

Title	Diversity in archaeology and cultural resource production in Japan (国際共同研究強化)
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Abstract	<p>本研究では1) セインズベリー日本藝術研究所 (SISJAC) が主導する"Global Perspectives on British Archaeology"との共同研究、2) 考古学遺跡と復元建物に関するデータベースの構築を行った。1) はイーストアングリア地方の考古学遺跡を日本や世界の各地域の類似の遺跡とともに紹介するプロジェクトだった。研究代表者はコンセプト作成、展示デザインやイベント計画立案に協力した。2) では、SISJACの図書館等を活用した。また、約130の遺跡管理担当者への問い合わせをもとにアーカイブズに関する調査も行い、二か国語対応のウェブサイトで成果の公開を行った。</p> <p>This research involved 1) collaborating with the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Art and Culture (SISJAC) on a project titled "Global Perspectives on British Archaeology" and 2) collection, analysis, and online publication of a database on archaeological sites and reconstructed buildings. "Global Perspectives" was a public impact project introducing East Anglian archaeological sites alongside similar types of sites in Japan and other parts of the world. Assistance was provided in project conceptualization, design of displays, and event planning. Database research utilized the resources at SISJAC to collect and record information on archaeological sites developed with reconstructed buildings. This project involved archival research, communication with approximately 130 different site management authorities, and the creation of a bi-lingual website to widely distribute results.</p>
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研究課題名（和文）Diversity in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Production in Japan（国際共同研究強化）

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研究成果の概要（和文）：本研究では1）セインズベリー日本藝術研究所（SISJAC）が主導する"Global Perspectives on British Archaeology"との共同研究、2）考古学遺跡と復元建物に関するデータベースの構築を行った。1）はイーストアングリア地方の考古学遺跡を日本や世界の各地域の類似の遺跡とともに紹介するプロジェクトだった。研究代表者はコンセプト作成、展示サインやイベント計画立案に協力した。2）では、SISJACの図書館等を活用した。また、約130の遺跡管理担当者への問い合わせをもとにアーカイブズに関する調査も行い、二か国語対応のウェブサイトで成果の公開を行った。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

The contributions of this research are 1) implementation of a public outreach program comparing archaeological sites in Japan and UK, and 2) the development of an open access database of sites with reconstructed buildings, both of which increase understanding of Japanese archaeology overseas.

研究成果の概要（英文）：This research involved 1) collaborating with the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Art and Culture (SISJAC) on a project titled "Global Perspectives on British Archaeology" and 2) collection, analysis, and online publication of a database on archaeological sites and reconstructed buildings. "Global Perspectives" was a public impact project introducing East Anglian archaeological sites alongside similar types of sites in Japan and other parts of the world. Assistance was provided in project conceptualization, design of displays, and event planning. Database research utilized the resources at SISJAC to collect and record information on archaeological sites developed with reconstructed buildings. This project involved archival research, communication with approximately 130 different site management authorities, and the creation of a bi-lingual website to widely distribute results.

研究分野：文化人類学

キーワード：考古学 復元建物 デジタルキュレーション

### 1 . 研究開始当初の背景

This research developed as a multi-sited ethnographic investigation on the production of archaeological knowledge. It has three basic aims: (1) clarify the practices involved in creating archaeological knowledge; (2) follow the social and physical impacts of archaeology on people and the landscape; and (3) build a network of scholars to research these issues in Japan and throughout the world.

The background to this project begins with research from on the relationship between archaeology and nationalism, which broadly examines how archaeology is used to connect contemporary populations to prehistoric cultures. Such research has illustrated how archaeologists are in conflict between the disciplinary ethics to create objective scientific knowledge and “social” demands to utilize archaeology for public benefit.

In this context, the principle investigator has examined archaeological site development practices in Japan as a means to learn how prehistory has been utilized in the construction of post-war identity politics and cultural nationalism. Reconstructed buildings – structures built as contemporary imaginings of ancient lifeways – have proven a fertile research topic for viewing the objective-subjective balance act required of archaeological inquiry.

### 2 . 研究の目的

This project set out to comparatively examine prehistoric archaeological parks in Japan and the United Kingdom. This collaborative research seeks a multi-perspective view upon the ways in which national cultures, economies, and politics influence decisions about what to preserve from the past and how to present it to the public.

The narrow aim of the research has been to create a bilingual database of prehistoric archaeological sites in Japan that contain reconstructed buildings. As a resource, it can be used in promoting knowledge and understanding of Japanese archaeology overseas.

### 3 . 研究の方法

This was a collaborative research project with Dr. Simon Kaner at the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Art and Culture (SISJAC) in Norwich, UK. It built upon the online educational and research achievements of SISJAC (e.g. Online Resource for Japanese Archaeology and Cultural Heritage) that have spearheaded the education of Japanese prehistory in the UK. This project largely utilized the SISJAC collection of archaeological reports, which is the most extensive collection located outside of Japan. These reports provided data on the location, feature qualities, and remains that were utilized in making reconstructed buildings.

Other scholars that collaborated on this project are Yoshida Yasuyuki (Kanazawa University), Gary Ross (Kanazawa University), and Yamafuji Masatoshi (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties). These scholars assisted with the data collection, online distribution, and promotion of the database in the UK through organization of academic talks.

Moreover, the broad resources at SISJAC assisted in contacting archaeological site managers in Japan. Over one hundred different site management authorities were contacted during the course of fieldwork, providing data that was unpublished and unavailable elsewhere.

Ethnographic fieldwork at archaeological sites in the UK focused on two related themes: (1) research at UK heritage parks Flag Fen, West Stow, and Buster Ancient Farm provided data for comparative study of prehistoric buildings and experimental archaeology; (2) fieldwork at Stonehenge, and other Neolithic sites, allowed for comparative cases for contextualizing how reconstructions are utilized and presented at sites designated as World Heritage.

### 4 . 研究成果

The main result of this research was creating a bilingual database of reconstructed buildings that are located at site parks and archaeological museum grounds throughout Japan (Figure 1). The earliest of reconstructions were built in the late 1940s and today there are more than 330 sites with approximately 950 prehistoric buildings (Paleolithic to Nara periods) throughout Japan.

In compiling this database, reconstructions were found to be built for several reasons: (1) to test results of archaeological investigation; (2) as attractions to encourage tourism; (3) to facilitate site preservation; (4) as memorials to destroyed sites; (5) as lodging facilities at campgrounds; and (6) as educational outreach activities involving local residents and schoolchildren.

Despite their prominence throughout Japan, this research found that little information is openly available about the practices involved in making reconstructed buildings. This is a particular problem for heritage specialists, as such buildings are often the most emblematic features of sites but they also the most controversial – subject to many forms of critique and debate.

In response, the broad range of data on reconstructed buildings collected for this database serves three central purposes. First, it provides an open source of information on reconstructions for international and domestic tourists who visit archaeological sites. Second, it provides the most comprehensive survey on reconstructions that can facilitate comparative research, which allows cultural heritage managers to make more informed decisions when making new reconstructions. Third, it provides a wealth of data for scholars (in fields such as archaeology, architecture history, anthropology) to understand the postwar history of archaeology, the growth of site preservation and public outreach activities, and the development of heritage tourism in Japan.

The database has provided a springboard for a number of research papers, presentations, and collaborative networking.

*Survey of Jomon Period Reconstructions:* The first published report from this database was a survey of reconstructed buildings from the Jomon era. The survey identified 146 different sites with 429 buildings, of which 360 were attributed to the Jomon. It examined the geographical distribution, finding that 90 percent were located in eastern Japan (Chubu, Kanto, Tohoku, and Hokkaido). It furthermore identified the types of buildings (83 percent are pithouses) as well as the roofing materials utilized (75 percent in thatch and 9 percent in sod). It lastly looked the history of site development, specifically finding that the average number of buildings built at sites was between 1-2 until 1980, jumping up to 4.64 during the 1990s, and again decreasing after 2000.

*Global Perspectives on British Archaeology:* Collaborative research was conducted with Dr. Simon Kaner on a public impact project aimed at introducing East Anglian archaeological sites alongside similar types of sites in Japan and other parts of the world. The PI assisted in the conceptualization, design of displays, and event planning. The participating members of the project presented their respective research at 2017 Theoretical Archaeology Group Cardiff, with the PI introducing comparative approaches to site development and utilization between Japan and the UK.

*Miseducation, Missing Data, and Bias:* In collecting the information included in the database, three interlinked problems were brought to the fore. First, reconstructions are often conflated with actual buildings that were built in the ancient past. This occurs due to the obduracy of the physical buildings set within the authentic context of archaeological sites. What is hidden to visitors are the various decision-making processes and compromises in construction practices that inform the buildings final shapes. This may be understood as a kind of “miseducation” – of prehistory on the one hand and of the ways in which archaeology comes to understand the past.

Second, expanding from this problem is the lack of openly accessible data on these buildings. While for some sites, there are published “site development reports” that, at

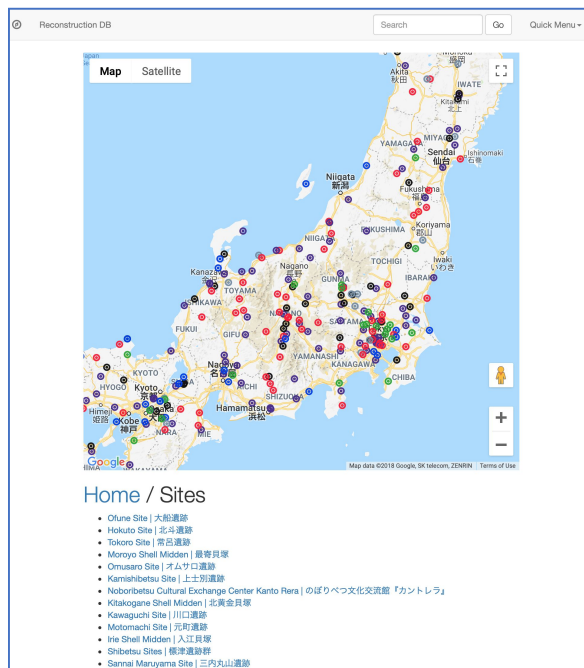


Figure 1: Bilingual database of reconstructed buildings (<https://r.bloxi.jp>)

times, include ample textual explanations on design and material choices, include architectural diagrams, and detail the construction process and budget. For the vast majority, however, there are few public documents and in many cases the only available information that remains are individuals' memories. This ties into the problems of data diversity, recording, and reliability that underlie this database project.

Third, the disparity in data leads to the problem of bias – meaning that those sites which have ample documentation tend to be remembered. Such a bias is relevant in that it leads to certain types of buildings to be reconstructed over alternative models. Moreover, it leads to inaccurate understandings of the thought and efforts put into site development. As a whole, these issues hits upon the basic aim of this database project, which is to provide a record that will allow for generalizations to be made about the practice of archaeological site management practices in Japan.

## 5 . 主な発表論文等 ( 研究代表者は下線 )

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ホームページ等

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## 6 . 研究組織

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