 Irie	YES	Toyako Town	Sep, 2015		2	YES
010 Komakino	YES	Aomori City	Revised in Feb, 2017		3	
011 Isedotai	YES	Kitaakita City	Mar, 2019		1	
012 Oyu	YES	Kazuno City	Mar, 1978		2	
013 Kiusu	YES	Chitose City	Revised in Aug, 2020		4	YES
014 Omori Katsuyama	YES	Hirosaki City	Mar, 2015	2019-20	3	YES
015 Takasago	YES	Toyako Town	Sep, 2015		2	YES
016 Kamegaoka	YES	Tsugaru City	Mar. 2009 supplemented in Dec. 2012	2021-22	4	YES
017 Korekawa	YES	Hachinohe City	Mar, 2016		5	YES

The Second Additional Information on
“Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan”

This additional information that the State Party is hereby submitting is a response to the interim report from ICOMOS on 17 December 2020.

February 2021
JAPAN

1. The nomination dossier contains very little information on the Jomon culture in general (e.g. extension, important sites, chronology, ceramic typology etc.) and on the significant role in the history of ideas that the culture played by challenging the stage theory of human social evolution. Could the State Party supply further information on these aspects?

The Jomon period is a chronological period, corresponding roughly to the period from 13,000 to 400 BCE, in the stage of the hunter-gatherer society between the Paleolithic period and the Yayoi period which was a rice-cultivating culture, along the Japanese archipelago.

The Jomon periodization is used uniquely in Japan. Since it spans over a long period, it is generally subdivided into the incipient, initial, early, middle, late, and final Jomon periods. Ongoing research is examining how these sub-periods are defined and when each started and ended. Famous archaeological sites are associated with each sub-period, such as the Fukui Dokutsu Site and Oshikakubo Site of the incipient Jomon, Uenohara Site and Kami Kuroiwa Iwakage Site of the initial Jomon, Kurohama Kaizuka Site and Mizuko Kaizuka Site of the early Jomon, Togariishi Site and Idojiri Site of the middle Jomon, Kinsei Site and Terano Higashi Site of the late Jomon, and Yoshigo Kaizuka Site and Miyahata Site of the final Jomon.

The cultures that existed on the Japanese archipelago during the Jomon period are collectively referred to as the 'Jomon culture', which was distributed from Hokkaido to Okinawa, where cord-patterned pottery is found. The earliest pottery was not patterned but, subsequently, pottery with shell impressions appeared, followed by line-incised pottery. Around 8,000 BCE, pottery with patterns impressed by rolling and pressing cords on it appeared, and it continued to be the mainstream until the end of the Jomon.

With progress in Japanese archaeology research, there are now considered to have been six cultural areas in the Japanese Archipelago during the Jomon. It has gradually become clear that the 'Jomon culture' was actually an ensemble of identifiable regional cultures. The areas were originally identified based on the characteristics of pottery. However, it has become clear that there was also variation in the natural environment, settlement patterns, burial practices, as well as other cultural elements. As a result,

different cultural groups are recognizable when considering these elements.

Generally, human history developed from mobile to sedentary lifestyles and from hunter-gatherer to agrarian cultures. However, there was global diversity in terms of specific processes and content, depending on the environment, including periods at which sedentary lifestyles and agriculture started. The cultural area of northern Japan (Hokkaido and northern Tohoku) is a rare example of human evolution in Northeast Asia.

2. What were the criteria to select the focus on northern Japan and to exclude Jomon sites from other areas, that could have added further scope to the timeframe and the diversity of cultural expressions?

The nomination dossier (Section 3.2.3, pp. 140-150) deals with 14 cultural areas that existed in Northeast Asia in the Neolithic, based on the commonality in pottery style or unity in climate, etc. By comparing them from the following four perspectives that correspond to the four attributes that constitute the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, we can justify that the nominated property is of necessary and sufficient scope to exhibit the OUV proposed in the nomination dossier: In other words,

Perspective 1: Did sedentary lifeway based on hunting, fishing, and gathering continue for a long time?

Perspective 2: To what extent do ritual places attest to complex spiritual culture in a hunter-fisher-gatherer society?

Perspective 3: To what extent are there archaeological sites of settlements that attest to the stages of hunter-fisher-gatherer sedentism from inception to development and maturity?

Perspective 4: How diverse are the locations and environments?

The cultural area of northern Japan, where the nominated property is located, or more specifically the southern part of Hokkaido and northern part of the Tohoku region, is in the cool-temperate deciduous broad-leaved forest zone (the Boreal beech forest zone). In the marine area, warm and cold currents intersect. This area possessed abundant forest and marine resources. As the area shows cultural integrity based on pottery style, ritual and ceremonial facilities, and locations and structural developments of settlements, it is clearly distinguishable from other cultural areas.

If Jomon sites in other areas were included as components of the property, they might add to the cultural diversity, but not the timeframe because the nominated property covers the longest time span of the Jomon period. And it would simply result in juxtaposing piecemeal cases, each of which says: "In this particular place, the climate was like this, the vegetation was like this, and people's lifestyle was like this." It is impossible to tell a story from archaeological viewpoints about the change and

development in a manner that can meet the aforementioned four perspectives. It is true that cultural areas exchanged goods such as jade and obsidian. However, it is impossible to prove cultural exchange beyond the mere material distribution or circulation of goods. Therefore, in light of the definition of serial nomination in paragraph 137 of the Operational Guidelines, we decided that other Jomon sites in other cultural areas cannot be included in this nomination.

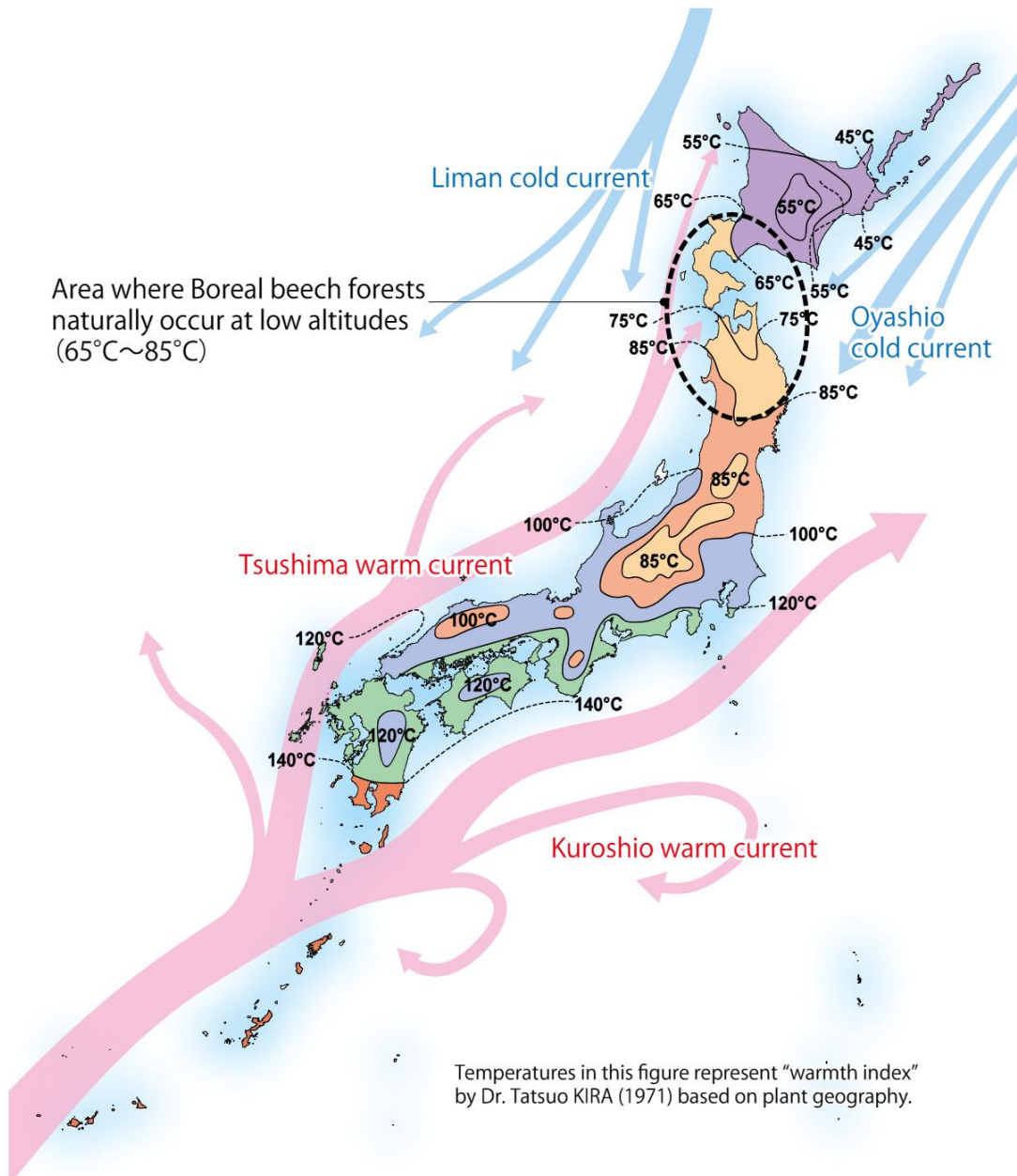
3. *Is there a regional subdivision of the Jomon culture that explains why the sites around the Tsugaru Strait were treated as a separate unit?*

The cultural area where the nominated property locates is definitely discriminated from other areas.

Archaeological research clearly shows that southern Hokkaido and the northern Tohoku region saw contained a congruous pottery cultural area across the Tsugaru Strait throughout the Jomon. For example, common characteristics can be seen in several pottery styles that appeared in the Jomon. Cultural areas are delineated, using pottery as an indicator. However, there is commonality in many features other than pottery, such as settlement patterns, building structures, stone circles, burial practices, *dogu* clay figurines associated with rituals and ceremonies and other excavated artifacts.

One reason behind this is the regional climate, *i.e.*, the Boreal beech forest zone. Boreal beech forests consist of deciduous broad-leaved trees and are characterized by rich biodiversity, as seen in Shirakami-Sanchi, a World Natural Heritage property located in this area. They provided food resources to people in the Jomon. Note that there are beech forests in other parts of the Japanese Archipelago, but these are usually at high altitudes. It is only in this area that beech forests spread on the plains and approach the coast, overlapping the area of people's daily activities.

In the marine area of Hokkaido and the northern Tohoku region, warm and cold currents intersect. This produced good fishing grounds, and there are also many rivers in this area to which trout and salmon return. In addition, suitable topography provided favorable habitat for fish and shellfish. These factors greatly contributed to food stability. Furthermore, techniques for processing and preserving many food resources developed, as can be seen in storage pits. Nuts available in forests, animals, and abundant marine resources made great contributions to the formation of a long-lasting culture in this area. Although the currents in the Tsugaru Strait are strong, the opposite shore is visible. It is thought that there were daily exchanges between the two shores, which led to the formation of a congruous cultural area that can be treated as a separate unit.



Ocean currents and beech forest

(excerpted from nomination dossier, p. 112, Figure 2-97)

4. What were the criteria applied to select the 41 sites used in the comparative study from the 20,000 sites identified in northern Japan?

Designation under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties was the criterion that was applied to select the 41 sites.

In northern Japan (southern Hokkaido and the northern Tohoku region,) where the nominated property is located, there are approximately 20,000 known archaeological sites that date back to the Jomon period. Of these, the nomination dossier includes a comparative analysis of 41 sites that are designated as Historic Sites by the national government of Japan or local governments under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Section 3.2.4, pp. 150-153).

Being designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties means:

- The value of the site is ascertained archaeologically; and
- Protection measures are in place.

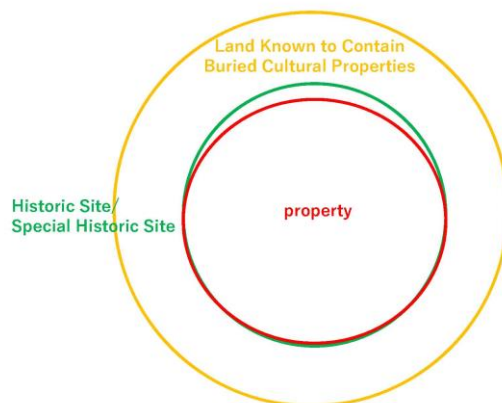
When designations are made, there is consultation with an official council that consists of academic experts who examine whether it is appropriate to make the designation from the viewpoints of value and protection. Therefore, designation under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties was adopted as the necessary condition for comparative analysis of the candidate component parts of the nominated property.

5. Do all the site limits proposed in the nomination dossier coincide with (a) the known or probable extent of relevant archaeological material and with (b) the limits of the Historic or Special Historic Site declarations?

The nominated property has been delineated, based on the results of archaeological surveys and excavations, to include all the necessary and sufficient extent where the archaeological remains and artifacts directly related to the OUV have been identified.

Regarding (a), all the site limits proposed in the nomination dossier are *included* in the Land Known to Contain Buried Cultural Properties. The nominated property does not precisely coincide with Land Known to Contain Buried Cultural Properties, because the latter also contains the area that is not directly related to the value proposed in this nomination dossier, such as archaeological remains and artifacts dating from periods other than the Jomon (e.g., the middle ages). Archaeological remains or artifacts might be found outside the nominated property in the future. To our knowledge, however, all the necessary and sufficient extent that contribute to the OUV proposed in this nomination dossier have been included.

Regarding (b), most of the boundaries of the nominated property conform with the limits of the Historic or Special Historic Sites. However, in some cases they do not coincide with each other, because there are areas where no archaeological remains or artifacts that directly attest to the OUV have been found or where those from different periods are distributed, and are excluded, based on the results of archaeological excavations. As a result, some component parts are smaller than the Historic or Special Historic Site designations.



Conceptual diagram of limits

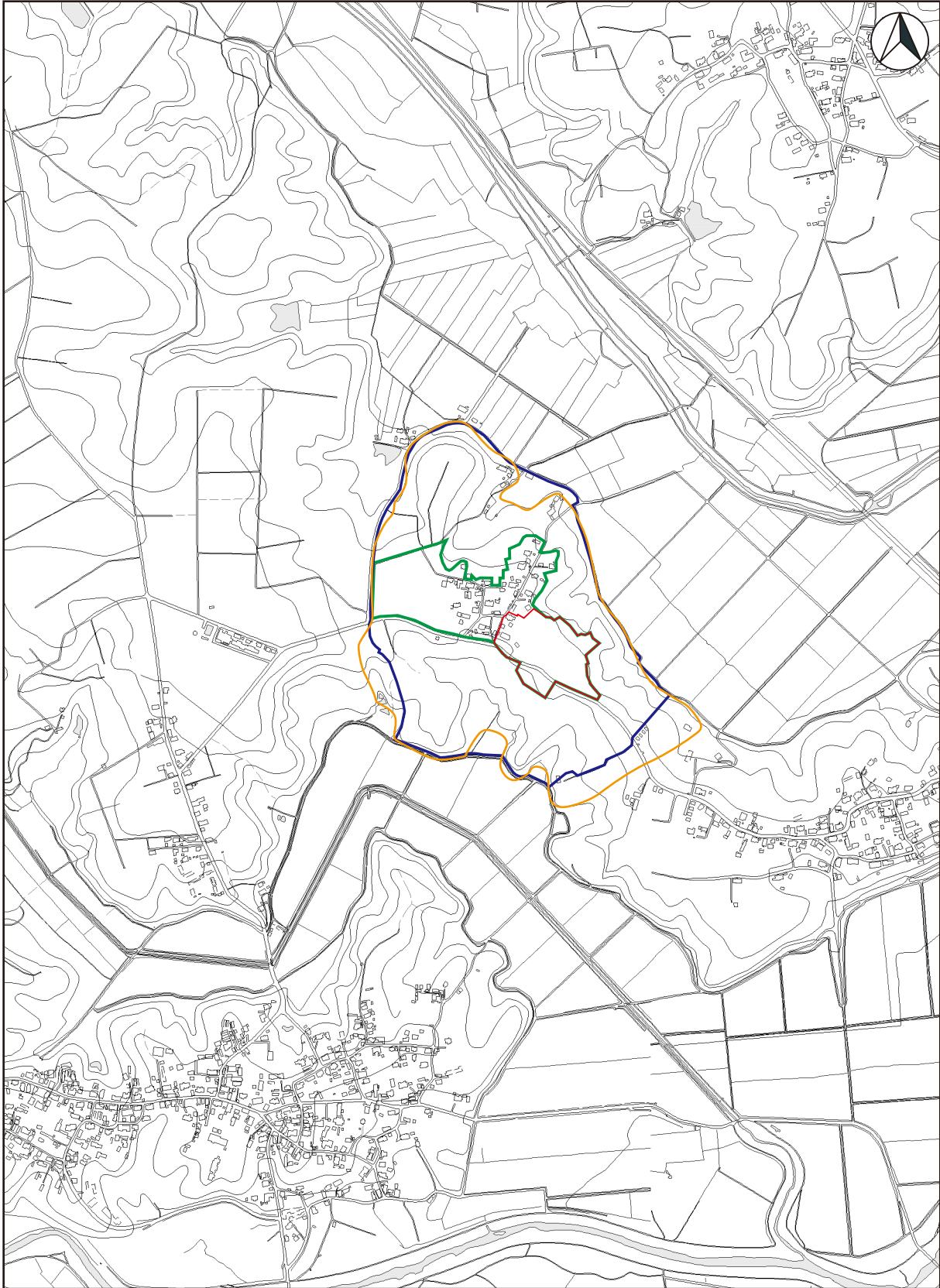
6. How are archaeological sites in the buffer zone protected?





The buffer zone is protected based on the following two patterns.

First, protection is provided through designation by the national government of Japan or local governments based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. In some cases, archaeological sites from the Jomon that do not contribute to the OUV exist in the area surrounding the nominated property. They are also designated as Historic Sites based on the domestic law, integrally with the nominated property. For example, at the 017 Korekawa Site, there are archaeological remains to the southwest of the nominated property, and pottery dating from a different period has been found. This site is designated and protected as a Historic Site, where the same level of control is applied as within the nominated property.

Second, protection is provided as the Land Known to Contain Buried Cultural Properties, which is also a protective instrument available under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The national government of Japan and local governments have been mapping the distribution of land that potentially contains buried cultural properties on the basis of academic research, topography, and other characteristics. This information is disclosed publicly as Land Known to Contain Buried Cultural Properties. If a person intends to develop such land, such as with civil engineering work, he/she must submit prior notification in compliance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. For example, in the area surrounding the 005 Futatsumori Site, the Land Known to Contain Buried Cultural Properties is delineated, as is shown in the figure. Within this area, development acts are to be controlled, to avoid negative impacts on archaeological sites.

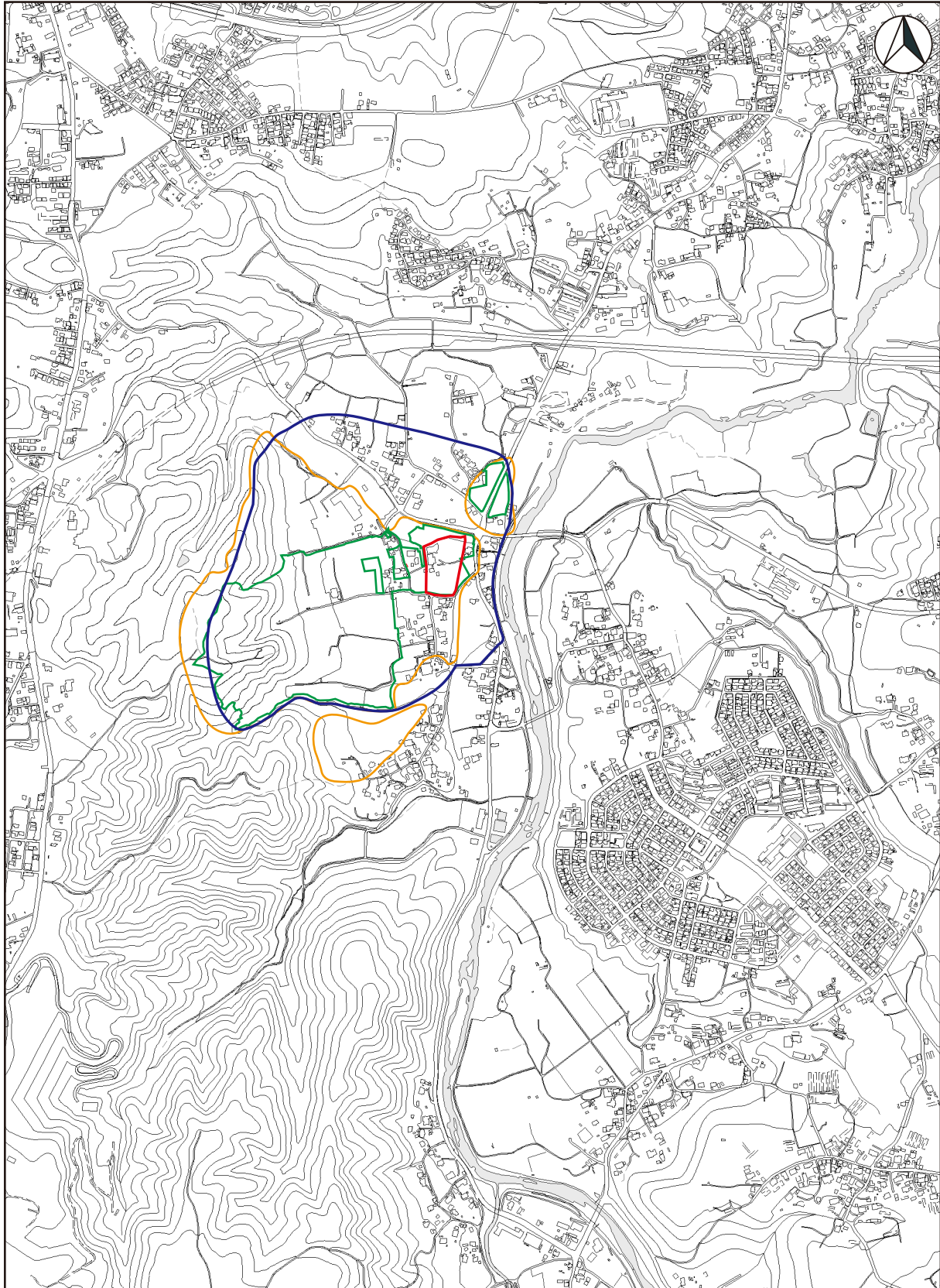
005 Futatsumori site







-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone
-  Historic Site
-  Land known to contain buried cultural properties



017 Korekawa site



-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone
-  Historic Site
-  Land known to contain buried cultural properties



7. Would it be possible for the State Party to give a more precise estimate? Does the State Party expect to encounter any problems, for example, budgetary setbacks or un-collaborative landowners?

For this nominated property, it is the basic policy of the national and local governments to purchase all of the nominated property. Since the national and local governments of Japan make financial commitments on a yearly basis, it is impossible to tell the exact year when the purchase will be completed. Six component parts are not yet 100% publicly owned: 001 Odai Yamamoto Site, 004 Tagoyano Site, 010 Komakino Stone Circle, 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles, 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle, and 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site. Their purchase is planned within approximately 5 to 10 years. Although the public purchase of the land is incomplete, it does not cause a conservation issue, since even private land is placed under development control through Historic Site designation under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

The purchasing of land ownership is subsidized by the national government (80% from the national government and 20% from local governments). In addition, consensus has already been reached with the relevant mayors and landowners concerning the conservation of archaeological sites in the process of Historic Site designation. As a result, the landowners are considered to be cooperative.

[Estimated completion of public land ownership]

The percentages in parentheses indicated the public land ownership as of November 2020.

- 001 Odai Yamamoto Site (71.4%) → To be completed in the medium to long term
- 004 Tagoyano Site (68%) → To be completed in 2023
- 010 Komakino Stone Circle (83.18%) → To be completed in 5 to 10 years
- 013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles (50.6%) → To be completed in the medium to long term
- 014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle (99.8%) → To be completed in the medium to long term
- 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site (43%) → To be completed in 2026

8. The ICOMOS Panel also expressed its concern about the non-compliant elements on the sites and, would be pleased to receive a more precise timeframe on the way to their removal or concealment.

In the table below, P, B, and O indicate the Property, Buffer Zone, and Outer Setting, respectively.

001 Odai Yamamoto Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Agricultural plastic greenhouses (in the northern part of the property)	P	Trees were planted to serve as visual barriers. Consultation is underway with owners to remove them in the future.
Municipal road (in the southern part of the buffer zone)	B	Trees are to be planted by 2022 as visual barriers.
Residential house(s) (in the eastern part of the buffer zone)	B	Trees are to be planted by 2022 as visual barriers. Consultation is underway with residents, with a view to removing them in the future.

002 Kakinoshima Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Portside road under construction as an evacuation route in case of a disaster (in the western buffer zone)	B	As a result of coordination with the national government of Japan responsible for managing the road in question, the route and construction method have been based on landscape conservation. The road is planned to open in 2026. Trees will be planted as visual barriers.
Radio towers for mobile phones (in the northern part of the buffer zone)	B	The construction of new facilities on the same scale will not be permitted, even when the useful life of the existing facilities expires, according to a local government ordinance.

003 Kitakogane Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Radio towers for mobile phones (in the northeastern corner of the property)	P	Consultation is underway with the facility owners to explore the possibility of their future removal at the end of their useful life or on the occasion of facility replacement. Removal is expected to take 10 years or so.
Wind turbines (partly visible on the mountain ridge in the eastern background)	O	Trees will be planted as visual barriers.

004 Tagoyano Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Residential houses (scattered within the property)	P	The purchase of ownership by local governments and the removal of houses are underway according to plan. To be completed in 2023.

005 Futatsumori Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Municipal road and utility poles (southern end of the property)	P	They are to be removed in the future; the relevant departments confirmed that they will be relocated in 2021 at the earliest. Consultation is underway regarding the construction of substitute roads in an effort to realize the relocation of the existing road.
Residential house(s) (western and eastern parts of the buffer zone)	B	Trees will be planted as visual barriers. Consultation is underway with residents to explore the possibility of local governments purchasing the land and removing the houses in the future.

006 Sannai Maruyama Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Former exhibition room (in the northeastern corner of the property)	P	This will be removed in 10 years.

007 Ofune Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Municipal graveyard (in the northeastern corner of the property)	P	The digging of new graves has been suspended to prepare for the future relocation of the existing graves, in consultation with local residents.
National road bypass under construction as an evacuation route in the event of a tsunami (in the western part of the buffer zone)	B	As a result of coordination with the national government responsible for managing the road in question, the route and construction method have been based on landscape conservation. Trees will be planted as visual barriers. In addition, continual monitoring is conducted to avoid negative impact on the underground water veins.

008 Goshono Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
High voltage transmission towers (in the southeastern part of the buffer zone. Power lines pass over the property)	B	Consultation is underway with the electric power company about the possibility of removing them in the future to reduce the negative impact on the landscape.

009 Irie Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Municipal kindergarten, utility poles (in the northern part of the property)	P	Although currently in operation, the existing municipal kindergarten is to be relocated in the future, together with the accompanying facilities such as utility poles.

010 Komakino Stone Circle

There are no modern elements that need to be removed or shielded visually.

011 Isedotai Stone Circles

Modern elements	Measures (to be) taken
National Route 285 bypass (in the northwestern part of the buffer zone)	B As a result of coordination with the local government responsible for managing the road in question, a route and construction method have been based on landscape conservation. It has been in use since December 2020. Trees and plants have been planted for visual harmonization; as they grow, the road will be completely blocked, visually.

012 Oyu Stone Circles

Modern elements	Measures (to be) taken
Prefectural road (in the property)	P It will be removed in the future, after a bypass has been constructed. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be carried out to avoid negative impact of the bypass on the property, which is to be constructed in the buffer zone. The bypass route is being discussed to ensure that the landscape is conserved.

013 Kiusu Earthwork Burial Circles

Modern elements	Measures (to be) taken
National Route 337 (in the property)	P Since the road is in daily use, it is managed to maintain its existing condition, while care is taken to avoid negative impact on the property. Since a new road opened outside the buffer zone in March 2020, the traffic on the national route, running through the property has decreased by 70%. The traffic will be monitored. While the final goal is to remove the route, consultations are launched regarding when to transfer the responsibility for managing the road to the local government.
Trees (within the earthwork burial circles)	P Fallen trees are removed, and decayed or damaged trees are cut. Trees growing within the earthwork burial circles are to be removed in the future.

014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

There are no modern elements that need to be removed or shielded visually.

015 Takasago Burial Site

Modern elements	Measures (to be) taken
Houses, hospital, school, radio towers, etc. (in the buffer zone)	B Trees and plants have been planted as visual barriers. More will be planted.

016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Residential houses (scattered within the property)	P	Purchasing ownership and removing houses are underway according to a plan to be completed in 2026.
Small roads in daily use (in the property)	P	Stakeholder consultation is to be initiated, with a view to decommissioning them once the land has been purchased by the local government.

017 Korekawa Site

Modern elements		Measures (to be) taken
Two 3-D real-size models of pit dwellings (in the central part of the property)	P	These models will be removed as part of the planned improvements for interpretation and visitor convenience. New interpretations will be installed based on the latest research findings for the Korekawa Site. To be completed in 2026.
Public buildings (in the northeastern corner of the property)	P	These are being removed.

9. How is the decision taken to update the management plans for individual components, what is the process and is there a "normal" or a specific period for which they run and are then formally reviewed?

The Preservation and Management Plans for individual components are usually updated every 10-15 years or on the occasion of additional designation to expand the area or add infrastructure for interpretation and visitor convenience. When these plans are revised, the responsible local governments take the lead, setting up and consulting with an expert committee, with instructions and advice from the Agency for Cultural Affairs. For example, Preservation and Management Plans were developed for the 004 Tagoyano Site and 016 Kamegaoka Burial Site in 2009. Following additional designation for the Tagoyano Site in October 2017 and for the Kamegaoka Burial Site in March 2020, their Preservation and Management Plans were discussed at an expert committee in 2020 to be revised in March 2021.

For the 012 Oyu Stone Circles, no revision has been made since the initial Preservation and Management Plan was developed in 1978. However, the plan for improvements has been addressed in 1992, 1995, 1998, 2005, 2009, and 2014, while also addressing integral matters concerning preservation and management. In 2015, an additional designation was made to expand the Historic Site designation for the Oyu Stone Circles. Additional works for interpretation and visitor convenience should now be discussed. Preparatory work and discussion for revision of the Preservation and Management Plan are planned in the near future.

10. (a) *Given its acknowledged role in contributing to the potential OUV of the property, it would be very helpful if the State Party could provide details about the inventarisation, conservation / storage and exposition of the archaeological material (including human remains) excavated at the components.*

The excavated archaeological material is sorted, inventoried, and stored or exhibited after the findings are compiled in a report.

Flow of management of archaeological material

Archaeological excavation:

The locations of excavated material and the status of excavated material as discovered are recorded (3-D measurements etc.).

↓

Inventoring:

A database is built for excavated material (cleaning, numbering, repairing and restoring, measuring, drawing, dating, natural science analysis, and photographing).

↓

Publication of academic report:

Research results are published, with reference to the excavated material database.

↓

Storage / exhibition:

The status of the exhibition is recorded in the excavated material database. Selected excavated material is exhibited according to an exhibition plan.

Documents Database Management

ストレージ使用: 0.0Bytes / 50.0GB (0%)

Basic Information	Daily Work	Personality / Name list	Others
<p>資料の目録情報を中心に、権利・保険・調査記録などの管理情報や出品歴・修復歴などの履歴情報の管理を行います。</p>	<p>貸出、展示をはじめ、資料の利用と所在に関する情報の管理を行います。</p>	<p>作者や製作者などの資料に関連する「人物」の情報を管理します。また、貸出先や受入先、著作権者などの住所や連絡先を管理します。</p>	<p>その他の機能</p>
<p>Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全資料の一覧 ・資料 新規登録 	<p>Document Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>Rental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>Archives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>Reception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>General Circulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>General Return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 	<p>Name Lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>Personality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>User</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録 <p>・「名簿・人物・利用者」を名簿一覧画面で全表示</p>	<p>All graphics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全一覧表示 ・新規登録

 ユーザ情報変更

ログイン者自身のユーザ名とパスワードの変更を行います。個人が覚えやすいログインIDを作成することができます。

*検索を行います。任意条件を指定して「検索する」ボタンを押してください。

Category 全97166件

- 資料 (44063件)
- 遺跡 (524件)
- 図書 (52494件)
- ポケット学芸員 (85件)

Documents

Archaeological sites

Books

Pocket Curator

Free Word AND OR

Detailed Keywords ▼ 「資料」分類の項目から検索項目を選択

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を含む"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/>
<input type="text" value="AND"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を含む"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/>
<input type="text" value="AND"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を含む"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/>
<input type="text" value="AND"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を含む"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/>
<input type="text" value="AND"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を含む"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/>
<input type="text" value="AND"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を含む"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/>

Order / View number of items ▼ 「資料」分類の項目から並び替え項目を選択

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 昇順 <input type="radio"/> 降順
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 昇順 <input type="radio"/> 降順
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="を"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 昇順 <input type="radio"/> 降順

で ずつ表示

操作ガイド/入力メモを **OFF** にする

Example of Database (017 Korekawa Site)

20

menu 基本情報 資料 日常業務 人物・名簿 その他

Letters / Pictures Letters 文字・画像 Picture 1 Picture 2

該当 9971 件 / 全 97166 件

資料一覧 20 件ずつ 先頭 -100 -10 前 1 ページ 次 +10 +100 499 印刷 画像取得 関連付け 出力 新規

List view setting

No.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Store No.	Material Name	Site Name	Report No.	p.p	storage location	Store box No.	Exhibition location
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	甕形土器 burial jar	中居遺跡 Nakai Site	縄文の美-土器編- Beauty of Jomon -pottery-	P1			是川の美 Beauty of Korekawa
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P1			是川の美
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P2	特別収蔵庫 Special Storage		
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P2	特別収蔵庫		
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P2	特別収蔵庫		
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P2	特別収蔵庫		
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P3	特別収蔵庫		
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P3	特別収蔵庫		
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P3	特別収蔵庫		
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	甕形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P3	特別収蔵庫		
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	壺形土器 burial pot	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P4			漆の美 Beauty of Lacquer
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P4	特別収蔵庫		
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P5			漆の美
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P5			漆の美
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P6	特別収蔵庫		
16	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P6	特別収蔵庫		
17	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P6	特別収蔵庫		
18	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	壺形土器	中居遺跡	縄文の美-土器編-	P6	特別収蔵庫		

絞り込み/追加/除外検索

Search more...

チェックボックスでのデータ抽出・除外

Extract Exclude

0件をチェック

クリップリスト

操作ガイド/入力メモを OFF にする

Example of Database (017 Korekawa Site)

system .ID : storage No. :

site ledger No. :

site name :

large category :

middle category code :

middle category :

small category code :

small category :

category :

name of item :

designatio : Important Cultural Property National 指定 (直接入力) :

item No. : diameter of mouth (cm) : instrument height (cm) :

diameter of shoulder (cm) : diameter of bottom (cm) : width i(cm) :

height (cm) : weight (g) : thickness (cm) :

remaining ratio :

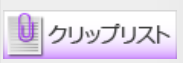
quality :

era : location :

basic information acceptance information interpretation condition for use / comment data record / right information



- item detail
- photo (1件)
 - exhibit record (0件)
 - repair record (0件)
 - transport record (0件)
 - provenance (0件)
 - other information
 - reference (0件)
 - associate item (1件)
 - links (0件)



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11. (b) *Is it planned to excavate further on the nominated property components? Is there a Research Strategy/Framework for the property with clearly defined objectives and methodology?*

When archaeological excavations are conducted on nominated components, plans for archaeological excavation are prepared before excavation, with instructions and advice from the experts committee, including archaeologists and the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Permission is obtained from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs before any archaeological excavations. In many cases, the national government provides subsidies for the excavations and publication of reports after the excavation.

004 Tagoyano Site

The Tsugaru City Board of Education plans to conduct an archaeological excavation using the trench method from 2021 to 2022 to confirm archaeological content (a settlement) within the Historic Site.

006 Sannai Maruyama Site

The Aomori Prefectural Board of Education plans to conduct an archaeological excavation using the trench method from 2016 to 2024 to confirm archaeological content (a settlement) within the Special Historic Site.

014 Omori Katsuyama Stone Circle

The Hirosaki City Board of Education performed an archaeological excavation using the trench method from 2019 to 2020 to confirm the archaeological content (of the area surrounding the stone circle) within the Historic Site on the occasion of installing on-site interpretation. Currently, the archaeological material is being inventoried to compile an archaeological excavation report.

016 Kamegaoka Burial Site

The Tsugaru City Board of Education plans to conduct an archaeological excavation using the trench method from 2021 to 2022 to confirm the archaeological content (of the low wetland near the burial site) within the Historic Site.

12. (c) *Could the State Party provide some more information on the process of site survey, excavation and documentation?*

Flow chart of archaeological excavation

i. Preparing a plan for archaeological excavation by local governments

- Instruction and advice from the Agency for Cultural Affairs

ii. Archaeological excavation

- Prior permission from the national government is required for excavation within the area designated as Historic Site
- On-site instruction by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and experts such as archaeologists
- Provision of information to the Council for the Preservation and Utilization of World Heritage Jomon Prehistoric Sites

iii. Inventorying excavated archaeological material and compiling an academic report

- Examination of the excavation outcome by the expert committee, including archaeologists, as necessary

iv. Publication of academic report

- Publication and sharing of the results of archaeological excavation.
- Distribution to relevant local governments, universities, and research institutes.
- A comprehensive report summarizing the accumulated outcomes is to be compiled in 10 years or so, depending on the progress of archaeological excavation and research.

v. Storage of excavated material and documentation

- Exhibition, as necessary.
- Database of excavated archaeological material
- Digitization of photos, drawings, etc.

13. What is the historic relationship between the Jomon people and the Ainu? Were the Ainu consulted during the elaboration of the nomination dossier and will they be involved in the property management?

A relationship between the Jomon and Ainu peoples has been recognized anthropologically, especially based on the latest DNA studies.

In Hokkaido, the culture during the Jomon period was followed by the Zoku-Jomon (Epi-Jomon) culture (3 c. BCE to 7 c. CE), which used iron instruments but did not practice agriculture, and the Satsumon culture (7 c. to 13 c.), which practiced hunting-gathering-fishing and cultivated grain. This Satsumon culture is the prototype of the Ainu culture as recognized today; however, there is a significant temporal gap between the culture during the Jomon period and the Ainu culture.

From an archaeological perspective, the value of this nominated property is centered on the lifestyle of people in Northeast Asia before agriculture was fully introduced. Therefore, there was no intent to add the Ainu in the process of the elaboration of the nomination dossier. For similar reasons, there is no particular plan to promote the involvement of the Ainu in the property management or any intention to exclude them from the property management.