

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group:

Mounded Tombs
of
Ancient Japan



2018

JAPAN



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[Main Document]

2018

JAPAN

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Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: maritime gateway to the continent
A virtual reconstruction as seen from Osaka Bay

Chapter 1

Identification of the Property

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



1. Identification of the Property

1.a Country

Japan

1.b State, Province or Region

Osaka Prefecture

1.c Name of the Property

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan

1.d Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

The property that the Government of Japan hereby nominates for inscription on the World Heritage List, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan, is located in the western part of the Kinki region, which is approximately at the center of Honshu, the main island of Japan.

This is a serial property consisting of 45 component parts with 49 mounded tombs. The location of the component sites is shown in [Table 1-1](#).

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

The maps showing the location and the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone are provided at the end of this chapter.

1.f Area of Nominated property(ha) and Proposed Buffer Zone (ha)

Area of nominated property : 166.66 ha
 Buffer zone : 890 ha
 Total : 1,056.66 ha

Area of the each component sites of the property and that of the buffer zones are indicated in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Component parts of the nominated property, their locations and areas, and the buffer zone areas

ID No.	Name of the component part *	Region / District	Coordinate of the central point		Area of nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)	Map No.	
			Latitude	Longitude				
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 34"	E 135° 29' 18"	4.06	517	Fig.1-4	Fig.1-9
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 53"	E 135° 29' 16"	46.40			Fig.1-7
	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun							
	2-2 Chayama Kofun							
	2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun							
3	Nagayama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 29' 12"	0.97			Fig.1-7
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 54"	E 135° 29' 28"	0.09			Fig.1-7
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 46"	E 135° 29' 26"	0.07			Fig.1-7
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 31"	E 135° 29' 16"	0.07			Fig.1-7
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 36"	E 135° 29' 06"	0.45			Fig.1-7
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 40"	E 135° 29' 00"	0.34			Fig.1-7
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 46"	E 135° 28' 56"	0.06			Fig.1-7
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 01"	E 135° 29' 03"	0.08			Fig.1-7
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 01"	E 135° 29' 07"	0.69			Fig.1-7
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 29"	E 135° 29' 16"	0.51			Fig.1-7
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 24"	E 135° 28' 58"	0.38			Fig.1-7
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 18"	E 135° 29' 03"	0.30			Fig.1-7
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 14"	E 135° 28' 39"	17.30			Fig.1-7
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 22"	E 135° 28' 48"	0.42			Fig.1-7
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 24"	E 135° 28' 46"	0.09			Fig.1-7
18	Itasuke Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 11"	E 135° 29' 09"	2.42			Fig.1-7
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 09"	E 135° 29' 11"	0.10			Fig.1-7
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 17"	E 135° 29' 27"	5.40			Fig.1-7
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 32' 48"	E 135° 29' 58"	10.53			Fig.1-11

ID No.	Name of the component part *	Region / District	Coordinate of the central point		Area of nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)	Map No.	
			Latitude	Longitude				
22	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 55"	E 135° 35' 37"	4.74	23	Fig.1-14	
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 57"	E 135° 35' 39"	9.34			
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 04"	E 135° 35' 45"	0.31			
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 23"	E 135° 37' 00"	6.43			
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 55"	E 135° 35' 37"	7.23			
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 17"	E 135° 34' 53"	0.14			
28	Suketayama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 47"	0.12			
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 49"	0.24			
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 52"	0.25			
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 34"	2.92			
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 01"	E 135° 36' 32"	0.51			
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 44"	E 135° 36' 34"	28.92	350	Fig.1-5	
	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun							
	33-2 Konda-maruyama Kofun							
	33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun							
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 50"	E 135° 36' 44"	0.03			Fig.1-13
35	Kurizuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 46"	E 135° 36' 45"	0.11			Fig.1-13
36	Higashiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 42"	E 135° 36' 19"	0.41			Fig.1-13
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 42"	E 135° 36' 08"	1.50			Fig.1-13
38	Hakayama Kofun	Habikino City, Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 28"	E 135° 36' 16"	4.34			Fig.1-13
39	Nonaka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 32"	E 135° 36' 16"	0.19			Fig.1-13
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 26"	E 135° 36' 22"	0.33			Fig.1-13
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 22"	E 135° 36' 24"	0.07			Fig.1-13
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 25"	E 135° 36' 07"	0.52			Fig.1-13
43	Aoyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 21"	E 135° 36' 02"	0.51			Fig.1-13
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 09"	E 135° 35' 51"	1.12			Fig.1-16
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 04"	E 135° 36' 16"	5.65			Fig.1-16
				Total area:	166.66	890		

Note: There are Kofun which have more than one name. The names shown in this table are the names assigned for the component parts for this nomination. As for other names, refer to Text Box 2.



Figure 1-1 Map of Japan indicating Osaka Prefecture in which the nominated property is located

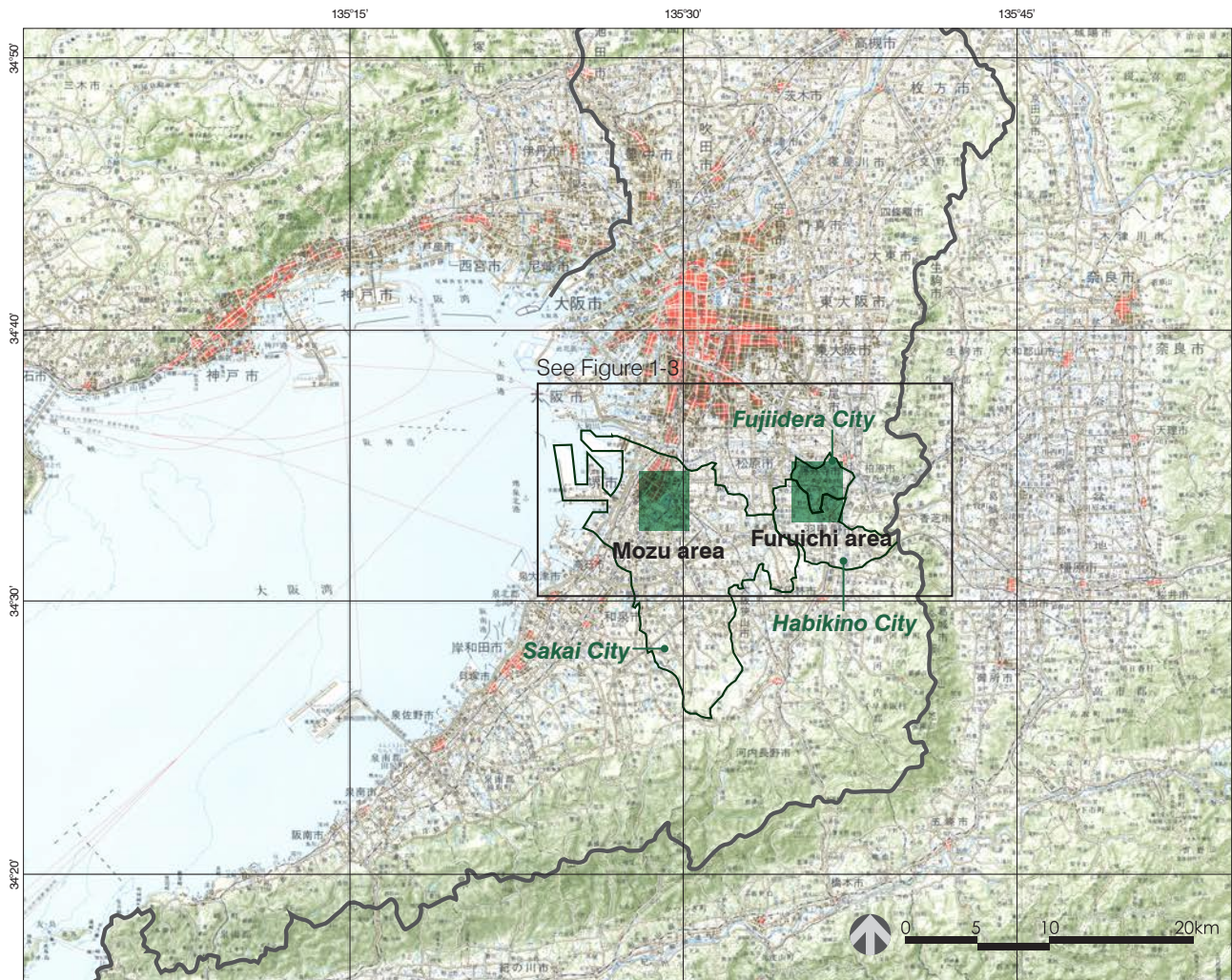
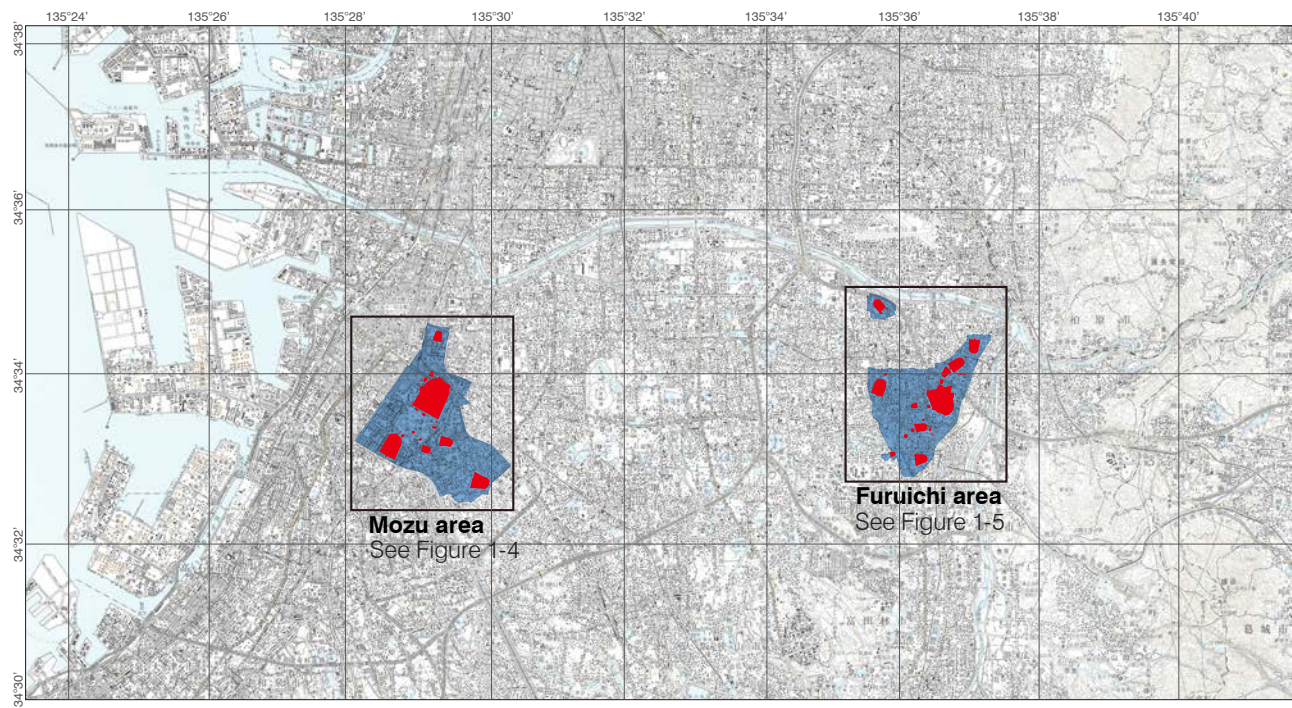


Figure 1-2 Location of the nominated property (Mozu and Furuichi areas) in Osaka Prefecture



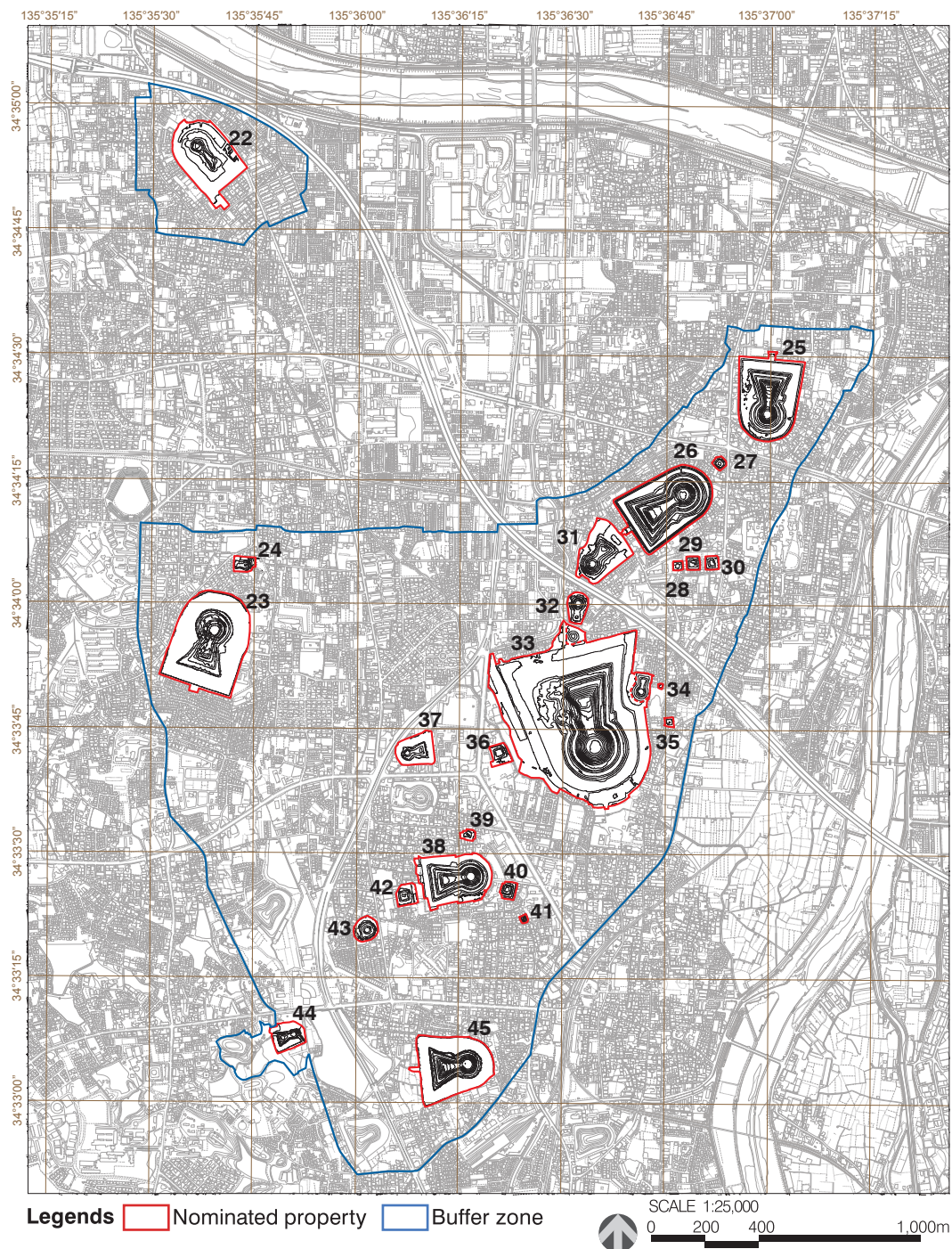
Legends Nominated property Buffer zone

Figure 1-3 Location of the nominated property, and the positional relation between the Mozu and Furuichi areas



ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	8	Tatsusayama Kofun	17	Shichikannon Kofun
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (2-1)	9	Dogameyama Kofun	18	Itasuke Kofun
	Chayama Kofun (2-2)	10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	19	Zenemonyama Kofun
	Daianjiyama Kofun (2-3)	11	Maruhoyama Kofun	20	Gobyoyama Kofun
3	Nagayama Kofun	12	Nagatsuka Kofun	21	Nisanzai Kofun
4	Genemonyama Kofun	13	Hatazuka Kofun		
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	14	Zenizuka Kofun		
6	Osamezuka Kofun	15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun		
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		

Figure 1-4 Map showing the nominated property and the buffer zone (Mozu area)



ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	30	Yashimazuka Kofun	37	Hazamiyama Kofun
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	31	Komuroyama Kofun	38	Hakayama Kofun
24	Hachizuka Kofun	32	Otorizuka Kofun	39	Nonaka Kofun
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun		Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (33-1)	40	Mukohakayama Kofun
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	33	Konda-maruyama Kofun (33-2)	41	Nishiumazuka Kofun
27	Nabezuka Kofun		Futatsuzuka Kofun (33-3)	42	Joganjiyama Kofun
28	Suketayama Kofun	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	43	Aoyama Kofun
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	35	Kurizuka Kofun	44	Minegazuka Kofun
		36	Higashiyama Kofun	45	Hakuchoryo Kofun

Figure 1-5 Map showing the nominated property and the buffer zone (Furuichi area)

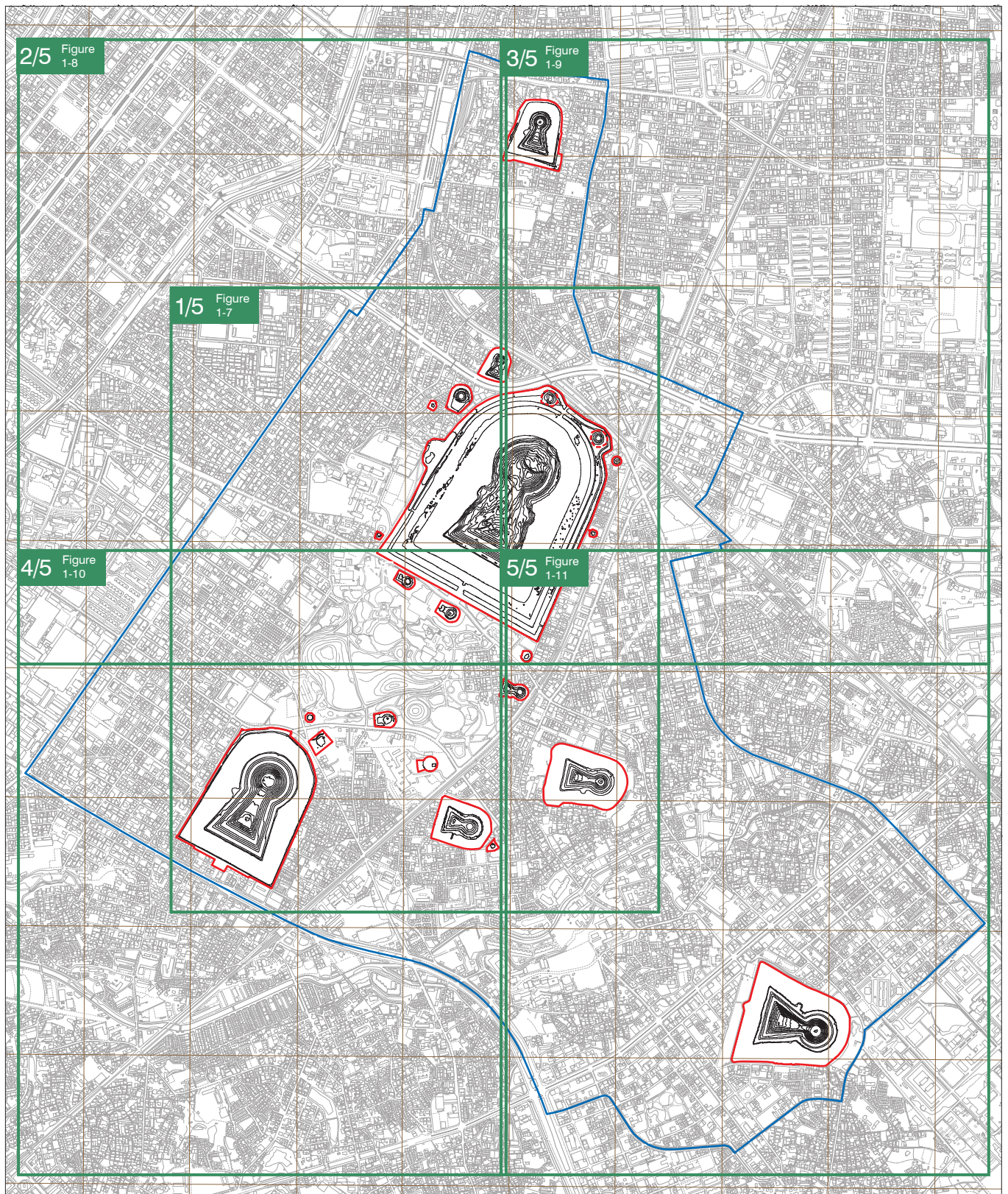


Figure 1-6 Map showing the divisions of the enlarged maps (Figures 1-7 to 1-11) (Mozu area)

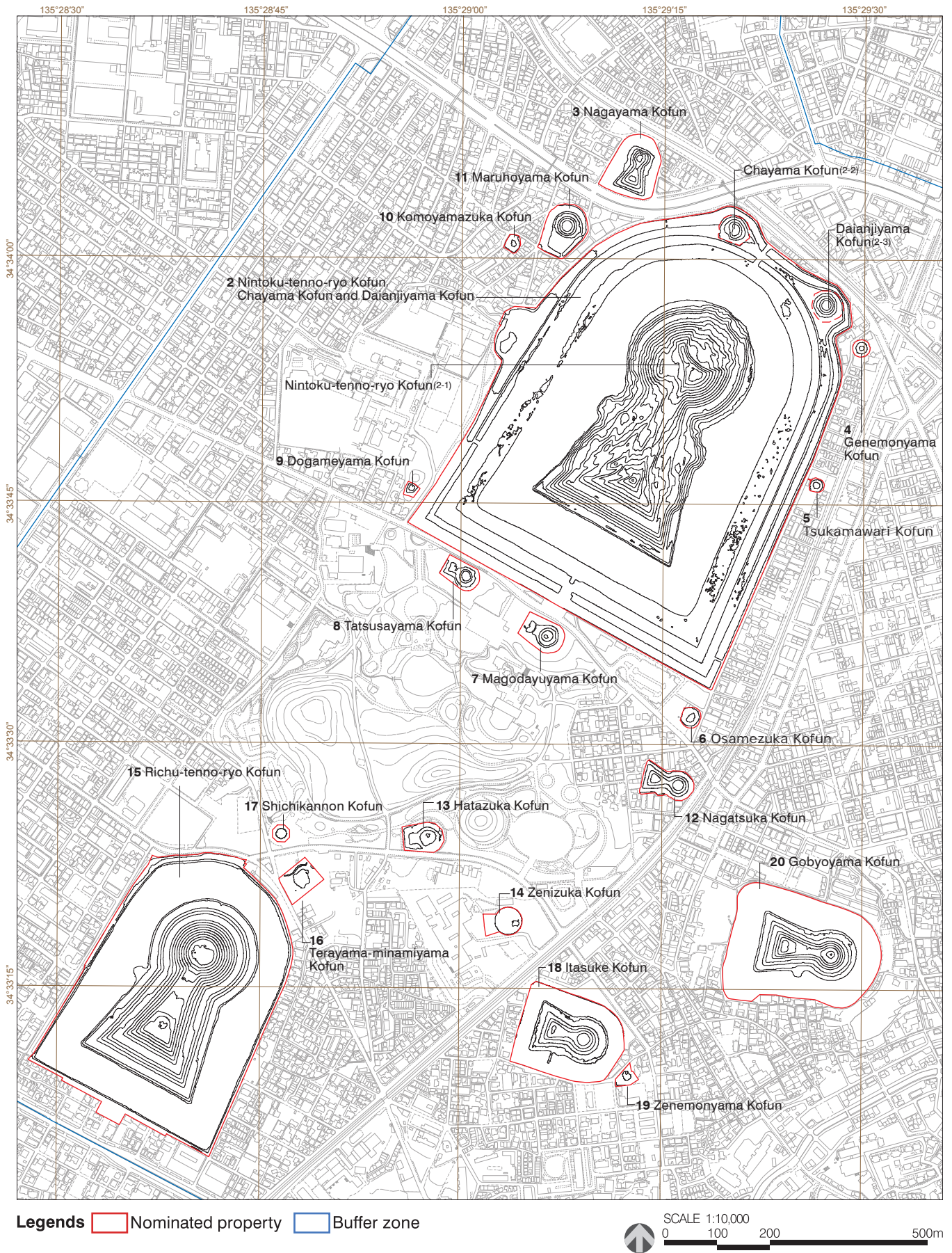


Figure 1-7 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Mozu 1/5)

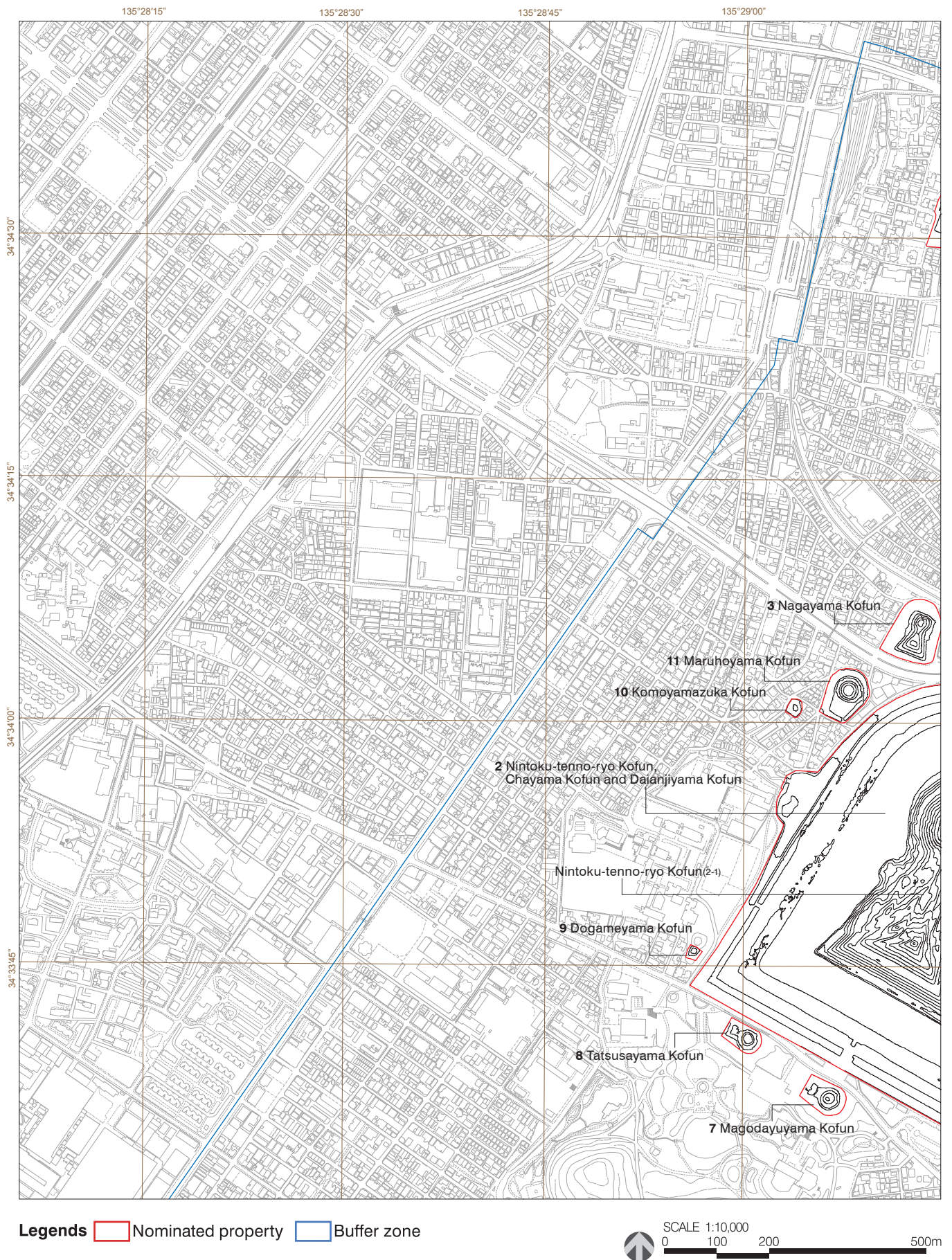


Figure 1-8 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Moza 2/5)

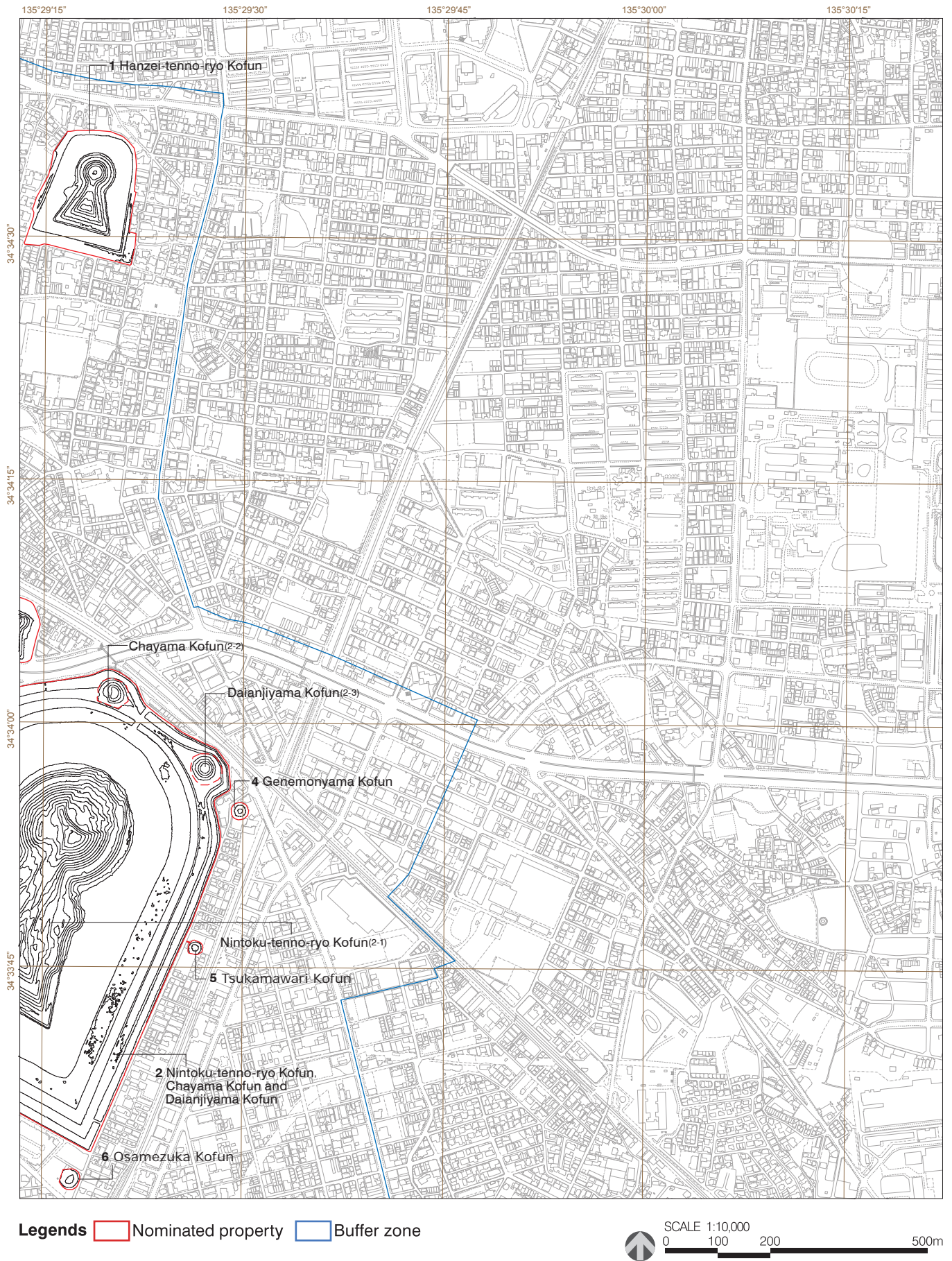


Figure 1-9 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Mozu 3/5)

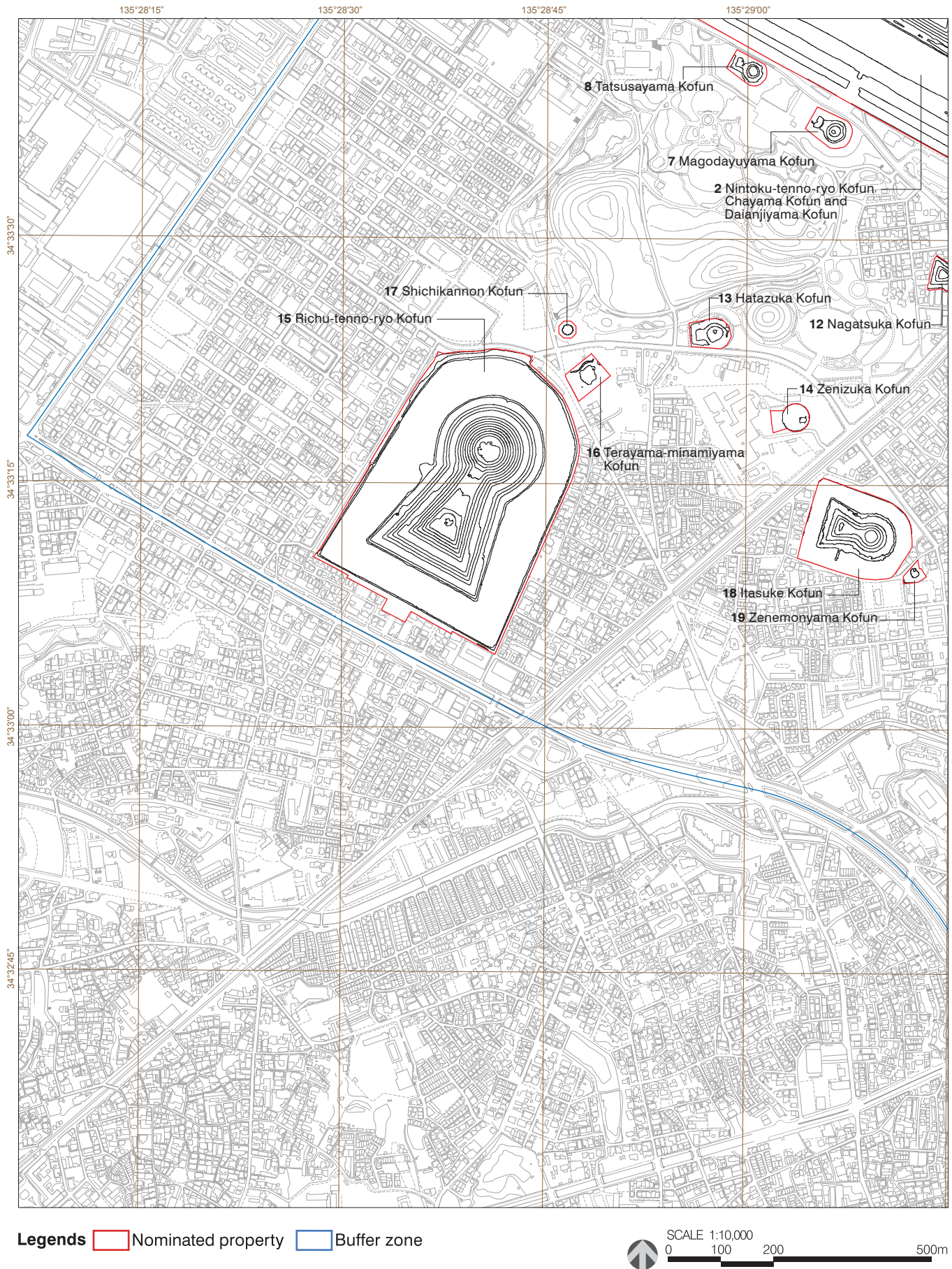


Figure 1-10 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Moza 4/5)

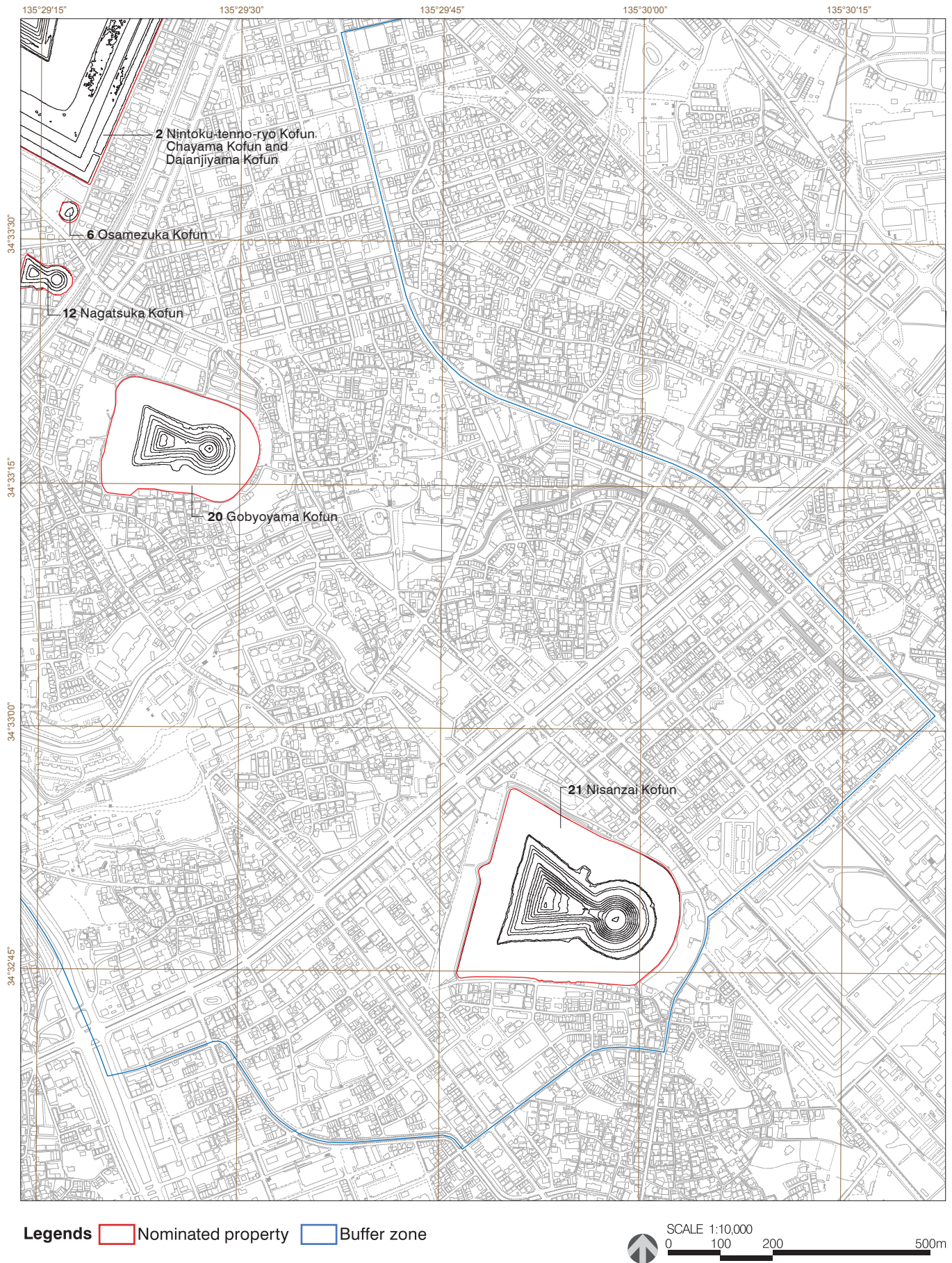


Figure 1-11 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Mozu 5/5)

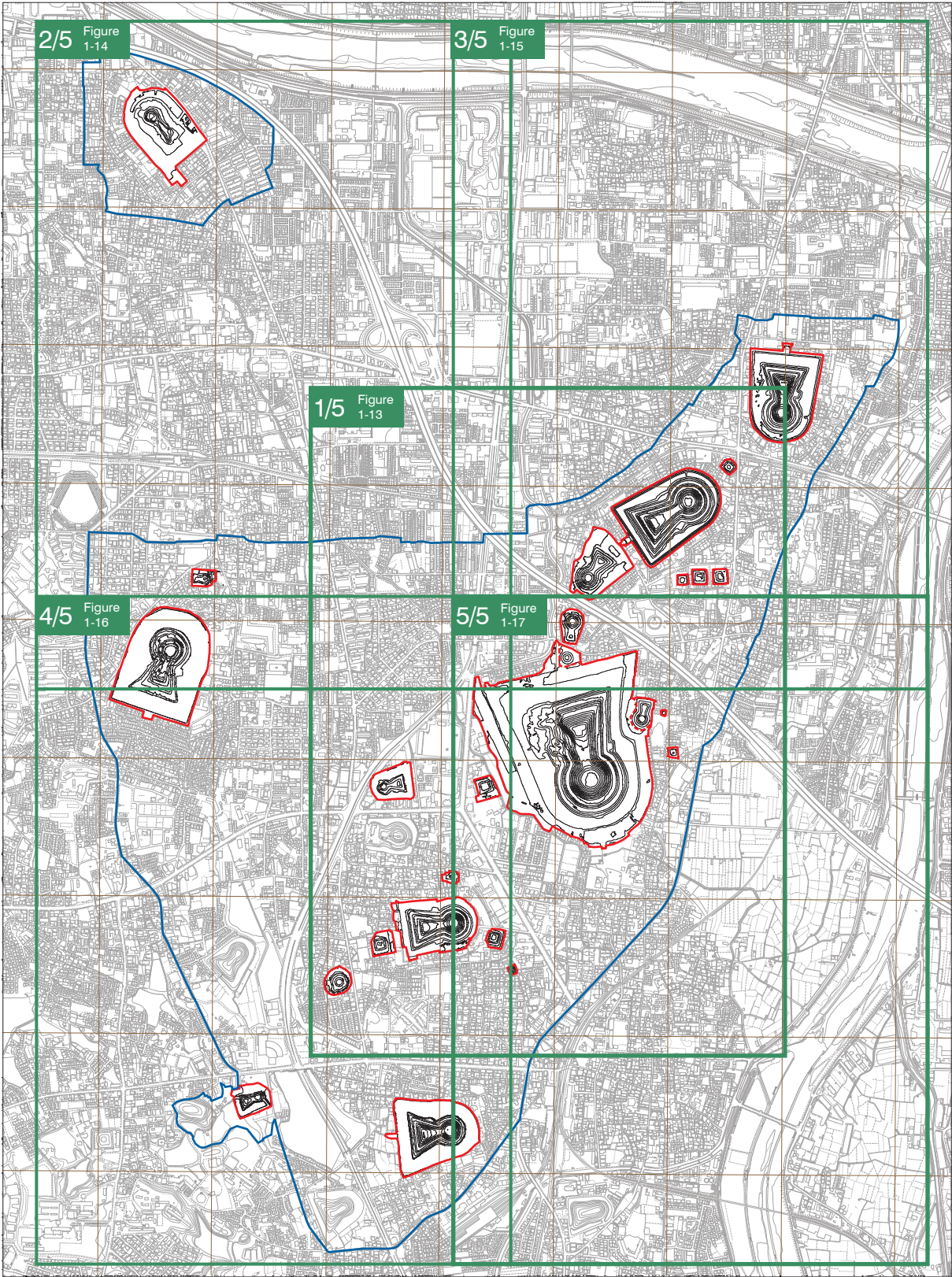


Figure 1-12 Map showing the divisions of the enlarged maps (Figures 1-13 to 1-17) (Furuichi area)

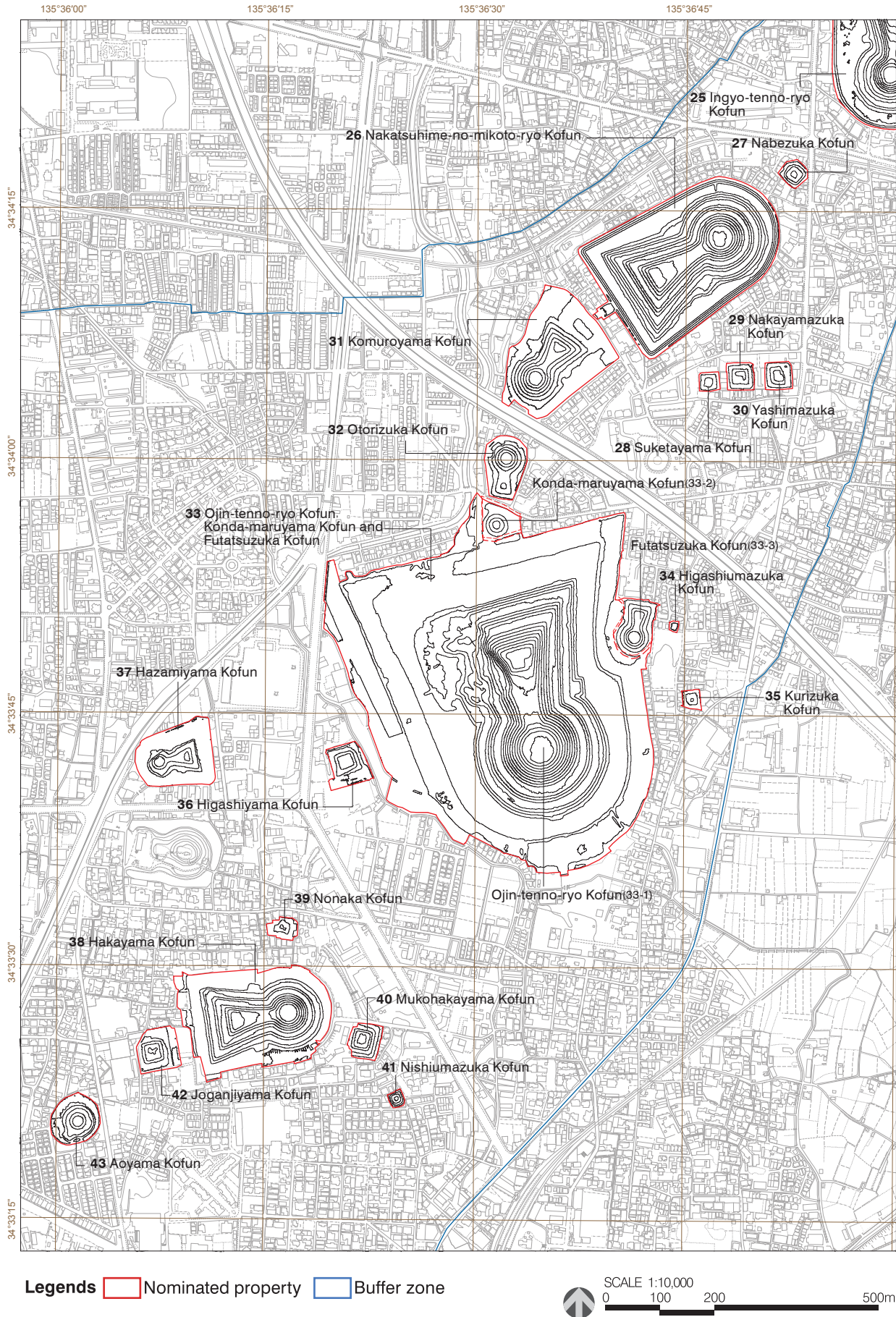


Figure 1-13 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone(Furuichi 1/5)

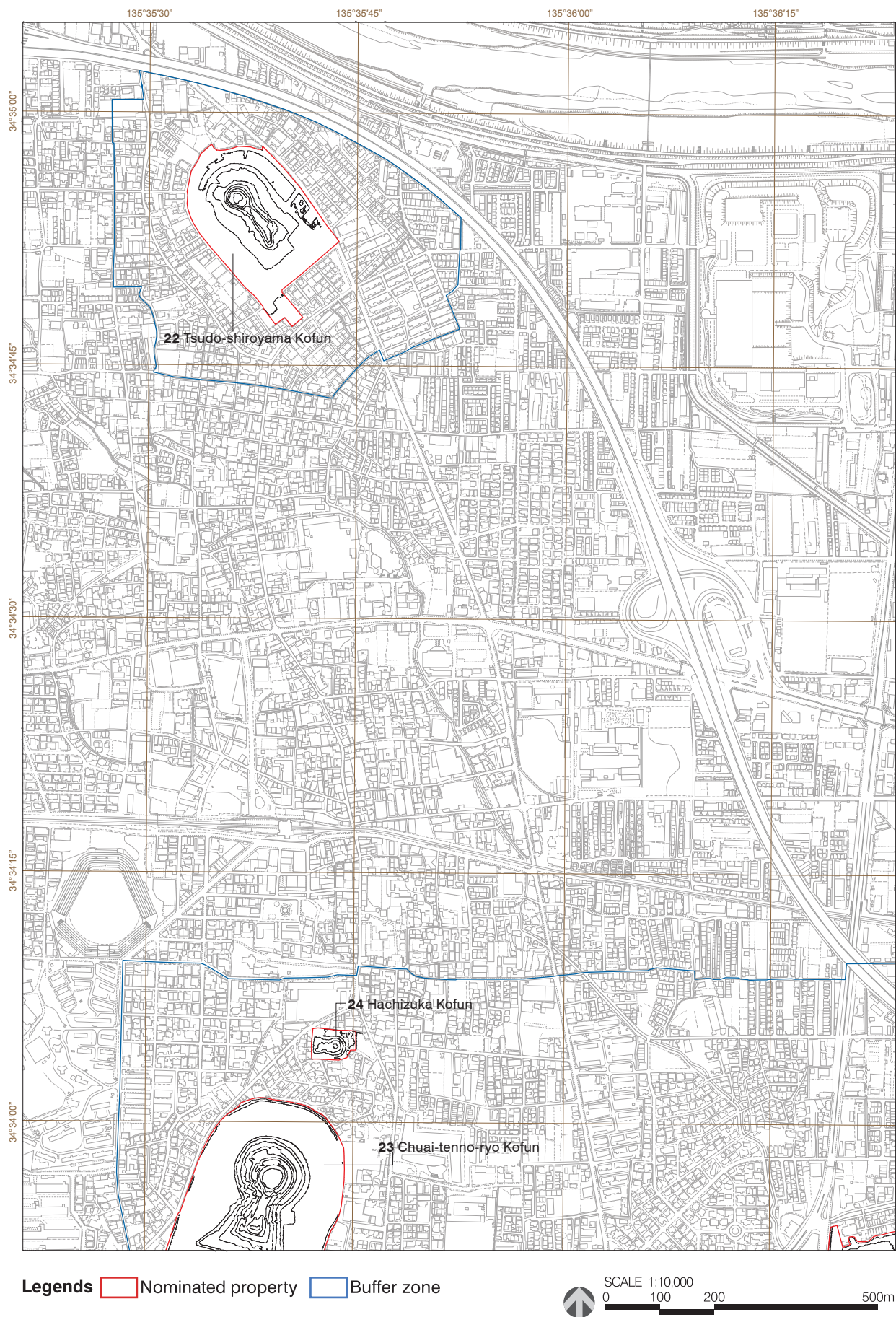


Figure 1-14 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Furuichi 2/5)

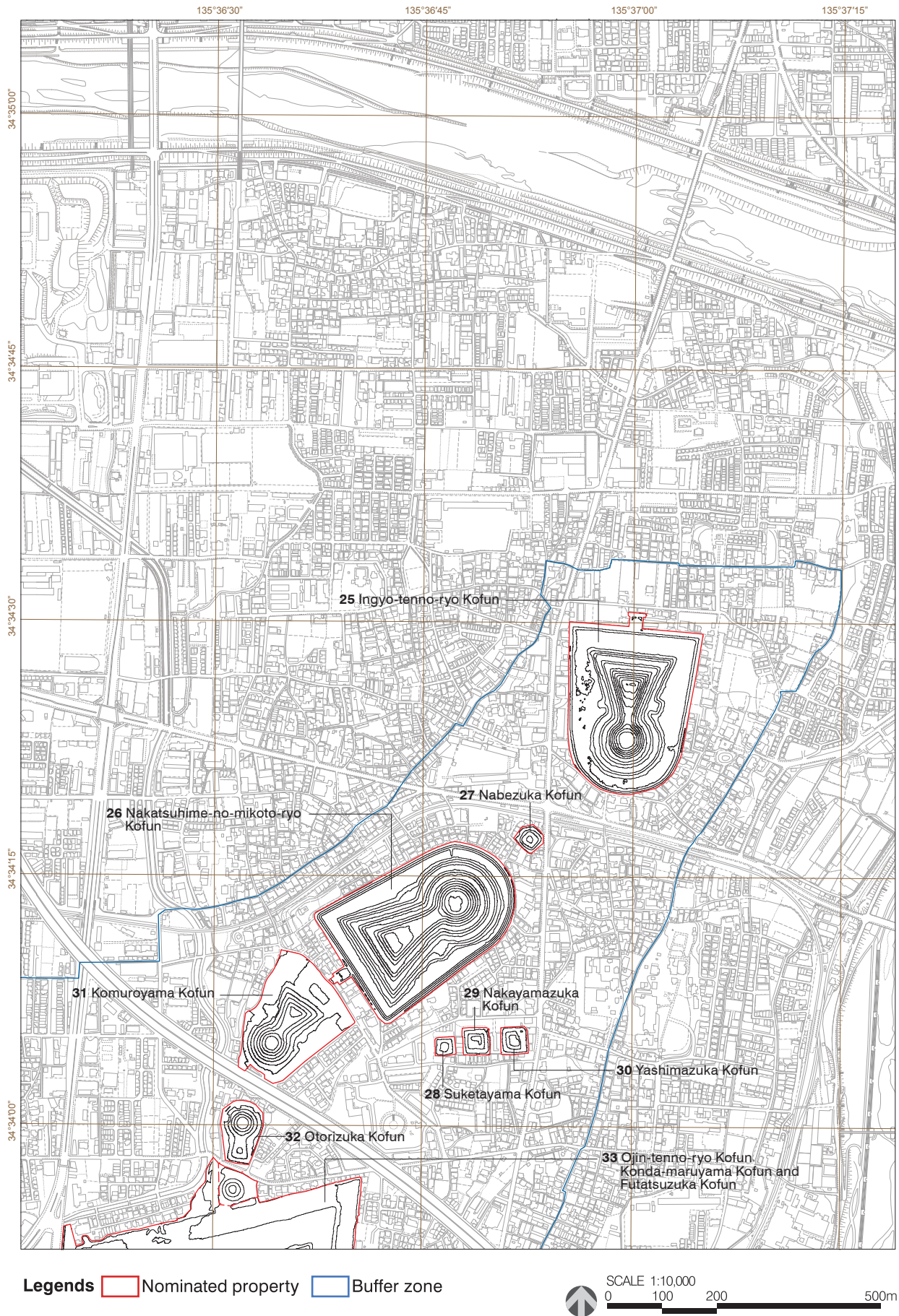


Figure 1-15 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Furuichi 3/5)

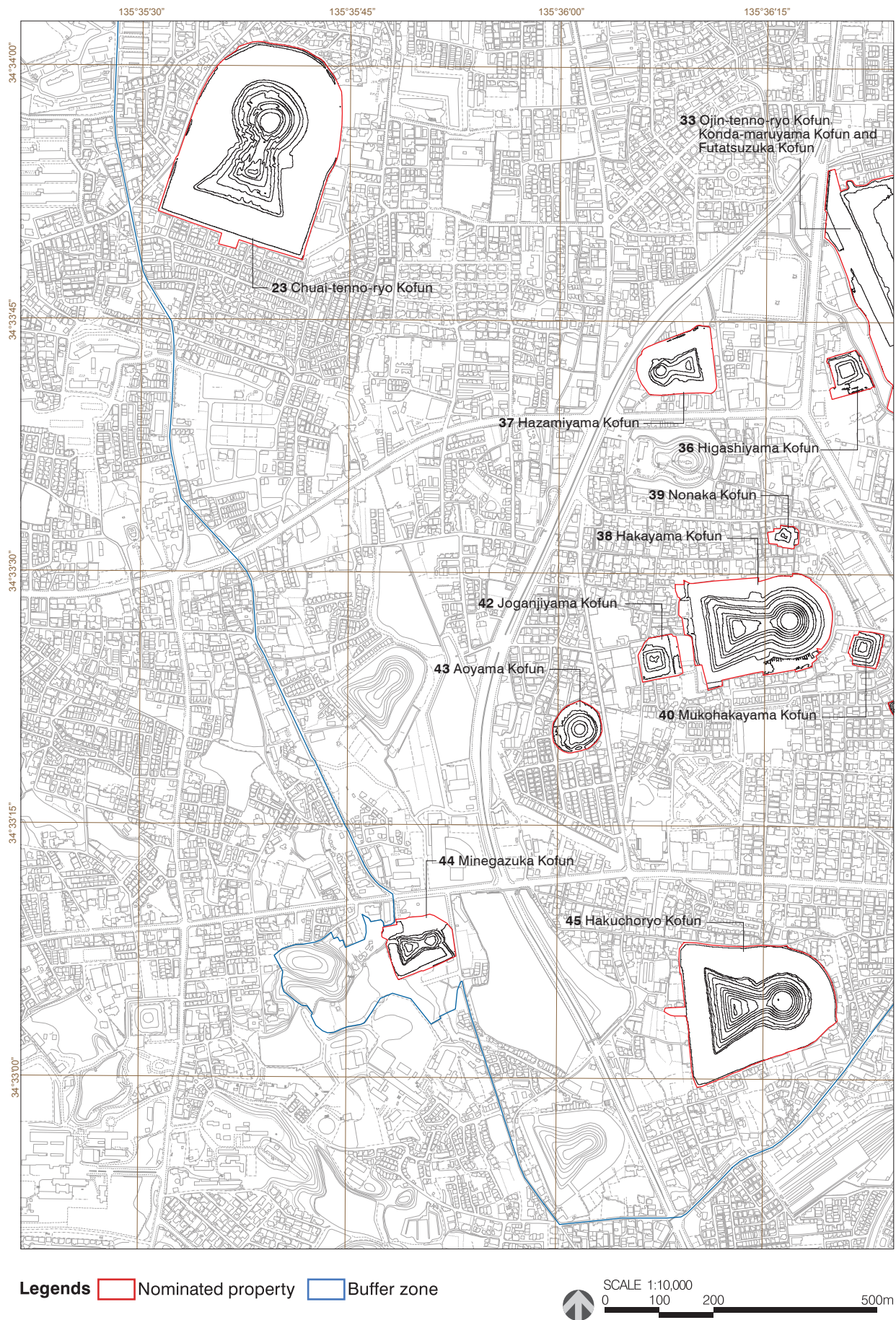


Figure 1-16 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Furuichi 4/5)

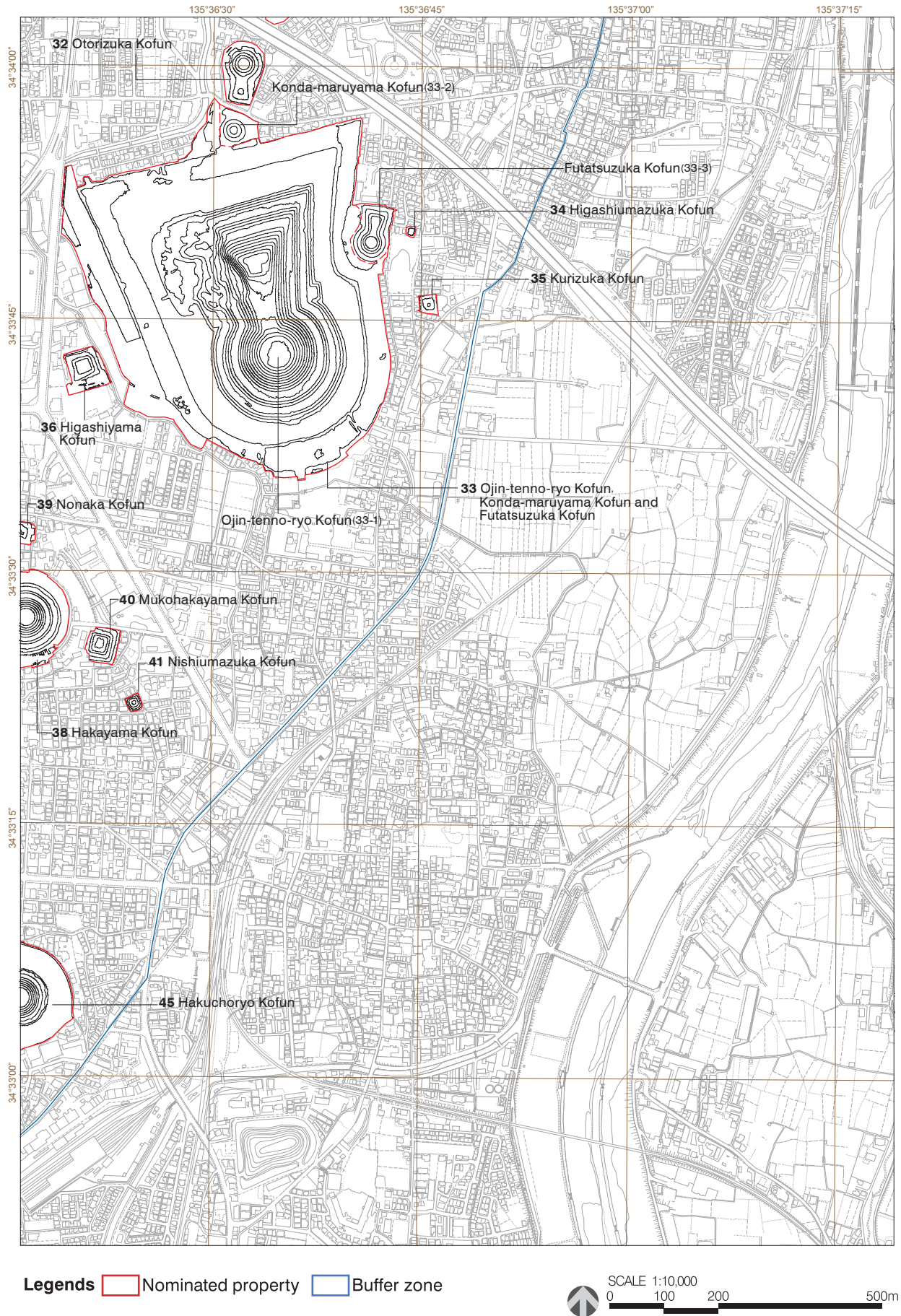


Figure 1-17 Enlarged map showing the boundaries of the component parts and the buffer zone (Furuichi 5/5)



A concentrated group of kofun built in various sizes and shapes
A virtually reconstructed aerial view of the Mozu area

An aerial photograph of a landscape, primarily in shades of green. A winding river or stream flows from the bottom left towards the center. In the upper left corner, a golf course is visible, featuring a green and a fairway. The overall image has a soft, slightly blurred quality.

Chapter 2

Description

- 2.a Description of the Property
- 2.b History and Development

2. Description

2.a Description of the Property

(i) Description of the property as a whole

(i)-1 Overview

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is a tomb group composed of 49 mounded tombs, which densely concentrate in the Mozu and Furuichi areas on the top of a plateau in the southern part of Osaka Plain which was one of the political and cultural centers of the ancient Japanese archipelago. The property faced a bay which was a maritime gateway to continental Asia.

From the middle of the 3rd century to the second half of the 6th century, an enormous number of these mounded tombs, over 160,000, were constructed in the Japanese archipelago. These tombs are called *kofun* (literally, “old mounds”) and, in many cases, they are concentrated together forming a group. They are characterized by their unique types; most representative of which is the keyhole-shaped kofun. The kofun are regarded as material evidence that demonstrates the hierarchical power structure of the kingly authority of the time, expressed by their standardized tomb types, differentiated scale and shape, and their arrangement, which all depended on the buried individual’s power. Kofun are understood as the best testimony of the period, reflecting the socio-political structure. In light of the importance of kofun, this period is called the Kofun period, immediately before Japanese society entered into a new phase of history with an established centralized state under the influence of the Chinese system of law.

Even among the numerous tomb groups that exist in Japan, the nominated property is an outstanding example of a group with a variety of mound shapes and a wide range of sizes, and it was extremely influential in the construction of kofun in various regions of the archipelago. Including such prominent ones as the world-class tombs that are the largest in the archipelago, the group is composed of mounded tombs of various sizes. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which was positioned at the very center of the kofun construction phenomenon, most symbolically expresses these kofun mounded tombs and the period in which they were constructed, as well as the culture of that period. The Kofun period, which witnessed the formation of the Japanese archipelago’s first kingly power, is characterized by the expression of authority through mounded tomb construction; this kingly power arose in response to political turmoil throughout East Asia and ruled the Japanese archipelago before the establishment of a centralized state influenced by Chinese system of law.

Having survived for approximately 1,600 years since it was constructed in the Kofun period, individual kofun belonging to the property are legally protected today as *Ryobo* (national properties designated as imperial mausolea) or Historic Sites (under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties) or both. They are managed appropriately by national or local governments, and in some cases in coordination with private owners (see P. 160, 2.b “History and Development” and P. 263, “Means of Implementing Protective Measures” in Chapter 5).



Photo 2-1 Aerial photo of the Mozu area (from northwest)



Photo 2-2 Aerial photo of the Furuichi area (from southwest)

(i)-1-a) Distribution of the nominated property

An enormous number of kofun – more than 160,000 – have survived in Japan, spreading in the area extending 1,200 km between the northeast and southwest of the Japanese archipelago. These tombs indicate that power was concentrated among the privileged few in various parts of the archipelago and their positions were showcased by these distinctive types of tombs. The tombs were, however, not uniform in terms of size; they actually range extremely widely, from a mere few meters to more than 400 m in mound length.

In this manner, kofun are characteristic for being ubiquitous but having significant rank differences among them, at the same time. It is at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group that tombs of the kingly clan members, who dominated the political alliance at that time, were concentratedly built.

The Osaka Plain, where the property is located, finds itself in the middle of the archipelago and was one of the political and cultural centers of ancient Japan. It was a gateway of maritime route to the continent, and therefore a window for connection with the powers of the Korean peninsula and China in ancient times (Figure 2-1). Consequently, this area flourished as a center for receiving cultures from abroad.

The tombs are clustered in two areas – Mozu area in modern Sakai City and Furuichi area in Habikino City and Fujiddera City. From among the 89 mounded tombs having survived to this day in one form or another, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is composed of 49 tombs in 45 component parts - 23 tombs in 21 sites are located in Mozu, and 26 tombs in 24 sites are in Furuichi, all in good condition (Figure 2-3). Both Mozu and Furuichi areas are on a plateau on the southern part of the Osaka Plain, where mountains stand close to the east and south; they were important locations overlooking traffic routes of the time (Figure 2-2)¹. Also, it was where a dignified appearance of the tomb group aligned on the western edge of the plateau could be viewed from the Osaka Bay, which was positioned on a route set for the exchanges with the East Asian region (Figure 2-1). In the two areas, inter-visible and juxtaposed east and west, the largest kofun of the time in the archipelago were continuously built one after another for more than a century, resulting in forming a coherent mounded tomb group.

1. The giant keyhole-shaped tombs in the Mozu area were visible from ships sailing in Osaka Bay and those in the Furuichi area from the Osaka Plain in the north as well as the Yamatogawa and Ishikawa Rivers. These sites were likely chosen to most successfully display their majestic appearance.



Figure 2-1 Mozu area viewed from Osaka Bay (CG image of virtual reconstruction)

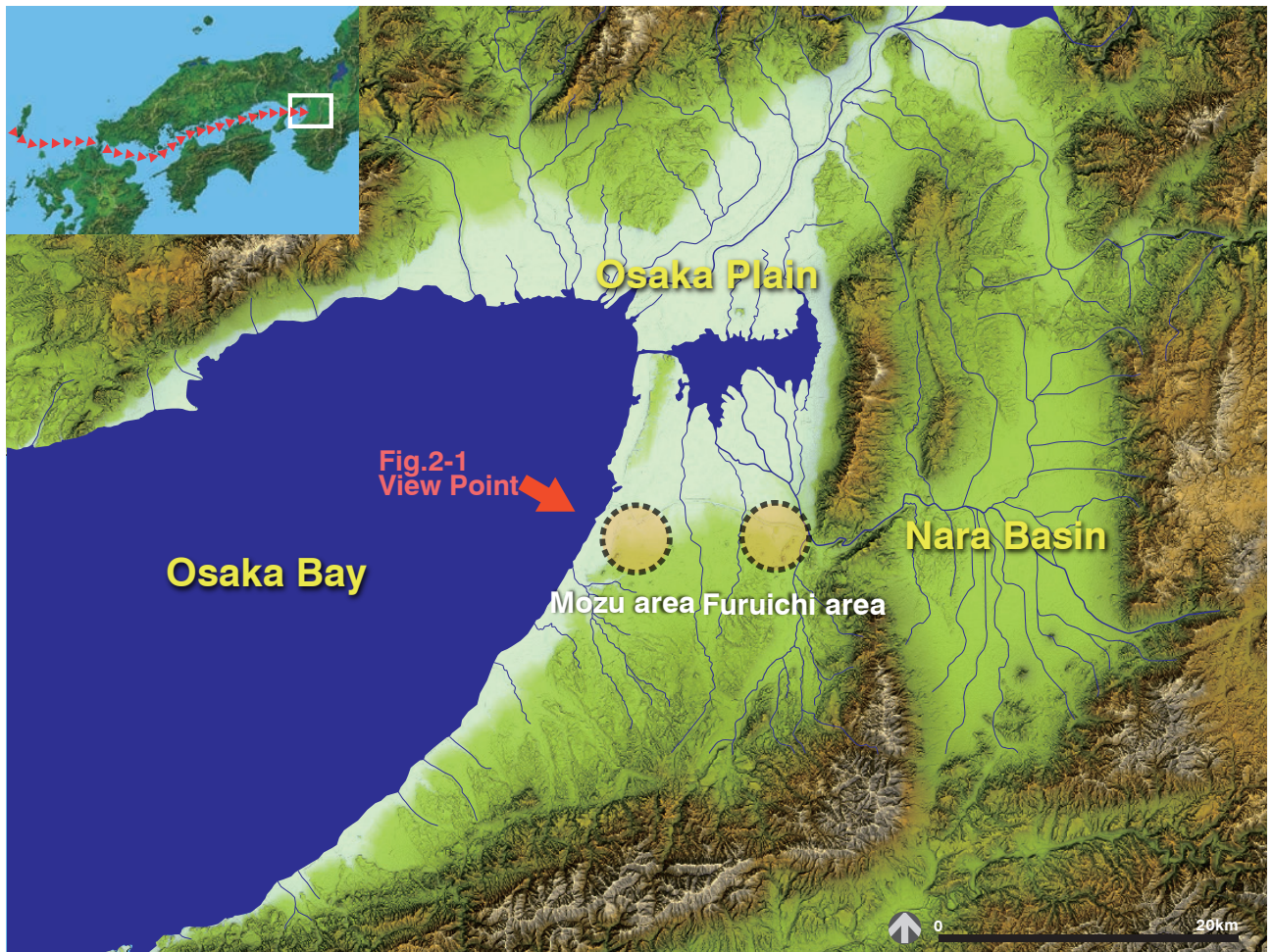


Figure 2-2 Topographic map of the area around the Osaka Plain with a reconstruction of the Kofun-period coastline
(The small map in the upper left shows a maritime route for exchange with other East Asian polities)

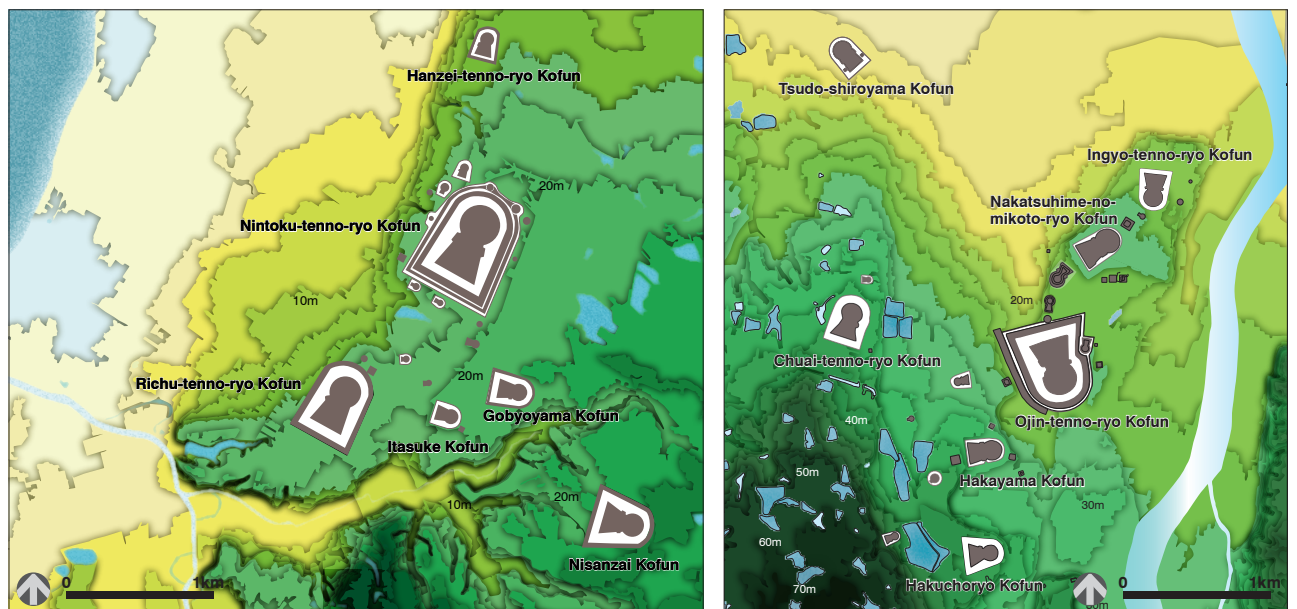


Figure 2-3 Distribution of the component parts and the surrounding terrain (left: Mozu area; right: Furuichi area)

(i)-1-b) Period of construction

The period between the mid-3rd century and the late 6th century during which many kofun were constructed in various parts of the Japanese archipelago is called the Kofun period (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun, “I. Kofun and Dating the Kofun Period”). It had been several centuries since agriculture was introduced from the continent, and the archipelago was at a historical stage where emerging local forces were forming a political alliance, in response to the need to deal with the change in the East Asian power dynamics. The alliance was then becoming a significant player in the regional politics. On the Japanese archipelago, a centralized state was established in the 7th century, based on the advanced law-based governance system which was imported from the continent. In the Kofun period, which preceded this, the political order was manifested by building the mounded tombs unique to the archipelago and the society saw political and economic development. Kofun were symbols of both concentrated local powers and ancient kingly power. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, where various types of kofun are densely built together, is a tangible expression as to how the highest level of the political alliance was structured.

The use of writing was limited and had not spread widely in the Japanese archipelago during this period², but the records from the Chinese mainland and Korean peninsula from this period state that there was a power known as the Wa kingdom (倭国) there, ruled by kings who conducted diplomatic relations with the various East Asian polities. In addition, the descriptions of the time corresponding to this period that are found in the domestic historical documents (the “*Nihon-shoki*” [Chronicles of Japan] and “*Kojiki*” [Records of ancient matters]) created in the 8th century, after the end of the Kofun period, depict the process of formation and development of the ancient state whose name would subsequently be changed to “*Nihon/Nippon* (日本)”³.

Meanwhile, no other remarkable archaeological remains, such as kingly palaces and castles, have been found despite the fact that many archaeological surveys have already been conducted nationwide, which indicates that a collective labor force was devoted to none other than mounded tomb construction⁴. Therefore, kofun, which are surviving in many parts of the archipelago, provide the best evidence to understand the socio-political structure of that time, which was centered on the king.

The construction dates of kofun are estimated based on such factors as the size of the mound, the ways tomb groups are structured, and the development stages of archaeological features and artifacts, such as mound shape, *haniwa* (clay figures decorating the mound), grave goods and burial facilities. Estimation is also made based on, although few in number, bronze mirrors and iron swords with inscription showing the regnal year of their creation,

2. It is considered that the only people who used writing during the Kofun period were people from abroad who came to work in the center of the kingship.

3. It should be noted, however, that these historical materials were compiled with the political intention of showing the legitimacy of kingly power in the 8th century. Thus, when using them it is necessary to critique them sufficiently as historical materials.

4. The historical records - the *Nihon-shoki* and the *Kojiki* - include descriptions of palaces with names and locations, showing that palaces were present in the Kofun period. The records say that a palace was built in the Osaka Plain or in the Nara Basin, every time a king succeeded the throne. The palaces possibly comprised larger structures than dwellings of ordinary people; however, because they were likely wooden structures, archaeological discoveries of them have never been achieved to this day despite a significant number of excavations.

or scientific dating methods including the use of tree rings of unearthed wooden material and carbon isotopes⁵. (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “I. Kofun and Dating the Kofun period”). In accordance with such methodologies for determining kofun dates, the Kofun period is usually divided into three sub-periods (see [P.136 2.b](#) “History and Development”). The specific characteristic of each sub-period is defined by the way kofun groups of each sub-period are structured, as the following:

- Early Kofun period (mid-3rd century to the first half of the 4th century): formative phase
- Middle Kofun period (latter-half of the 4th century to the latter-half of the 5th century): golden age
- Late Kofun period (6th century): transformative phase

The demonstration of authority by mounded tombs, which is the feature of the Kofun period's culture, reached its golden age in the Middle Kofun period with the mounds having become gigantic and the range of size differences being extremely wide (see [P. 138, 2.b](#) “History and Development”). The nominated property, Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, includes numerous giant tombs of the Middle Kofun period and is a representative example of cultural features of the Kofun period.

(i)-1-c) Selection of the component parts

As described above, a significant number of kofun exist in the wide extent of the Japanese archipelago. Its prime example is the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which best expresses the features of kofun and is situated on the Osaka Plain, an entry and departure point for the East Asian regional exchange.

It is considered that a total of more than 200 mounded tombs were originally constructed in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, from the second half of the 4th century to the first half of the 6th century. Of these, 89 have survived in some form to the present day. For this nomination, 49 mounded tombs in 45 component parts⁶ belonging to the Middle Kofun period were selected, taking also into account the state of conservation and current setting⁷ ([Table 2-1](#), see also [3.2](#) “Comparative Analysis”). The selection focuses on the Middle Kofun period because this was when the expression of authority through mounded tomb construction, which was the prime feature of the whole Kofun period's culture, reached its peak. Additionally, this period saw the most active construction of kofun within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group (see [P.143, 2.b](#) “History and Development”). The selected component parts carry all variations of kofun, in terms of combination of the four standardized mound shapes of the period, the wide range of tomb size, and varied facilities accompanying kofun (see the next section about the details of the attributes).

5. However, in the first place, only discovery of indisputable materials like epitaphs make it possible to determine the exact dates of kofun. Therefore, in some cases, several theories have been put forward on the date of the same kofun.

6. The differences in the number of tombs and the number of component parts are the result of the following cases in which multiple tombs within the same location are considered to be a single component part:
Component Part 2. Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun
Component Part 33. Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun

7. The mounded tombs that have been lost up to the present day are fundamentally small, and the large tombs have been conserved in good condition. The selected 45 component parts include all tombs with a mound length of more than 200 m ever built in Mozu-Furuichi.

Table 2-1 Number of the surviving kofun and the component parts

Area	Surviving kofun	Component parts
Mozu	44 tombs	23 tombs (21 sites)
Furuichi	45 tombs	26 tombs (24 sites)
Total	89 tombs	49 tombs (45 sites)

(i)-2 Remarkable characteristics of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

The property's Outstanding Universal Value is demonstrated in the following three attributes of the sites which have been conserved for 1,600 years: a) a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together; b) four standardized plan types; and c) evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals.

These three attributes are what convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. They are also positioned as the basis for the management (see [Chapter 5](#)) and monitoring (see [Chapter 6](#)) of the property and buffer zone. Such attributes in relationship with the Outstanding Universal Value are treated consistently throughout the nomination dossier.

This section describes the distinctive features of the property by focusing on the three attributes.

(i)-2-a) A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together

Densely concentrated in two areas, the kofun of the nominated property show a wide variation of shape and size, from the largest keyhole-shaped kofun measuring almost 500 m long to others as small as 20 m. They are the examples that most clearly demonstrate the distinct feature of the kofun built in the Japanese archipelago: mounded tombs, differing in plan form and in size, were created in the same regions and in the same periods.

Densely grouped mounded tombs

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is situated on a plateau in the southern part of the Osaka Plain. In each of the two areas, a number of kofun are relatively densely grouped together in a radius of 2 km. When the kofun group's formation process is analyzed by phases, a few tombs are possibly from the Early Kofun period, and a small number of keyhole-shaped tombs are from the Late Kofun period, but a large majority of them were constructed in the Middle Kofun period (see [P.143](#), [Figure 2-92](#)). As component parts of the serial property, solely tombs from the Middle period are to be chosen, because the Middle period is the peak of the Kofun period, where their group composition is the richest and fullest of all the periods. With regard to the kofun from this specific period, the group comprises several gigantic keyhole-shaped tombs including the world's largest ones such as Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, and medium to small sized tombs in other shapes, namely scallop shape, round and square, all contributing to form a group. In order to construct

the giant mounds in symmetrical forms and have them be visible from the sea and plain below, the kofun were constructed taking maximum advantage of the original topography.

The Structure of the kofun

The kofun are monuments made of multiple parts. Taking an example of keyhole-shaped kofun, which is the most complex of all, the structure of kofun is explained below (Figure 2-4, see also Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities and Construction Technology”).

The mound: An earthen mound was built up and a burial facility was established within it. The mounds have two or three tiers, with flat terraces and steeply sloping sides. These steep sloping sides were paved with human head-sized stones to prevent erosion of the mounded earth and to give the mound a white, shiny look.

In the case of keyhole-shaped kofun, its flat shape is like that of a keyhole with a circular and a square mounds joined together. The main burial facility is located in the round rear part (*koen-bu*). Although the leading theory is that the square front part (*zempo-bu*) was used for rituals, in some cases, a secondary burial facility was installed within this part. The square part is lower and narrower vis-à-vis the round part in the case of earlier kofun; however, the later the kofun dating, the higher and wider their square part.

Projection: A square, stage-like projection, called *tsukuridashi*, built near the constricted part (*kubire-bu*) of a keyhole-shaped mound. Cylindrical *haniwa* (clay figures) and representational *haniwa*, in the shape of objects, houses, animals and people, are often found atop or around the projection. This leads one to believe that this section was the site of rituals. There are three kinds of keyhole-shaped kofun with regard to the projection: having projections on both sides of the constricted part, a projection on one side, or none at all. Generally, the bigger the mound, the more projection(s) it has.

Moat and bank: A moat surrounded the mound. Some moats were filled with water and others were dry. In some cases, a bank at a level higher than the moat was constructed on the outer side of the moat. Some of the large keyhole-shaped kofun are surrounded by a double or triple moat. Moreover, there are some interesting examples such as that the moat had islet-like mini mounds with multiple waterfowl-shaped *haniwa* on them, and that archaeological traces of a large bridge connecting the bank and the mound's round rear part were found.

Rows of *haniwa*: Rows of cylindrical-shaped *haniwa* (clay cylindrical *haniwa*)

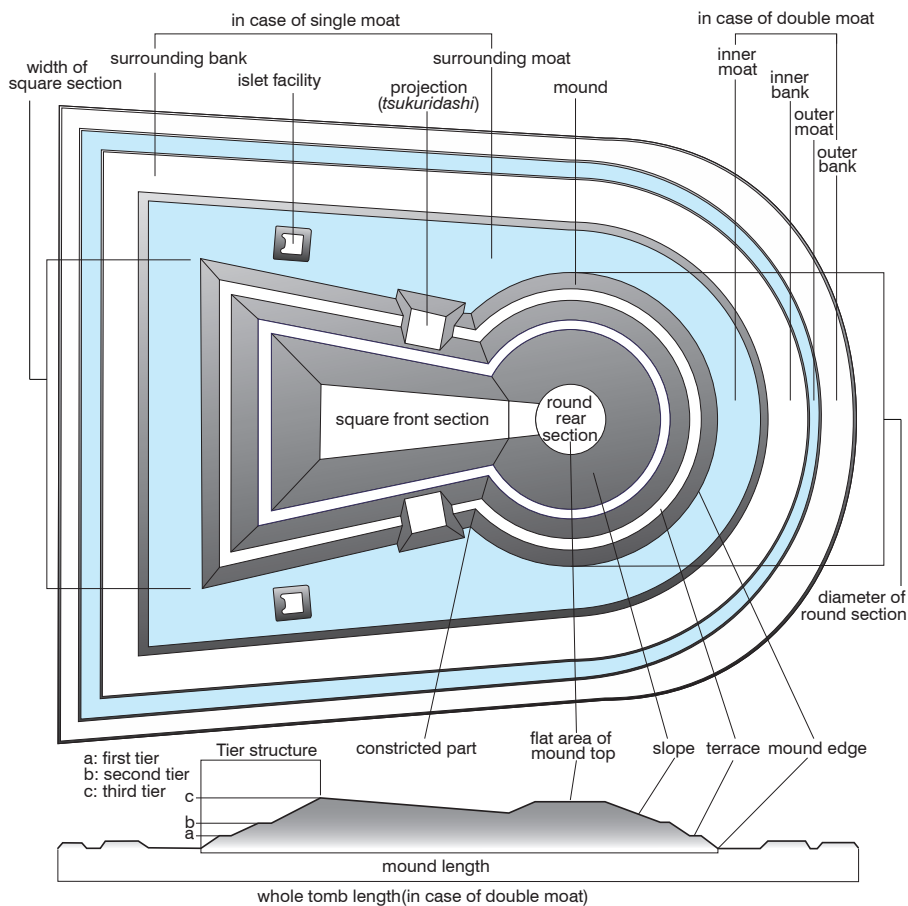


Figure 2-4 Structure of a keyhole-shaped tomb with the name of each part

were arranged on the top of the mound and on the terraces. At some of the large mounded tombs, the *haniwa* were also arranged in rows on the bank. On the top surface of the round part and the projection, a ritual space was made composed of many representational *haniwa*.

Mound sizes of the component parts

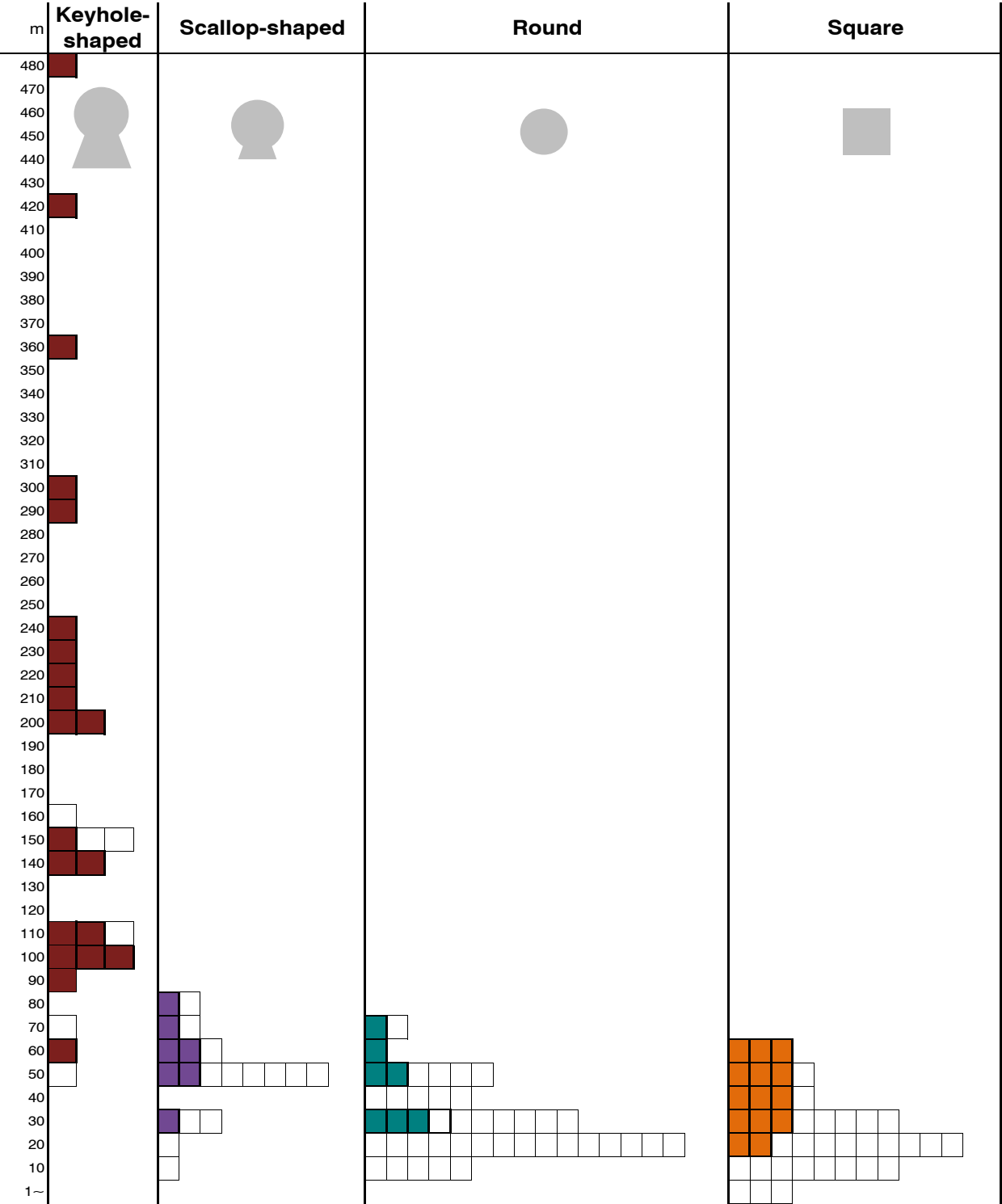
The component parts' mound size varies widely, from a 486 m-long giant tomb⁸ to small tombs 26 m-long. The numbers of component kofun by mound size are as follows.

- 400 m and above: 2 tombs (all keyhole-shaped)
- 300 m to 399 m: 2 tombs (all keyhole-shaped)
- 200 m to 299 m: 7 tombs (all keyhole-shaped)
- 100 m to 199 m: 8 tombs (all keyhole-shaped)
- 50 m to 99 m: 18 tombs (2 keyhole-shaped, 6 scallop-shaped, 4 round and 6 square)
- 10 m to 49 m: 12 tombs (1 scallop-shaped, 3 round and 8 square)

8. In this nomination dossier, mounded tombs with mound lengths exceeding 200 m are referred to as "giant keyhole-shaped kofun" or "giant kofun". (see p. 31, Text Box 1)

The relationship between mound shape and mound size in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is shown in **Figure 2-5**. With around 100 m as the boundary, the keyhole-shaped tombs are positioned as the higher rank in the hierarchy and the other mound shapes as the lower rank. No obvious size-hierarchy

can be seen among the latter, but the peaks of each distribution are in a vertical relationship, in the order of scallop-shaped, round and square. From the above, it is confirmed that each type of mound shape was employed separately by size and that these groupings together form a hierarchical group structure.



N.B.: This graph shows the kofun from the Middle Kofun period only. Those shown in white are not included in the component parts either because they are now lost or their state of conservation is poor.

Figure 2-5 Relationship between mound shape and size in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

TEXT BOX 1 Special significance of giant keyhole-shaped tombs

It is believed that the kings of the Kofun period were buried in the largest kofun of each temporal phase. An analysis of the kofun from each phase reveals that the largest mounds generally measure over 200 m. For reasons explained below, this nomination dossier refers to these specific kofun as “giant keyhole-shaped kofun” or “giant kofun” in order to distinguish them from the other mounded tombs.

First, when reviewing the sizes of the largest kofun of all periods and across the whole Japanese archipelago, it is apparent that as mound size increases beyond around 140 m, the number of kofun decreases significantly. Nevertheless, a great many kofun were built around 200 m in length.

Next, according to Figure 2-6 showing the scales of the large kofun across the archipelago, a great proportion of keyhole-shaped kofun smaller than approximately 200 m were located outside of the Kinki region (the central archipelago, including present-day Osaka and Nara Prefectures), whereas those over 200 m were concentrated in the Kinki region.

It can thus be assumed that a standard size of 200 m or more was shared among the tombs of kings and the those of the next ranks. These keyhole-shaped kofun measuring more than 200 m in length are therefore believed to have held a special significance.

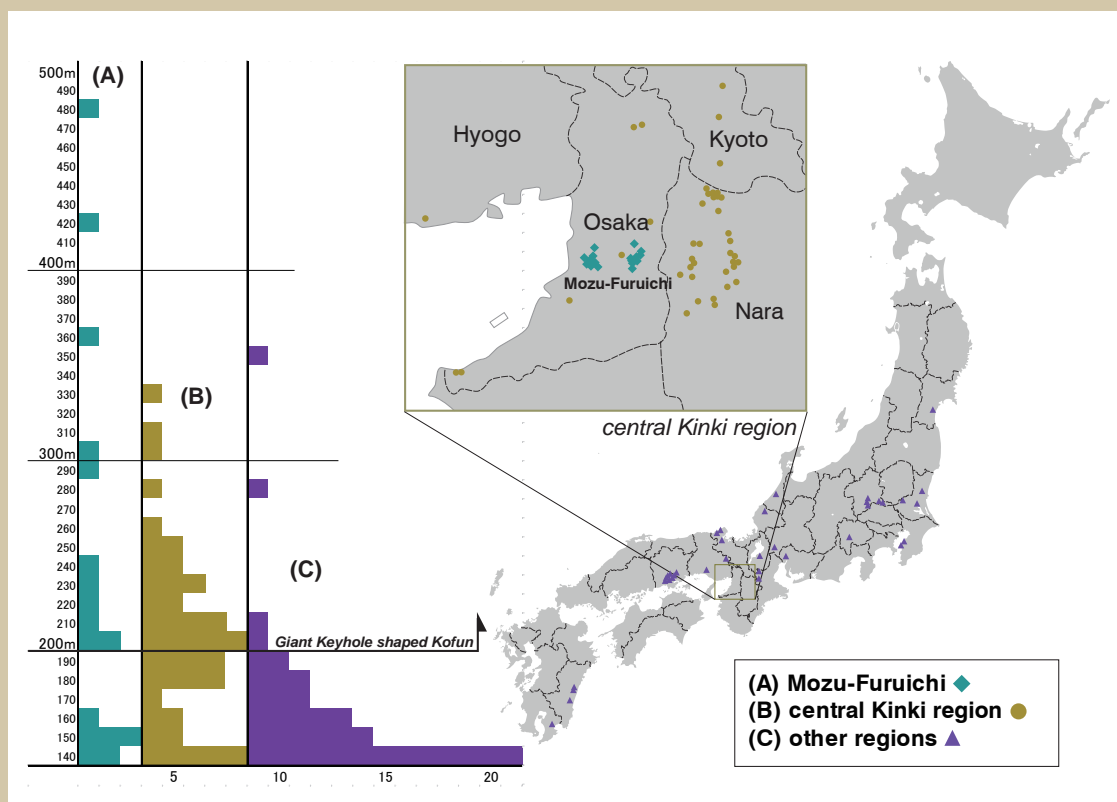


Figure 2-6 Sizes of keyhole-shaped kofun (over 140 m long) by region

(i)-2-b) Four standardized plan types

The kofun composing the nominated property come in four plan types: keyhole shape, scallop shape, round and square. They are the standardized kofun shapes, which served as models for local kofun constructed across the archipelago. In other words, the nominated property played the leading role in developing kofun design and construction technologies required to build them.

Plan forms of the component parts

The plan forms of the kofun included in the nominated property are categorized into four types: keyhole shape, scallop shape, round and square (Figure 2-7, see also Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities and Construction Technology”). When viewed from above, keyhole-shaped kofun resemble an old-fashioned keyhole, composed of a round mound and a square mound joined together. There is a wide range in mound length: from the 486m-long Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun to smaller examples around 90 m long. The majority of them are three-tiered. Larger ones have the projection on one or both sides of the constricted part(s) and a double moat. The main burial facility is located beneath the mound top of the round rear part, but in some cases, but a secondary burial facility can be found in some kofun beneath the top of its square front part.

Scallop-shaped kofun have a round mound and a short square mound joined together, the sizes range between 30 to 80-plus meters in mound length. All are two-tiered and have a single moat.

Round kofun are made only of a round mound, without square part. Their sizes range between 30 and 70-plus meters. All are two-tiered and have a single moat.

Square kofun have only a square part and no round part. The sizes range between 20 and 70-plus meters long. They are relatively smaller than the mounded tombs in other shapes. All are two-tiered and have a single moat.

The following is the number of tombs by plan form:

- Keyhole-shaped kofun: 21 tombs (8 tombs in Mozu, 13 tombs in Furuichi)
- Scallop-shaped kofun: 7 tombs (7 tombs in Mozu)
- Round kofun: 7 tombs (5 tombs in Mozu, 2 tombs in Furuichi)
- Square kofun: 14 tombs (3 tombs in Mozu, 11 tombs in Furuichi)

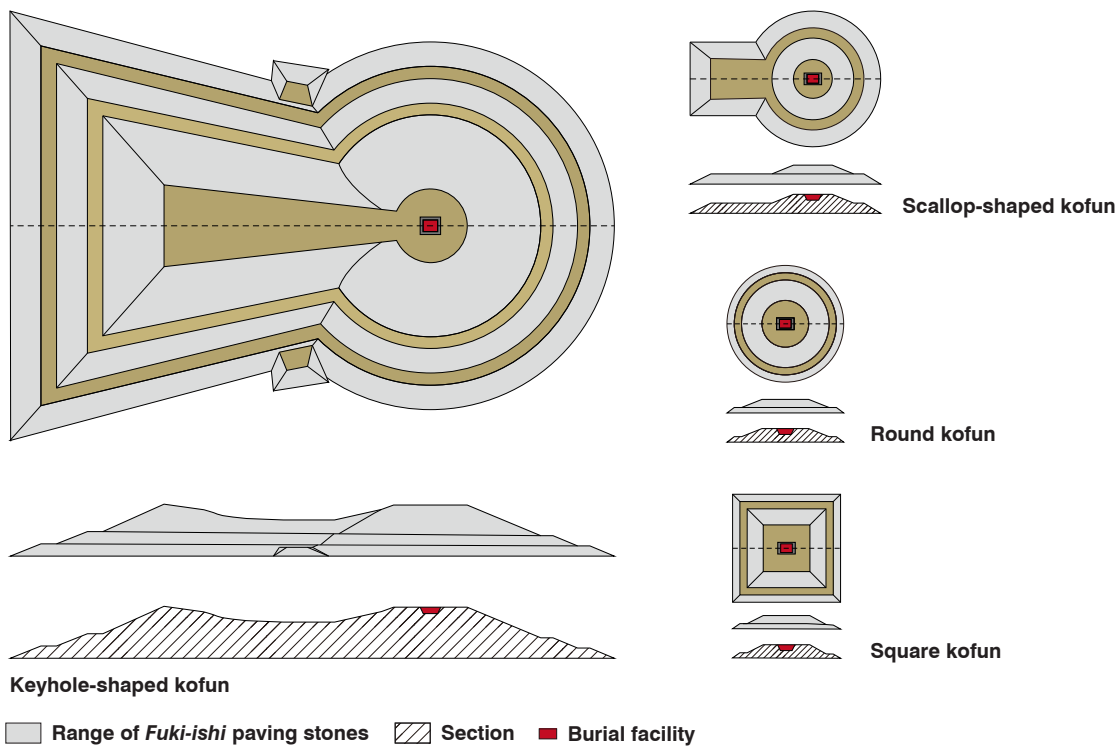


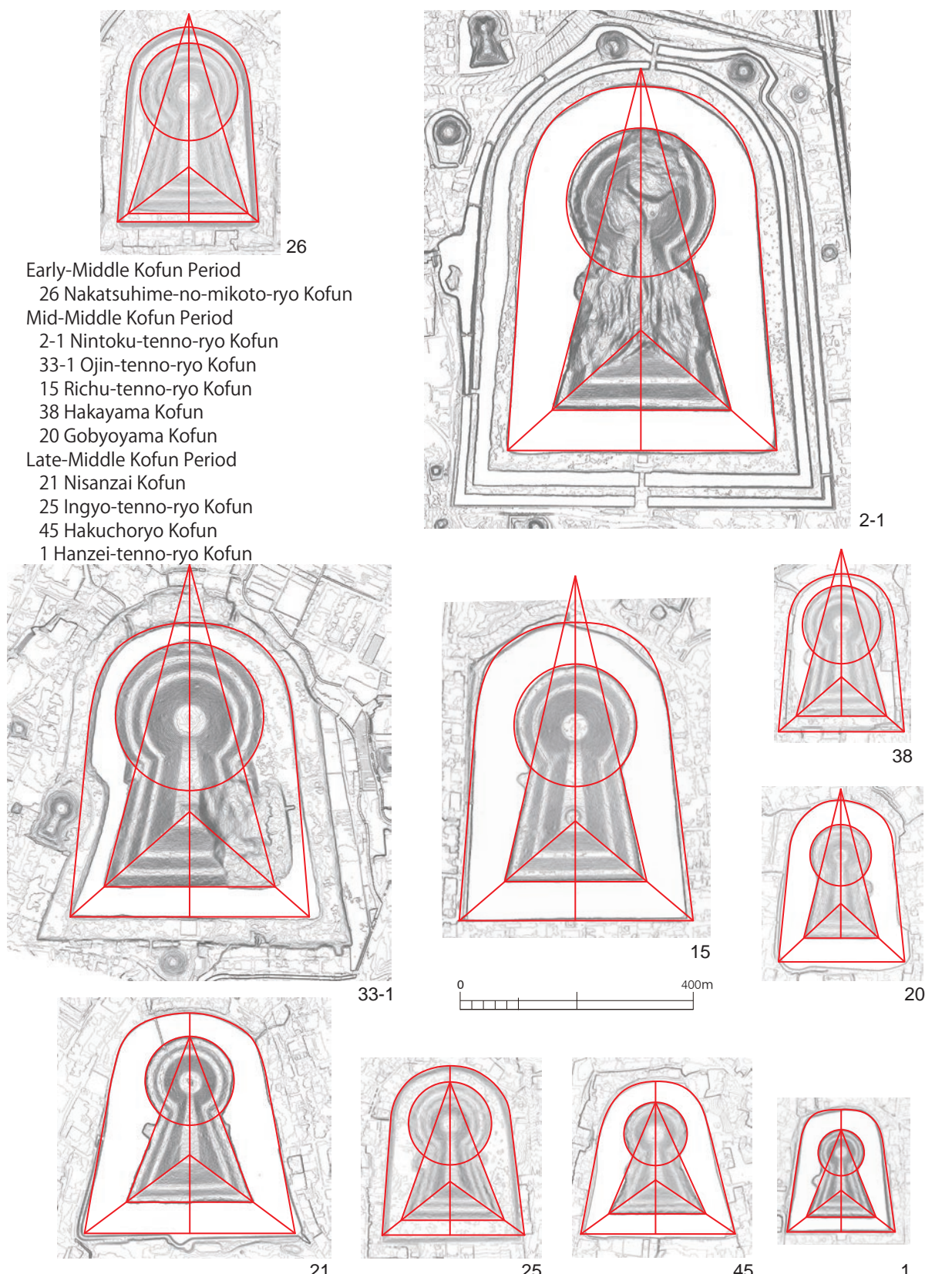
Figure 2-7 The four standardized kofun plan types

Kofun designs

It is considered that elaborate, geometric shapes of the mound required an advanced, three-dimensional design concept. Researches based on recently acquired survey maps of the existing mound forms, with high accuracy, indicate that complex and symmetrical earthen structures were designed, combining various circular, triangular and square shapes, as well as flat and inclined surfaces (Figure 2-8, see also Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to Kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities and Construction Technology”).

Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun are particularly gigantic, having required an extraordinary scale of civil engineering work; the former's mound is 486 m long, 35 m high and has a volume of 1.4 million m³, while the latter is 425 m long, 36 m high and has a volume of 1.43 million m³. They are the largest and second largest kofun in Japan. It is believed that careful designs and precise measurements, construction technology based on a certain civil engineering, as well as comprehensive construction management capability and high policy-making capacity to appropriately acquire and maintain the intensive labor force, were needed for the construction of such three-dimensional structures of an enormous scale without collapsing (Figure 2-9).

The construction standards of the mounded tombs gradually changed over the course of approximately one century in the Middle Kofun period. A good example is the volume of the square front part of a kofun, which gradually



Plan drawings of kofun supplemented with lines to clarify the nature of their complex shapes. From these, it is apparent that keyhole-shaped kofun are symmetrical structures composed of a circle (rear round mound) and an isosceles triangle (front square mound). Additionally, the corners of the three tiers on the front square mound rest atop a single line segment, which also extends to the corner of the moat of the front square section. In the kofun of the early-Middle Kofun (26) and mid-Middle Kofun periods (2-1, 15, 20, 33-1, 38), the vertex of the isosceles triangle extends beyond the rear round mound: meanwhile, in many of the kofun of the late-Middle Kofun period (1, 21, 25, 45), the front square section widens significantly and the vertex of the isosceles triangle aligns with the edge of the rear round section (at the intersection of the mound's central axis and the circle).

Figure 2-8 Geometric nature of the keyhole-shaped kofun as seen in their planar shape

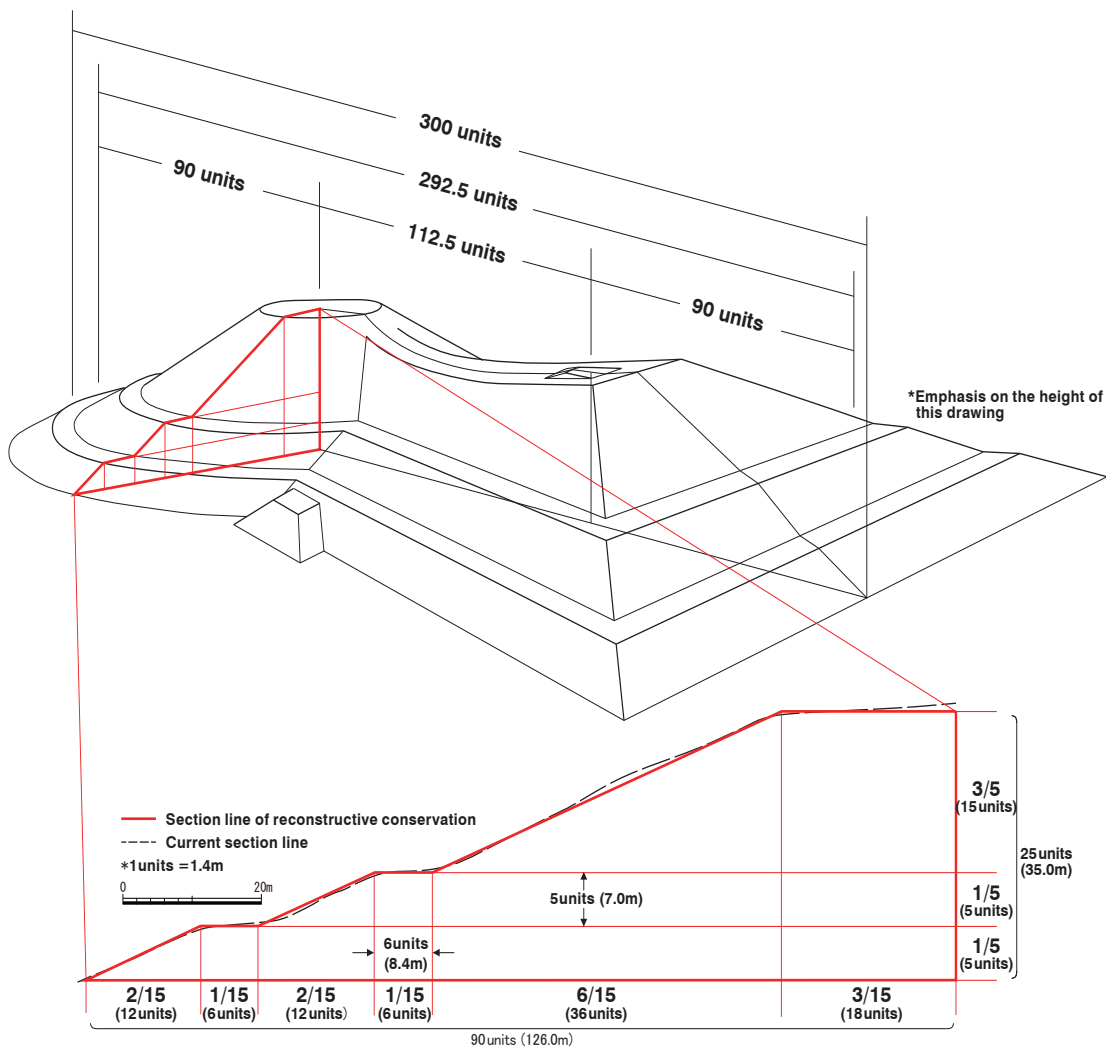


Figure 2-9 An example of the reconstruction of a kofun's design principles (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)

increased relative to the round rear part. When examined over time, it is observable that the standard design was renewed every time a large-scale kofun was constructed. Archaeological studies reveal that the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which contains many of the largest mounded tombs in the archipelago, continuously acted as a model for kofun construction across the archipelago. As such, it had an important role as the model for tomb construction in the other parts of Japan (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities and Construction Technology” for details).

Construction technologies

Mounded earth: An individual kofun's mound was built up and formed from the earth obtained from the construction of the moat and from digging in the surrounding area. Regarding the mound slope, a stable gradient was figured out based on accumulated civil engineering experience, and an elaborated and majestic mound silhouette was sought. As a result, a prototype of mound slope rising at a gradient of around 25 degrees and of the mound in a two- or three-tiered structure using terraces appeared. The result of the excavations of the mounds show that there are also some kofun that have soil layers, which were raised up with regularity on the basis of small units while using materials with different qualities, such as soil, clay and gravel (Figure 2-10). The tools of that time were basic, such as plows and hoes. Although digging and the transportation of the materials had to be done manually, it is assumed that introduction of new, advanced tools from the Korean peninsula helped increase the effectiveness of the work as much as possible. It is considered that there was a sophisticated labor-management system in place that

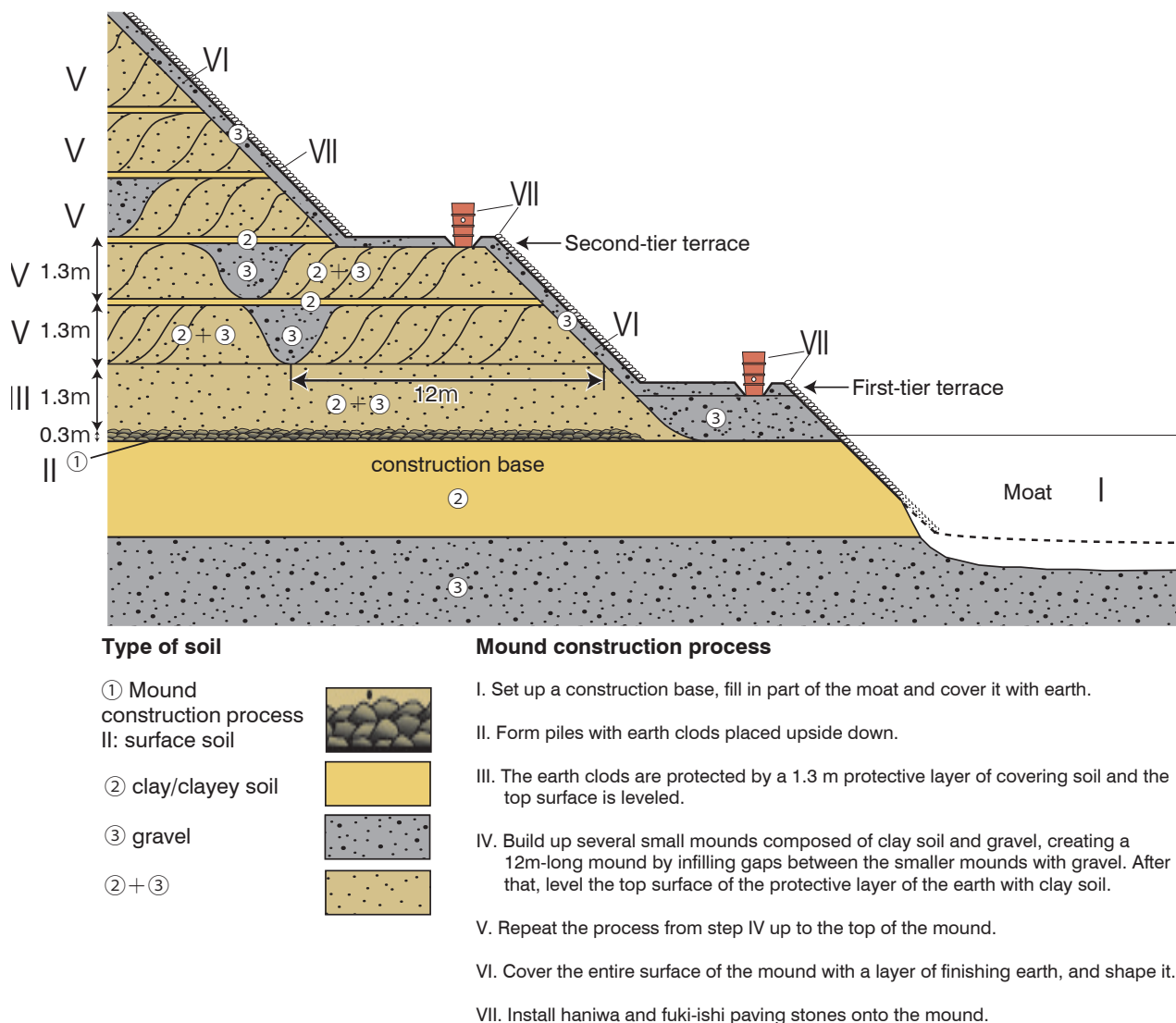


Figure 2-10 Mound construction schematic diagram

enabled systematical execution of highly precise construction of large-scale projects (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities and Construction Technology”).

Paving stones: The mound's slope was covered with pebbles, from the size of a human head to the size of a fist, called fukiishi, which are believed to have been meaningful in terms of decorating the mound and preventing the mounded earth from collapsing. It has been confirmed that the work process involved arranging the larger pebbles in vertical rows and filling in the gaps between them with smaller pebbles ([Figure 2-11](#)).

Rows of *haniwa*: *Haniwa* were arranged in rows, around the same time as laying out of the paving stones on the top of the mound, on the terraces and on the bank. *Haniwa* are clay figures, which were produced to decorate the mound surface, are broadly classified into two types, the cylindrical type and the representational type with shapes of various things and animals (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “IV. *Haniwa*”). An overwhelming majority is of the former, and a vast number of them were produced for construction of each kofun. In particular, it is estimated that more than 20,000 cylindrical *haniwa* of 90 cm high and 40 cm in diameter were baked for the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun respectively to ornament the mound top to make them glorious ([Figure 2-11](#)). While *haniwa* were clay objects, there are examples where wooden, column-shaped decorations are considered to have been arranged together with the *haniwa*.



Figure 2-11 Virtual reconstruction of a kofun to the time of its construction (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)

(i)-2-c) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

A burial facility was dug into the top of the mound of each kofun, and haniwa and paving stones were placed along the mound surface. The fact that funerary rituals took place on the mound and that the mound was made to be a glorious platform were major features of the kofun of the Japanese archipelago. The nominated property clearly demonstrates this.

The burial facility

Each of the kofun comprising the nominated property has a burial facility directly related to the burial of a body, and it is thought that apart from a few exceptions, many of them are still in their original positions. While burial facilities of kofun and grave goods vary widely, depending on the period (Figure 2-12), the type of the former and the quality and quantity of the latter are always relative to the size of the mound throughout the whole Kofun period: the larger the kofun, the higher the rank of its burial facility is. (see Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals”). The burial facilities of the component kofun of the property, shown below, include all of the various types of burial facilities belonging to the Middle Kofun period, which was the peak of the Kofun period.

The location: The burial facility consists of a pit that was dug from the top of the mound when it was largely completed, and a coffin and a compartment (*kaku*) that were installed within it (see Photo 2-3). While mounded tombs in other parts of the world usually involved a construction process in which burial facilities were first built and then covered with piles of earth, kofun on the Japanese archipelago, where burial facilities were dug into the mound top during the final stage of construction or after construction had completed, are very distinctive in the way burials were conducted and how the mounds were used (see 3.2 “Comparative Analysis”).

The coffin and compartment: The body of the deceased was interred in a stone or wood coffin, which was then often placed in an outer compartment. Coffins include oblong chest-shaped, boat-shaped and box-shaped examples. The burial compartments are of two types: a stone compartment with stones piled up around the coffin, and a clay encasing around the coffin. Compartments were mainly used as the burial facilities of large-scale tombs, while in many of the small-scale tombs, a wooden coffin was placed directly into the grave pit.

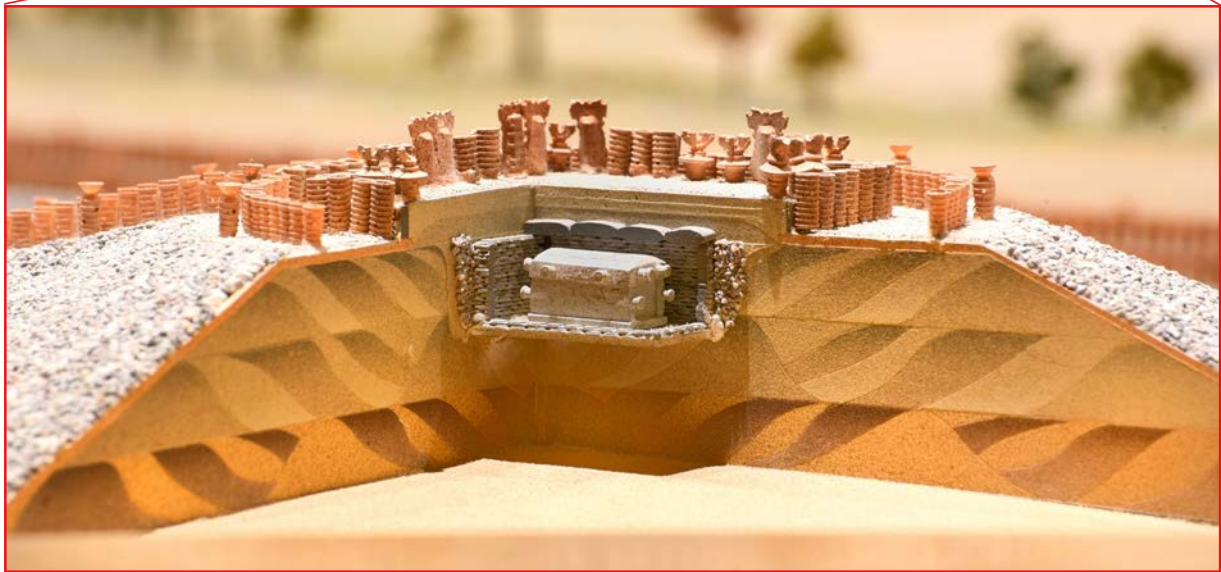
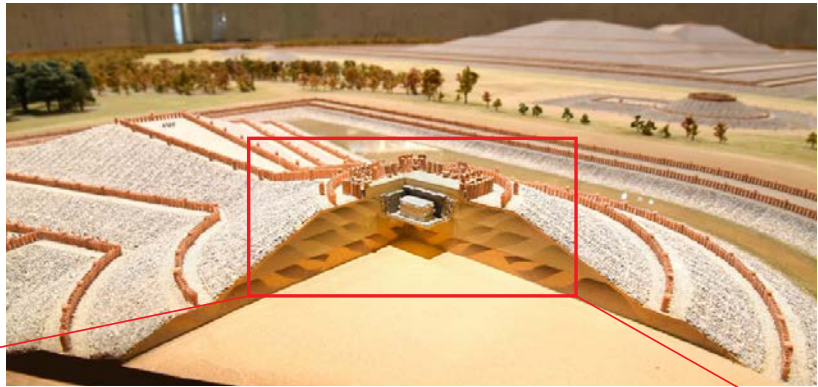


Photo 2-3

An oblong chest-shaped stone coffin in a pit-style stone compartment dug into the top of the mound (diorama)

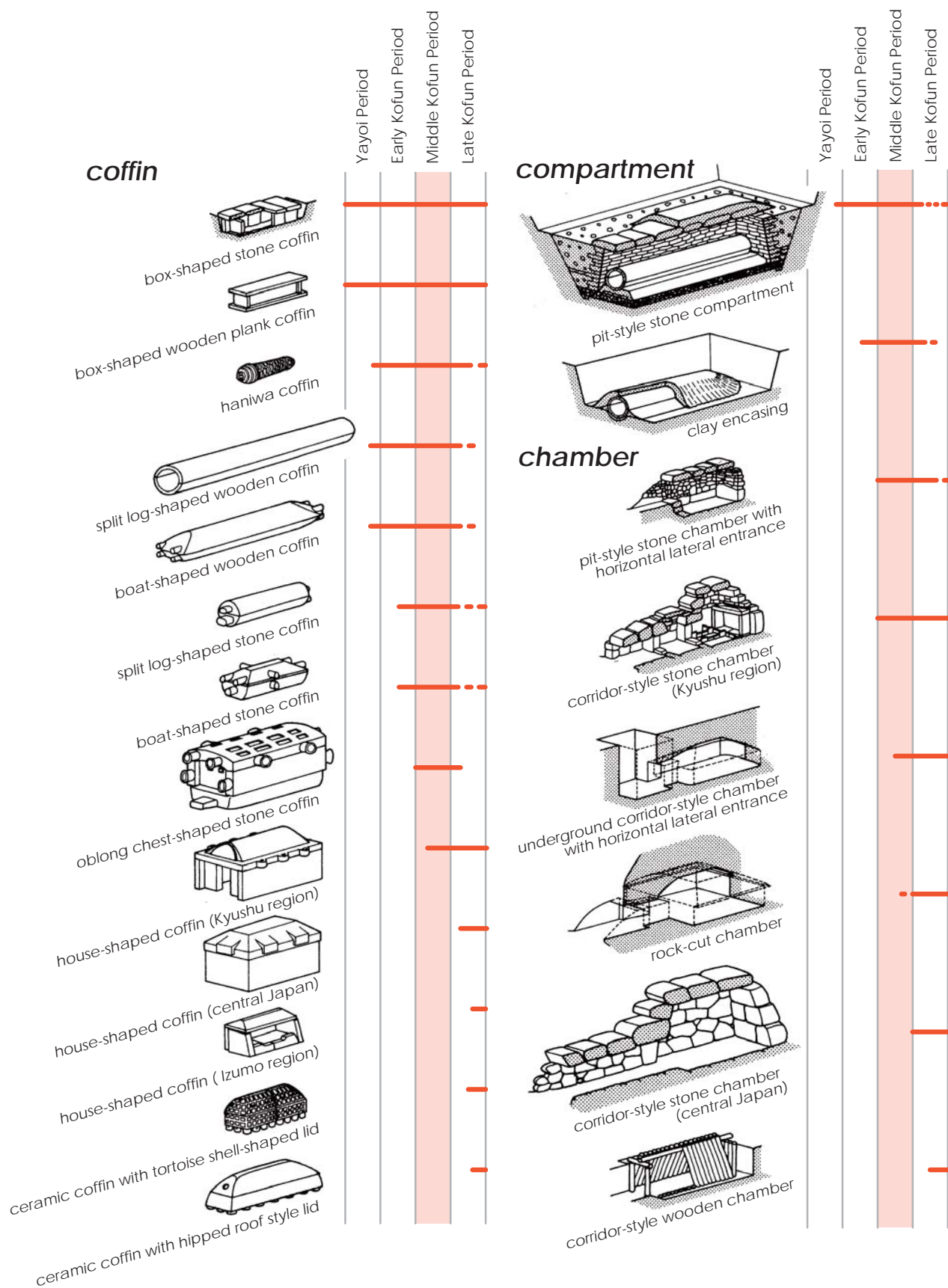
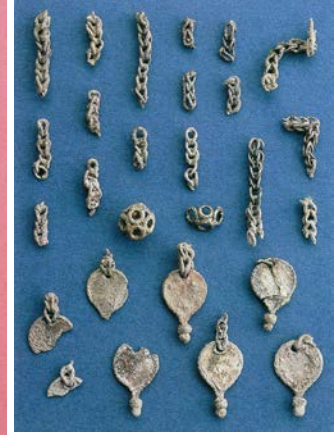


Figure 2-12 Various types of burial facilities (coffins, compartments and chambers)

Grave goods: Many grave goods were placed within the burial facility together with the body, including iron armor and swords, gilt-bronze horse trappings and personal ornaments and beads made of various materials. (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary information related to kofun “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals”).



Left: Armor excavated from Nonaka Kofun

Upper Middle: Beads excavated from Minegazuka Kofun

Lower Middle: Artifacts excavated from Minegazuka Kofun

Right: Earrings excavated from Minegazuka Kofun

Photo 2-4 Grave goods excavated from burial facilities

Haniwa section: After the pit where the body had been placed were filled in, a section where a number of *haniwa*, including various representational *haniwa*, were arranged was created atop the mound. The shapes of representational *haniwa* greatly vary depending on where and in which period they were installed: houses; tools such as shields, quivers, sunshades and armor; animals such as fowls, waterfowls, horses, dogs and wild boars; and humans such as shrine maidens, warriors and wrestlers. The *haniwa* section on top of the burial facility were composed mainly of house-shaped *haniwa* in many cases. Many theories have been put forward about their nature, including that they were representations of the afterlives of the buried individuals and that they were reproductions of rituals for succession of chieftaincy and rituals of laying the body out for a certain period prior to its burial (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary information related to kofun “IV. *Haniwa*” for details).

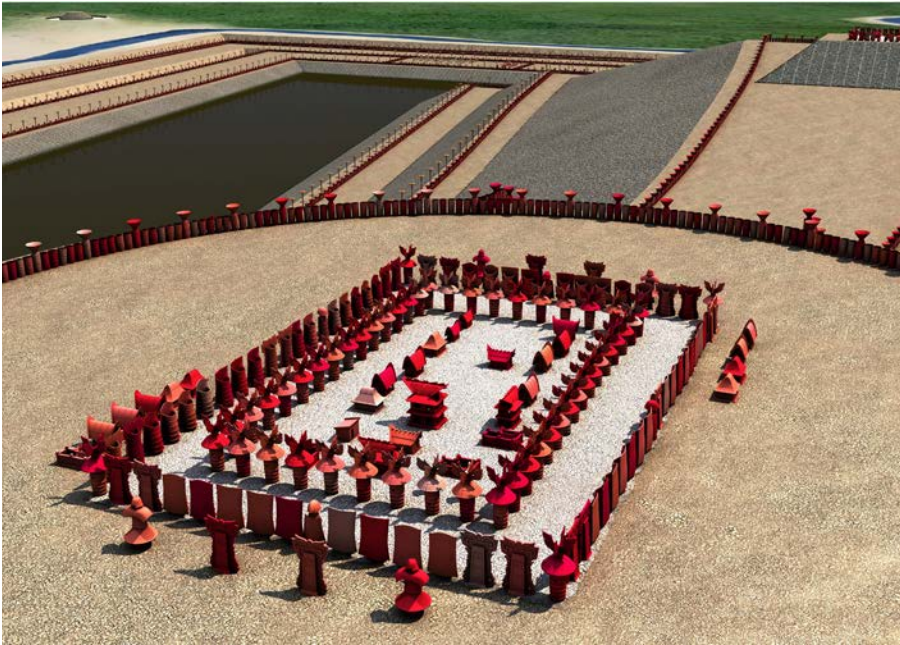


Figure 2-13 Virtual reconstruction of rows of *haniwa* arranged on the mound top (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Other ritual facilities

Representational *haniwa* (including *haniwa* in the shapes of houses, shields, quivers, sun-shades and boats), earthenware and other clay objects, such as wooden gutter-shaped and food-shaped objects, were found concentrated on the tops of the projections and their surrounding areas at many mounded tombs. This suggests that these parts were used as the stages for some kind of ritual. In addition, at some tombs, there have been cases of representational *haniwa*, like human-shaped ones, being found on their banks, so it is possible that the banks were also used for rituals (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary information related to kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities, and Construction Technology”).



Figure 2-14 Virtual reconstruction of *haniwa* atop a projection (Tsudō-shiroyama Kofun)

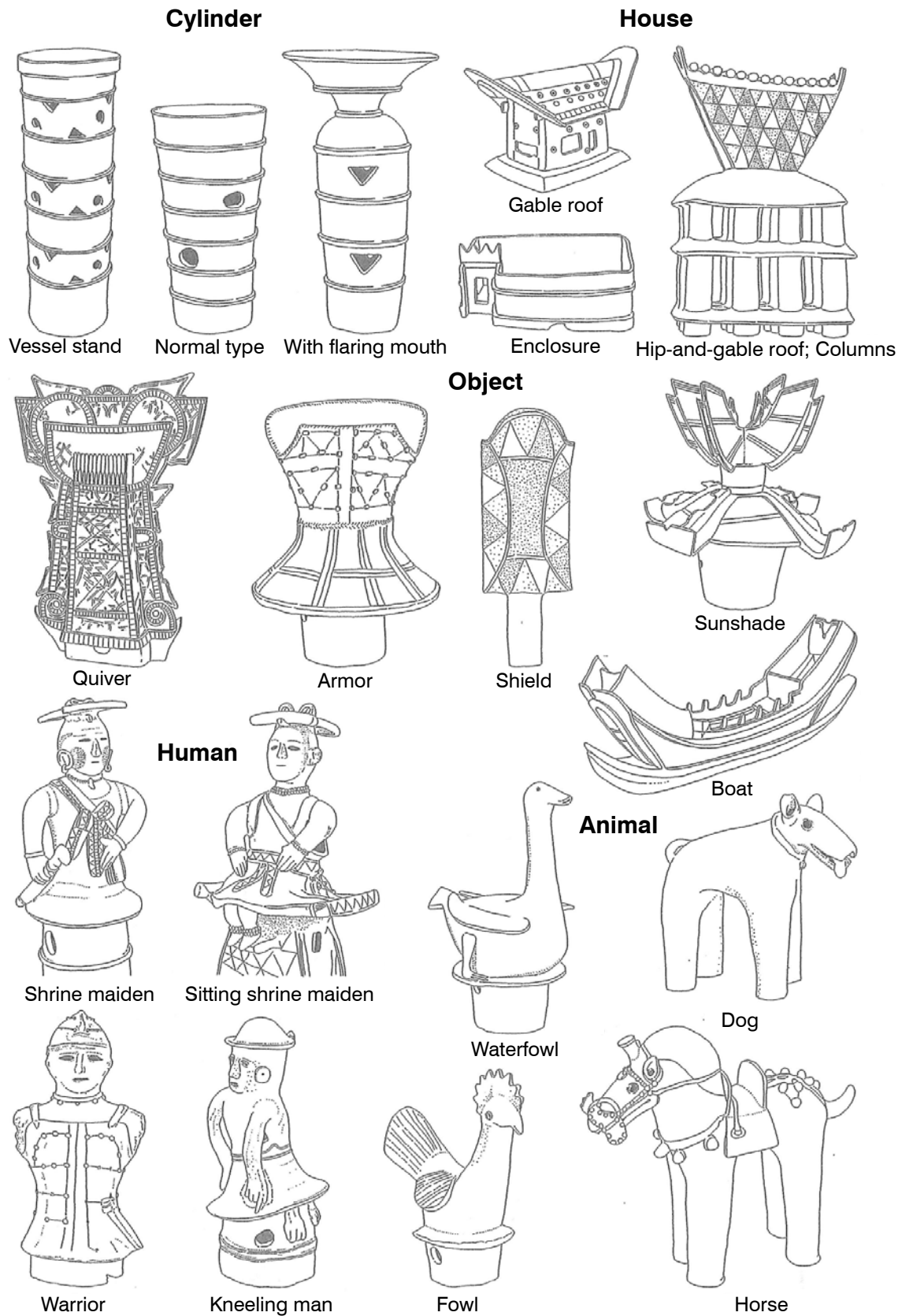


Figure 2-15 Various types of *haniwa* unearthed from different parts of the Japanese archipelago



Photo 2-5 Aerial view of the property (Mozu: from north)



Photo 2-6 Aerial view of the property (Furuichi: from north)

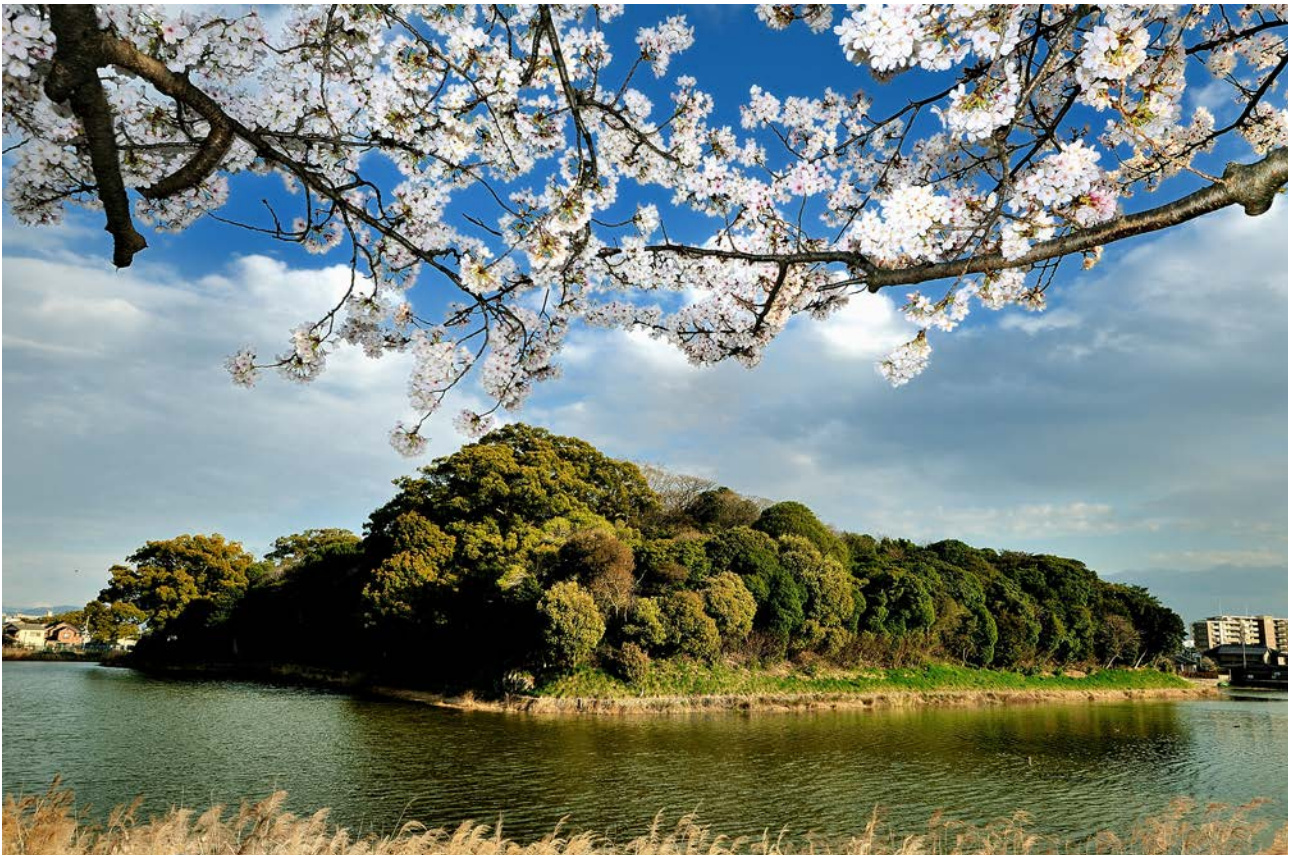


Photo 2-7 Gobyoyama Kofun [20]



Photo 2-8 Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23]



Photo 2-9 Nisanzai Kofun [21]



Photo 2-10 Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26]

(ii) Description of the individual component parts

The Osaka Plain, on which the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is located, is situated in the center of the Japanese archipelago and was a political and cultural center of ancient Japan. As it was a gateway for exchange with the East Asian powers of the time, this area greatly prospered as a reception center of the cultures from abroad.

The property sits on the plateau in the southern part of the plain, and its component parts are grouped in two areas: Mozu area in Sakai City, and: Furuichi area in Habikino City and Fujiidera City. The two areas are juxtaposed east to west and used to be inter-visible. The two areas share common features in terms of location; in addition to the fact that they both face the Osaka Plain to the north, they were both located beside important transportation routes: the Mozu area facing Osaka Bay to the west, which led to the continent, while the Furuichi area had an ancient road to the north, connecting Osaka Bay and the Nara Basin from east to west.

23 tombs within 21 component parts are in the Mozu area, whereas 26 tombs in 23 component parts are in the Furuichi area; they all exist in a good state of conservation.

(ii)-1 Mozu area

The Mozu area, which is located in the northwestern part of Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture, is the location of 21 component parts [1 to 21] (Photo 2-11). Constructed on the terrace overlooking Osaka Bay to the west and the Osaka Plain to the north, many mounded tombs are distributed over a range with a radius of approximately 2 km. The surface of the plateau is rugged due to erosion caused by rivers, and the tombs were built utilizing this microtopography as much as possible. The coastline at the time was located in the immediate vicinity of the area, about 1.5 km to the west (today, around 3 km), and it is considered that the row of large tombs was built there in order to be visible from the sea. The original arrangement of the giant tombs on the western edge of the elevated plateau, facing Osaka Bay to the west, and the topographic feature of the time remain today without significant changes (Figure 2-16).

The Mozu area's large-scale mounded tombs can be roughly divided into two groups in terms of position: one that runs north to south alongside Osaka Bay and the other that runs from east to west, toward the inland side (Figure 2-17). To give the main examples, the former group includes Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun [1], Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15], while the latter group includes Nisanzai Kofun [21], Gobyoyama Kofun [20] and Itasuke Kofun [18]. One feature of the distribution of the components parts is that many small tombs were built surrounding Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], and these tombs are thought to have had a close relationship to one another. This can also be said for the many small- and middle-sized tombs distributed between Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15]. Generally, the kofun are now covered with trees; however, recent airborne LIDAR surveys have revealed that they keep their original shapes in good condition under the vegetation (Figure 2-18. see also Appendix 3.c "LIDAR survey maps of the Mozu and Furuichi area"). For those of relatively large sizes, the relief maps of their mounds based on the airborne LIDAR surveys, using a patented "red relief image mapping" technology, are shown in the description of the individual component parts (see Appendix 3.b "Relief maps and cross-sections of the giant keyhole-shaped tombs").



Photo 2-11 Aerial photo of the Mozu area (from southwest)

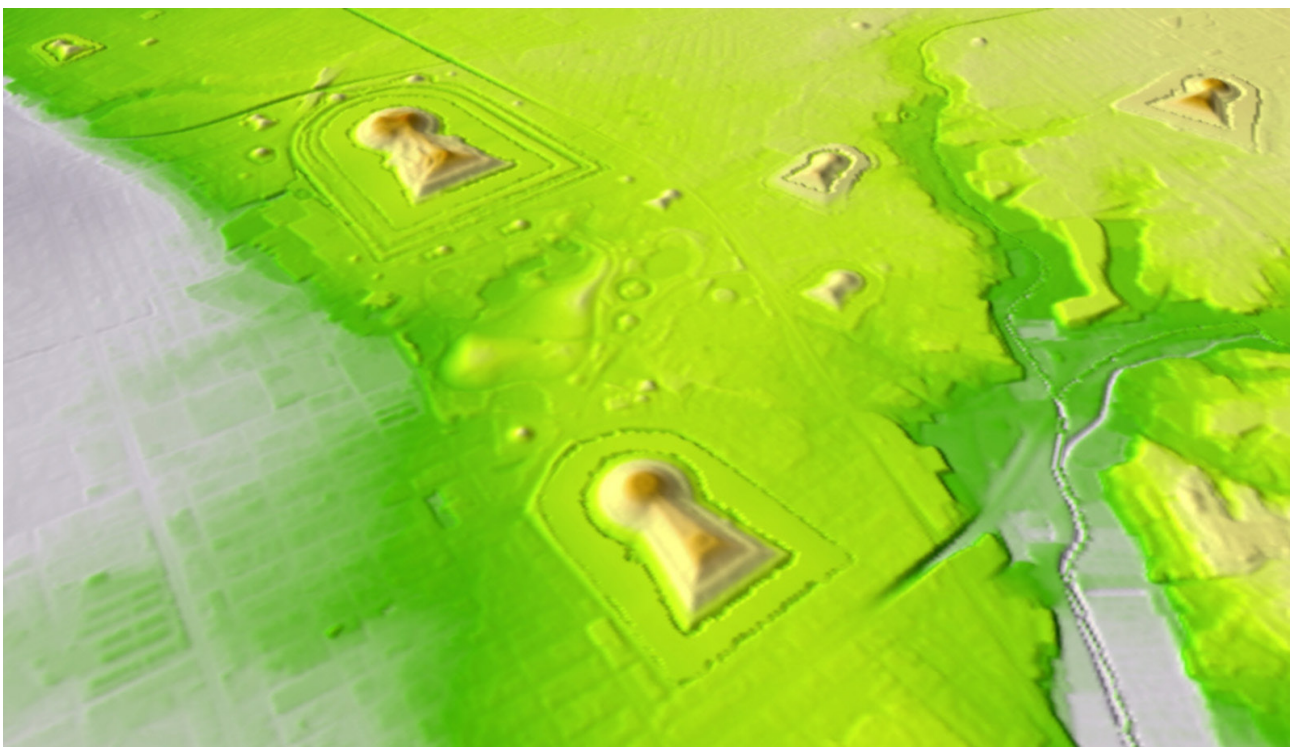


Figure 2-16 Topographic map of Mozu area (from southwest)



Figure 2-17 Image of Kofun Group at the time of construction in Mozu area (from southwest)

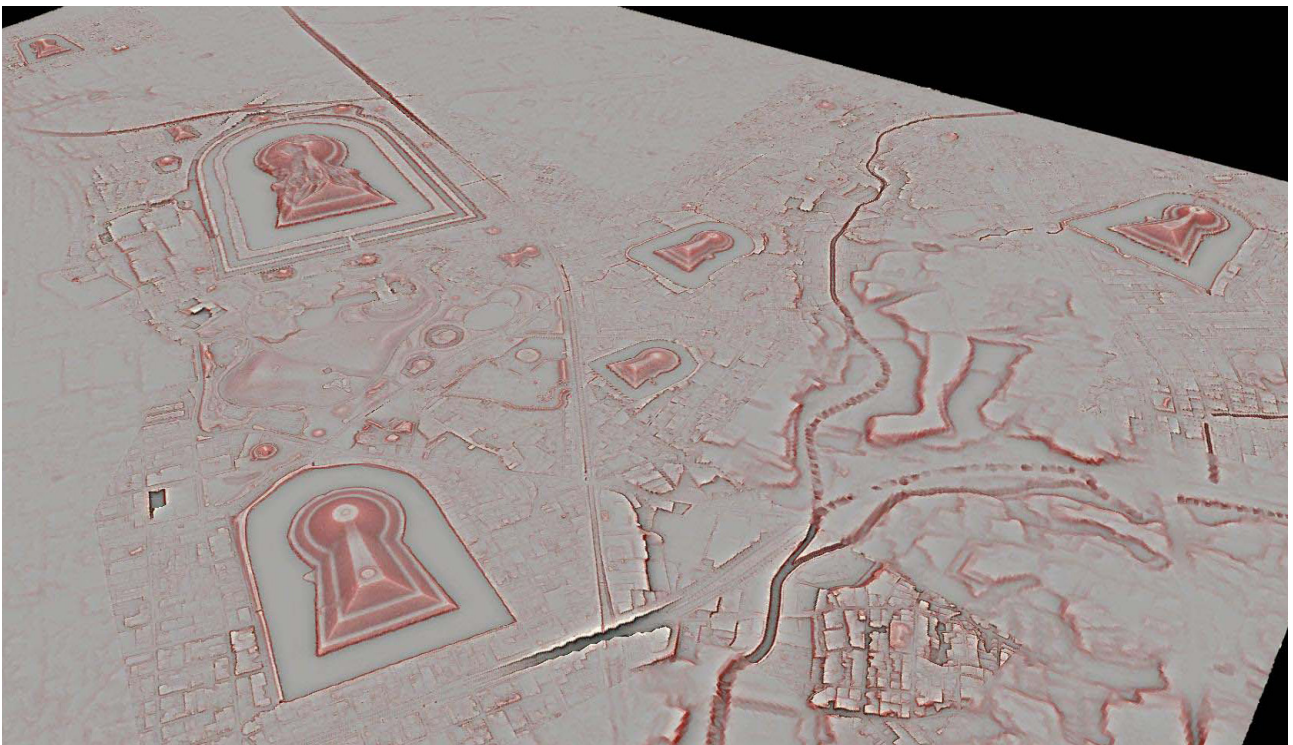


Figure 2-18 LIDAR survey map of the Mozu area (from southwest)

Component Part 1: Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun

Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located in the northernmost part of the Mozu area. It was constructed on the western edge of the plateau, with the square front part facing toward the south so that the contours and the principal axis of the mound would run parallel to each other. The location and mound direction were apparently selected with clear consideration of how it would be viewed from Osaka Bay.

The mound length is 148 m and the height of the square front part is 14.8 m. The mound was constructed in three tiers, and a projection was attached only to the west side of the constricted part. Currently it is surrounded by a single moat, but it had a double moat at the time of its construction. The outer moat is preserved underground. Artifacts including cylindrical *haniwa*, representational *haniwa* and Sue ware (stoneware) were excavated from the outer moat. The period of construction is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

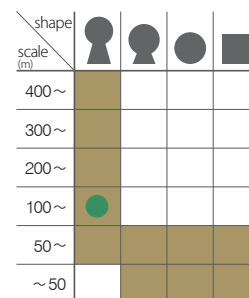
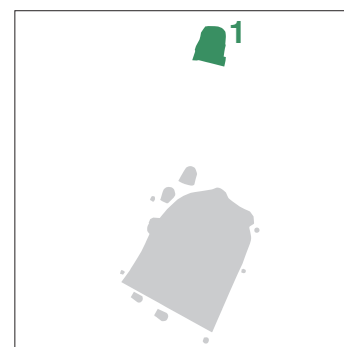


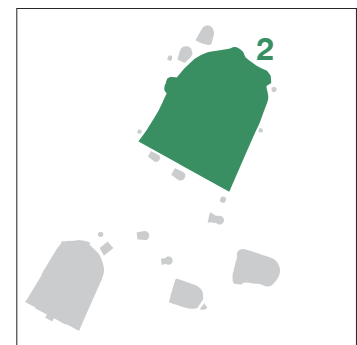
Figure 2-19 Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun



Photo 2-12 Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun (from east)

Component Part 2: Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun

Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located in the central part of the Mozu area, is the largest kofun in Japan. It was constructed on the western edge of the plateau, with its square front part facing toward the south so that the contours and the principal axis of the mound would run parallel to each other. The location and mound direction were apparently selected with clear consideration of how it would be viewed from Osaka Bay. On the bank of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun [2-2] and Daianjiyama Kofun [2-3] are situated. As they are located on the bank of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, these three are treated as one component part. In the close vicinity around the moat of the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, there also exist many tombs such as Nagayama Kofun [3], Genemonyama Kofun [4], Tsukamawari Kofun [5], Osamezuka Kofun [6], Magodayuyama Kofun [7], Tatsusayama Kofun [8], Dogameyama Kofun [9], Komoyamazuka Kofun [10] and Maruhoyama Kofun [11].



shape \ scale (m)	keyhole	keyhole	circle	square
400~	●			
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~50				

Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's mound length is 486 m, and its total length, including the moat, is 840 m. The height of the round rear part is 34.8 m. The mound has three tiers, and projections are attached to both sides of the constricted part.

According to the Edo-period geographical booklet of Sakai “*Zen-kai sho shi*” (1757), a stone coffin was used in the burial facility in the round rear part; with a length of around 318 cm and a width of approximately 167 cm, making it the largest stone coffin in Japan.

In 1872, on the south slope of the square part, a pit-style stone compartment and a chest-shaped stone coffin were uncovered, from which grave goods were unearthed. Sketches made at the time revealed that the burial goods included armor made of gold-plated bronze plates, the only example of its kind, as well as glass containers assessed as having been brought from West Asia. On the sketches, it is written that the stone compartment was constructed by piling up river rocks and that its internal measurements were as large as 3.9 m by 2.4 m. For the coffin, an oblong chest-shaped stone coffin with projections for securing ropes (*nawakake tokki*) was used; it is recorded that its length was between 2.4 m and 2.7 m and its width was 1.45 m. The grave goods were returned to the chamber, and the chamber and the coffin were both reburied and preserved in this condition.

The mound is surrounded by a triple moat and Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun is the only giant keyhole-shaped kofun with this characteristic. The total area, including the triple moat, is a sprawling 480,000m².

One trial calculation⁹ indicates that the construction of the gigantic mound and the extensive moat would have required 15 years and eight months and, assuming a maximum of 2,000 laborers per day, a total of 6.8 million people.

9. Obayashi Project Team. "The construction of 'Nintoku-tenno-ryo' from a comparison of contemporary and ancient technologies", *Obayashi Quarterly*, No. 20. Royal Tomb.1985.

Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were found from the mound and moat, and *Sue* ware jars were unearthed from the projections. It is estimated that 29,000 cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged at this site. The human-shaped *haniwa* unearthed from the outer moat are early examples of their kind, while the horse-shaped *haniwa* are examples of particularly large-sized items. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-13 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (from south)



Photo 2-14 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (from northeast)



Figure 2-20 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

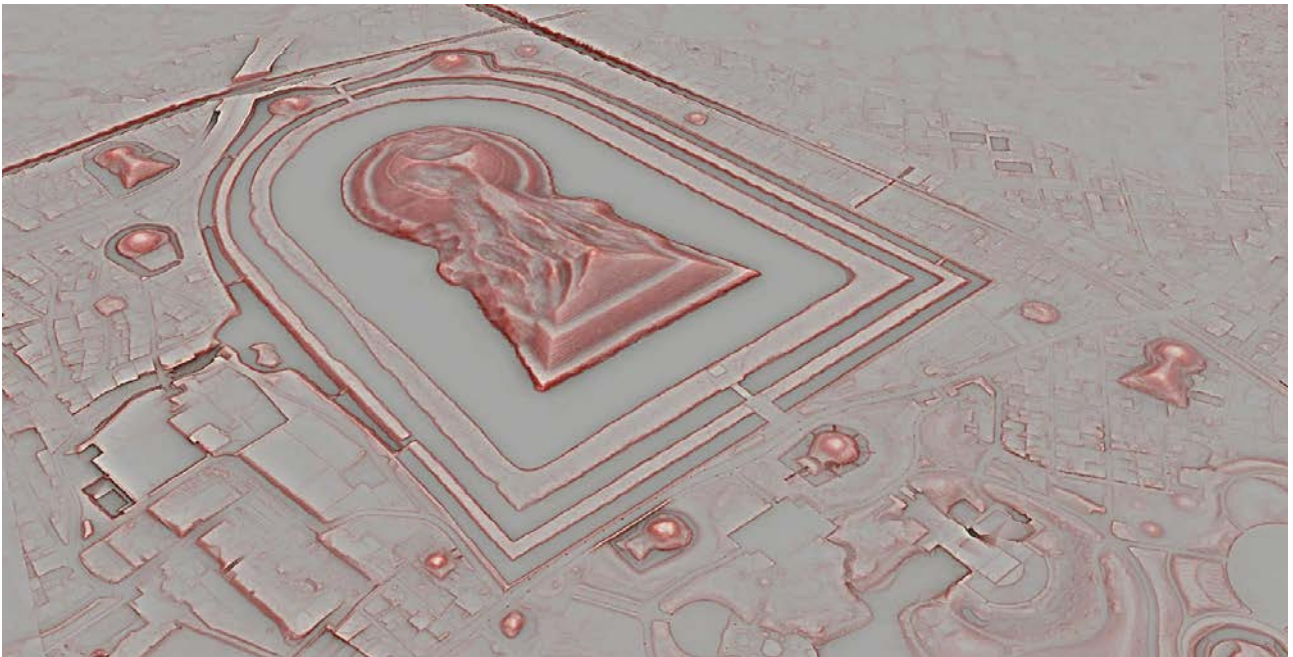


Figure 2-21 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (LIDAR survey map, from southwest)

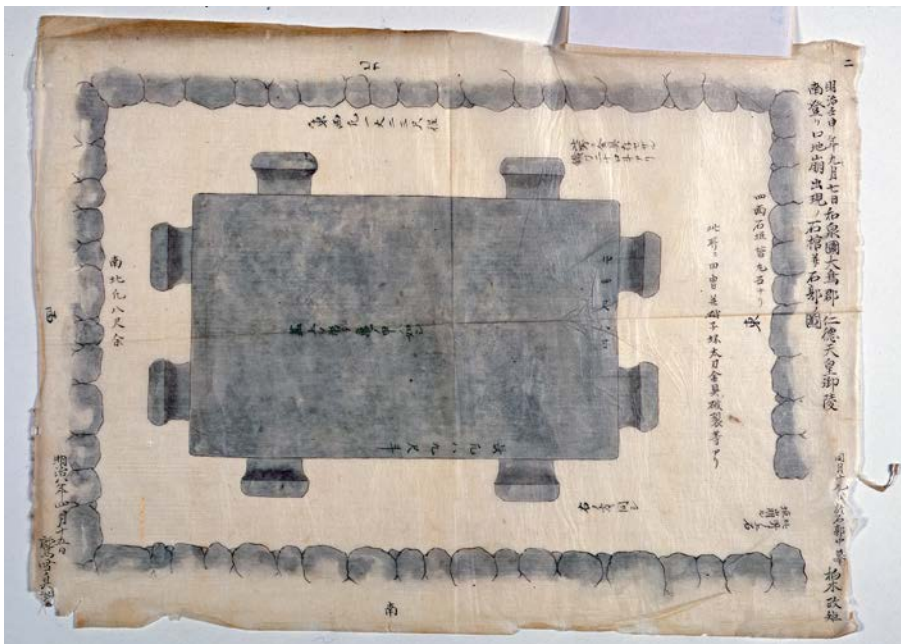


Photo 2-15
Drawing of the pit-style stone chamber in the square front section of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

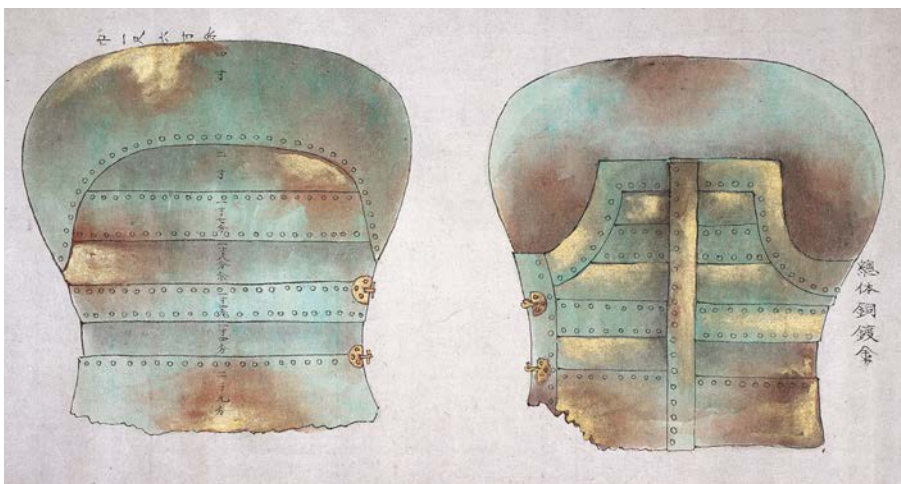


Photo 2-16
Drawing of the cuirass excavated from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun



Photo 2-17
Artifacts excavated from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

Upper Left: shrine maiden-shaped *haniwa*

Lower left: horse-shaped *haniwa*

Right: stoneware jar



Figure 2-22
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun at the time of its construction
(aerial view, CG image of virtual reconstruction)

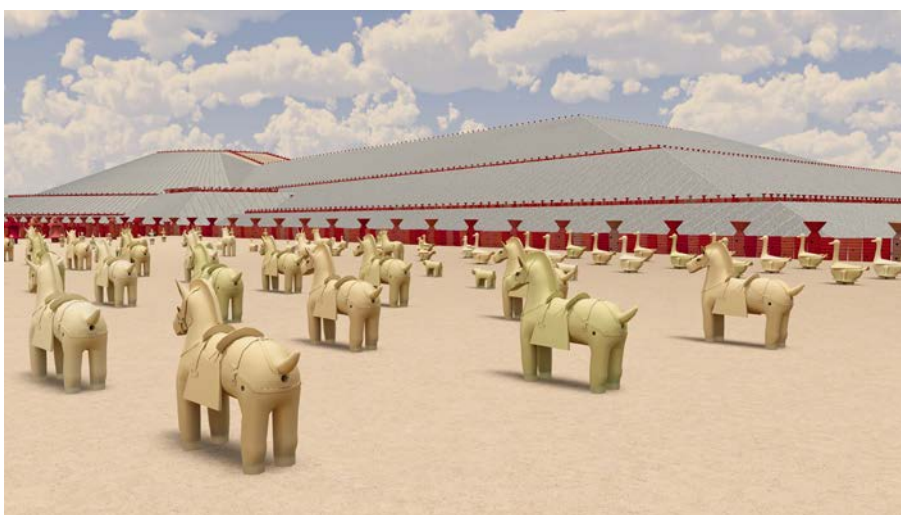
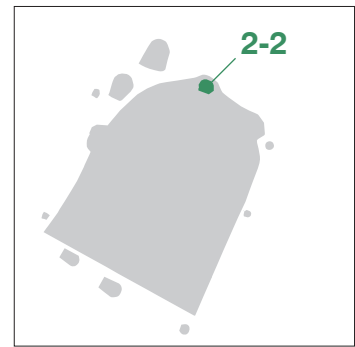


Figure 2-23
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun at the time of its construction (*haniwa* arrangement, CG image of virtual reconstruction)

Chayama Kofun [2-2] is a round mounded tomb built to be integrated with the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's middle bank. The mound was built on the part of the middle bank that extends out like a stage toward the outer moat. The construction of a mound on a bank sandwiched between moats is extremely unusual; such a positioning is not seen anywhere else except at Daianjiyama Kofun, described next. Compared to the other tombs nearby, this tomb is strongly connected to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

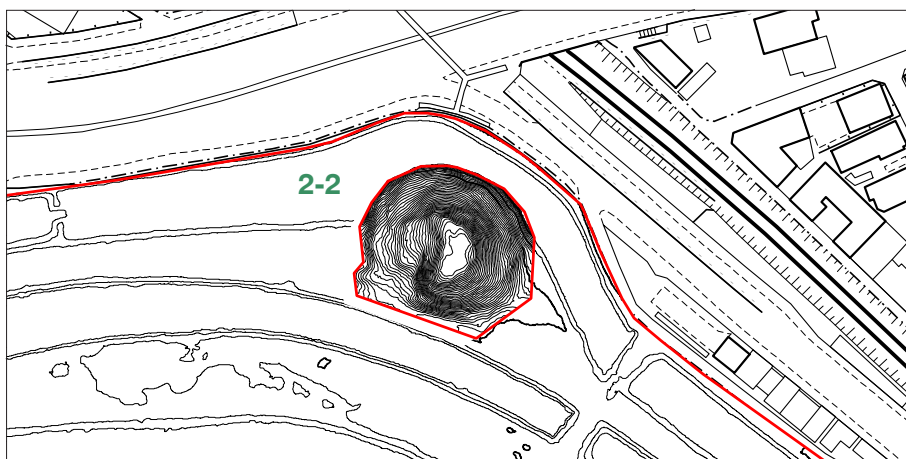
The mound diameter is 56 m, and its height is 9.3 m. The mound seems to have been built in two tiers. The human- and horse-shaped *haniwa* that were unearthed from the outer moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun were found at the north side of this tomb; thus, it has been noted that those *haniwa* may have originally belonged to this tomb.



shape	keyhole	human	circle	square
scale (m)				
400~				
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~ 50				



Photo 2-18 Chayama Kofun (from southeast)



*20 cm contours

□ Nominated property



0 20 50 100m

Figure 2-24 Chayama Kofun

Daianjiyama Kofun [2-3] is also a round mounded tomb constructed to be integrated with the middle bank of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. The mound was built on the part of the middle bank that extends out like a stage toward the outer moat.

The mound diameter is 62 m, and its height is 9.7 m. It is the largest round tomb in the Mozu area. The mound appears to have been built in two tiers.

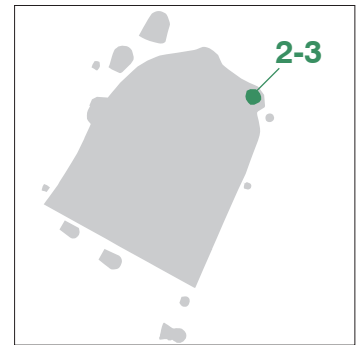


Photo 2-19 Daianjiyama Kofun (from northeast)

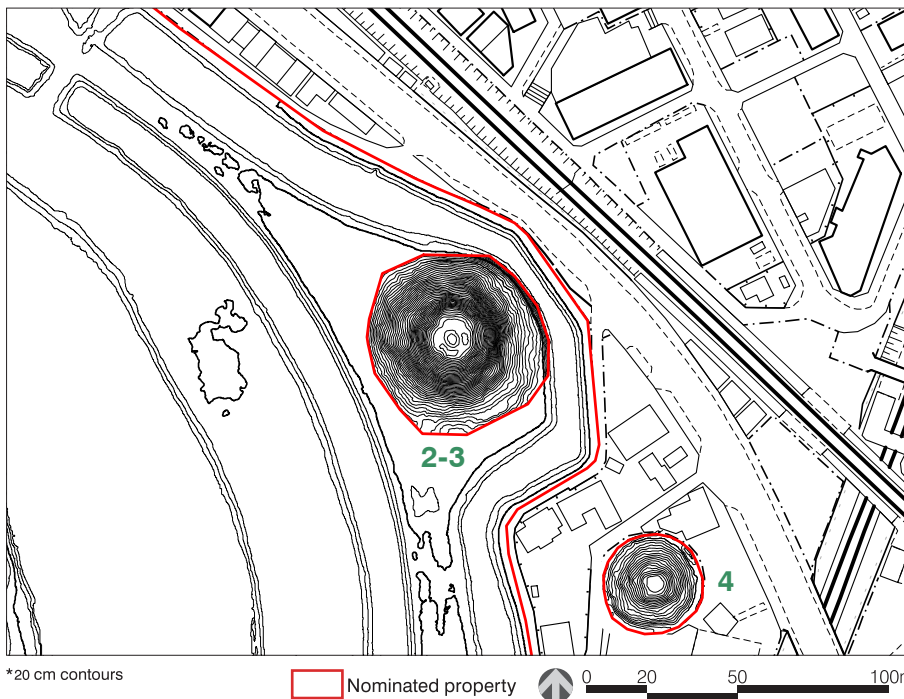
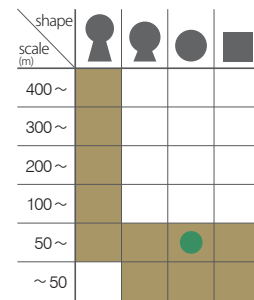
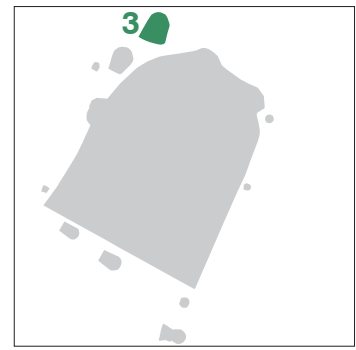


Figure 2-25 Daianjiyama Kofun

Component Part 3: Nagayama Kofun

Nagayama Kofun, which was constructed on the north side of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located on the western edge of the plateau, with its square front part facing south so that the contours and the mound's principal axis would run parallel to each other. The location and mound direction were apparently selected with an awareness of how it would be viewed from Osaka Bay. Since it was built adjacent to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat, this tomb is thought to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound length is 100 m, and the heights of both the round rear square front parts are 10.3 m. The mound seems to have been constructed in three tiers. It is surrounded by a moat, and a projection is attached to the west side of the constricted part. A bridging bank (*watari-dote*) across the moat was built on the constricted part's east side, but it is unclear whether it was constructed at the same time as the tomb itself or at a later date. There are no known unearthed artifacts, but the construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



shape			
scale (m)			
400~			
300~			
200~			
100~			
50~			
~50			



Photo 2-20 Nagayama Kofun (from east)

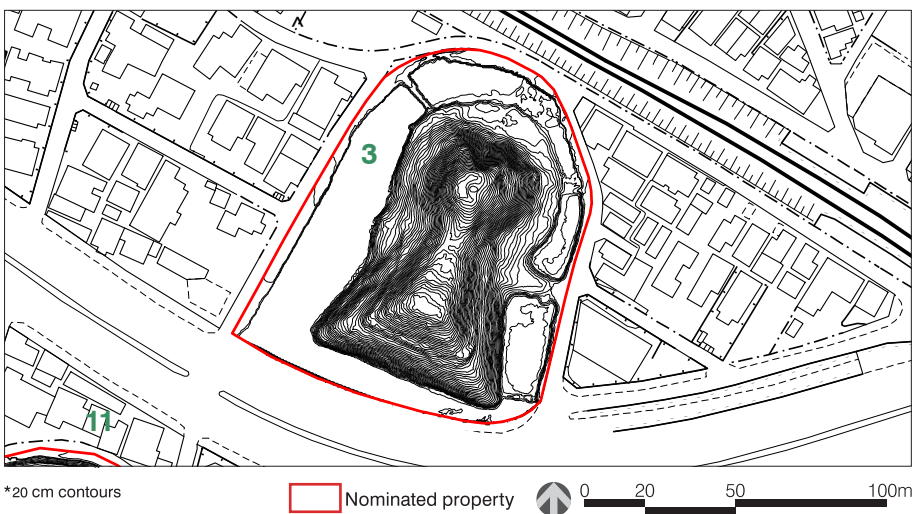
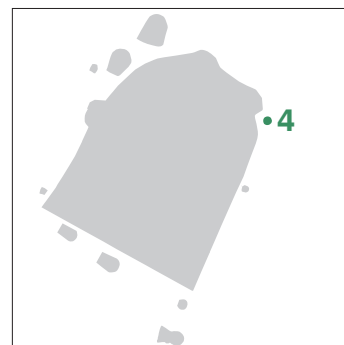
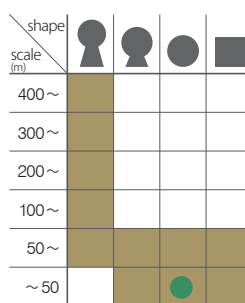


Figure 2-26 Nagayama Kofun

Component Part 4: Genemonyama Kofun

Genemonyama Kofun is a round mounded tomb constructed approximately 30 m from the outer moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], on its northeastern side. Judging from the position of the mound, this tomb is thought to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.



The mound diameter is 34 m, and its height is 5.4 m. The mound was built in two tiers. The mound is surrounded by a moat, which is being preserved underground. Cylindrical *haniwa* and other artifacts were unearthed from the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-21 Genemonyama Kofun (from northeast)

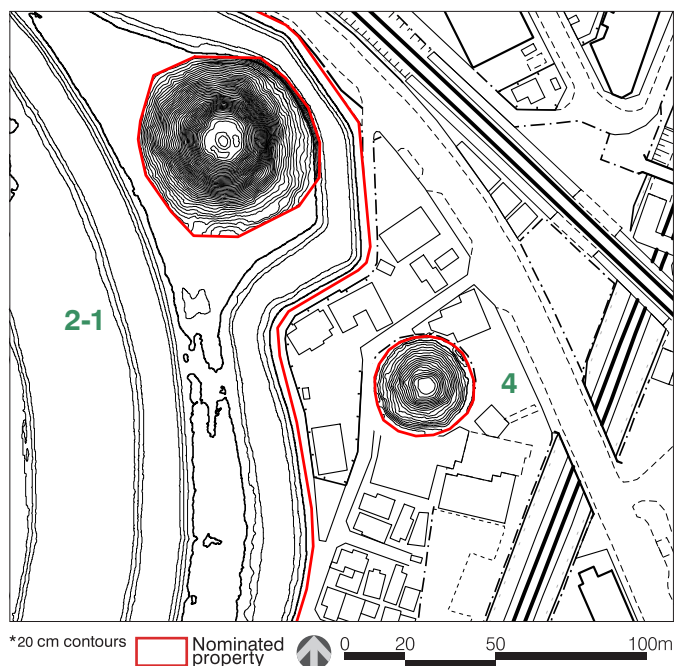
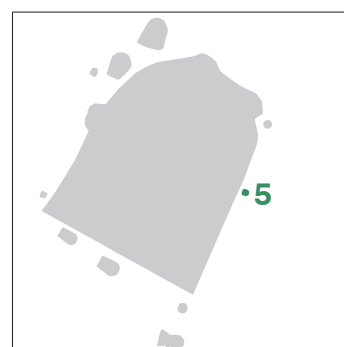


Figure 2-27 Genemonyama Kofun

Component Part 5: Tsukamawari Kofun

Tsukamawari Kofun is a round mounded tomb located approximately 15m from the outer moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], on its east side. Judging from the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. The mound diameter is 35 m, and its height is 4.5 m. The mound was constructed in two tiers.

From an excavation in 1912, it is estimated that a wooden coffin was placed directly inside the mound as the burial facility. In addition to two bronze mirrors and single- and doubled-edged swords, a large number of beads were found in the coffin: seven comma-shaped beads (*maga-tama*), six barrel-shaped beads (*natsume-dama*), four strings of 71 pipe beads (*kuda-tama*), five strings



of 501 spherical glass beads, two strings of 1,531 small glass beads and one string of 684 mortar-shaped beads (*usu-dama*). The comma-shaped bead made of jadeite with a 5 cm length, is a particularly rare large item.

The moat surrounding the mound was constructed adjacent to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat. The moat is being preserved underground. It is thought that cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged in a line along the foot of the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

shape	keyhole	keyhole	circle	square
scale (m)				
400~				
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~50				



Photo 2-22 Tsukamawari Kofun (from east)

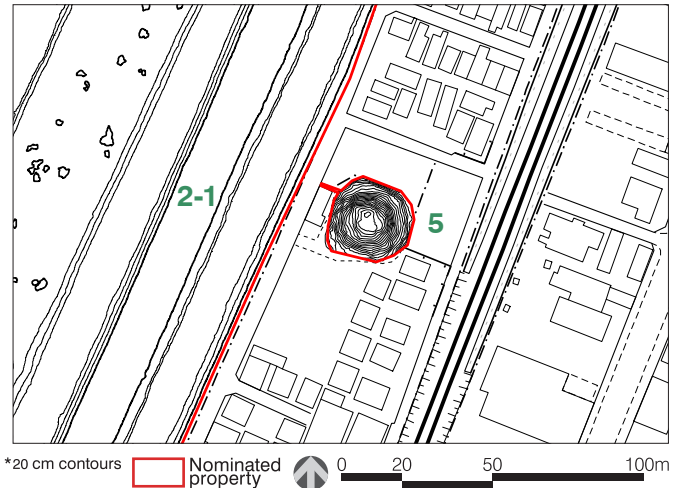


Figure 2-28 Tsukamawari Kofun



Photo 2-23 Beads excavated from Tsukamawari Kofun

Component Part 6: Osamezuka Kofun

Osamezuka Kofun is a scallop-shaped mounded tomb located near the southeast corner of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], so that the mound's principal axis would run parallel to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat. The square front part faces the west. Judging from the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound's square front part has been modified, but its outline is being preserved underground. The mound length has been confirmed to be to 58 m, and the round rear part to be 4.2 m high. The round rear part was constructed with two terraces, and small cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged on the terraces. A moat surrounded the mound, but it is being preserved underground. Cylindrical *haniwa* and *Sue* ware were unearthed from the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

The details of the grave goods are unknown, but there are records that fragments of an iron cuirass were spread across the top of the mound.

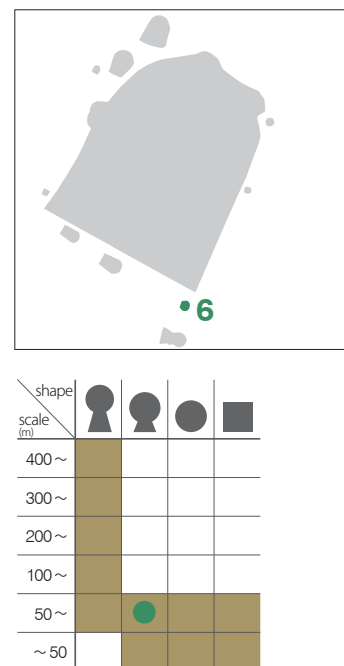


Photo 2-24 Osamezuka Kofun (from southwest)

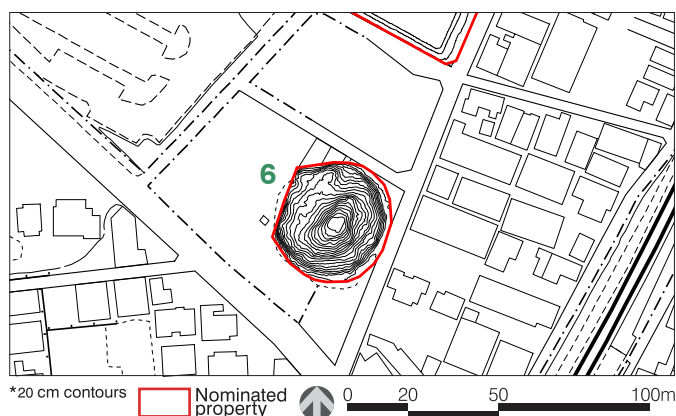


Figure 2-29 Osamezuka Kofun



Photo 2-25 Row of cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Osamezuka Kofun

Component Part 7: Magodayuyama Kofun

Magodayuyama Kofun is a Scallop-shaped mounded tomb located on the south side of the square front part of the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]. The tomb was constructed as an extension of the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun mound's principal axis, so that this mound's principal axis would run parallel to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat. The square front part faces west. Judging from the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The square part of the mound has been modified; this part and the surrounding moat are reconstructions based on the result of the dimension-verifying excavation conducted when Daisen Park was developed. Their outlines are being preserved underground.

The mound is 65 m long, and the round rear part is 7.7 m high. The round part was constructed in two tiers. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were excavated from the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

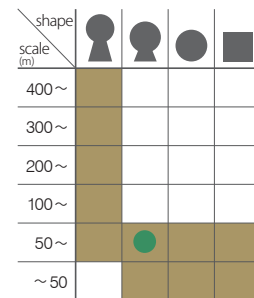
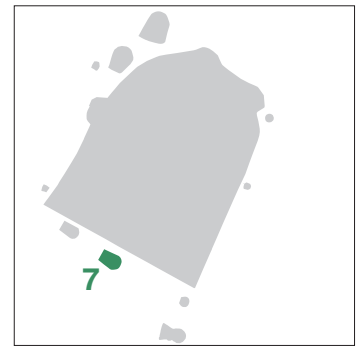


Photo 2-26
Magodayuyama Kofun
(from southwest)

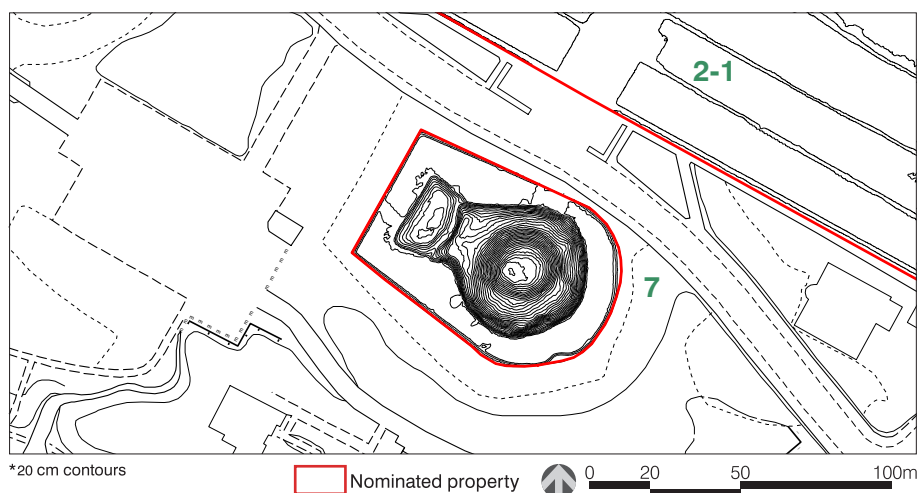


Figure 2-30
Magodayuyama Kofun

Component Part 8: Tatsusayama Kofun

Tatsusayama Kofun is a scallop-shaped mounded tomb located on the south side of the square front part of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]. The tomb has its mound's principal axis oriented parallel to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat. The square part faces west. Judging from the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The moat surrounding the mound is a reconstruction based on the result of the dimension-verifying excavation conducted when Daisen Park was developed.

The mound length measures 61 m, and the height of the round rear part is 8 m. The round rear part was constructed in two tiers. It is possible that there was a projection on the north side of the constricted part, while there is also a finding that the square part's northwest corner had a bridging bank (*watari-dote*) crossing the moat. The moat is being preserved underground. Cylindrical *haniwa* were excavated from the moat. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.

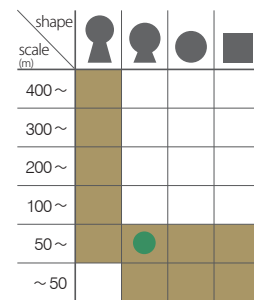
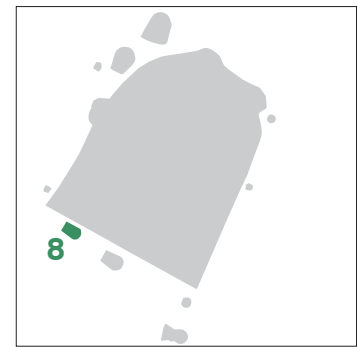
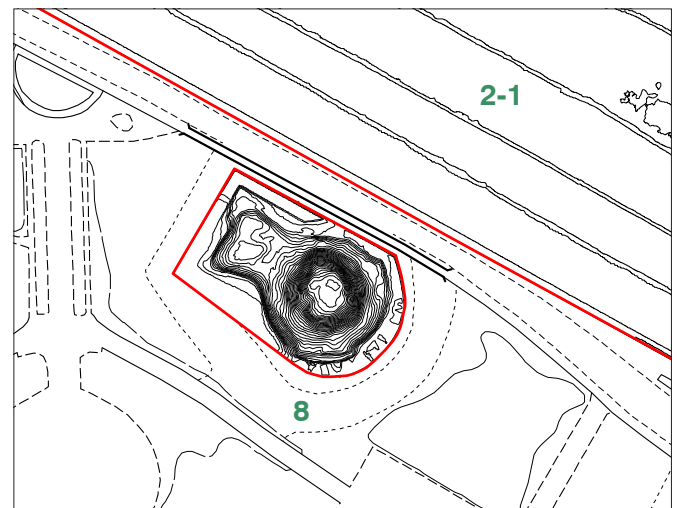


Photo 2-27 Tatsusayama Kofun (from southwest)



*20 cm contours

□ Nominated property



0 20 50 100m

Figure 2-31 Tatsusayama Kofun

Component Part 9: Dogameyama Kofun

Dogameyama Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed on the west side of the square front part of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], approximately 20 m from its outer moat. The tomb has its mound's principal axis oriented parallel to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat. Judging from the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. It is the only surviving square tomb in the vicinity of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

Its mound length is more than 26 m, and its height is 5.4 m. The mound was built in two tiers. There is a moat-shaped archaeological feature between the mound and Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat; it demarcates the two tombs. It is being preserved underground, and cylindrical *haniwa* were unearthed there. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-28 Dogameyama Kofun (from south)

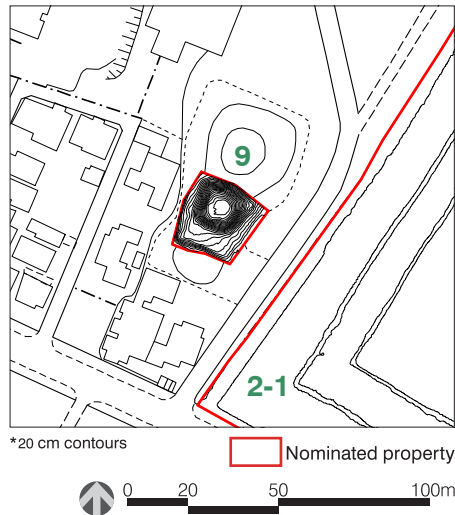
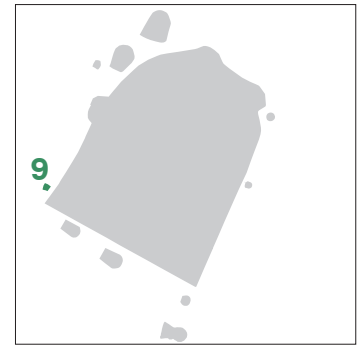


Figure 2-32 Dogameyama Kofun



shape	keyhole	circle	square
scale (m)			
400~			
300~			
200~			
100~			
50~			
~50			



Photo 2-29 Cylindrical *haniwa* fragment excavated from Dogameyama Kofun

Component Part 10: Komoyamazuka Kofun

Komoyamazuka Kofun was constructed approximately 100 m from the outer moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], on the west side of its round rear part, and it is thought to be a scallop-shaped mounded tomb whose square part faces south. Judging from the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The surviving length of the mound is 33 m, and its height is 4 m. The mound seems to have been built in two tiers. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

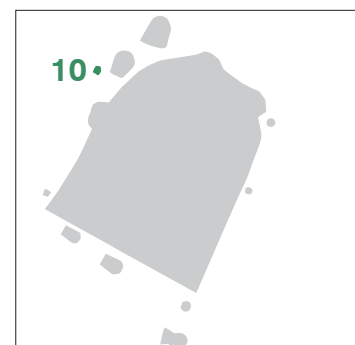
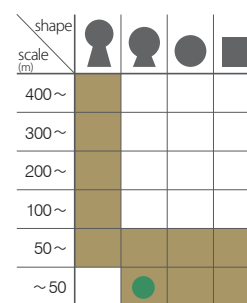




Photo 2-30 Komoyamazuka Kofun (from northwest)



Figure 2-33 Komoyamazuka Kofun



Component Part 11: Maruhoyama Kofun

Maruhoyama Kofun is a scallop-shaped mounded tomb constructed next to the outer moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], on the west side of its round rear part. The mound's principal axis points in the same direction as Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's mound's principal axis. Judging from the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound length is 87 m, and the height of the round rear part is 9.8 m. The round part was built in two tiers. It is the largest scallop-shaped tomb in either the Mozu or Furuichi areas. Cylindrical *haniwa* were found in the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period. The mound is surrounded by a moat.

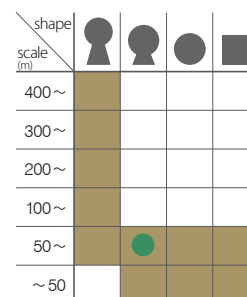
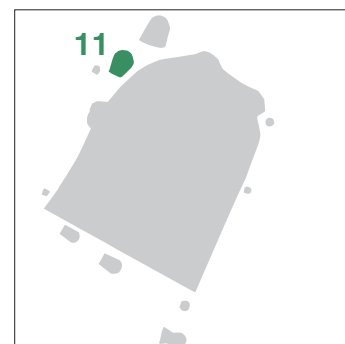


Photo 2-31 Maruhoyama Kofun (from northwest)

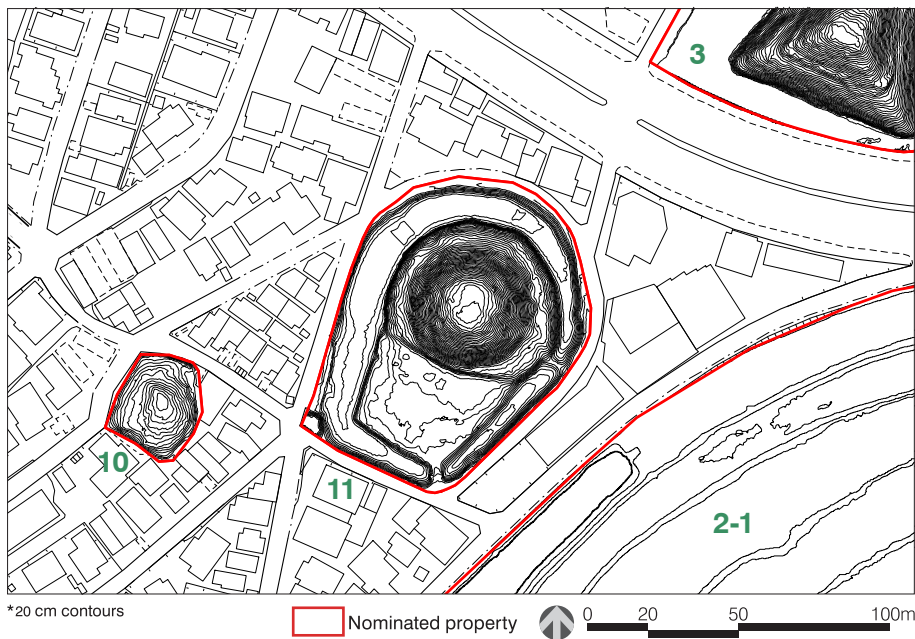


Figure 2-34 Maruhoyama Kofun

Component Part 12: Nagatsuka Kofun

Nagatsuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb whose square front part faces west and which was constructed approximately 160 m to the south of the southeastern corner of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1].

The mound length is 106 m, and the height of the square front part is 10.6 m. Similar to Nisanzai Kofun [21] described below, the mound's shape shows a new trend: the square front part is wider and taller than that of earlier tombs. The mound has two tiers, and it has a projection on the constricted part's south side only. The results of a ground-penetrating radar survey have

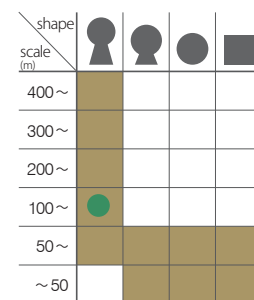
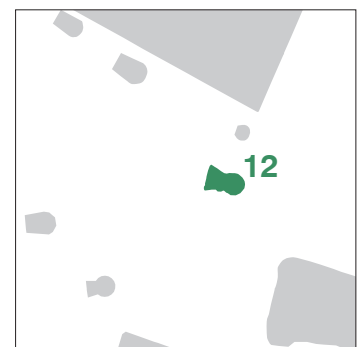


Photo 2-32 Nagatsuka Kofun (from west)

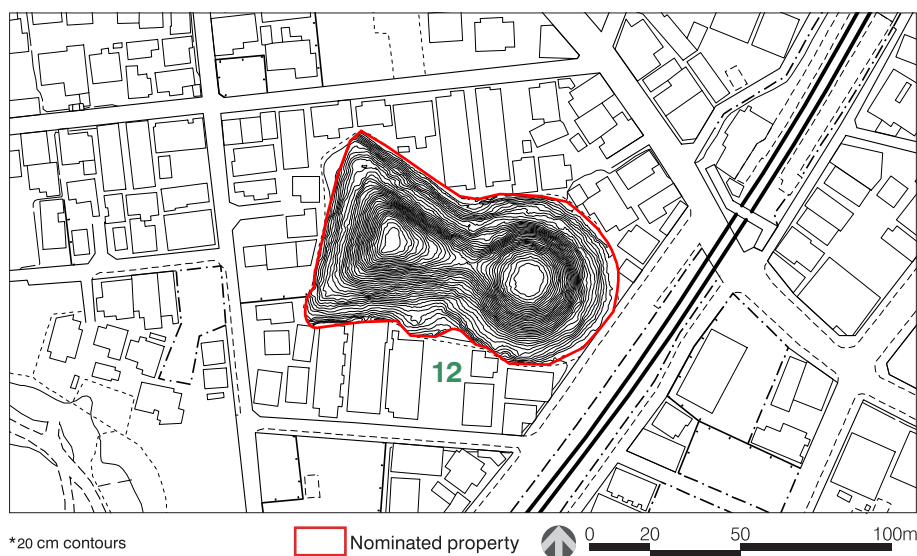


Figure 2-35 Nagatsuka Kofun

clarified that a pit-style stone compartment was used for the burial facility. The mound is surrounded by a moat, but it is being preserved underground. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the mound and the moat. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.

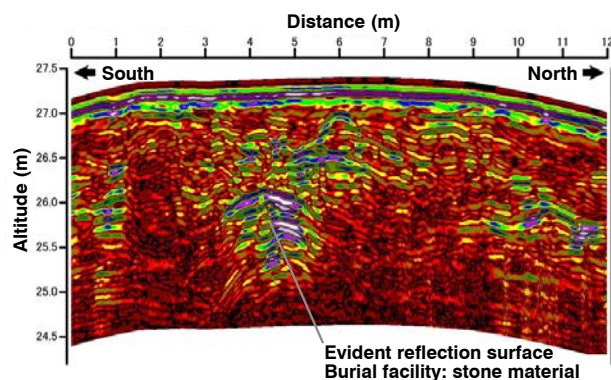


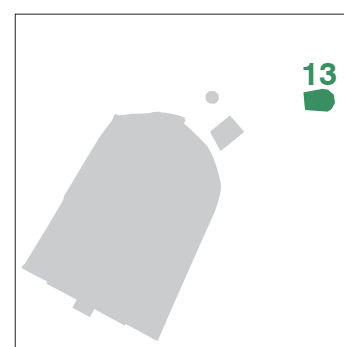
Figure 2-36
Nagatsuka Kofun rader survey image

Component Part 13: Hatazuka Kofun

Hatazuka Kofun is a scallop-shaped mounded tomb located between Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15]. Its square front part faces west. The surrounding moat was constructed at the time the Daisen Park was developed.

The mound length is 58 m, and the height of the round rear part is 3.8 m. The round rear part was constructed in two tiers. Representational *haniwa* were arranged along the terrace paved with small pebbles, which is rare in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. A projection is attached to the southern side of the constricted part, toward the round rear part. The moat is being preserved underground.

Cylindrical *haniwa* and a wide variety of representational *haniwa* were excavated from the area surrounding the projection, estimated to have been arranged on the projection. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.








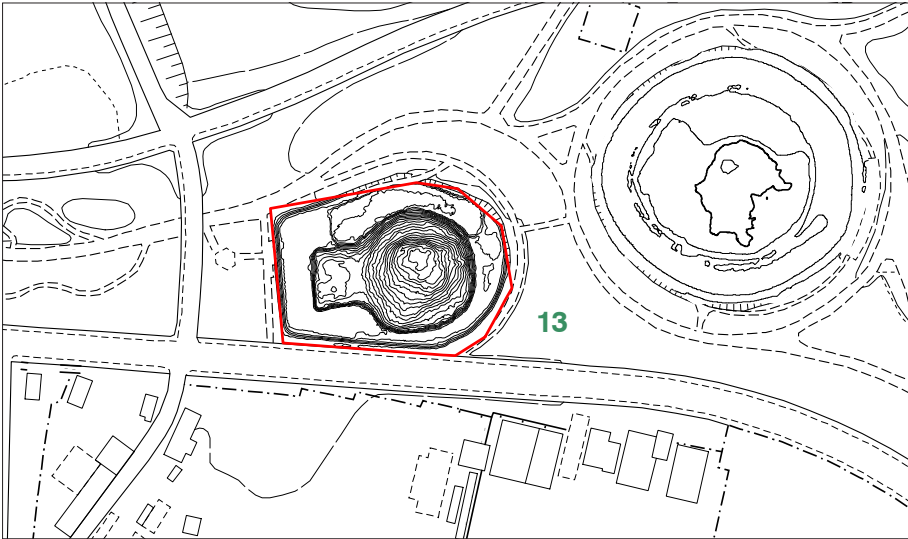
shape				
scale (m)				
400~				
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~ 50				



Photo 2-33 Hatazuka Kofun (from north)



*20 cm contours

Nominated property



0 20 50 100m

Figure 2-37 Hatazuka Kofun



Photo 2-34
Iwami-style *haniwa* fragments
excavated from Hatazuka Kofun



Photo 2-35
Row of cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from
Hatazuka Kofun



Photo 2-36
Traces of projection detected at Hatazuka Kofun

Component Part 14: Zenizuka Kofun

Zenizuka Kofun is a Scallop-shaped mounded tomb located approximately 100 m to the southeast of Hatazuka Kofun [13]. The square front part faces west.

The mound length is 72 m, and the surviving height of the rounded rear part is 2.3 m. While the upper part of the round rear part and the square front part have been modified, the square part's outline is being preserved underground. On the north side of the round part, a terrace and rows of cylindrical *haniwa* have been detected, and it is highly possible that it was constructed in two tiers. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.

Excavations did not find traces of a moat around the mound, indicating the possibility that no demarcation facility had been in place from the beginning.

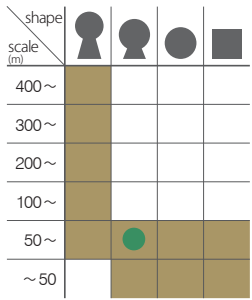
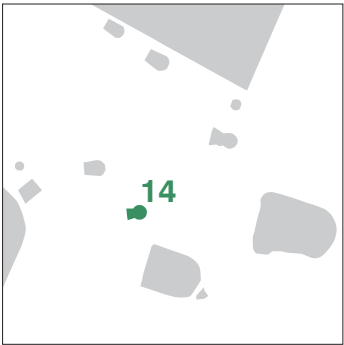


Photo 2-37 Zenizuka Kofun (from south)



Photo 2-38 Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Zenizuka Kofun

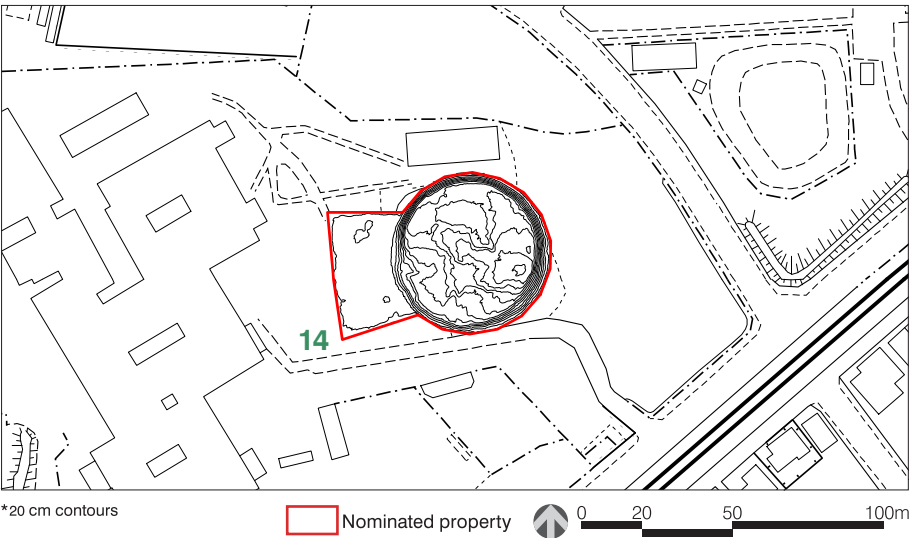
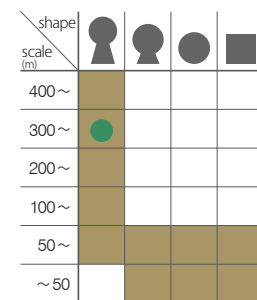
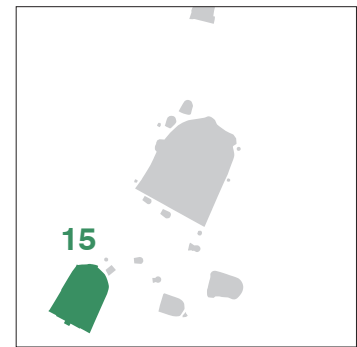


Figure 2-38 Zenizuka Kofun

Component Part 15: Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun

Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb with the third-largest mound in Japan. It is located in the southwestern part of the Mozu area and was constructed on the western edge of the plateau, with the square front part facing south so that the mound's principal axis runs parallel to the coastline. The location and the mound direction were apparently selected with considerable awareness of how it would be viewed from Osaka Bay. In the close vicinity of the moat stand Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16] and Shichikannon Kofun [17].



The mound length is 365 m, and the height of the round rear part is 27.6 m, making it the second largest in Mozu area. The mound was constructed in three tiers, and the original shape from the time of its construction has been well preserved. Projections were attached to both sides of the constricted part. Circular stages were built on top of the round rear part and the square front part; it is estimated that there were burial facilities beneath the stages. The circular stage atop of the square part was constructed in two tiers, along the slopes, and there are no other examples of this feature.

The mound is surrounded by a wide moat, and on the west, sloped side, a bank was constructed of large amounts of earth. Moreover, it has been



Photo 2-39 Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun (from southwest)

clarified that on the outer side, there used to be an outer moat that went around the whole perimeter, which is being preserved underground.

Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were found from the mound. The representational *haniwa* included a large and exceptional item of a quiver-shaped *haniwa*, 1.4 m in height, representing a quiver holding arrows. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

Photo 2-40
Quiver-shaped *haniwa*
fragment excavated from
Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun

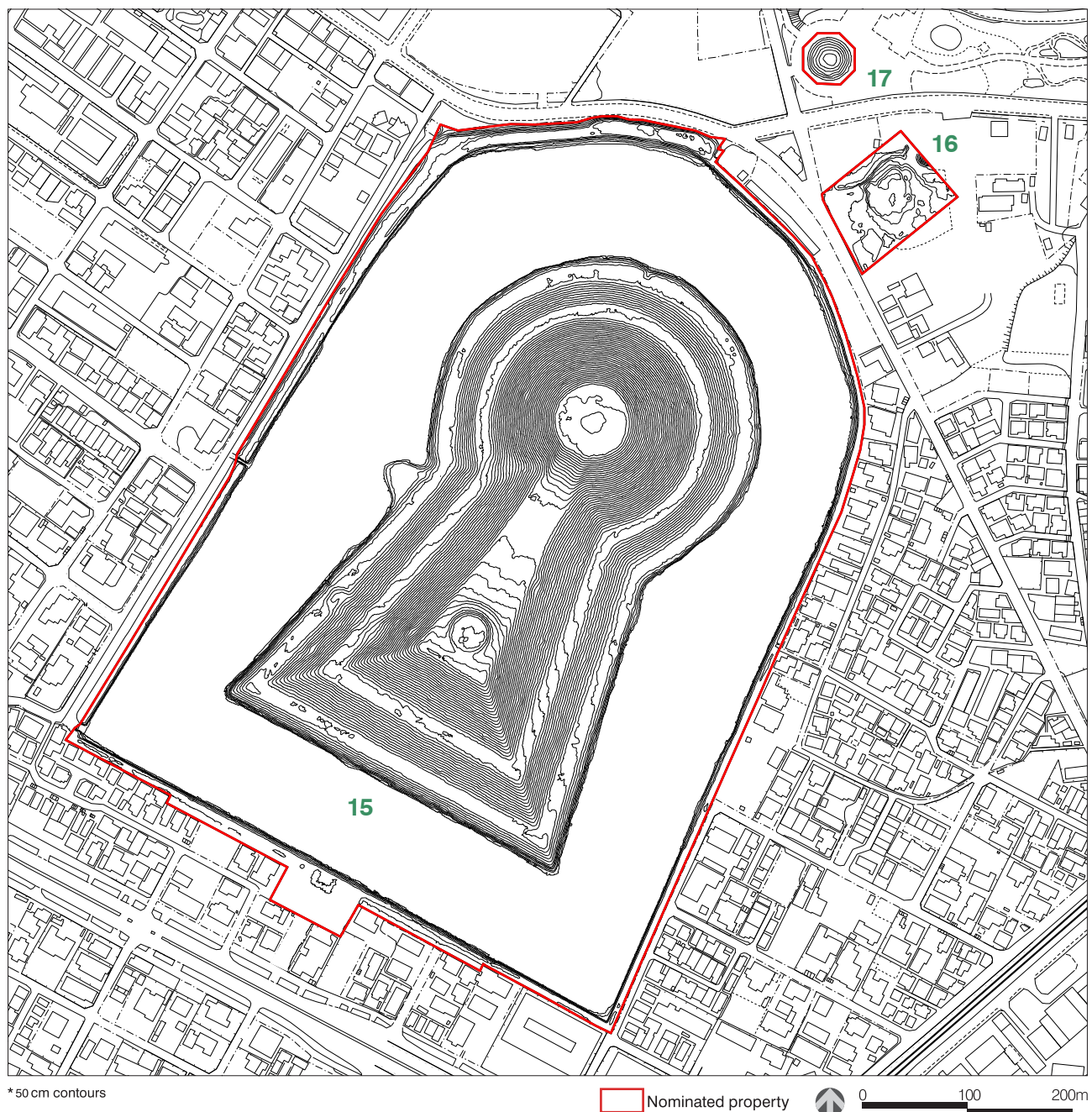


Figure 2-39 Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun

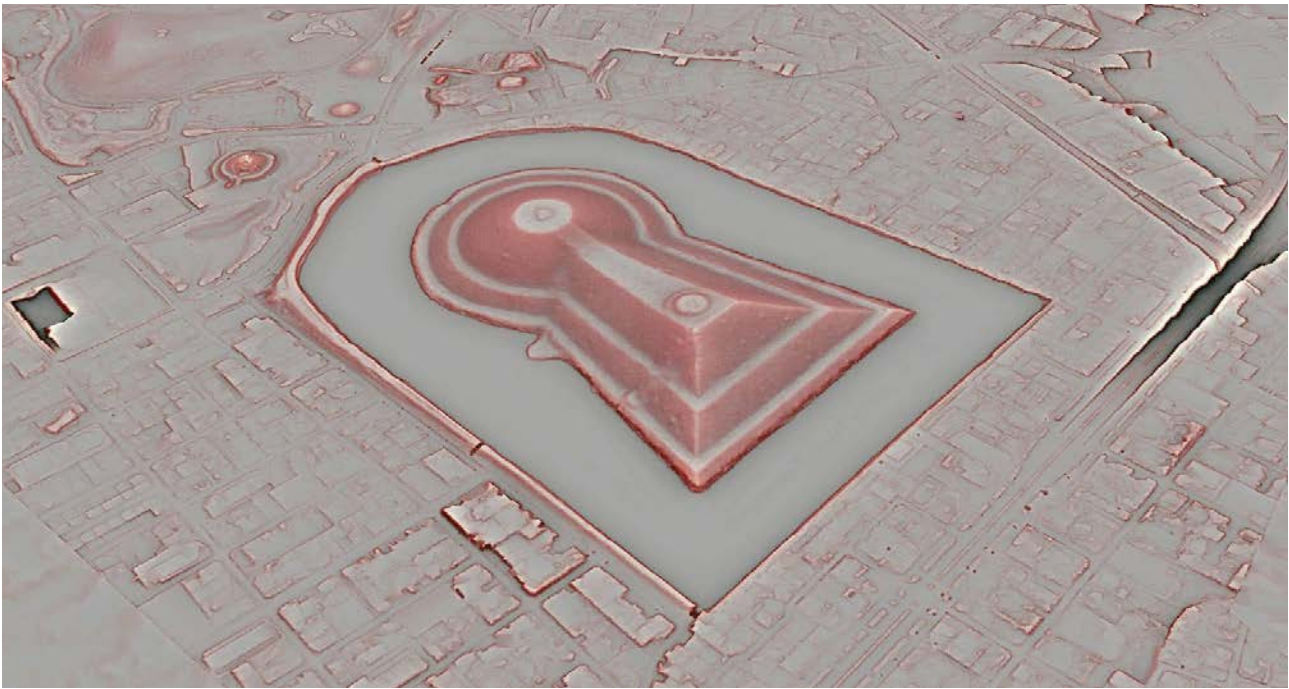
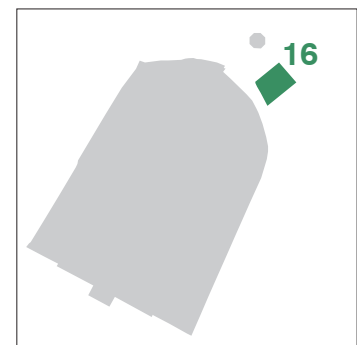


Figure 2-40 Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun (LIDAR survey map, from southwest)

Component Part 16: Terayama-minamiyama Kofun

Terayama-minamiyama Kofun is a square mounded tomb located next to the outer moat of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15], on the northeast side of its round rear part. Since it shares the outer moat of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun as its own moat, it is estimated that the tomb was constructed with the mound's principal axis extending radially in a straight line from the center of round rear part of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun. Judging from the position of the mound, the direction of the principal axis and the sharing of the moat, this tomb is considered to be closely related to Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound's dimensions have been confirmed to be 45 m in a northeast to southwest direction and to be 36.3 m in a northwest to southeast direction, and the flat surface has a rectangular shape. The upper part of the mound has been modified, and its surviving height is 4 m. It is highly possible that the mound was constructed in two tiers. The moat surrounding the mound is being preserved underground.



shape	keyhole	circle	square
scale (m)			
400~			
300~			
200~			
100~			
50~			
~50			

Cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged on the terraces, and the oldest discovered Sue ware, produced using techniques that had only just arrived from the Korean peninsula, was found on top of the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-41
Excavation at Terayama-minamiyama Kofun



Photo 2-42
Cylindrical *haniwa* fragments excavated from Terayama-minamiyama Kofun



Photo 2-43 Terayama-minamiyama Kofun (from southeast)

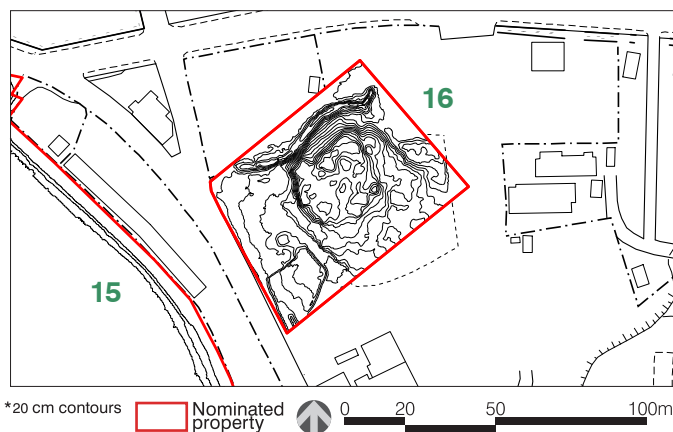


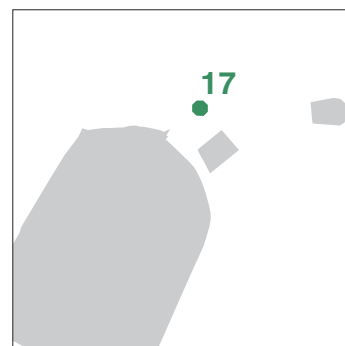
Figure 2-41 Terayama-minamiyama Kofun

Component Part 17: Shichikannon Kofun

Shichikannon Kofun is a round mounded tomb located approximately 40 m from the outer moat of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15], on the northeast side of its round rear part. Judging from the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be related to Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound diameter is 33 m, and its height 3.8 m. Currently, an additional layer of earth is placed for protecting the original mound. As no clear traces of a surrounding moat were seen in the results of excavations, it is possible that no demarcation facility was in place.

The grave goods excavated include koto bridge-shaped stone implements, while cylindrical *haniwa* were also excavated from the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



shape	keyhole	circle	square
scale (m)			
400~			
300~			
200~			
100~			
50~			
~50			



Photo 2-44 Shichikannon Kofun (from northeast)

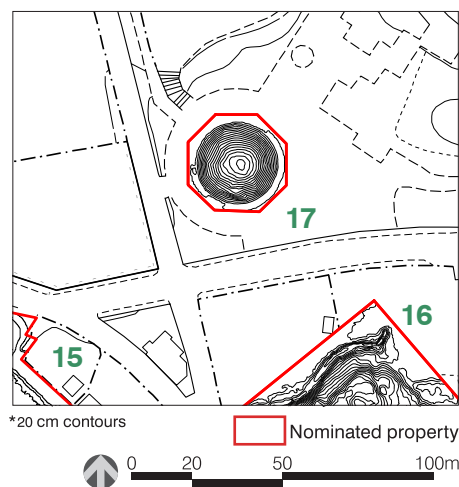


Figure 2-42 Shichikannon Kofun

Component Part 18: Itasuke Kofun

Itasuke Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located in the central part of the Mozu area, which was constructed with its square front part facing west. There lies Zenemonyama Kofun [19] adjacent to the east side of its round rear part.

The mound length is 146 m, and the height of the round rear part height is 11.4 m. It is characterized by the shape of the square part, which is wide but short. The mound has three tiers, and a projection is attached to the south side of the constricted part. The results of a ground-penetrating radar survey clarified that stone materials were not used for the burial facility, so it is highly possible that a combination of a wooden coffin in a clay encasing (*nendokaku*) was adopted. The mound is surrounded by a moat. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were found from the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

Itasuke Kofun faced the threat of demolition in 1955, due to a planned housing development. However, the plan was stopped thanks to a conservation movement, mainly conducted by local citizens. It was designated as a Historic Site and the ownership of the land was converted to public.

The helmet-shaped *haniwa* found during the conservation movement is widely used as a symbol of cultural property protection in Sakai City.

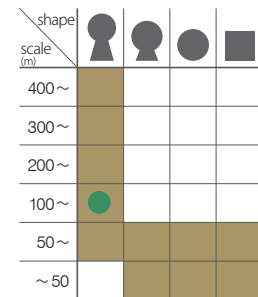
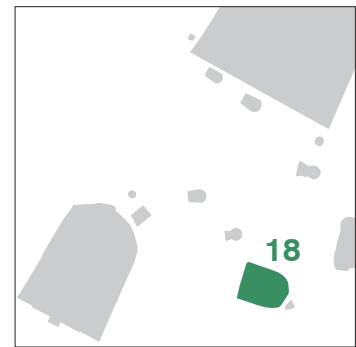


Photo 2-45
Helmet-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Itasuke Kofun



Photo 2-46
Cylindrical *haniwa* fragment excavated from Itasuke Kofun



Photo 2-47 Itasuke Kofun (from south)

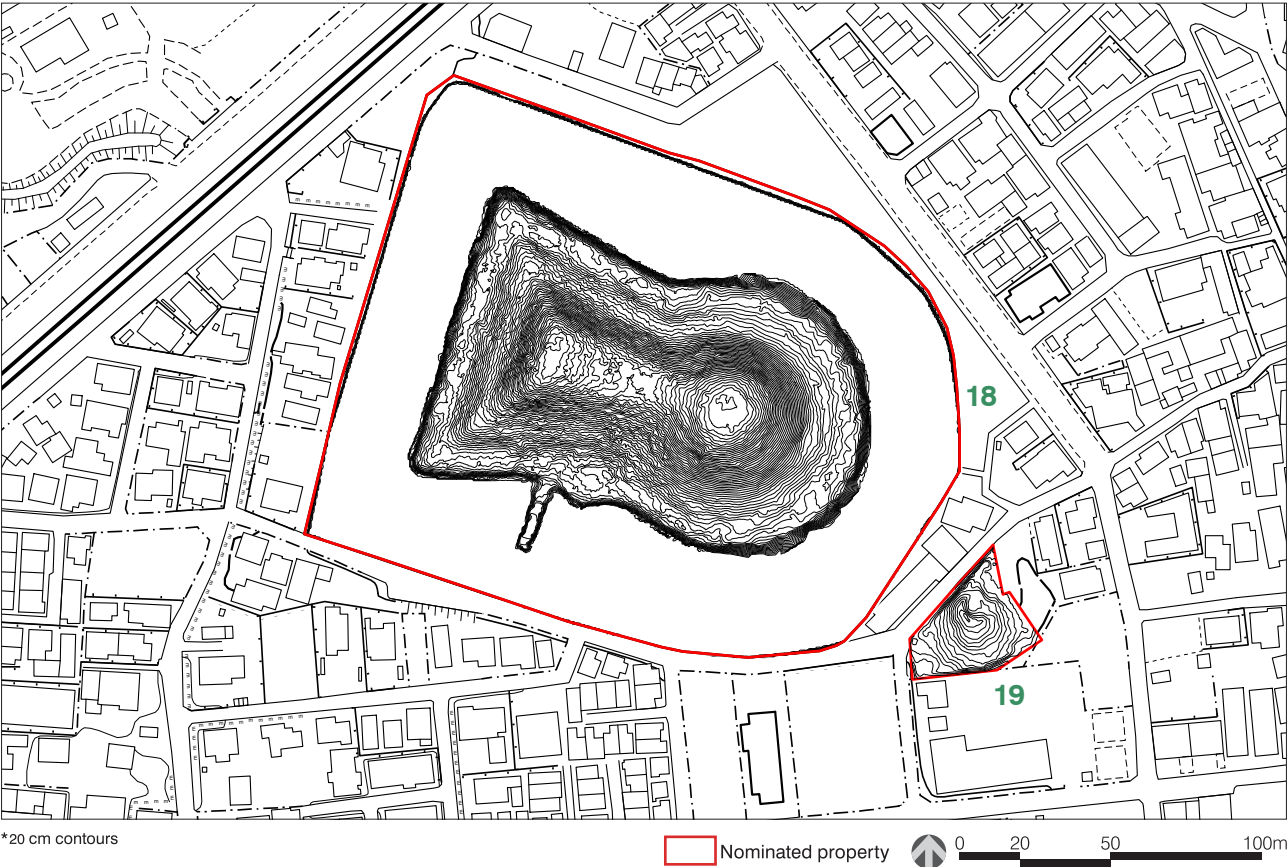


Figure 2-43 Itasuke Kofun

Component Part 19: Zenemonyama Kofun

Zenemonyama Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed next to the moat of Itasuke Kofun [18], on the southeastern side of its round rear part. Judging from the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be related to Itasuke Kofun.

The mound length has been confirmed to be 28 m. The upper part of the mound has been modified, and its surviving height is 3 m. It is highly possible that the mound was built in two tiers. On the terrace paved with pebbles, many cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged at wide intervals of 2 m. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

As the excavations did not find any traces of a moat in its vicinity, it is highly possible that there was no demarcation facility in place.

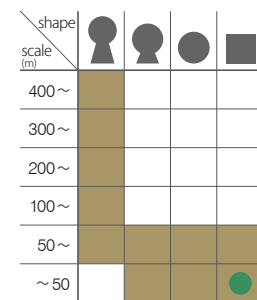
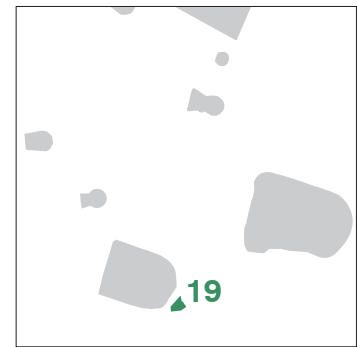


Photo 2-48 Zenemonyama Kofun
(from north)

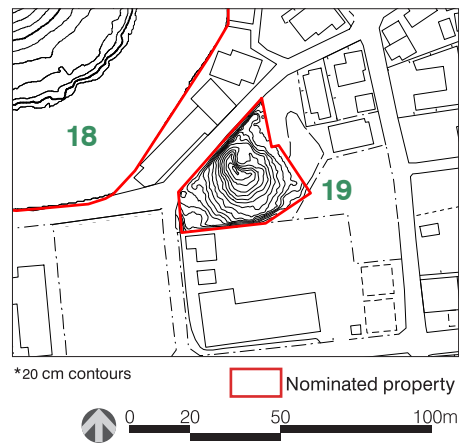


Figure 2-44 Zenemonyama Kofun



Photo 2-49 Excavation at Zenemonyama Kofun



Photo 2-50
Cylindrical *haniwa*
excavated from
Zenemonyama Kofun

Component Part 20: Gobyoyama Kofun

Gobyoyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located in the central part of the Mozu area. It was constructed with the square front part facing west.

The mound length is 203 m, and the height of the round rear part is 18.3 m, making it the fourth largest in the Mozu area. The mound has three tiers, and a projection attached only on the south side of the constricted part. According to the survey map, there were conical-shaped circular stages on top of the round rear and square front parts, but because they deviate from the principal axis to the north side, it is very possible that they were not part of the original construction.

Currently, it is only surrounded by a single moat, but it had a double moat at the time it was constructed. Presently, the outer moat is being preserved underground.

During the excavations, cylindrical *haniwa* arranged without gaps on the first-tier terrace was found, while a wide variety of representational *haniwa* have been excavated from the surface of the projection and its surrounding area. Particularly noteworthy are the largest finds of enclosure-shaped *haniwa* and house-shaped *haniwa*, which show features common with Shinto shrine architecture. In addition to miniature earthenware and half-baked Sue ware, clay objects representing fish and baskets have been excavated, suggesting the nature of the rituals performed on the projection. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

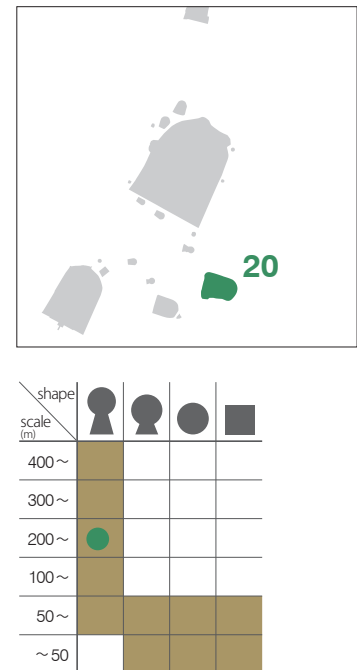




Photo 2-51 Gobyoyama Kofun (from southeast)



Figure 2-45 Gobyoyama Kofun



Figure 2-46 Gobyoyama Kofun (LIDAR survey map, from northwest)



Photo 2-52 Row of Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Gobyoyama Kofun



Photo 2-53 Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Gobyoyama Kofun



Photo 2-54 House and enclosure-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Gobyoyama Kofun

Component Part 21: Nisanzai Kofun

Nisanzai Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on the southeastern edge of the Mozu area. It has the seventh-largest mound in Japan.

The mound length is approximately 300 m, and the height of the square front part is 25.9 m, making it the third largest in the Mozu area. The mound was built in three tiers, and the original shape from the time of construction has been well preserved. The mound's square front part is very wide and rises higher than the round part, showing a new trend in the mound shape development. Projections were built on both sides of the constricted part.

The mound is surrounded by a wide moat. In the moat on the east side of the round rear part, a maximum of seven postholes from the mound slope to the bank were detected along the mound's principal axis. Some material of the posts also survived in some of the holes; they are apparently traces of a wooden bridge crossing the moat. The maximum width of the two rows of postholes is approximately 12 m, and it is estimated that they were erected during the final stage of the tomb's construction or shortly after it was completed, and that they were used in constructing the mound or in the funerary proceedings, and then removed within a short period of time. It has

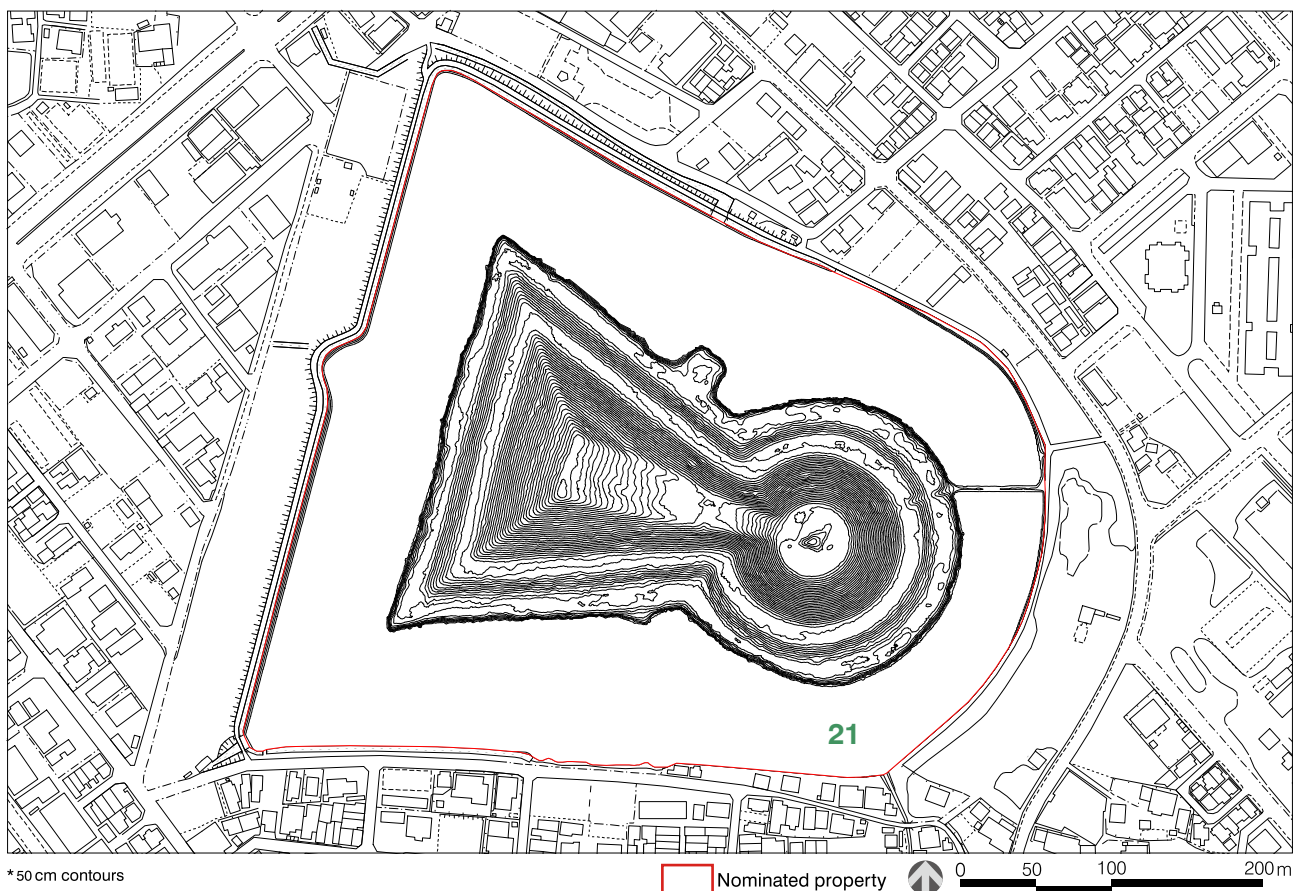
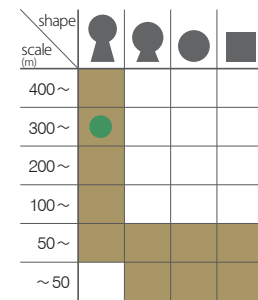
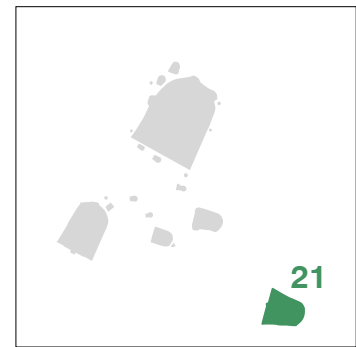


Figure 2-47 Nisanzai Kofun



Photo 2-55 Nisanzai Kofun (from southwest)

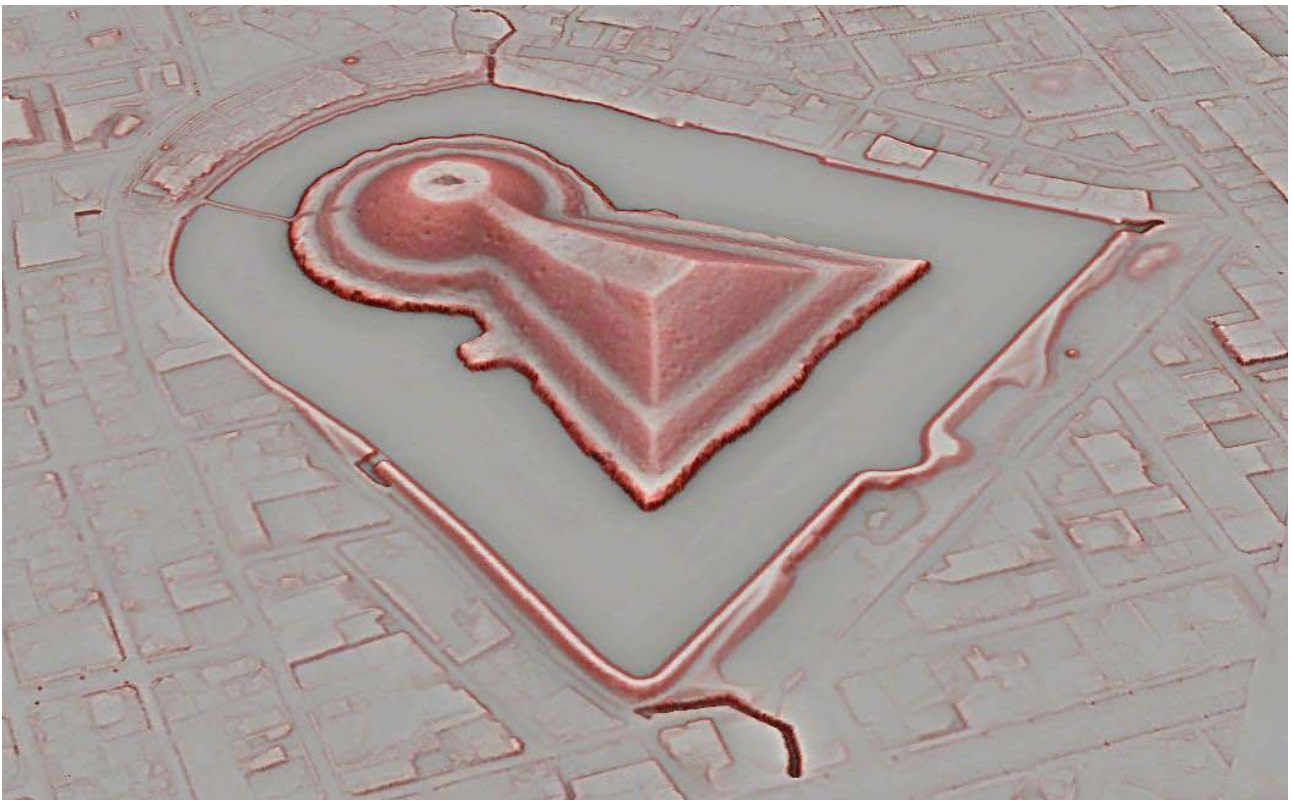


Figure 2-48 Nisanzai Kofun (LIDAR survey map, from northwest)

also been clarified that there existed an outer moat outside this moat, which is being preserved underground.

During the excavations, cylindrical *haniwa* arranged without gaps were unearthed from the first-tier terrace. A large Sue ware pot had been placed on the surface of the projection, suggesting the nature of the rituals that were performed there. Representational *haniwa* and sunshade-shaped wooden *haniwa* were excavated from the moat. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.

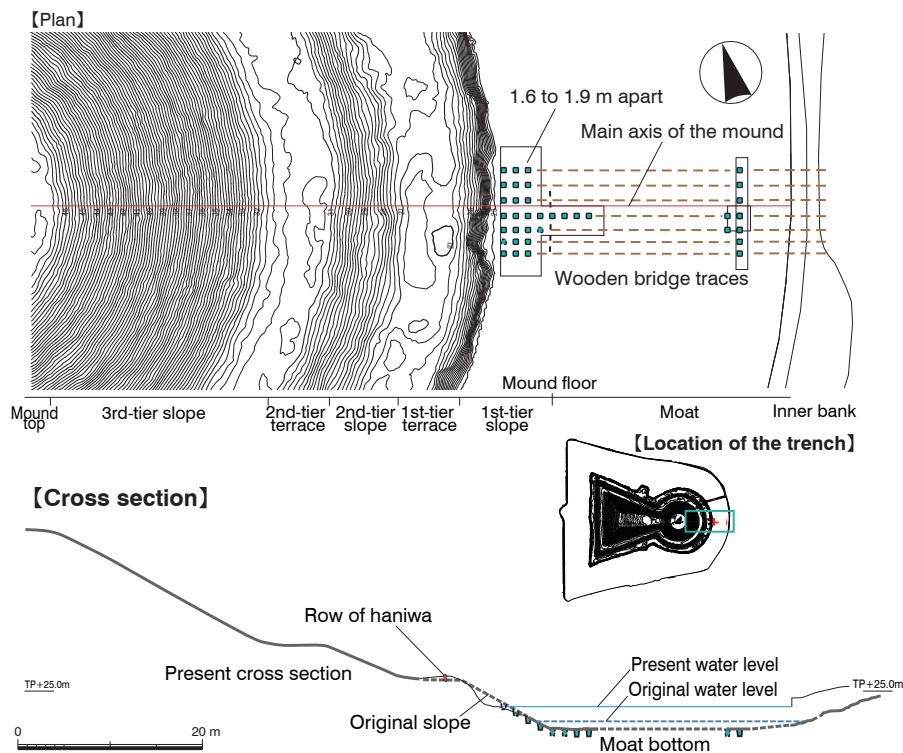


Figure 2-49 Schema of the rows of postholes detected at Nisanazai Kofun



Photo 2-56 Postholes detected at Nisanazai Kofun (from northeast)



Photo 2-57 Row of cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Nisanzai Kofun



Photo 2-58
Fowl-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Nisanzai Kofun



Photo 2-59
Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Nisanzai Kofun



Photo 2-60
Sunshade-shaped wooden product excavated from Nisanzai Kofun

(i)-2 The Furuichi area

The Furuichi area is distributed across Habikino City and Fujiidera City in Osaka Prefecture and is the location of 24 of the component parts [22 to 45] (Photo 2-61). Mounded tombs were constructed over a range with a radius of around 2 km, on a plateau overlooking the Osaka Plain to the north and Ishikawa River to the east. An ancient road connecting the Osaka Plain and the Nara Basin runs on the north of the mounded tomb group, right below the plateau, and it is considered that the large tombs were built in a row to be visible from the plain below. The original arrangement of the giant tombs atop the elevated plateau facing the Osaka Plain and the topographic features of the time remain even to this day without significant changes (Figure 2-50).

The center of the Furuichi area is a depression that runs from south to north, and the mounded tombs are distributed in a V-shape, sandwiching it from east and west (Figure 2-50). The main tombs among its component parts, in the direction from northeast toward the south, are Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25], Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26], Komuroyama Kofun [31], Otorizuka Kofun [32], Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1], Hakayama Kofun [38] and Hakuchoryo Kofun [45], which has the most southerly location (Figure 2-51). From here toward the northwest are located Minegazuka Kofun [44] and Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23], while Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] has the most northerly location on the plain. Another feature of the distribution of the component parts is the many small tombs distributed across the area around the giant keyhole-shaped tombs that are considered to be closely related to them, such as those situated next to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1].

Similar to the Mozu area, many kofun here are now covered with trees. However, recent airborne LIDAR surveys have revealed that they keep their original shapes in good condition under the existing vegetation (Figure 2-52. see also Appendix 3.c LIDAR survey maps of the Mozu and Furuichi areas). For those of relatively large sizes, the relief maps of their mounds based on the airborne LIDAR surveys, using a patented “red relief image mapping” (see Appendix 3.b “Relief maps and cross-sections of the giant keyhole-shaped tombs”) technology, are shown in the description of the individual component parts.



Photo 2-61 Aerial photo of the Furuichi area (from southwest)

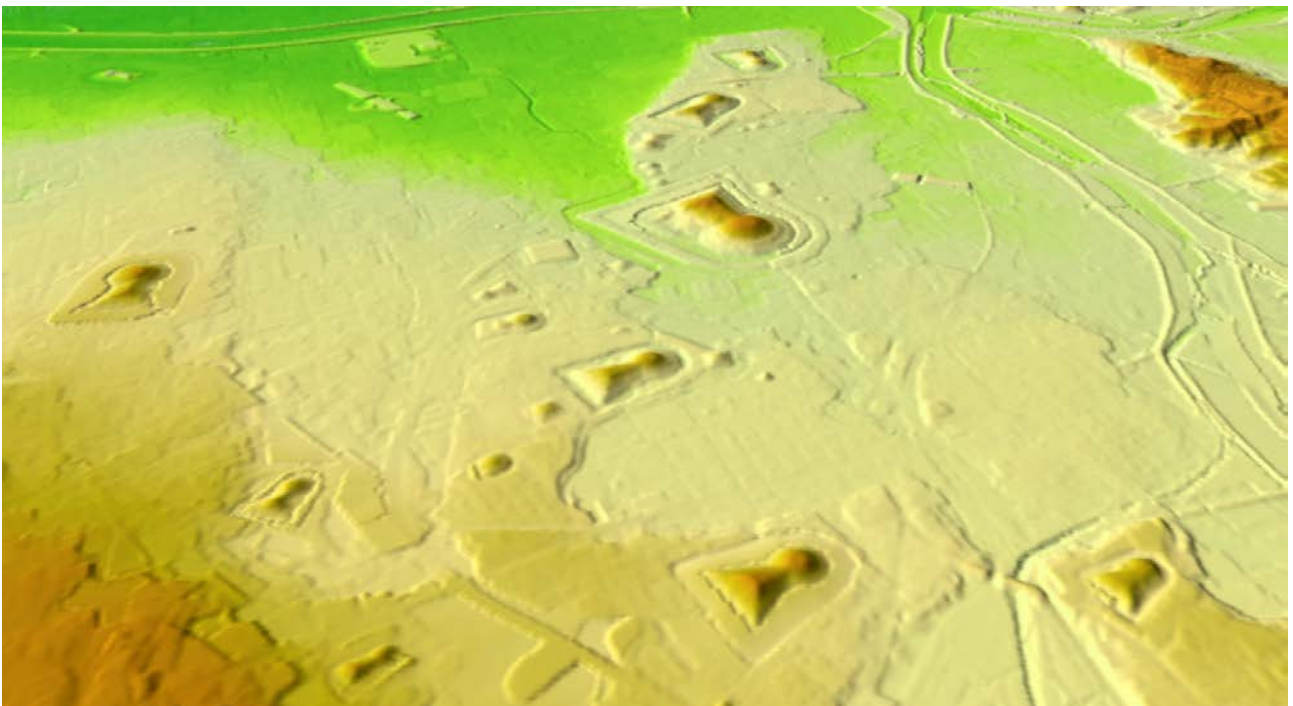


Figure 2-50 Raised relief topographic map of the Furuichi area (from southwest)



Figure 2-51 Virtually reconstructed CG image of the mounded tomb group at the time of construction in the Furuichi area (from southwest)

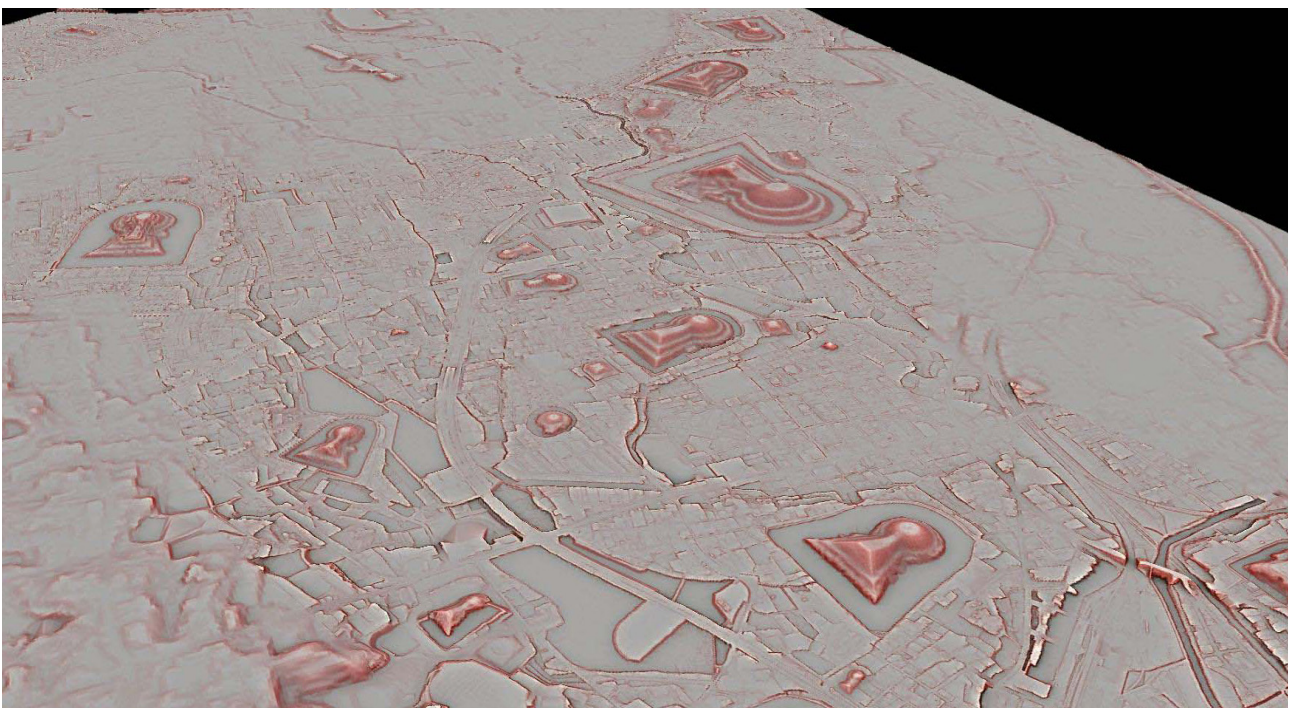


Figure 2-52 Airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map of the Furuichi area (from southwest)

Component Part 22: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun

Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located in the most northern part of the Furuichi area. The square front part was constructed facing southeast, so it is thought that it was intended to be viewed from the Osaka Plain.

The mound length is 210 m, and the height of its round rear part is 16.9 m, making it the sixth largest in Furuichi. The mound has three tiers, and projections are attached to both sides of the constricted part. The mound, which was used as a fortress during the Muromachi period (1336–1573), has been modified, but it is possible to reconstruct the mound's scale and shape.

The burial facility, which was discovered at the upper part of the round rear part in 1912, is a pit-style stone compartment containing the largest chest-shaped stone coffin ever discovered in Japan. The ceiling stones of the chamber were removed at the time of discovery; they are currently displayed in the guidance facility. From within the chamber and the coffin, artifacts including bronze mirrors, iron armor and weapons, bracelet-shaped stone items and various types of personal ornaments have been unearthed.

The mound is surrounded by a wide double moat and bank, but the moats are preserved underground. Within the inner moat, an islet facility was built on each side of the square front part. The islet facility on the east side has a side length of 17 m, in which three realistic water fowl-shaped *haniwa* had been arranged.

Cylindrical *haniwa* and large representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the mound and the moat. The construction period is dated to the early-Middle Kofun period.

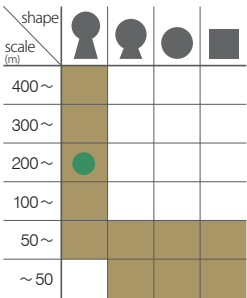


Photo 2-62
Investigation of the stone coffin
at Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun



Photo 2-63 Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun (from north)



*20cm contours

Nominated property

0 20 50 100m

Figure 2-53 Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun



Photo 2-64 Excavation of the islet facility remain



Photo 2-65 Water fowl-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun



Photo 2-66
Partition-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun



Photo 2-67
Sunshade-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun

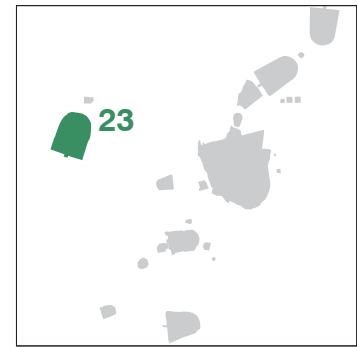


Photo 2-68
Bronze mirror excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun

Component Part 23: Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun

Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on the western edge of the Furuichi area. The square front part faces south toward the edge of the Habikino Hills on their northeastern side. Hachizuka Kofun [24] stands on its north side.

The mound length is 245 m, and the height of the round rear part is 19.5 m, making it the third largest in the Furuichi area. The mound has three tiers, and a projection is attached only to the east side of the constricted part. The mound, which was used as a fortress during the Muromachi period (1336 - 1573), has been modified, but it retains its original shape. It is surrounded by a wide moat, and cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged on its bank. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the mound and the moat. There are various opinions on the construction period, although it is considered to be during the Middle Kofun period.



shape			
scale (m)			
400~			
300~			
200~			
100~			
50~			
~50			



Photo 2-69 Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun (from northwest)

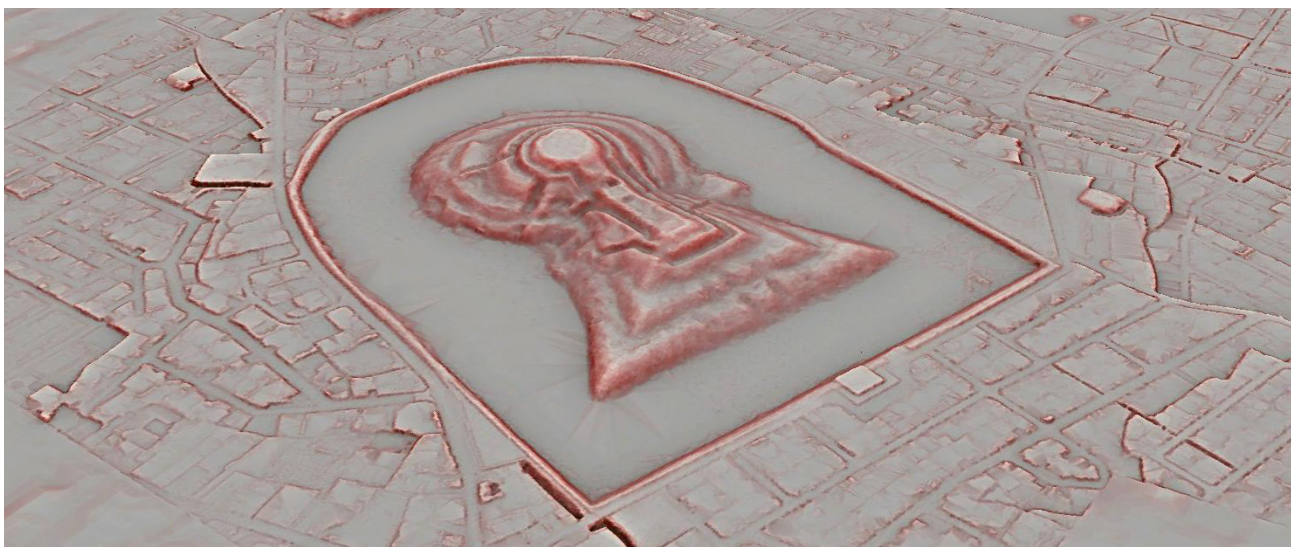


Figure 2-54 Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun (airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map, from southwest)



Figure 2-55 Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun

Component Part 24: Hachizuka Kofun

Hachizuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed approximately 100 m from the moat of Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23], on its north side. Its square front part faces west. As it is in Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun's surrounding area, there is a theory that this tomb is related to it.

The mound length is 60 m, and the height of its round rear part is 6.5 m. It is unique for its tallness in relation to the mound length. It is estimated that the mound was not paved with fukiishi stones. The mound is surrounded by a moat, but it is being preserved underground. Cylindrical *haniwa* were found on the mound. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.

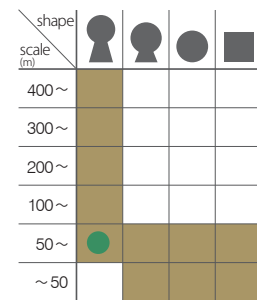
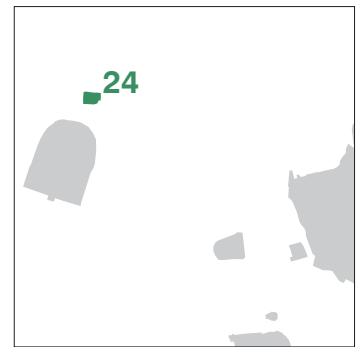


Photo 2-70 Hachizuka Kofun (from north)



*20 cm contours

□ Nominated property



0 20 50 100m

Figure 2-56 Hachizuka Kofun

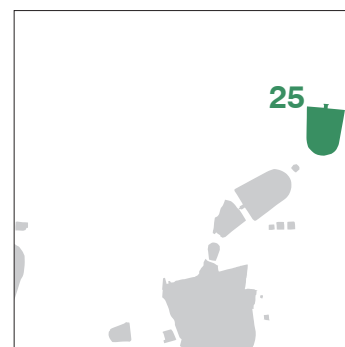
Component Part 25: Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun

Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed in the northeast part of the Furuichi area, at the tip of the plateau. The square front part faces north.

The mound length is 230 m, and the height of the square part is 23.3 m, making it the fourth largest in Furuichi. The mound has three tiers, and projections are attached to both sides of the constricted part. The mound was built according to a design plan extremely similar to that of Hakayama Kofun [38] described below, and it is highly likely that they were designed as similar models.

Currently, the mound is surrounded by a single moat, but it had a double moat at the time of construction. The outer moat is being preserved underground.

Cylindrical *haniwa* and a wide variety of representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the moat. In addition, *Sue* ware from the mid-5th century was found from the mounded earth of the mound section, providing a clue about the construction period. The period of construction is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.



shape	keyhole	circle	circle	square
scale (m)				
400~				
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~50				



Photo 2-71 Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun (from northeast)

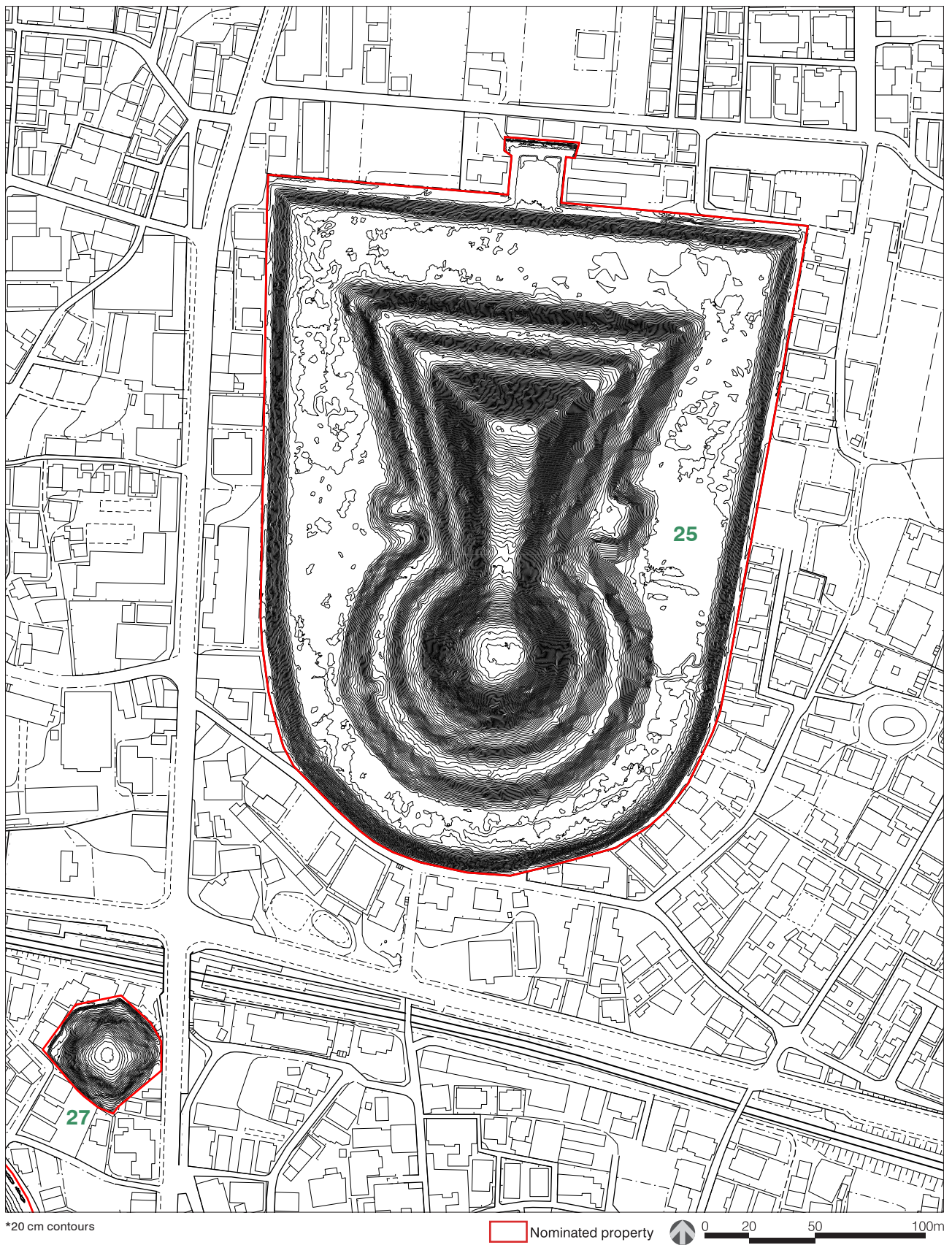


Figure 2-57 Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun



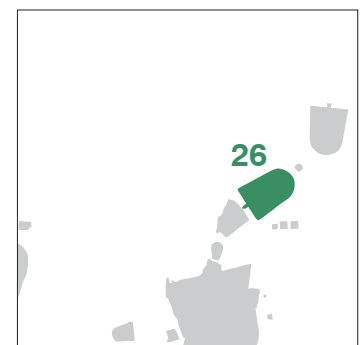
Figure 2-58 Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun (airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map, from northeast)

Component Part 26: Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun

Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun, which has the ninth-largest mound in Japan, was constructed at the highest point of the plateau where the mounded tomb group was formed. Its square front part faces southwest. Nabezuka Kofun [27] is located next to the moat at its round rear part.

The mound length is 290 m, and the height of the round rear part is 26.2 m, making it the second largest in the Furuichi area. The mound was built in three tiers, but from the latest survey map, it has been confirmed that there were flat areas near the foot of the mound, so it may have been intended to be four-tiered. Projections were built on both sides of the constricted part. Local lore indicates that a stone coffin was used for the burial facility.

The mound is surrounded by a narrow, steeply dug moat, and a wide bank surrounded the outside of the moat, which is a feature of this. Cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged without gaps on the bank, and representational *haniwa* were also excavated from the bank. The construction period is dated to the early-Middle Kofun period.



shape \ scale (m)	keyhole	circle	circle	square
400~				
300~				
200~	●			
100~				
50~				
~50				



Figure 2-59 Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun



Photo 2-72 Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun (from north)



Figure 2-60 Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun (airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map, from northeast)

Component Part 27: Nabezuka Kofun

Nabezuka Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed on the northeastern side of the round rear part of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26], to fit into its outer bank. Moreover, it was constructed so that the mound's principal axis extends radially in a straight line from the center of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun's round part. From the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this kofun is considered to be closely related to Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun.

The mound length measures 63 m, and its height is 7 m. The mound has two tiers and is surrounded by a moat, but it is being preserved underground. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were excavated from the mound. The construction period is dated to the early-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-73
Nabezuka Kofun (from east)

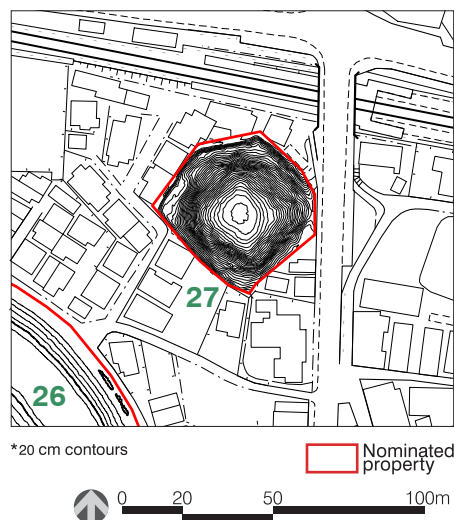
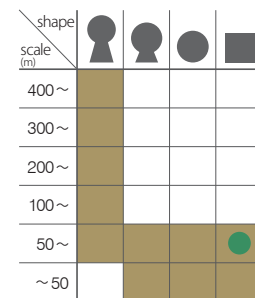
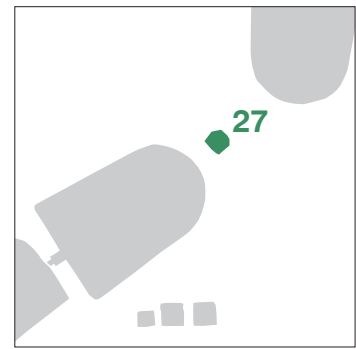


Figure 2-61 Nabezuka Kofun



Component Part 28: Suketayama Kofun

Suketayama Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed to the south of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26], alongside Nakayamazuka Kofun [29] and Yashimazuka Kofun [30]. A unique construction method was used for these three kofun: their southern sides are aligned, and they share a moat. The moat is being preserved underground.

The mound length is 36 m, and its height is 6 m. The tuff stone exposed on the top of the mound is thought to be a part of the burial facility. Cylindrical *haniwa* were excavated from the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

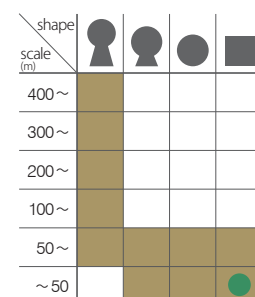
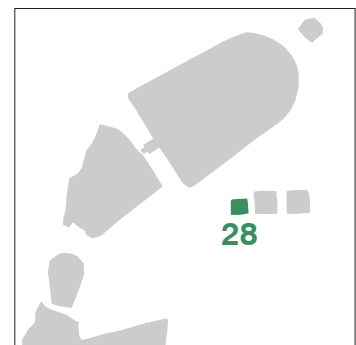




Photo 2-74
Tuff stone, possibly a part of burial facility, exposed on the mound top of Suketayama Kofun

Photo 2-75
Left : Suketayama Kofun
Center : Nakayamazuka Kofun
Right : Yashimazuka Kofun
(from south)



Figure 2-62
Left : Suketayama Kofun
Center : Nakayamazuka Kofun
Right : Yashimazuka Kofun

Component Part 29: Nakayamazuka Kofun

Nakayamazuka Kofun is a square mounded tomb located alongside Suketayama Kofun [28] and Yashimazuka Kofun [30]. A unique construction method was used for these three kofun: their southern sides are aligned, and they share a moat. The moat is being preserved underground.

The mound length is 50 m, and its height is 8.5 m. Cylindrical *haniwa* were excavated from the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

In 1978, extra-large wooden sleds called *shura* (designated as Important Cultural Property) were excavated from the moat between Nakayamazuka Kofun and Yashimazuka Kofun. Two *shura* were found, with the larger measuring 8.8 m and the smaller 2.8 m. It is considered that they were used to carry the stone coffins and the materials used for the stone chambers at the time of their construction.

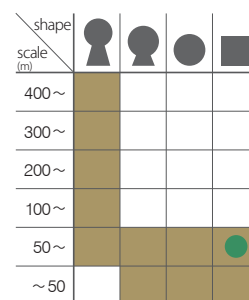
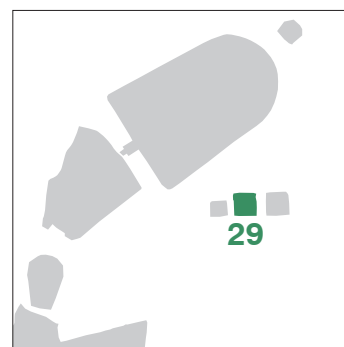
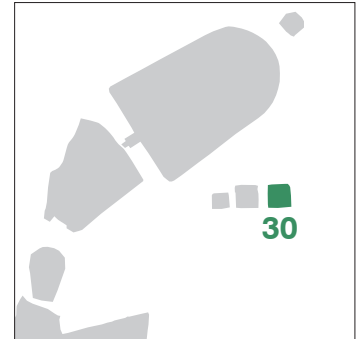




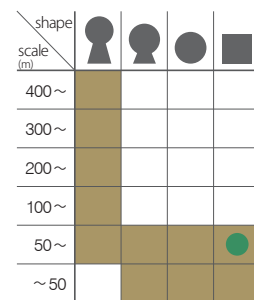
Figure 2-76
Wooden sleds excavated from
the moat between Nakayamazuka
Kofun and Yashimazuka Kofun



Component Part 30: Yashimazuka Kofun

Yashimazuka Kofun is a square mounded tomb located alongside Suketayama Kofun [28] and Nakayamazuka Kofun [29]. A unique construction method was used for these three kofun: their southern sides are aligned, and they share a moat. The moat is being preserved underground.

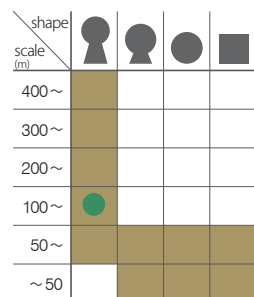
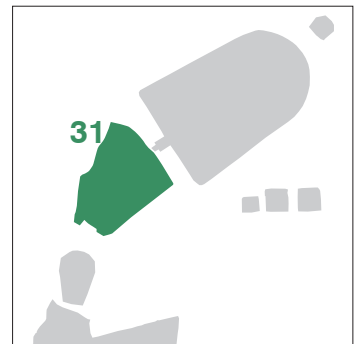
The mound length is 50 m, and its height is 8 m. Cylindrical *haniwa* were excavated from the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Component Part 31: Komuroyama Kofun

Komuroyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on the western edge of the projected plateau, running north-south. Its square front part faces northeast.

The mound length is 150 m, and the height of its round rear part is 15.3 m. The mound has three tiers and a projection is attached to the east side of the constricted part. It has been noted that the burial facility may have been a pit-style stone compartment, given the stone materials that were found scattered on top of the mound.



The mound is surrounded by a moat, but there are no traces of water having filled the west side, and it has been confirmed that the outline of the moat, when viewed from above, was constricted along the mound's outline. The moat is being preserved underground.

Rows of cylindrical *haniwa* survive on the mound terraces, while representational *haniwa* were also excavated. The construction period is dated to the early-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-77 Komuroyama Kofun (from east)



Photo 2-78
Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Komuroyama Kofun

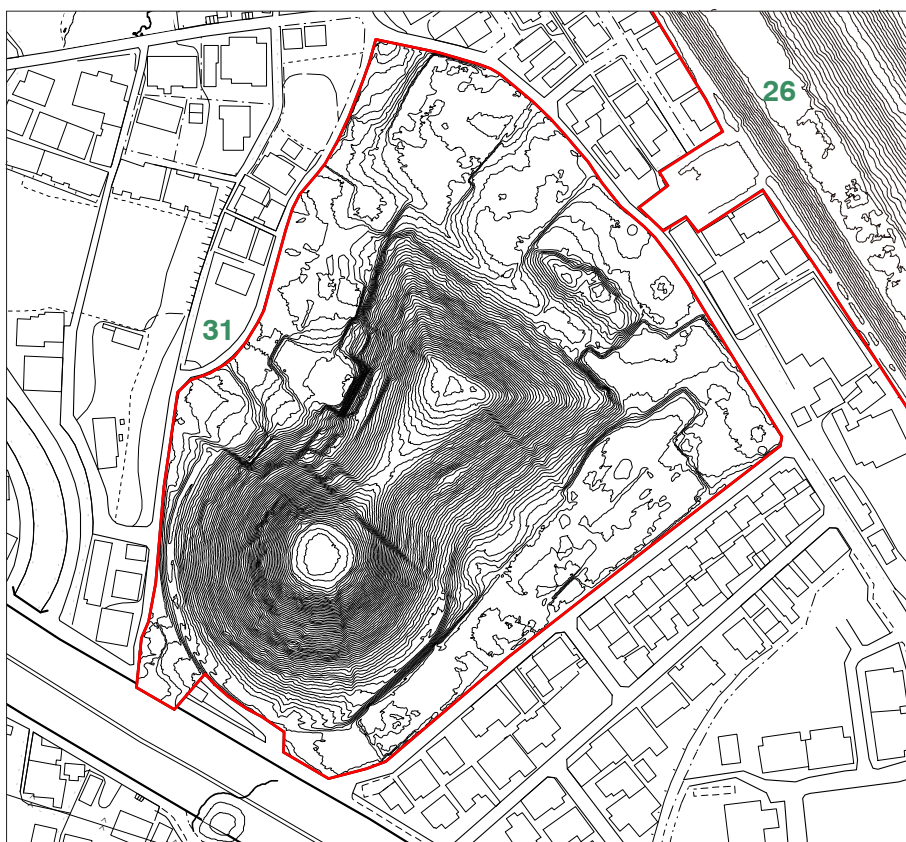


Figure 2-63 Komuroyama Kofun

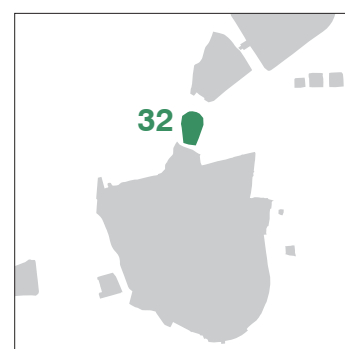


Photo 2-79
Sunshade-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Komuroyama Kofun

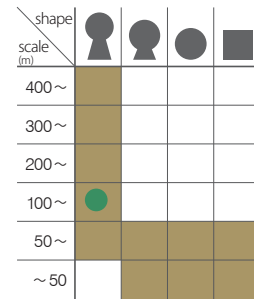
Component Part 32: Otorizuka Kofun

Otorizuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located on the western edge of the projected plateau, running north-south. Its square front part faces south.

The mound length is 110 m, and the height of its round rear part is 12.3 m. The mound is anomalous among the tombs of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, since the round rear part was constructed in three tiers and the square front part in two tiers, and also because the round part is remarkably



high. Projections were built on both sides of the constricted part. In terms of the burial facility, it has been reported that there was a clay coffin enclosure (*nendo-kaku*) in the round part that contained grave goods, including iron weapons, such as single- double-edged swords, socketed spears and arrowheads. One bronze mirror and iron swords were excavated from the square part, and it is estimated that there is another burial facility. In addition to these items, one other bronze mirror was also excavated.



Surrounding the mound is a narrow, horseshoe-shaped moat. It is considered that the moat was not filled with water from the beginning, and it is being preserved underground.

Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were excavated, the most noteworthy of them being an elegant, helmet-shaped *haniwa* found nearby. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-80 Otorizuka Kofun (from southeast)

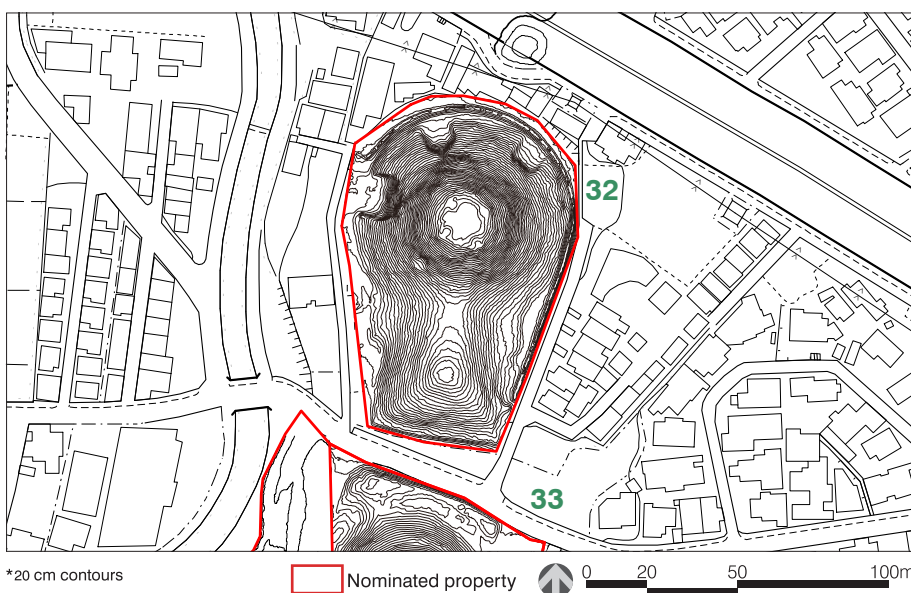


Figure 2-64 Otorizuka Kofun



Photo 2-81
Helmet-shaped *haniwa* excavated from the surrounding Otorizuka Kofun



Photo 2-82
Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Otorizuka Kofun

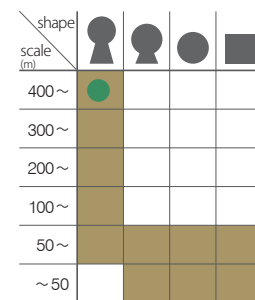
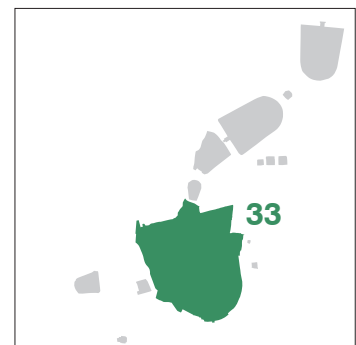
Component Part 33: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun

Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1] is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb located on the western edge of the projected plateau, running north-south. The mound is the second largest in Japan. Its square front part faces north.

Close to the moat, Konda-maruyama Kofun [33-2] and Futatsuzuka Kofun [33-3] were constructed to be integrated with Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun. As these three tombs are located in the same site, they are treated as a single component part. Besides these two tombs, Higashiumazuka Kofun [34], Kurizuka Kofun [35] and Higashiyama Kofun [36] are also located in close vicinity to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound length is 425 m, and the height of the round rear part is 36 m. While the mound of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] is larger in length, this tomb has the greatest mound volume. The mound was constructed in three tiers, and apart from the collapsed part at the square part's northwest side, its original shape from the time of its construction has been well preserved. It is considered that this collapse was due to an earthquake has been widely accepted in recent years. Projections are attached to both sides of the constricted part.

A square stage was built atop the square front part. There is a record indicating the exposure of a pit-style stone compartment near the top of the square part¹⁰, and it is possible that the burial facility was built inside this platform. On top of the round part, up to the Meiji period in the late 19th century, a hexagon hall was built as an inner shrine of the neighboring Konda Hachimangu Shrine



10. Wada, Gun'ichi. 'Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun', *Nihon Kokogaku Jiten* [Dictionary for Japanese Archaeology]. Tokyo Shuppan. 1962.



Photo 2-83 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (from southwest)

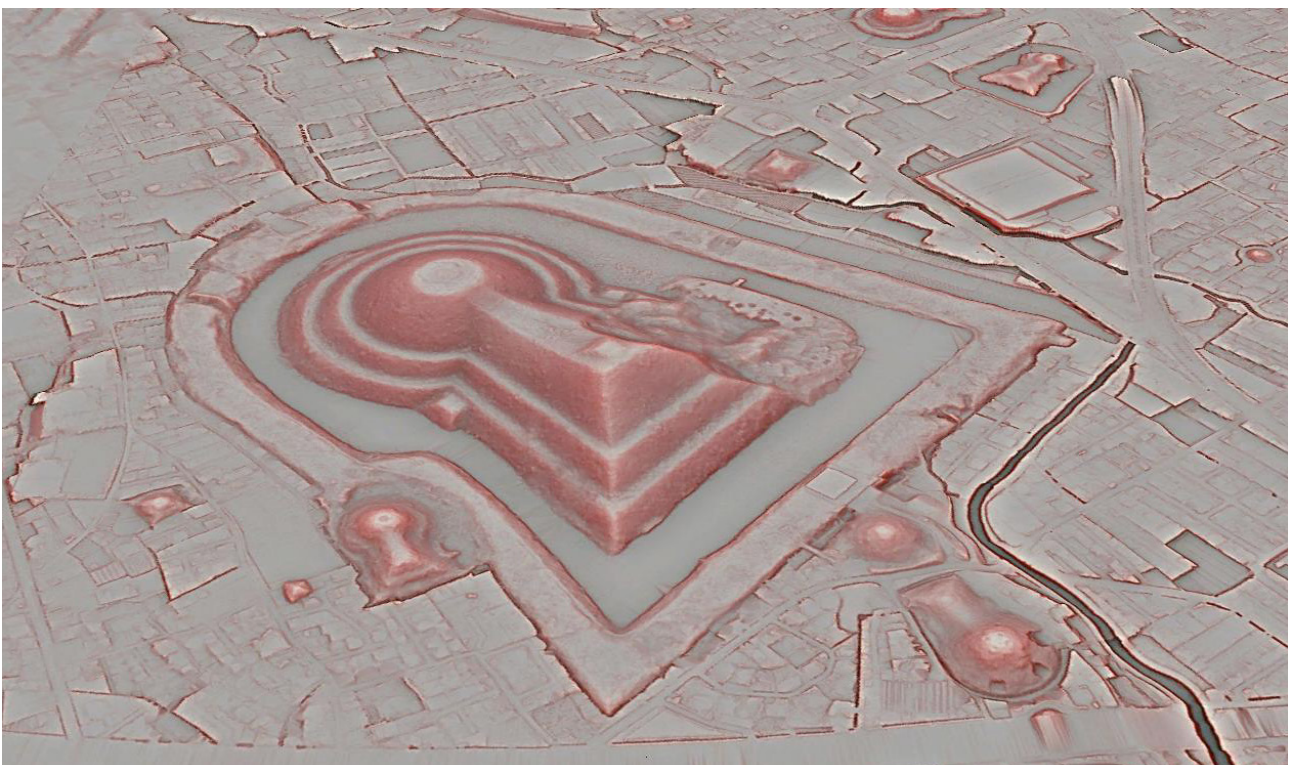


Figure 2-65 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map, from northeast)

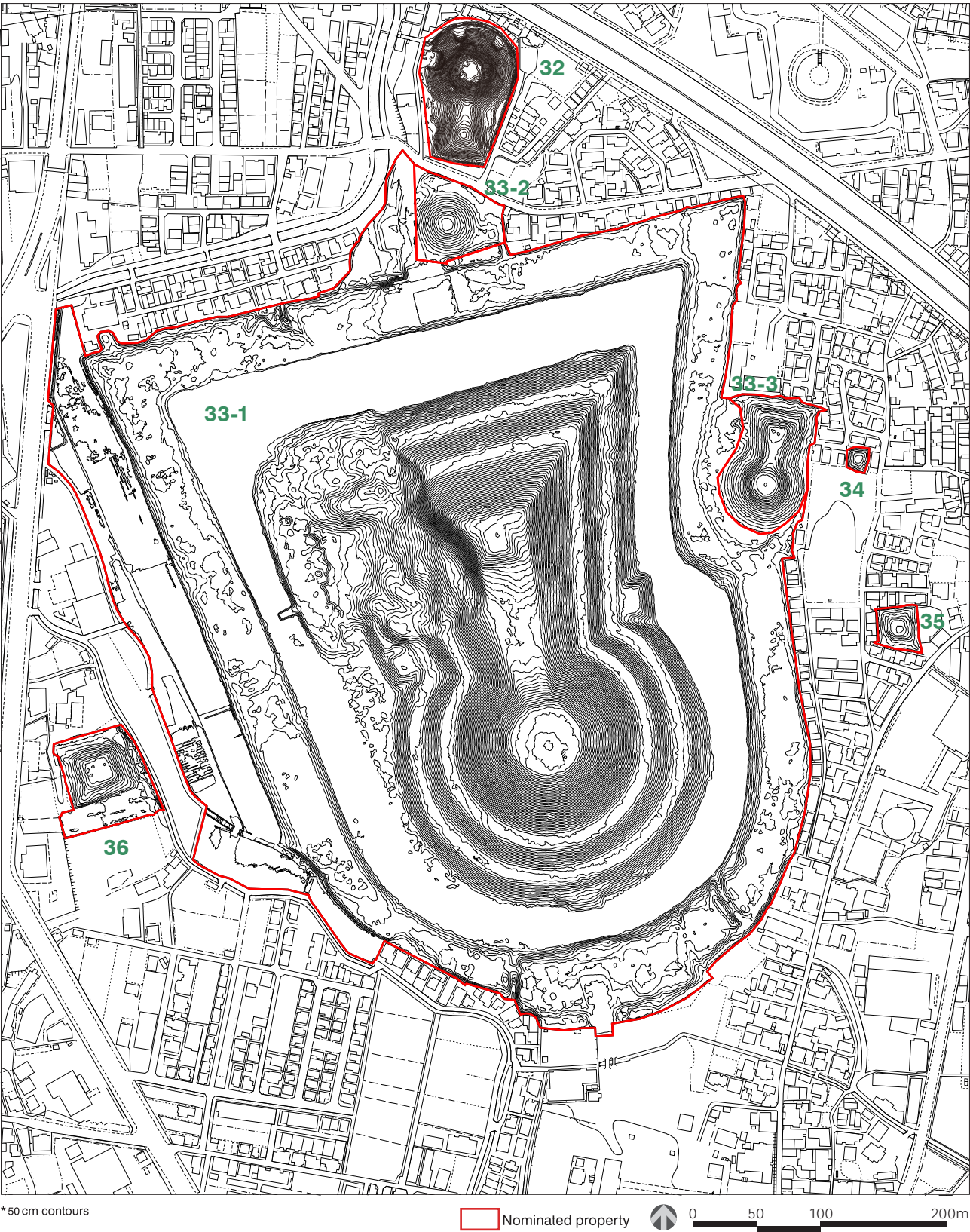


Figure 2-66 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun

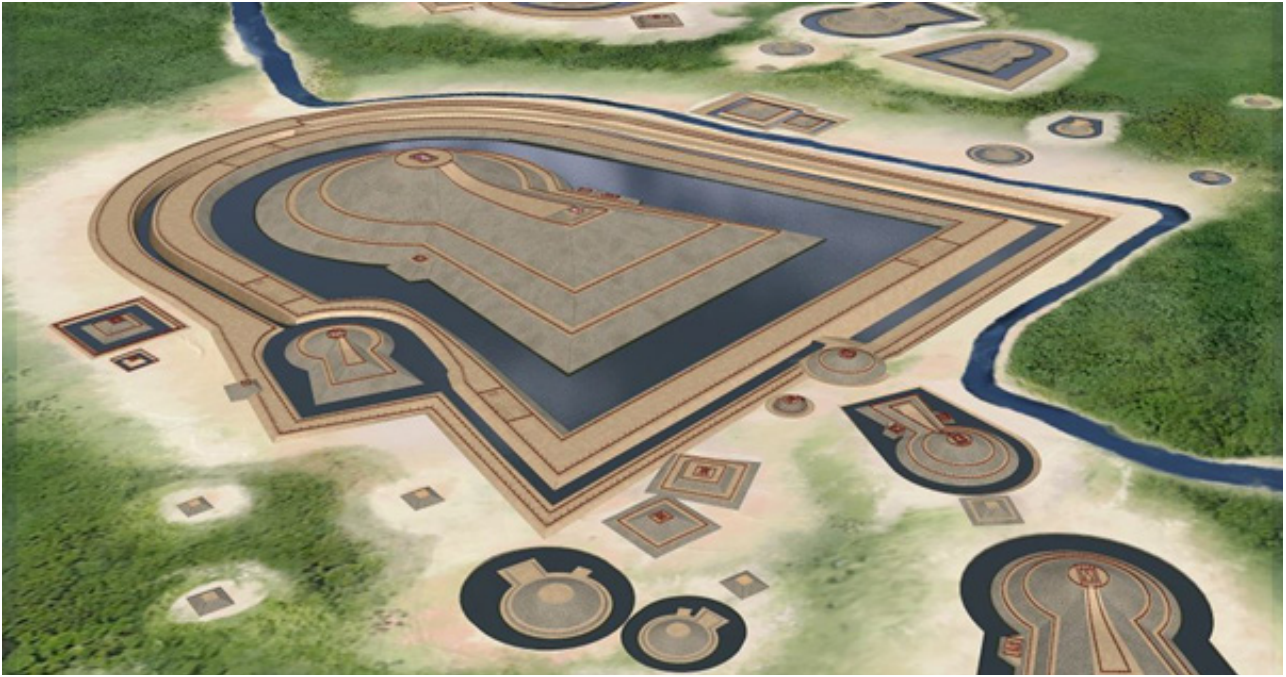


Figure 2-67 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun at the time of its construction (CG image of virtual reconstruction)



Photo 2-84
Waterfowl-shaped *haniwa* excavated
from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun



Photo 2-85
Sunshade-shaped wooden products excavated
from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun



Photo 2-86
Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated
from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun



Photo 2-87
Flaring mouth-shaped *haniwa*
excavated from Ojin-tenno-ryo
Kofun

to the south.

The mound is surrounded by a double moat, and there exists the outer bank around the outer moat. The inner moat bends significantly at the east side, and it is believed that this was to avoid Futatsuzuka Kofun, which had already been built. This part of the outer moat joins with Futatsuzuka Kofun's moat. The outer moat is being preserved underground.

Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* have been unearthed from the mound and the moat. Particularly noteworthy is the finding of many water fowl-shaped *haniwa*. It is estimated that more than 20,000 cylindrical *haniwa* were arranged on it. Various other clay objects, including those in the shape of fish, whale and octopus, have also been unearthed, suggesting the nature of rituals that were performed on the kofun. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

Konda-maruyama Kofun [33-2] is a round mounded tomb constructed next to the outer moat on the north side of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun. From the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be related to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound diameter is 50 m, and its height is 7 m. The mound was built in two tiers. The same type of cylindrical *haniwa* as those from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun as well as representational *haniwa* were excavated from the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

The gilt-bronze horse trappings and other artifacts, which were reportedly excavated in 1848 from Konda-maruyama Kofun, are stored in the Konda Hachimangu Shrine located adjacent to the south of the kofun. The saddle fittings and other splendid horse trappings (designated as National Treasures) are believed to have brought over from the northeastern part of China or the Korean peninsula, and are some of the oldest examples of their kind in Japan.

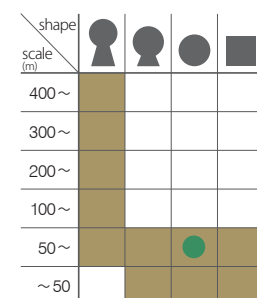
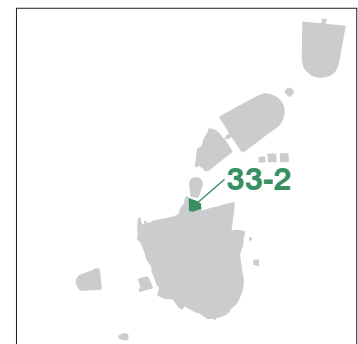




Photo 2-88 Konda-maruyama Kofun (from northeast)

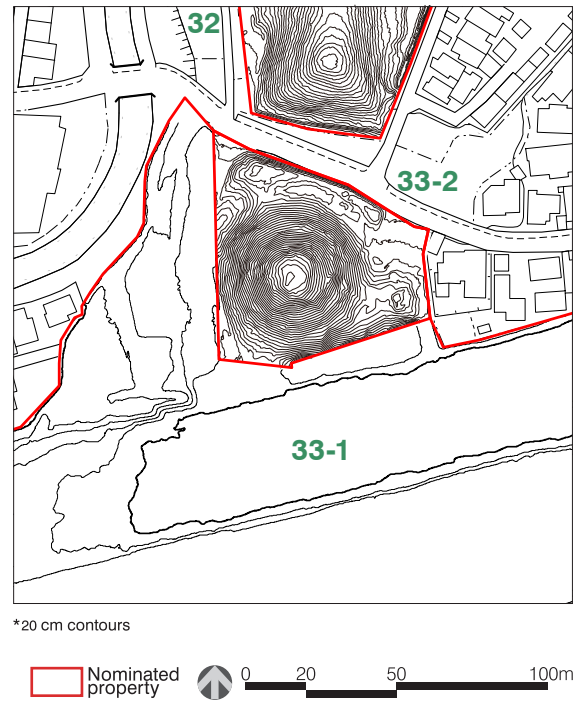


Figure 2-68 Konda-maruyama Kofun



Photo 2-89 Horse trapping excavated from Konda-maruyama Kofun

Futatsuzuka Kofun [33-3] is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on the east side of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun's square front part, adjoining its inner bank.

The mound length is 110 m, and the height of the round rear part is 9.9 m. The mound seems to have been built in two tiers. The moat joins with Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun's outer moat and presents the appearance of being incorporated into Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun. Given this, the tomb is considered to be closely related to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun.

Cylindrical *haniwa* were excavated from the site. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

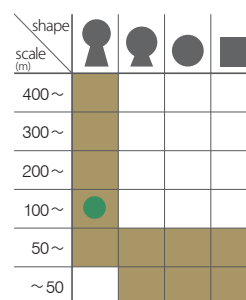
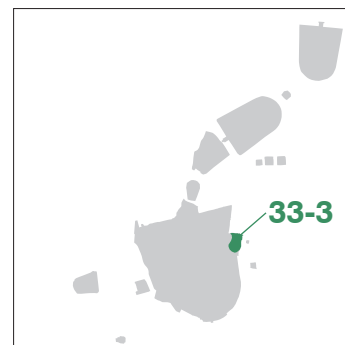


Photo 2-90 Futatsuzuka Kofun (lower corresponds to north)

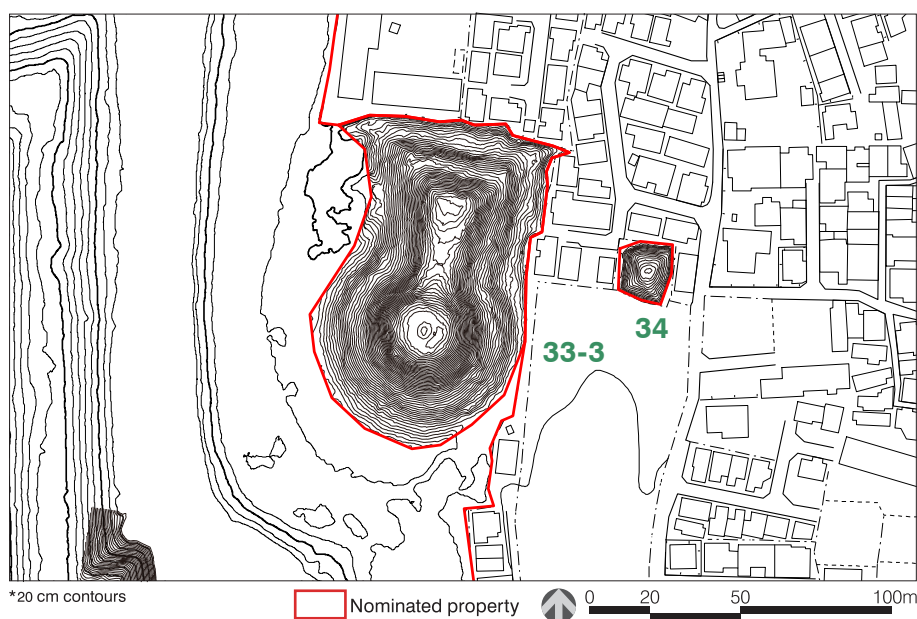


Figure 2-69 Futatsuzuka Kofun

Component Part 34: Higashiumazuka Kofun

Higashiumazuka Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed next to the east side of the moat of Futatsuzuka Kofun [33-3], next to the outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1]. From the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be closely related to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound length is 30 m, and its height is 3.5 m. The mound itself does not seem to have been accompanied by a moat. Cylindrical *haniwa* were unearthed from the foot of the mound. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-91 Higashiumazuka Kofun (from south)

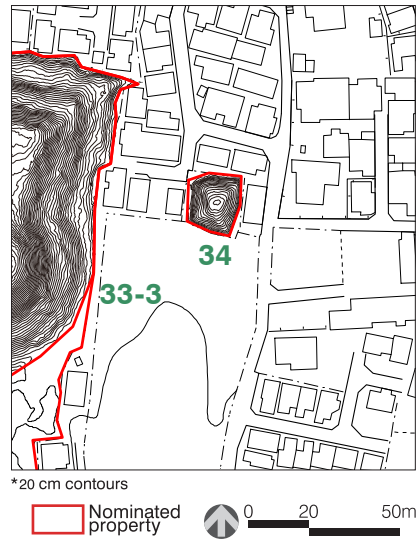
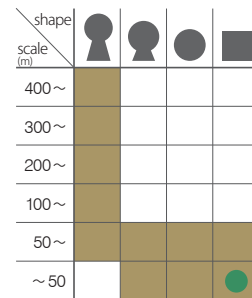
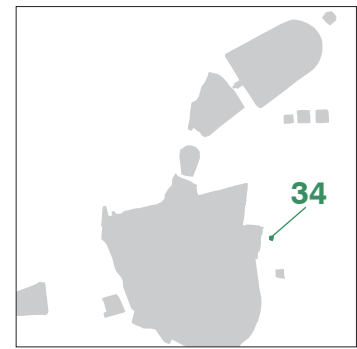


Figure 2-70 Higashiumazuka Kofun



Component Part 35: Kurizuka Kofun

Kurizuka Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed on the east side of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1], adjoining its outer bank. It was built with its mound's north-south principal axis parallel to the outer bank. From the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mound length is 43 m and its height is 5 m. The mound has two tiers and is surrounded by a moat being preserved underground.

In addition to large cylindrical *haniwa*, a wide variety of representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the mound and the moat, particularly noteworthy among them being the large house-shaped *haniwa*. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

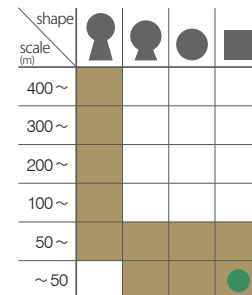
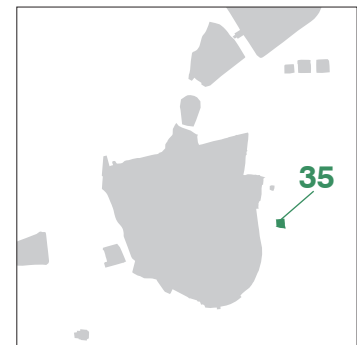




Photo 2-92 Kurizuka Kofun (from northwest)

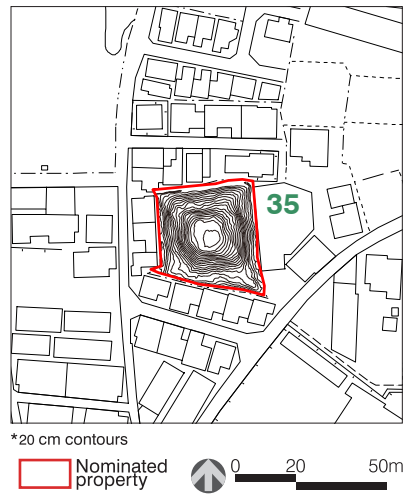


Figure 2-71 Kurizuka Kofun



Photo 2-93
Row of cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Kurizuka Kofun



Photo 2-94
Cylindrical *haniwa* fragment excavated from Kurizuka Kofun



Photo 2-95
House-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Kurizuka Kofun



Photo 2-96
Dog-shaped *haniwa* excavated from Kurizuka Kofun

Component Part 36: Higashiyama Kofun

Higashiyama Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed on Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun's [33-1] west side, adjoining with its outer bank. It was built with its mound's principal axis parallel to the outer bank.

In the past, Ariyama Kofun (square, 45 m) existed next to it on the north side. Higashiyama Kofun and Ariyama Kofun were built with their mounds' principal axes in parallel; they were closely related to each other. At the Ariyama Kofun, three burial facilities were discovered near the top of the mound, and from one of these facilities, more than 2,700 iron items were found. Higashiyama Kofun may also have similar burial facilities and the mass deposit of grave goods.

The mound length is 54 m north-south and 57 m east-west, and its height is 7m. The mound has two tiers and is surrounded by a moat, the north side of which was shared with the former Ariyama Kofun. The moat is being preserved underground.

As results of excavations, cylindrical *haniwa*, which were arranged with no gaps, were unearthed from the first-tier terrace. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

From the positions of the mounds and the directions of the principal axes, both Higashiyama Kofun and Ariyama Kofun are considered to be related to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun.

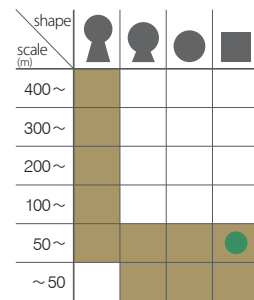
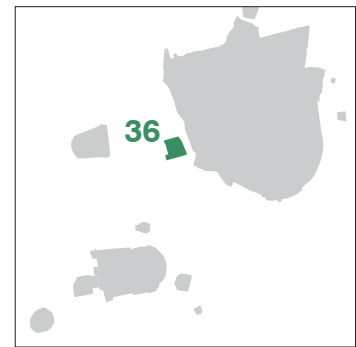


Photo 2-97 Higashiyama Kofun (from west)



Photo 2-98
Row of cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Higashiyama Kofun

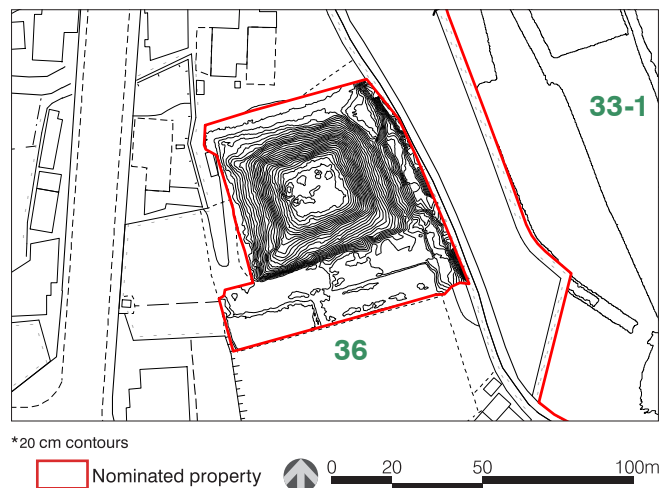


Figure 2-72 Higashiyama Kofun

Component Part 37: Hazamiyama Kofun

Hazamiyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed practically in the center of the Furuichi area. The square front part faces east.

The mound length is 103 m, and the height of the round rear part is 9.5 m. The mound has three tiers and projections on both sides of the constricted part. There is a looter's pit at the top of the round rear part, from which a stone coffin was reportedly discovered. The mound is surrounded by a moat, partially preserved underground. A wide bank wraps around the outside of the moat.

The excavated cylindrical *haniwa* included large cylindrical *haniwa*, while representational *haniwa* were also unearthed. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-99 Hazamiyama Kofun (from south)

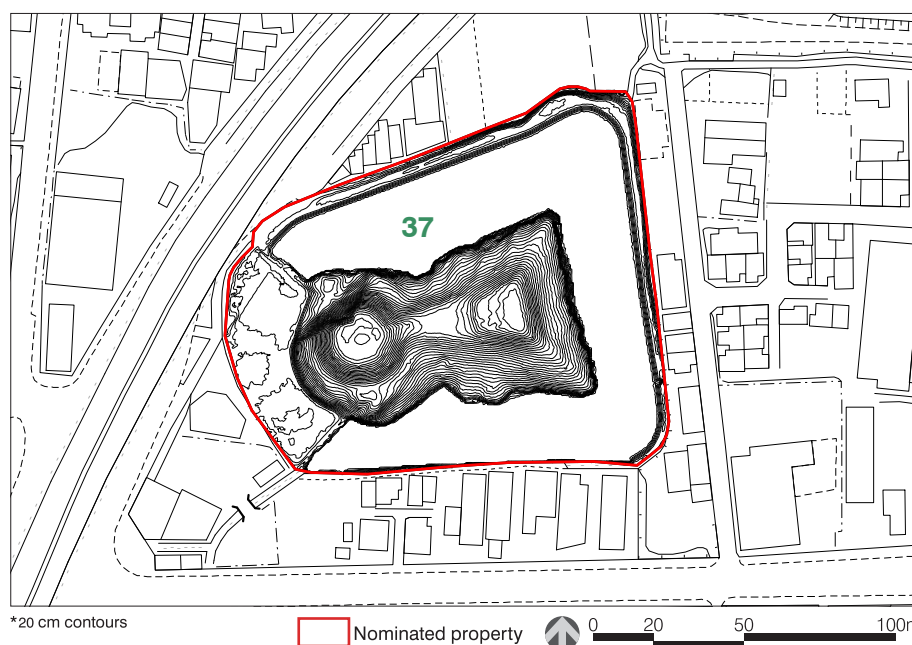


Figure 2-73 Hazamiyama Kofun

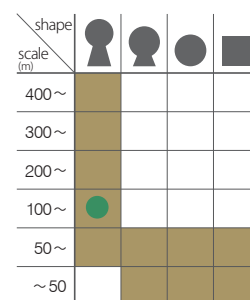
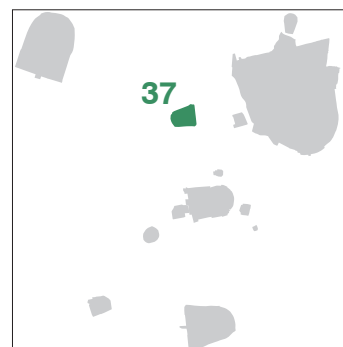
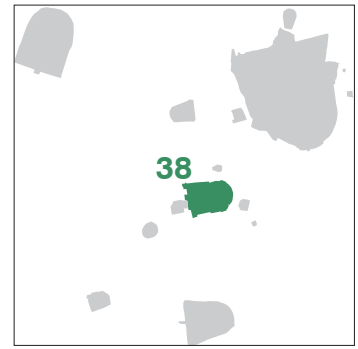


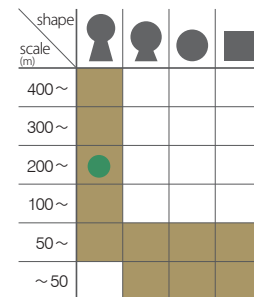
Photo 2-100
Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Hazamiyama Kofun

Component Part 38: Hakayama Kofun

Hakayama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on the plateau in the center of the Furuichi area. Its round rear part was placed on the eastern edge of the plateau so that the mound would appear large when it was viewed from the lowlands to the east and south. The square front part faces west to orient the mound principal axis parallel to the plateau's southern slope. Adjacent to this tomb and next to its moat, Mukohakayama Kofun [40], Joganjiyama Kofun [42] and Nonaka Kofun [39] are located.



The mound length is 225 m, and the height of the round rear part is 20.7 m. It is the fifth largest in the Furuichi area. The mound has three tiers, and projections are attached to both sides of the constricted part. There are records that say the round rear part contained two burial facilities, aligned in a north-south direction. It is said that the one in the northern side was a large, oblong chest-shaped stone coffin.



The mound is surrounded by a moat. Outside of the moat and surrounding its whole circumference is a wide bank of approximately 32 m. Moreover, a narrow ditch that demarcates the bank from the surrounding area has also been detected in places on the east and north sides. Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were excavated from the mound. Among them, the *haniwa* representing a person holding a shield is one of the oldest human-shaped *haniwa* ever found. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

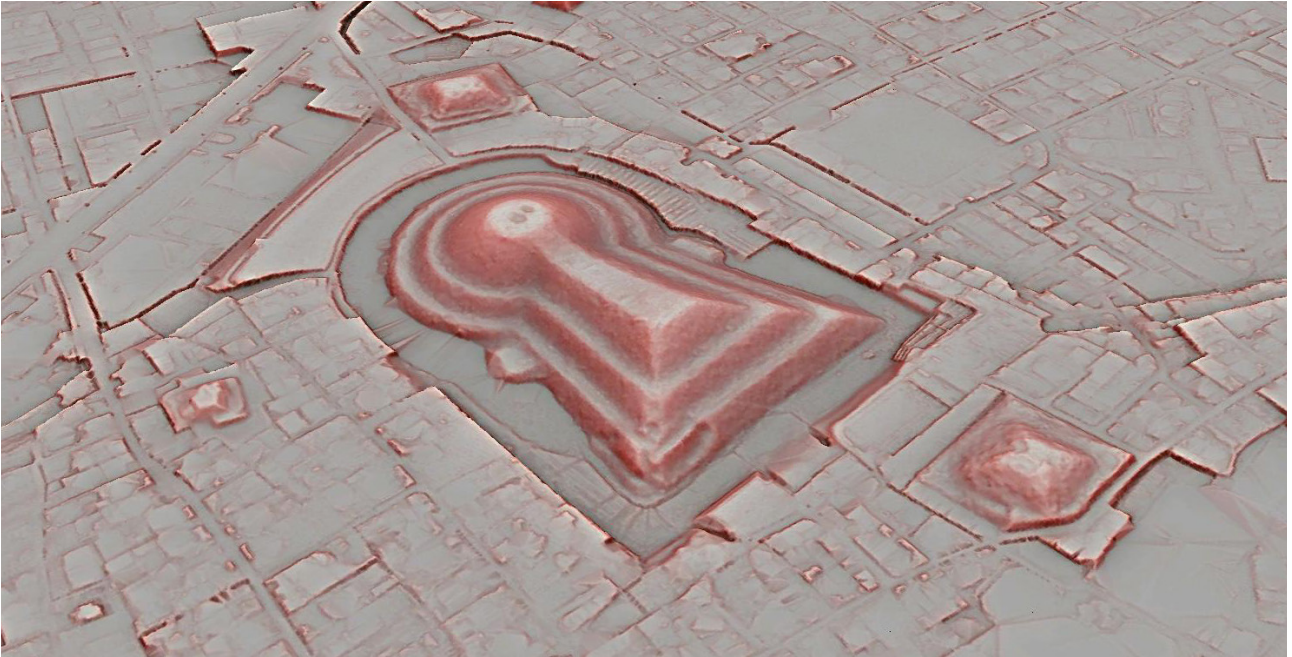


Figure 2-74 Hakayama Kofun (airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map, from northwest)



Photo 2-101 Hakayama Kofun (from southeast)

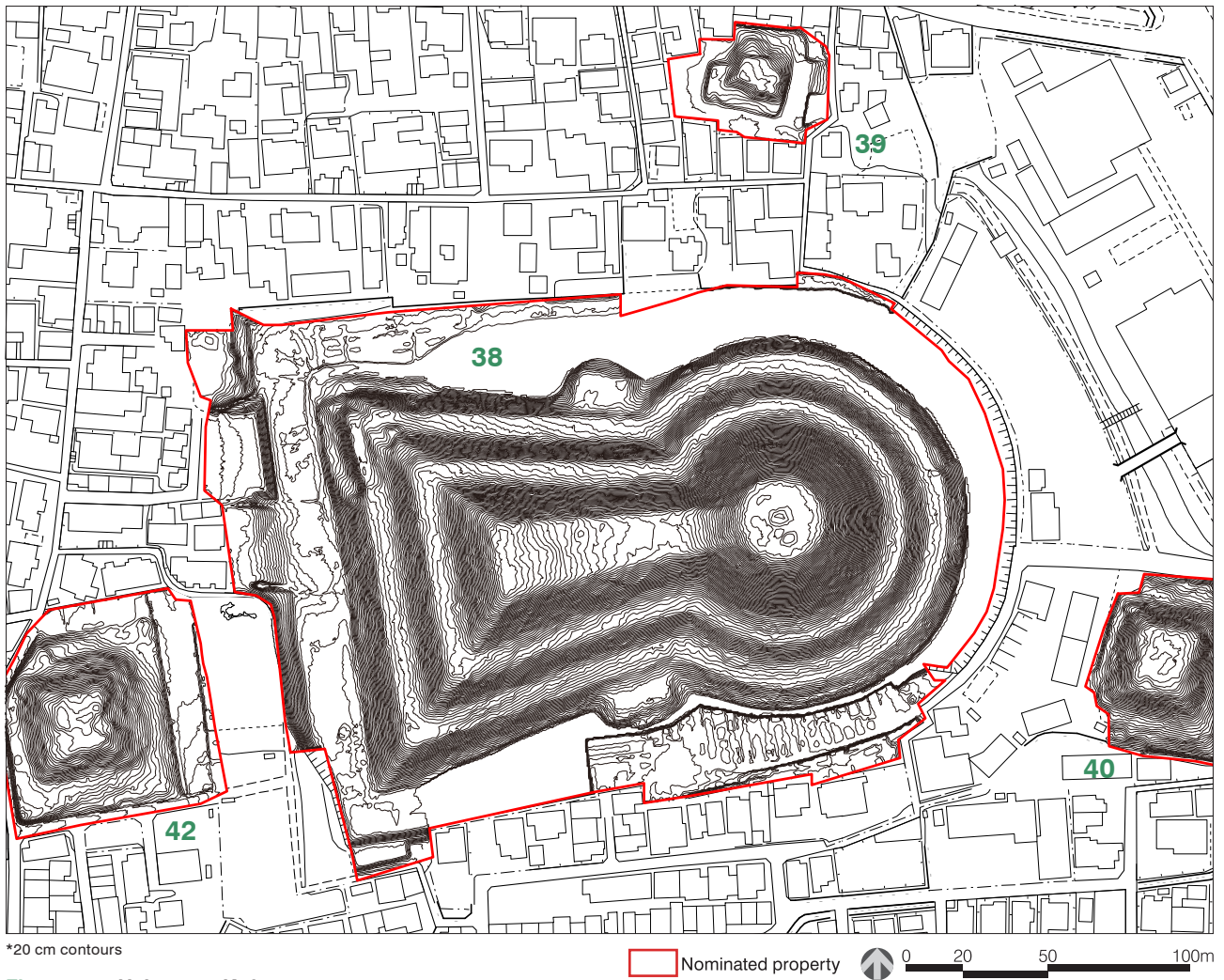


Figure 2-75 Hakayama Kofun



Photo 2-102
Shield holding human-shaped *haniwa*
excavated from Hakayama Kofun



Photo 2-103
Quiver-shaped *haniwa* excavated from
Hakayama Kofun

Component Part 39: Nonaka Kofun

Nonaka Kofun is a square mounded tomb located to the north side of the round rear part of Hakayama Kofun [38]. From the position of the mound, this tomb is considered to be related to Hakayama Kofun.

The mound length is 37 m, and its height is 5 m. The mound was built in two tiers. The mound is surrounded by a moat, but it is being preserved underground.

An excavation of the top of the mound revealed that it contained a row of at least five wooden boxes, and in these were found eleven pieces of iron cuirasses, eight iron helmets and three leather helmets. In addition, it included large quantities of iron weapons such as single-edged and double-edged swords and arrowheads; iron ingots used as raw material for iron implements; a stone mortar and pestle set; and stoneware from the Korean peninsula. It is estimated that one of the wooden boxes found was for a human burial, while the remaining four boxes were used for storing grave goods. In addition, stoneware and imitation stone items representing sickles, axes and small knives, were excavated near the top of the mound.

During the excavation of the moat, personal ornaments, including more than 40,000 mortar-shaped beads (*usu-dama*) and comma-shaped beads (*maga-tama*), and imitation stone items such as those representing double-edged swords, were found. The large number of stone goods indicate that a wide variety of rituals were performed at this tomb.

Both cylindrical and representational *haniwa* were excavated from the mound and the moat. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

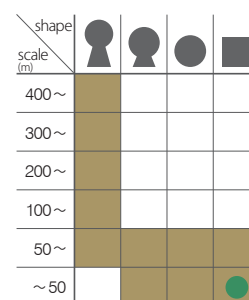
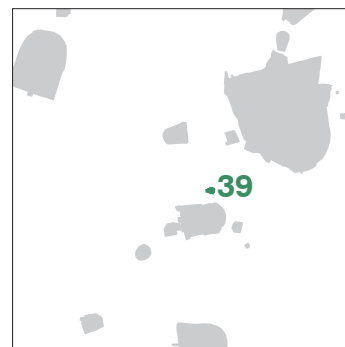


Photo 2-104 Nonaka Kofun (from northwest)

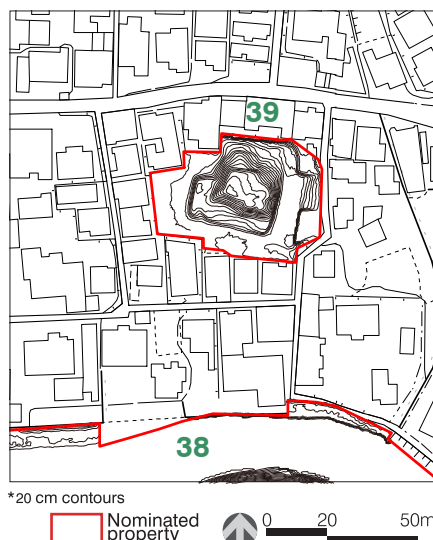


Figure 2-76 Nonaka Kofun

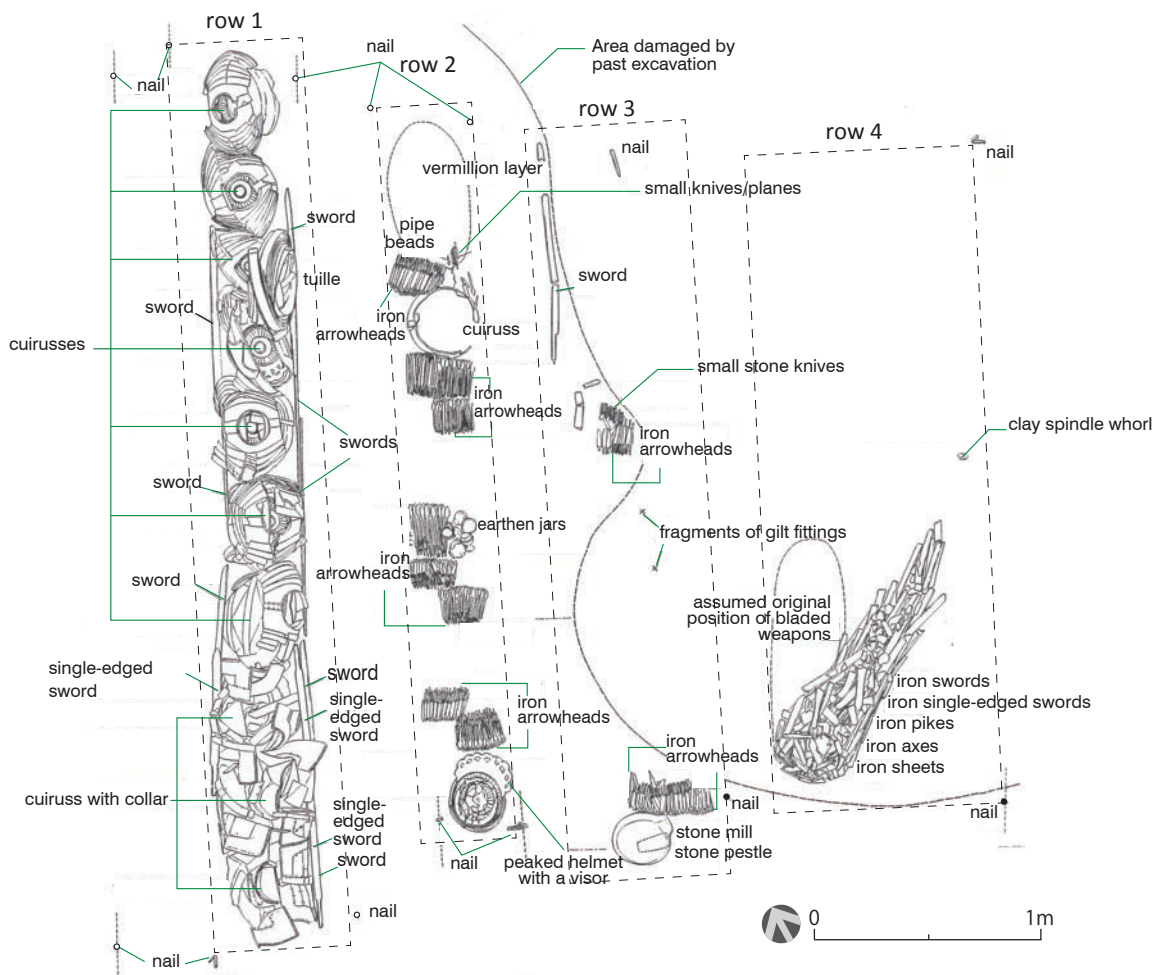


Figure 2-77 Schema of the burial facility in Nonaka Kofun



Photo 2-105
Armor excavated from Nonaka Kofun



Left : **Photo 2-106**
Stoneware made in Korean peninsula excavated from Nonaka Kofun

Right: **Photo 2-107**
Beads excavated from Nonaka Kofun

Component Part 40: Mukohakayama Kofun

Mukohakayama Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed on the east side of the round rear part of Hakayama Kofun [38]. It was arranged so that about one fifth of the mound and the moat on the west side penetrate into Hakayama Kofun's outer bank, and earthen bridges connect Hakayama Kofun's outer bank and the foot of this mound. Moreover, the mound's principal axis is believed to rest on a straight line extending from the center of the round rear part of Hakayama Kofun to the east-southeast. From the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be closely related to Hakayama Kofun.

The mound length measures 68 m, and its height is 10.7 m. The mound was built in two tiers. The moat has been confirmed on some places on the west and north sides of the mound, but it is being preserved underground. Both cylindrical *haniwa* and representational *haniwa* were excavated. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

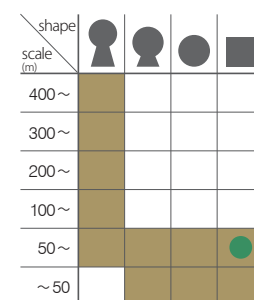
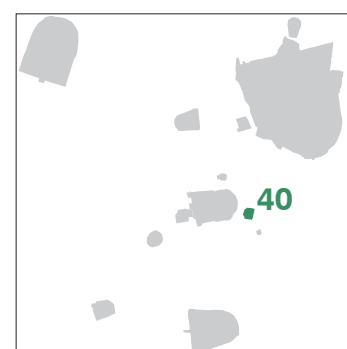


Photo 2-108 Mukohakayama Kofun (from south)

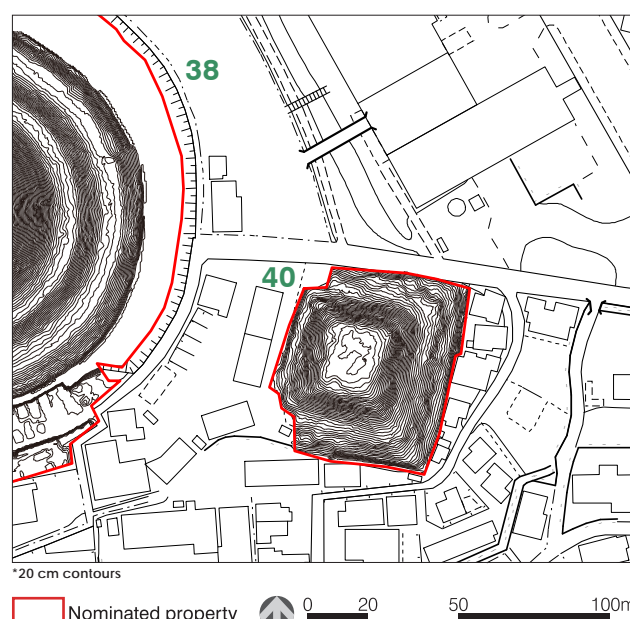


Figure 2-78 Mukohakayama Kofun

Component Part 41: Nishiumazuka Kofun

Nishiumazuka Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed 180 m southeast of the round rear part of Hakayama Kofun [38]. Since it was built in Hakayama Kofun's surrounding area, there is a theory that this tomb is related to Hakayama Kofun.

The mound length is 45 m, and its height is 9.4 m. The mound is surrounded by a moat, but it is being preserved underground. Cylindrical *haniwa*, representational *haniwa* and *Sue* ware were excavated from the site. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.



Photo 2-109 Nishiumazuka Kofun
(from northwest)

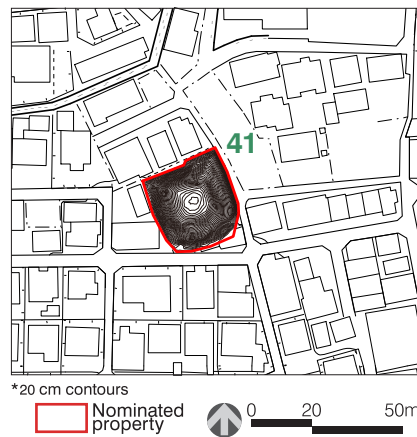


Figure 2-79 Nishiumazuka Kofun

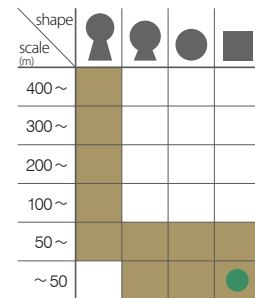
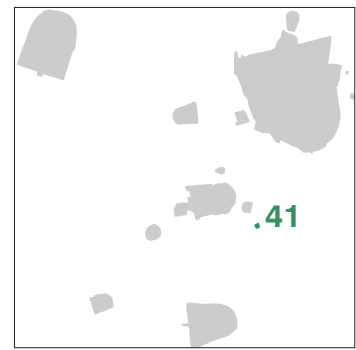


Photo 2-110
Flaring mouth-shaped *haniwa* excavated from
Nishiumazuka Kofun

Component Part 42: Joganjiyama Kofun

Joganjiyama Kofun is a square mounded tomb constructed on the west side of the square front part of Hakayama Kofun [38], adjacent to Hakayama Kofun's outer bank. The mound's north-to-south principal axis was built to run practically parallel to Hakayama Kofun's outer bank. Given the position of the mound and the direction of the principal axis, this tomb is considered to be related to Hakayama Kofun.

The mound length is 67 m, and its height is 9.7 m. The mound has two tiers and is surrounded by a moat, which is being preserved underground. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

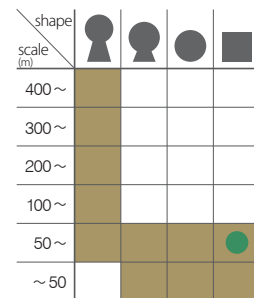
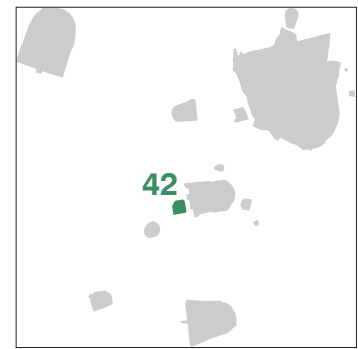


Photo 2-111 Joganjiyama Kofun (from southeast)

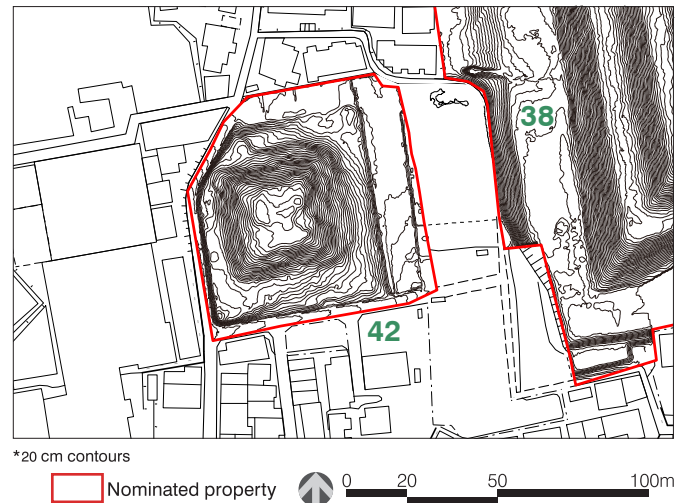


Figure 2-80 Joganjiyama Kofun

Component Part 43: Aoyama Kofun

Aoyama Kofun is a round mounded tomb located approximately 150 m to the west of the southwest corner of the outer bank of Hakayama Kofun [38].

The mound has a diameter of 62 m, with a projection on the southwest side; its total length is 72 m. It is the largest round mound in the Furuichi area. At a height of 10m, the main circular mound part was constructed in two tiers. A circular moat runs around the mound. Cylindrical *haniwa* and many representational *haniwa* were unearthed from the site. The construction period is dated to the mid-Middle Kofun period.

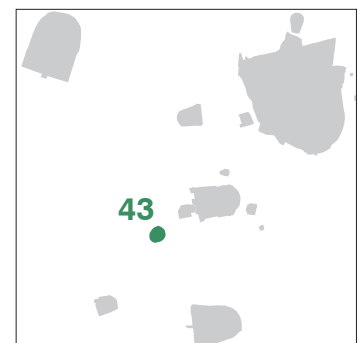
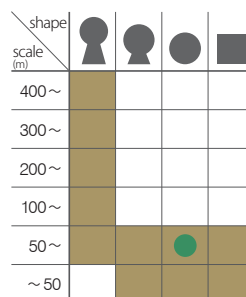




Photo 2-112 Aoyama Kofun (from northwest)

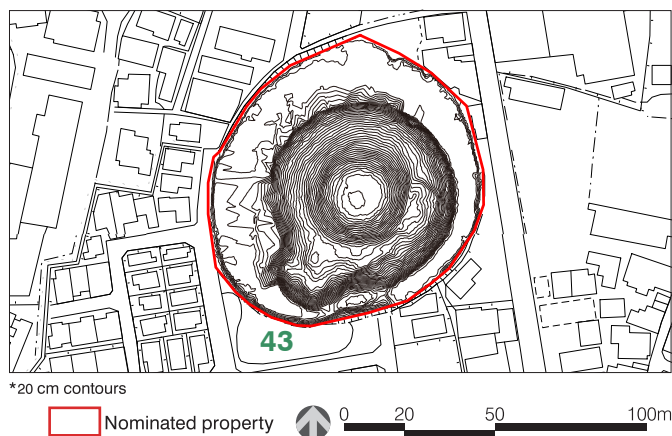


Figure 2-81 Aoyama Kofun

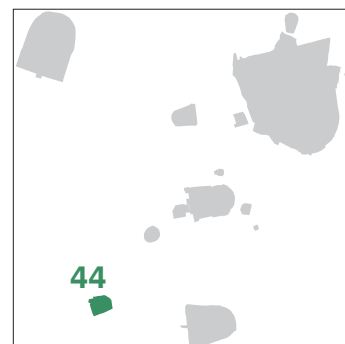
Component Part 44: Minegazuka Kofun

Minegazuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on an alluvial fan descending slightly from the ridgeline that extends from the Habikino Hills to the east. The square front part faces west.

The mound length is 96 m, and the height of the square front part is 10 m. The mound has two tiers and a projection on the north side of the constricted part. It is currently surrounded by a single moat, but it had a double moat at the time of construction. The outer moat is being preserved underground.

For the burial facility, a pit-style stone compartment measuring 4.3×2.2 m and 1.9 m high, with a boat-shaped stone coffin made in Kyushu, was used. Various grave goods were unearthed from the chamber, including bronze mirrors, swords, armor, iron arrowheads, large quantities of beads, horse trappings and quivers, as well as personal ornaments made of gold and silver, with strong immigrant-related elements from the Korean peninsula. In particular, the swords include an example measuring 1.2 m long and another example with special gold and silver decorative items. This large sword, which is considered to have been for ceremonial and not for practical use, represents the authority of the buried individual.

Cylindrical *haniwa*, representational *haniwa* and *Sue* ware were excavated from the mound and the moat. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.



shape	keyhole	keyhole	circle	square
scale (m)				
400~				
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~50				



Photo 2-113 Minegazuka Kofun (from southeast)

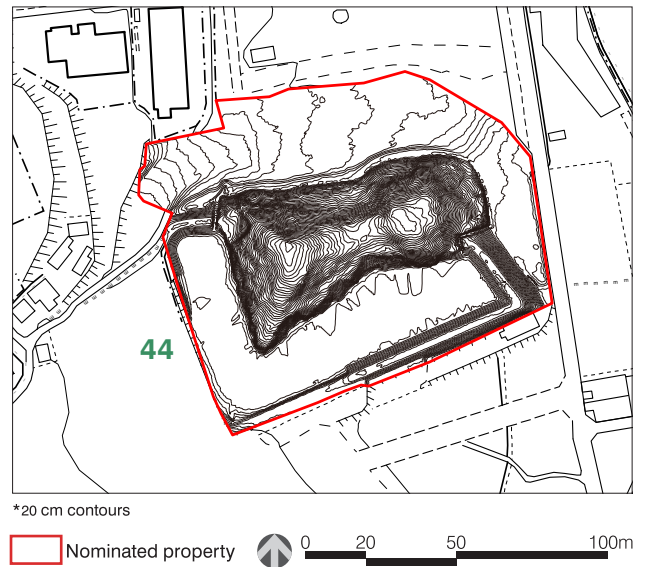


Figure 2-82 Minegazuka Kofun



Photo 2-114
Grave goods excavated from
Minegazuka Kofun



Photo 2-115
Grave goods excavated from Minegazuka Kofun
(enlarged one of Photo 2-114)



Photo 2-116
Replica of the sword excavated
from Minegazuka Kofun



Photo 2-117
Sword ornament excavated from Minegazuka Kofun



Photo 2-118
Beads excavated from Minegazuka Kofun

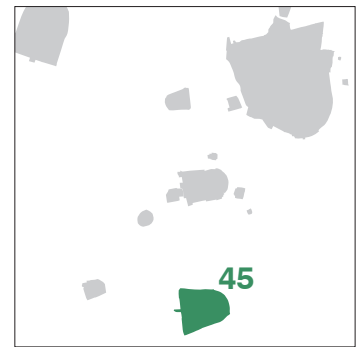
Component Part 45: Hakuchoryo Kofun

Hakuchoryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped mounded tomb constructed on the tip of the plateau that extends from the Habikino Hills to the east. Its square front part faces west.

The mound length is 200 m, and the height of the square part is 23.3 m. It is the seventh-largest tomb in the Furuichi area. The mound was built in three tiers. The square part widens greatly and stands higher than the round part; the tomb is believed to have been constructed at about two-thirds scale, in a similar shape, of Nisanzai Kofun in the Mozu area. A projection was built only on the north side of the constricted part.

The mound is surrounded by a moat, the outside of which is wrapped by a bank approximately 20 m wide. Furthermore, there is also a ditch outside of the bank to demarcate the bank from its surroundings. The ditch is being preserved underground.

During the excavations, cylindrical *haniwa* arranged without gaps were excavated from the first-tier terrace. *Sue* ware seems to have been placed atop the projection, offering a glance at the rituals that were performed there. The construction period is dated to the late-Middle Kofun period.



shape \ scale (m)	keyhole	circle	circle	square
400~				
300~				
200~				
100~				
50~				
~50				



Photo 2-119 Hakuchoryo Kofun (from east)



Figure 2-83 Hakuchoryo Kofun



Figure 2-84 Hakuchoryo Kofun (airborne LIDAR survey-based relief map, from northwest)



Photo 2-120 Excavation of cylindrical *haniwa* at Hakuchoryo Kofun



Photo 2-121 Cylindrical *haniwa* excavated from Hakuchoryo Kofun

2.b History and Development

(i) History of the Kofun period

(i)-1 Overview

Definition of kofun and the Kofun period

The first keyhole-shaped mounded tomb appeared in the Japanese archipelago in the middle of the 3rd century. Following this, a large number of mounded tombs of different shapes were constructed in various regions, within a shared tomb system founded on a hierarchy by shape with the keyhole-shaped tombs at the top; mounded tombs constructed within this tomb hierarchy are called “kofun”. Kofun are extremely valuable resources for understanding ancient Japan, not only because they reveal the nature of ancient burial customs, but also because they offer clues about how authority was manifested by the ruling elites.

Definition of kofun

After the first keyhole-shaped tomb was constructed in the mid-3rd century, mounded tomb building continued across the Japanese archipelago until the second half of the 6th century. This period of approximately 350 years is called the Kofun period, named such as the construction of kofun define the society of the time. Since its proposal at the end of the 19th century on the basis of archaeological research, the period division of the “Kofun period” has been widely used within Japanese history.

Definition of the Kofun period

The start of the Kofun period and the situation in East Asia

The Japanese archipelago is located to the east of continental China, and its history is one of development through exchange with the successive Chinese dynasties and the various polities on the Korean peninsula.

While the Eastern Han dynasty had been preeminent as the center of politics and culture in East Asia, its decline from around the 2nd century led to the rise of the kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu in the 3rd century, thereby ushering in the Three Kingdoms period (220–280). Against this backdrop, the tribal societies of the Korean peninsula and Japanese archipelago, located around China, began their journey toward the formation of kingly powers. The period up to around the 7th century was one of repeated conflicts and coalitions between the Korean peninsula’s kingdoms of Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla and Gaya, and the society on the Japanese archipelago known as “Wa”; concurrently, each polity conducted diplomatic relations with the Chinese dynasties, as well.

Changes in China and formation of kingly powers in East Asia

Diplomatic relations between *Wa* and the Chinese dynasties began in the 2nd century B.C. and continued until their cessation in the 1st century A.D. Subsequently, relations were resumed with the *Wei* dynasty, which had

Wei and Yamatai

claimed hegemony from out of the turmoil in China, in 239 A.D., alongside the expansion of its power to northeastern China. At that time, Queen *Himiko* of the country of *Yamatai* sent envoys to Wei as representatives of the *Wa* kingdom, and she is believed to have successfully cemented her position as the representative of *Wa* by utilizing the authority of the Wei dynasty as backing. According to a Chinese historical document¹¹, the Wei dynasty recognized her as the ruler (queen) of *Wa* and bestowed upon her many valuable items, including 100 bronze mirrors to be shown to her people; additionally, it is recorded that after *Himiko*'s death, a large mounded tomb was constructed for her burial.

11. Account of the *Wa*, Records of the *Wuhuan*, *Xianbei*, and *Dongyi* (*Book of Wei*, Volume 30, Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms).

The Kofun period is considered to have begun around the mid-3rd century, which is when these events were recorded, leaving no doubt that the diplomatic relations with the Wei dynasty had a major impact on the history and culture of the Japanese archipelago. Subsequently, in China, the Western Jin dynasty (265–316) succeeded the Wei dynasty, only for the region to once again fall into disunity. The various polities located in the surrounding areas conducted complex and active exchange with each other and the various powers in China. The Kofun period thus developed against this international backdrop.

History of the Japanese archipelago and the Kofun period¹²

Humans settled in the Japanese archipelago during the Paleolithic Era (35,000 to 40,000 years ago) and pottery production began during the Jomon period, from around 15,000 years ago. The Jomon period is thought to have been characterized by egalitarian hunter-gatherer societies. Mass graves were utilized as burials. Although some examples were equipped with lavish grave goods, the graves themselves did not have any remarkable differences and they did not develop into burial mounds.

12. Refer to Appendix 4a. "Chronology of kofun protection".
Hunter-gatherer society

In the subsequent Yayoi period (from around the 4th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D.¹³), with the arrival of rice-farming from the Korean peninsula, the existence of an elite class within society became clearly apparent. The clearest example of this was the emergence of burial mounds. While burial mounds began as rectangular- or circular-shaped low mounds surrounded by ditches, large mounds with special burial facilities and grave goods soon appeared, indicating a separation between the general public and the elites. From the 1st century A.D. onward, there appeared round mounds, square mounds, mounds with protrusions considered to have developed from land bridges (passages left over when digging the surrounding ditch), and square mounds with projections on all four corners. In this way, mound forms unique to each region were constructed in great variety across the Japanese archipelago (Figure 2-85).

Agrarian society and burial mounds

13. Recently, some scholars have set its beginning even earlier.

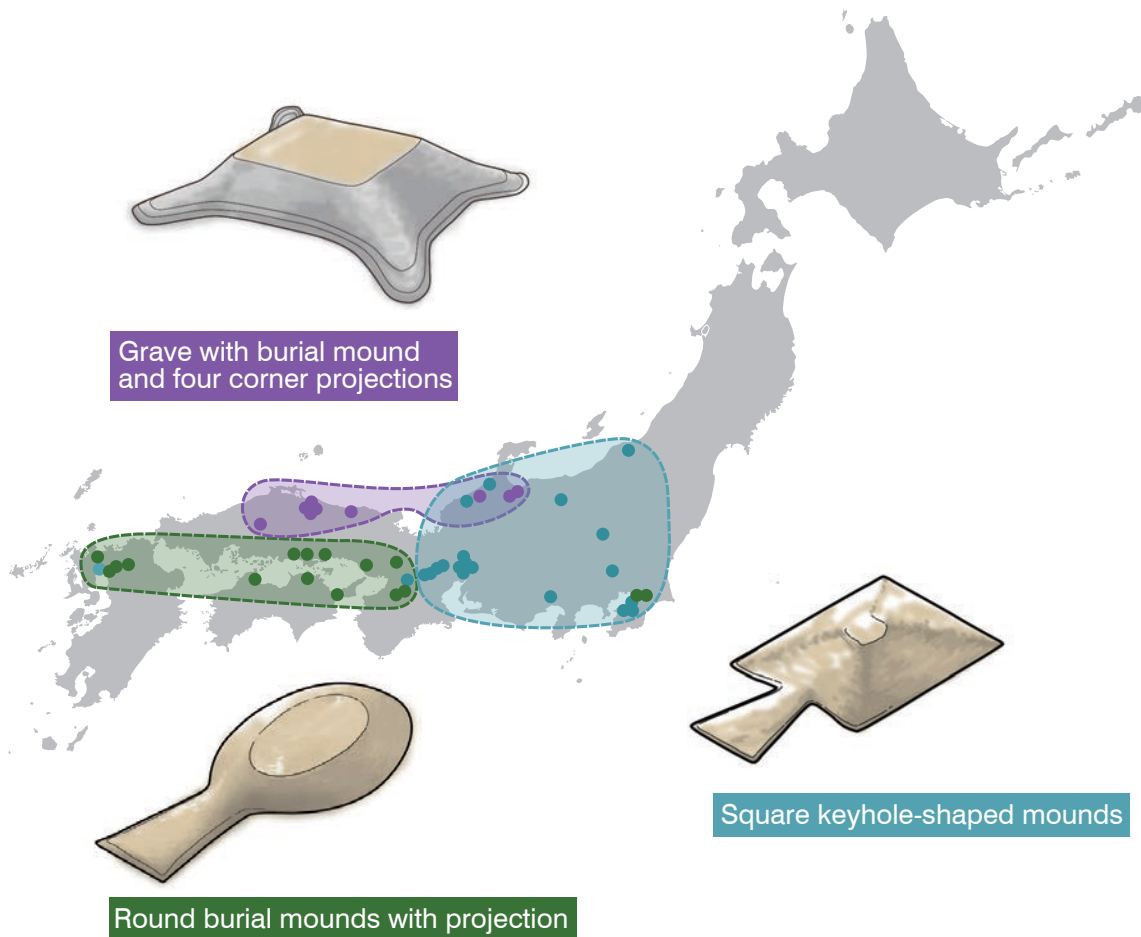


Figure 2-85 Three different types of burial mounds and their dominant area of construction (terminal stage of the Yayoi period)

In particular, the round burial mounds with projection became even larger in size; by the first half of the 3rd century, they had grown to be as large as 90 m (the nature of the projections at this stage can be seen in [Figure 2-86](#), stage d). From the middle of the 3rd century, these became the prototypes for the larger and standardized mound tombs—the kofun—that would initiate the start of the Kofun period ([Figure 2-86](#), stage e).

Development process of keyhole-shaped kofun

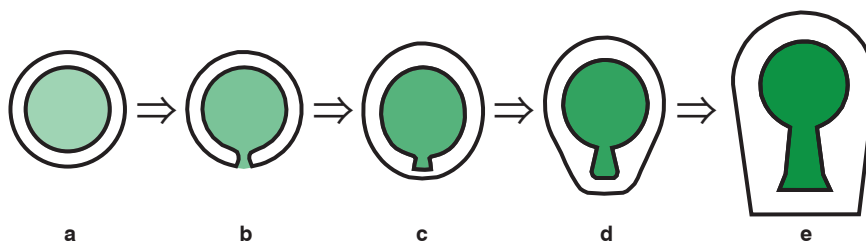


Figure 2-86 Development process of keyhole-shaped tombs (Scale variants)

As indicated by its name, the Kofun period was characterized by the construction of many mounded tombs called kofun. It refers to the period in Japanese history from the middle of the 3rd century to the second half of the 6th century. In total, more than 160,000 kofun were constructed throughout the archipelago, their geographic distribution measuring approximately 1,200 km, from the southern part of Tohoku in the north to the southern part of Kyushu in the south¹⁴ (Figure 2-87). Around 4,700 of them are keyhole-shaped kofun, and their extent across the archipelago roughly corresponds to the extent of kofun as a whole. These kofun are considered to be the tombs in which the members of the elite class of each region of the archipelago were buried, and the shared tomb types recognized in those tombs are understood to reflect the political unity of the elite class.

The Kofun period

14. There are more than ten tombs with keyhole-shaped mounds in the southwestern part of the Republic of Korea. As they date from the latter half of the 5th century, they belong to a much later period than the earliest examples from the Japanese archipelago (see P. 205, Section 3.2 Comparative Analysis) .

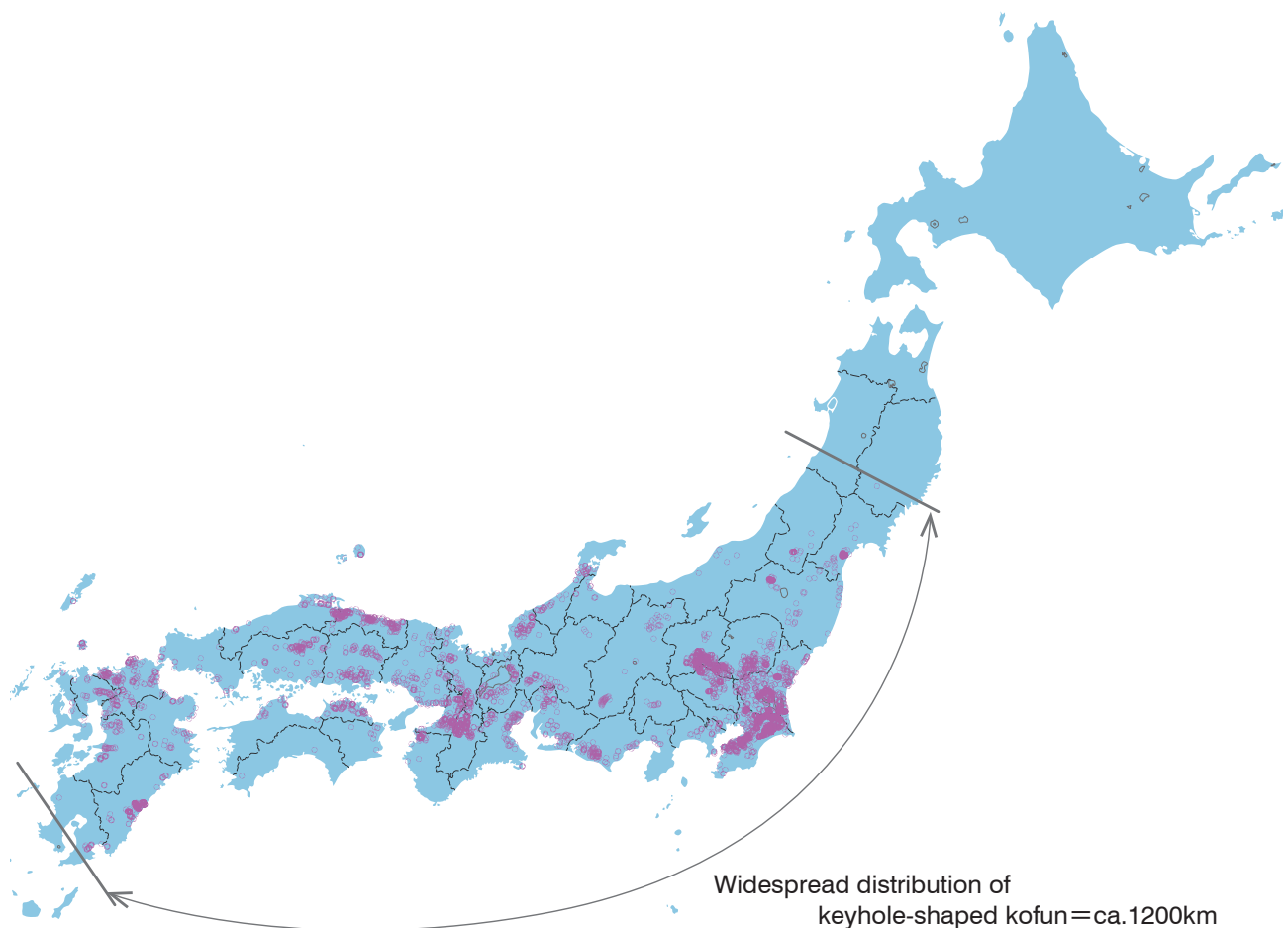


Figure 2-87 Distribution of keyhole-shaped kofun across the Japanese archipelago

The construction of mounded tombs was a phenomenon that spread across a significant expanse of the archipelago, but never occurred in isolation: throughout the Kofun period, their construction developed within consistent center–periphery relations, as observed in such aspects as mound scale and the dissemination of new styles. Over approximately 350 years, in each of the three sub-periods within the Kofun period, keyhole-shaped tombs of the largest scale that adopted the latest styles were always constructed in the central part of the archipelago in the modern prefectures of Nara and Osaka (the ancient Yamato and Kawachi provinces), while smaller tombs were constructed in their surrounding regions.

Center-periphery relations

The extensive commonality between the mounded tombs as well as the existence of differences between the center and the periphery is understood to express the fact that this period saw the emergence and spread of a political confederacy of the elite class focused on the polity in the central part of the archipelago (in Yamato and Kawachi). Within research on Japanese history, this political alliance is called the Yamato Kingly Power. Under this kingly power, the mutual relations between the mounded tombs, especially the keyhole-shaped tombs, are considered to express the network formed by the elite over a wide range of the Japanese archipelago. The mounded tombs expressed the political status of the individuals buried within them through the combination of mound shape and size, and they are understood to have been not merely mounded tombs, but also to have been political monuments.

The Yamato Kingly Power

Taking this into account, researchers describe the history of the Kofun period as a process in which the Yamato Kingly Power, which emerged from a coalition, advanced its hegemony over the archipelago and eventually transformed into a more centralized political system.

History of the Kofun period

Subsequently, at the end of the 6th century, the construction of keyhole-shaped tombs ceased in Yamato and Kawachi, as well as in the surrounding regions, and the 7th century onward marks the start of the following Asuka period. During this period, a new religion and written laws of China was introduced, and further institutionalized and centralized state was established. The burial practice of building elaborate kofun waned and no giant mounded tombs were ever been built again in the Japanese archipelago.

End of the Kofun period

Culture of the Kofun period

Kofun are tombs covered with mounded earth built for the elite class of each region¹⁵, but their construction was deeply related not only to burial customs, but also to various facets of society, technology and culture during their respective times. From the perspective of implements used, the Kofun period falls into the Iron Age, and its society was founded on rice farming as the means of subsistence. Various new technologies and ways of living were transmitted from the Korean peninsula, including blacksmithery, pottery manufacturing and horse-riding customs, leading to a great transformation in people's lives during this period (see P. 148). Against this backdrop, considerable effort was devoted to mounded tomb construction, suggesting its extreme social significance. The culture of the Kofun period is therefore characterized by the kofun, which are the crystallization of an enormous labor force, various advanced technologies, and period-specific cultural practices expressed through grave goods and *haniwa*.

Furthermore, when considering the culture and socio-political system of this period, when writing had yet to be adopted, the archaeological materials, in particular the mounded tombs, are invaluable resources¹⁶.

There are differing theories about the objective of constructing such mounded tombs. One is that the house-shaped *haniwa* placed at the center of the round-rear part of the keyhole-shaped mound were used to house the soul of the deceased, and the tomb as a whole was created as a representation of the afterlife. Another theory is that representational *haniwa*, in the shape of various objects, humans and animals, illustrated the activities of the kings when they were still alive. While it is difficult to draw a definitive conclusion, there can be no doubt that these kofun are the clearest manifestation as to how the people of the time perceived the other world, and the fact that a disproportionately huge amount of energy was invested in their construction suggests that people considered it of utmost importance to bury the late kings in such a lavish way.

Divisions of the Kofun period

Compared with other burial mounds around the world, the most noteworthy aspects of Japan's kofun are their enormous size and the fact that they were built in hierarchical group structures, within which rank differences were represented by a combination of mound shape and size. Based on changes in the size of the tombs, their hierarchical group structure, grave goods and burial facilities, it is widely accepted within Japanese historical studies that the Kofun period can be subdivided into three phases: the Early Kofun period (middle of the 3rd century to the first half of the 4th century), the Middle Kofun period (second half of the 4th century to the second half of the 5th century), and the Late Kofun period (6th century).

Kofun-period culture

15. In the Kofun period, there were graves with wooden or *haniwa* coffins that did not have earthen mounds. These are considered to be the tombs of people of lower social status than the elite class who were able to have mounded tombs constructed. It is still unclear, however, what types of graves were built for the general public, who constituted the majority of the population.

Society prior to the spread of a writing system

16. While giant keyhole-shaped tombs continued to be built throughout the Kofun period, no historical materials from this period exist from which we can glean information about the size of the contemporary population, who would have provided the labor for mounded-tomb construction. Various theories have placed the population of the first half of the 8th century (Nara period) at between 4.5 million and 6.4 million people, based on partially surviving family registers (excluding Hokkaido and the Nansei Islands). The population of the Kofun period can be estimated by calculating back from these figures, but further research is necessary.

Reference: Kito, Hiroshi, "Japan's history read from its population", Kodansha, 2000

Background of kofun construction

Three phases within the Kofun period

This nomination dossier, as is described below, defines each of the sub-periods according to its distinctive features: the Early Kofun period as the formative phase, the Middle Kofun period as the peak, and the Late Kofun period as its transformative phase. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is representative of the Middle Kofun period, or the golden age.

The Golden age of the Kofun period: the Middle Kofun period

(i)-2 Early Kofun period (middle of the 3rd century to the first half of the 4th century)

Appearance of keyhole-shaped kofun

In the middle of the 3rd century, Hashihaka Kofun (mound length: 280 m) was constructed in the southeastern part of the Nara Basin as the first keyhole-shaped tomb. The size of its mound far surpassed that of all previous burial mounds, and its construction employed a tiered structure and paving stones along the sloped surfaces. In addition, the oldest examples of cylindrical *haniwa* were placed on its mound. Hashihaka Kofun can thus be understood to have been equipped with the various standardized visual elements that would come to define subsequent keyhole-shaped tombs. An overview of other mounded tombs from the same period suggests that the construction of Hashihaka Kofun represents a turning point in which the style of pit-style stone compartments containing long, split log-shaped wooden coffins became heavily adopted among powerful tombs and the mortuary rituals for the deceased became standardized.

First Keyhole-shaped kofun

The completion of Hashihaka Kofun has been positioned as the start of the standardization of kofun styles. Subsequently, the tomb style of the elite class in the various regions of the Japanese archipelago became unified as keyhole-shaped kofun.

Standardization of kofun

Many scholars attribute Hashihaka Kofun to the first king of the Wa kingdom, who held the position of representing the Japanese archipelago in the various relations with the China and the kingdoms of the Korean peninsula¹⁷. The kings of the Kofun period who represented the Yamato Kingly Power are considered to have been buried in the largest keyhole-shaped kofun of each respective period (see P. 31, Text Box 1 "Special significance of giant keyhole-shaped tombs").

Kings of Wa and their mounded tombs

17. It is recorded in China's historical documents that Queen *Himiko* of the country of *Yamatai* sent envoys to the Wei in 239 and a different queen sent envoys to the Western Jin in 266. Some scholars posit that the individual buried in Hashihaka Kofun is one of these queens.

The Early Kofun and Kingly Power in the Nara Basin

In the Early Kofun period, kofun groups with giant keyhole mounds were built continuously in the Nara Basin (Figures 2-90, 2-91). Following Hashihaka Kofun, the Oyamato Kofun Group was formed in the southeastern part of the basin and witnessed the construction of numerous giant keyhole tombs. Subsequently, in the latter half of the Early Kofun period, around the first half of

Early giant keyhole-shaped kofun

the 4th century, giant tombs were built in the northern part of the Nara Basin, in the Saki Kofun Group. Additionally, the next largest group was built on the western edge of the Nara Basin in the Umami Kofun Group. These giant tombs are considered to belong to the family of the king or subordinate elites, suggesting that the kingly power at that time was based in the Nara Basin.

The Early Kofun period is characterized by burial goods with ritual or religious significance, such as bronze mirrors and bracelet-shaped stone objects imitating shell bracelets. Such burial goods are believed to reflect the religious nature held by the elite of the time. Additionally, burials of iron weapons and armor are few compared with the following Middle Kofun period.

Both keyhole-shaped and square-keyhole-shaped (with a square rear mound)¹⁸ mounds can be found in the tomb groups of the Early Kofun period; this suggests that the four distinct mound shapes had yet to be standardized. One does not observe a variety of mound shapes within the same tomb group and within the same region. As the hierarchical structure according to mound shape and size was still developing, the Early Kofun period is considered to have been the formative phase of the Kofun period (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplement archaeological information related to Kofun, “Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities, and Construction Technology”).

(i)-3 Middle Kofun period (second half of the 4th century to the second half of the 5th century)

Shift of giant kofun to the Osaka Plain and the formation and development of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

The period between the second half of the 4th century and the 5th century is considered to have been the height of the Kofun period, as the four main mound shapes became standardized and the size range among mounds reached its peak. Moreover, the Middle Kofun period saw various other changes, including a shift in the location of giant kofun construction, standardization of double moats and an increase in military objects such as iron armor and weapons among grave goods.

This nomination dossier further divides the Middle Kofun period into three additional phases, as is common in archaeological research: the early-Middle Kofun period (latter half of the 4th century), mid-Middle Kofun period (early half of the 5th century), and late-Middle Kofun period (latter half of the 5th century) (see [Appendix 3.a](#) Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun, “Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities, and Construction Technology”).

In the second half of the 4th century (the mid-Middle Kofun period), Tsudoshiroyama Kofun (210 m) was built in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group,

Ritual grave goods

The formative phase of the Kofun period

18. Square keyhole-shaped mounded tombs decrease significantly across the archipelago in the Middle Kofun period and no examples are found in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

The zenith of the Kofun period

Divisions of the Middle Kofun period

Beginning of the Middle Kofun period, marked by the construction of giant tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

becoming the first giant tomb to be constructed there. While other large mounded tombs were constructed in the Nara Basin at the same time, only Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun was built with a double moat and a wide outer bank. Following its construction, the addition of a double moat became a standard element commonly seen in large keyhole-shaped kofun (Figure 2-88. see also Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities, and Construction Technology”).



Figure 2-88 The first giant keyhole-shaped kofun in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun (virtual reconstruction)

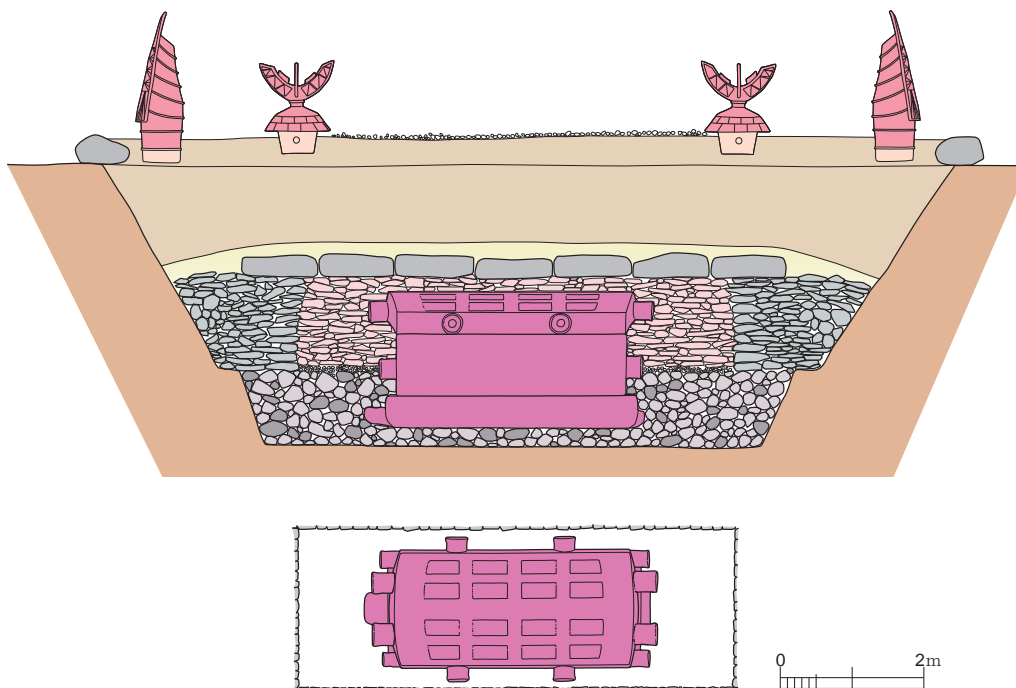


Figure 2-89 The burial facility of Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun: an oblong chest-shaped stone coffin in a pit-style stone compartment (virtual reconstruction)

The burial facility of Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun employed a combination of an oblong chest-shaped stone coffin within a pit-style stone compartment, which became prevalent in the Middle Kofun period (Figure 2-89), and its grave goods included a new type of iron armor (see Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals”). Kofun construction is regarded to have entered into a new stage following the appearance of such new elements in the giant kofun of the Osaka Plain. The construction of Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun is thus thought to mark the start of the Middle Kofun period (Figures 2-91 and 2-92).

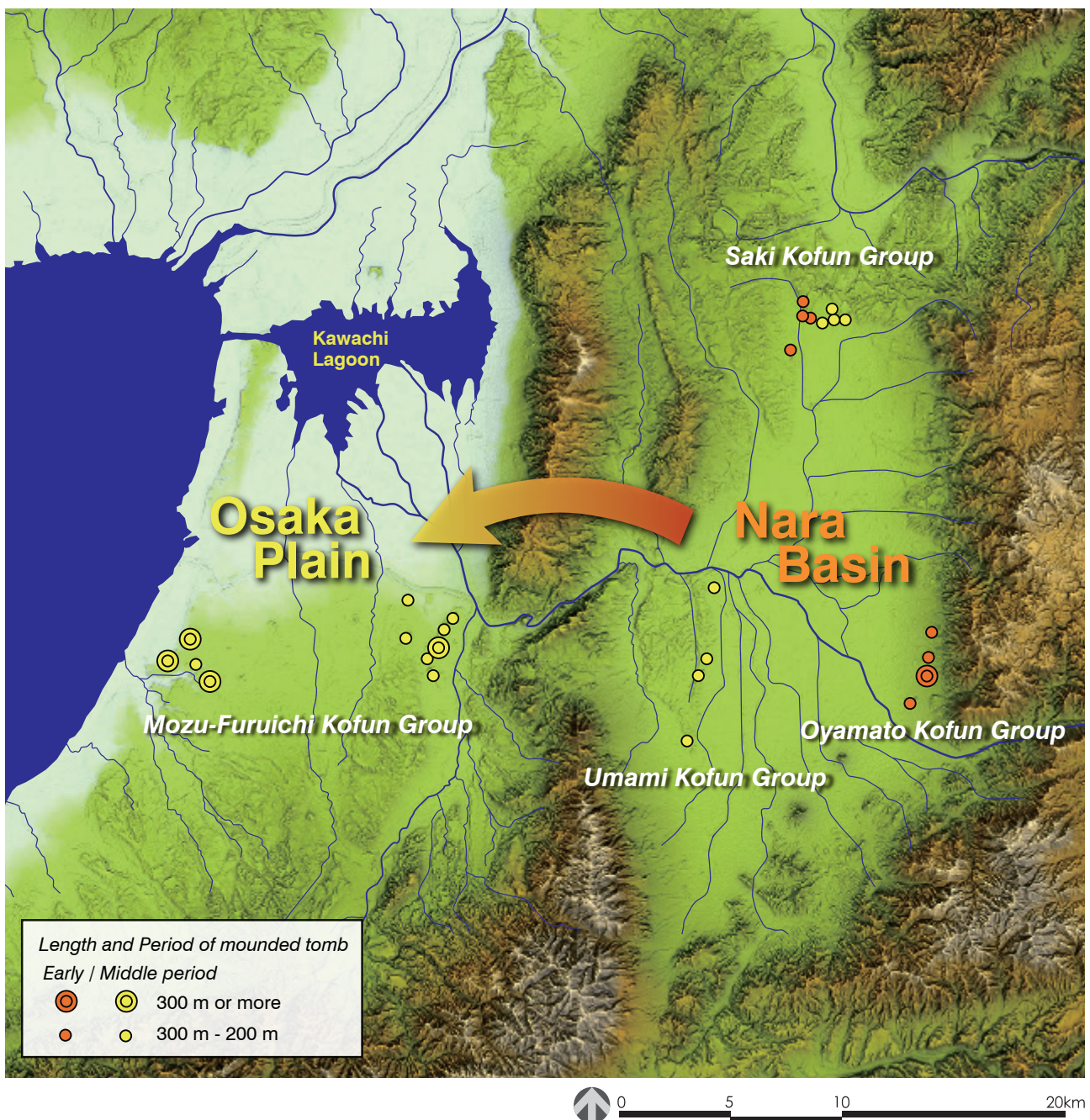
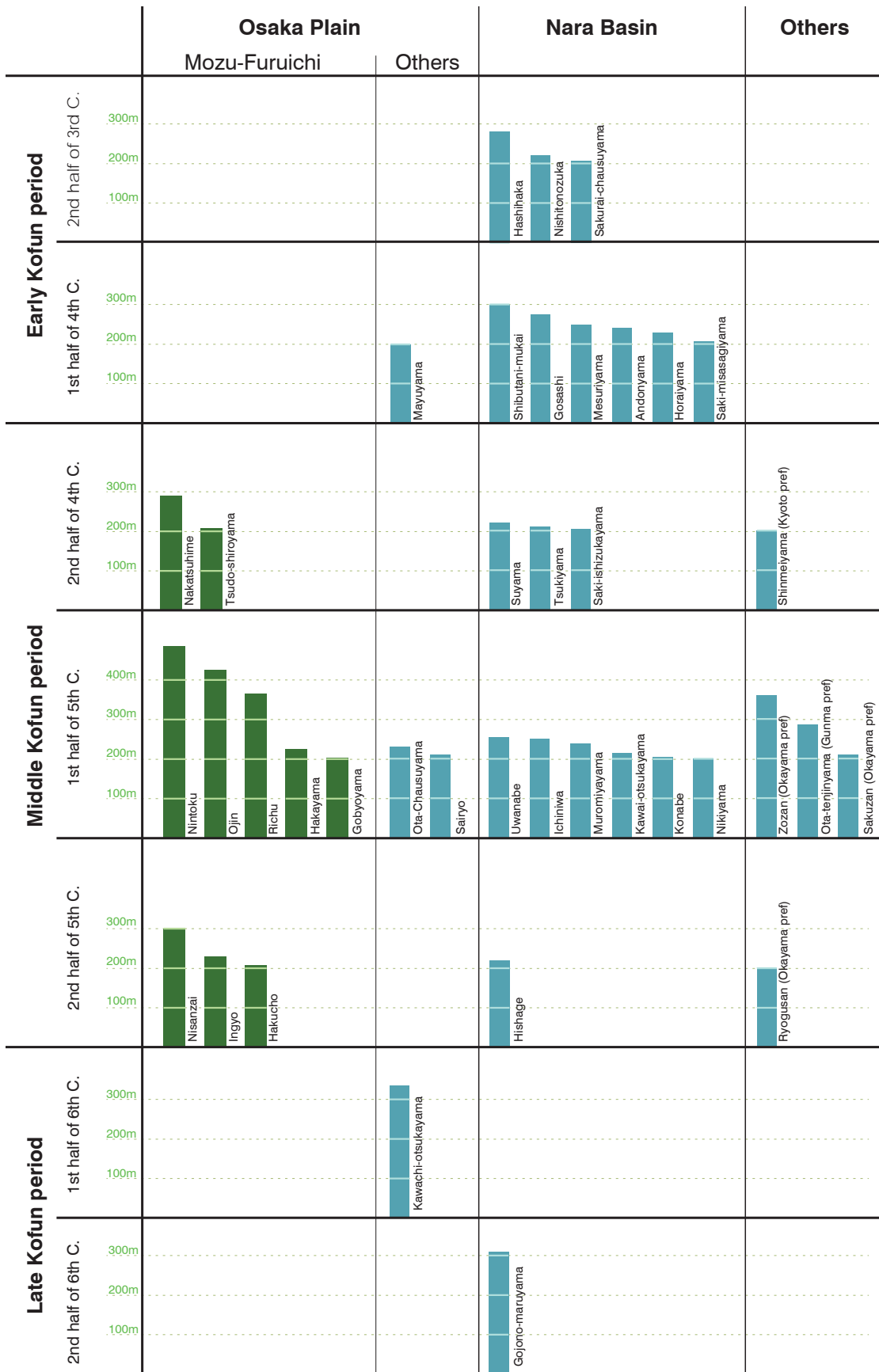


Figure 2-90 Shift in location of kofun groups from Nara Basin to Osaka Plain, including giant keyhole-shaped kofun from the Early to Middle Kofun period



* Only shows tombs whose mound length exceeds 200m and chronological position is obvious.

* Abbreviated kofun name are used.

Figure 2-91 Evolution of giant keyhole-shaped kofun

In the region where the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is situated, human activity was scarce until the end of the Early Kofun period; however, with the construction of Tsudo-Shiroyama Kofun [22] as a starting point, kofun began to be built successively in the Furuichi area, followed almost simultaneously by those the Mozu area, thereby eventually developing into a kofun group.

Location of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

In the Mozu area, mounded tombs concentrated on the low plateau facing Osaka Bay. It seems that this location was chosen for its effectiveness as a place to showcase the dominant presence of the giant keyhole-shaped kofun, as they could be seen from the ships sailing into the bay. In the Furuichi area, mounded tombs were constructed intensively on the V-shaped plateau and on the hills. They could be seen from the Osaka Plain in the north and from the Yamatogawa River and the Ishikawa River, which were used as travel routes from the Osaka Plain to the Nara Basin. Again, this venue was likely chosen as being an effective place for displaying the tombs.

Both areas are positioned east to west at approximately the same latitude and they were once intervisible. Moreover, some scholars posit that early forms of the two ancient roads connecting these areas may have already existed in the Kofun period; it is possible that they were used for transportation and the carrying of goods.

Figure 2-92 shows the kofun of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group by the phase of their construction. Following Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun, Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26] (290 m long) – the ninth largest in the archipelago – was constructed.

Giant kofun in the early-Middle Kofun period

In the first half of the 5th century (mid-Middle Kofun period), Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] (486 m), the largest kofun in the archipelago, Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1] (425 m), the second-largest, Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15] (365 m), the third-largest, Hakayama Kofun [38] (225 m), and Gobyoyama Kofun [20] (203 m) were built. In addition, a number of 150-meter and 100-meter class kofun were also constructed. It is readily apparent that a considerable amount of time and resources was poured into Kofun building.

Giant kofun in the mid-Middle Kofun period

Meanwhile, kofun over 200 m long were also built in the Nara Basin in this period, as well, continuing on from the early-Middle Kofun period, as seen in the Saki Kofun Group and the Umami Kofun Group (Figures 2-90, 2-91). They, however, did not reach quite the same scale as the contemporaneous gigantic examples built on the Osaka Plain.

In the latter half of the 5th century (late-Middle Kofun period), the seventh-largest Nisanzai Kofun [21] (300 m), Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25] (230 m), and Hakuchoryo Kofun [45] (200 m) were constructed.

Giant kofun in the late-Middle Kofun period

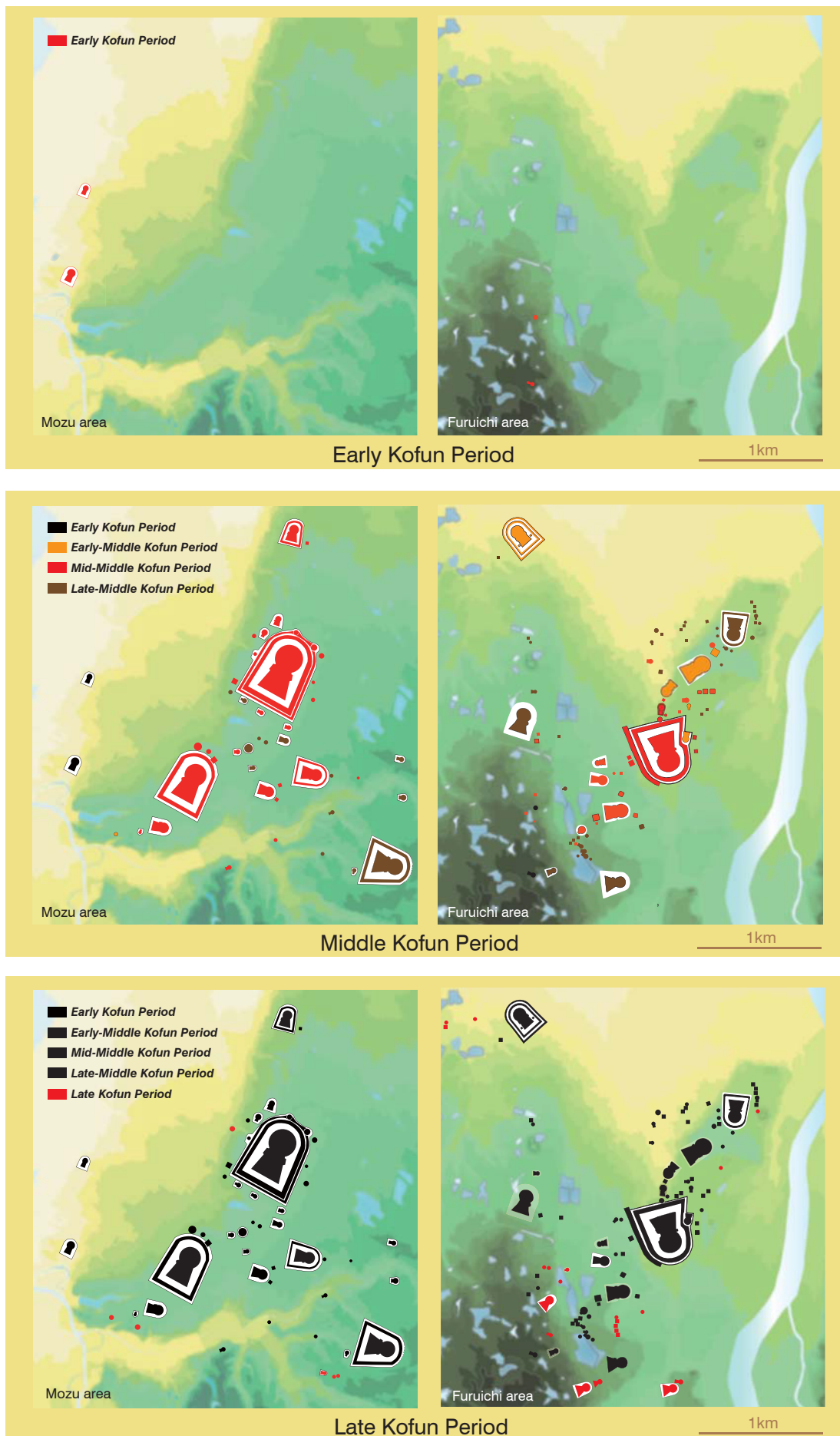


Figure 2-92 Kofun construction in each period

As described above, many giant keyhole-shaped tombs exceeding 200 m were built one after another in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group throughout the Middle Kofun period. As shown in Figure 2-91, a total of around 40 giant keyhole-shaped kofun were constructed throughout the entire Kofun period. This means that a quarter of them date to the Middle Kofun period and are located in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

**The building site of kingly tombs:
the Mozu and Furuichi areas**

Furthermore, throughout the Middle Kofun period, as the largest kofun in the Japanese archipelago at any given time were those successively constructed within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, it is believed that this kofun group is where the kings and affiliated powerful elites were buried (Figure 2-93). The mounded tombs of both the Mozu and Furuichi areas show strong commonality in terms of mound construction standards, production methods of *haniwa*, etc., which suggests that these two areas formed one entity and that the tombs there served as models for the those tombs built in other areas of Japan.

The construction of giant kofun, which started in the Nara Basin in the Early Kofun period, shifted at the beginning of the Middle Kofun period to the southern Osaka Plain, which acted as a gateway to East Asia. The Kofun period thus witnessed its peak when the giant mounded tombs of the kings and other powerful elite were intensively and successively built in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

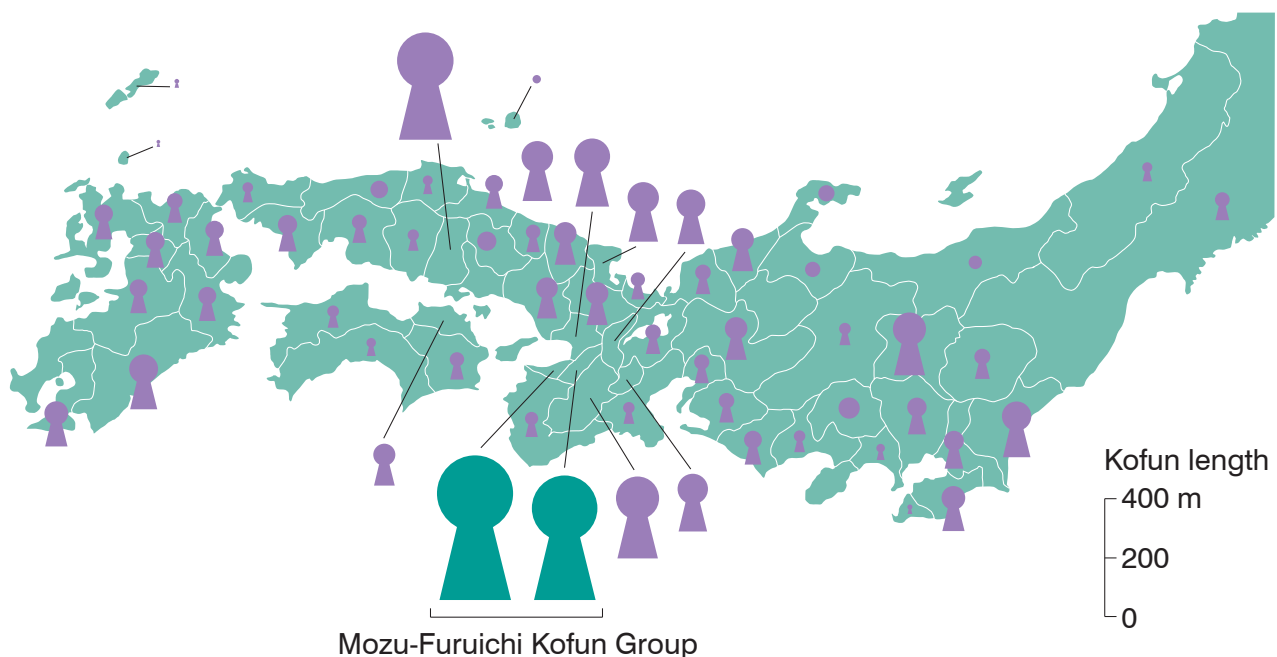


Figure 2-93 Largest-scale kofun by ancient province (Middle Kofun period)

Characteristics of the kofun of the Middle Kofun period

Kofun groups built during the Middle Kofun period in the archipelago generally contained mounded tombs of four mound shapes and various sizes, including keyhole-shaped, scallop-shaped, round and square. The shape-size relation of the mounds is not random; generally, the keyhole-shaped mounded tombs are larger, while the round and square tombs are smaller. Scallop-shaped ones tend to be smaller than the keyhole-shaped examples, and larger than round and square tombs (Figure 2-5). Such shape-size correlation patterns are observable not only for the tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, but also across the archipelago. It is believed that the status indicated by a mound's shape and size functioned as a representation of the buried individual's socio-political position. Local elites thus built their tombs under such a hierarchical tomb system, centered on the kingly, giant keyhole-shaped mounded tombs (Figure 2-94).

Hierarchical group structure

The tomb system based on the shape-size relationship was most highly hierarchized in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. In contrast, the kofun groups of other regions, which were modeled after the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, had smaller and less varied component tombs.

The way the kofun groups from the Middle Kofun period were formed under a shared hierarchical tomb system is believed to express the cultural and religious unity among the local elites and their political alliances centered around the king.

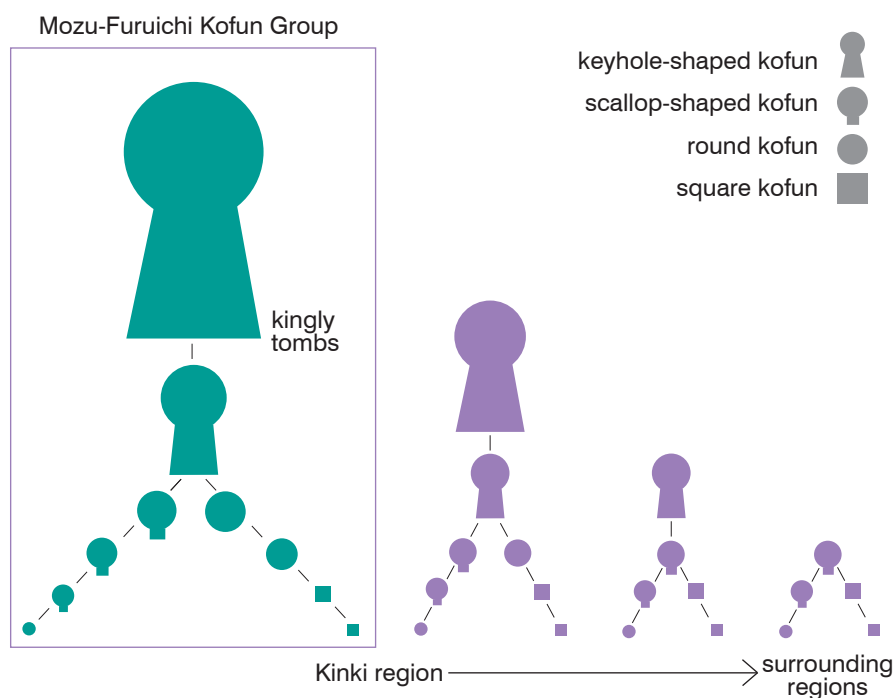


Figure 2-94 A schema of the kofun hierarchy

In addition to the kofun group's overall hierarchical structure by shape-size combination, another characteristic of this period's kofun is that small tombs are arranged in a planned and integrated manner relative to the moats and banks of the large keyhole-shaped tombs. These small-scale tombs are believed to belong to individuals who had particularly strong relationships with the individuals buried in the larger keyhole tombs, such as members of the royal family and powerful vassals who supported the king and the Yamato Kingly Power. This can be interpreted as representing the hierarchical relationship between the individuals buried in the large keyhole-shaped tombs and those of the smaller subsidiary tombs, with the latter considered to have been elites subordinate to the former.

Small tombs near large keyhole-shaped kofun

Another characteristic is that even the small tombs contained large numbers of specific burial goods, such as iron armor and weapons, iron tools and farming implements, stone objects and beads¹⁸ (Figure 2-77). A number of small kofun containing large quantities of iron items are concentrated in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. This implies that an extraordinary amount of iron goods had been accumulated in the hands of the kings who ordered the construction of tombs in Mozu-Furuichi, as well as the kingly family members and their prominent subjects who supported the Yamato Kingly Power (see Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals”).

18. Some of the small mounded tombs do not contain an inhumation: they are considered to have been used as facilities to store the grave goods dedicated to the individuals buried in the large keyhole-shaped kofun.

Situation overseas during the Middle Kofun period

In the 3rd century, the Yamato Kingly Power conducted diplomatic relations with the Wei and Western Jin dynasties in China, and this official backing of the Chinese court is believed to have greatly strengthened the authority of the Wa kings. However, in the 4th century, the unified Chinese dynasty collapsed, ushering in a period of political disunity across China. On the Korean peninsula, local powers developed in response to the weakened Chinese influence, and they eventually formed into several ancient kingdoms. This prompted the Yamato Kingly Power to begin conducting activate exchange with the Korean kingdoms in order to obtain advanced knowledge and technologies and iron materials. This change in international relations is believed to have altered the balance within the kingly power. As described earlier, the location of the largest kofun shifted at the beginning of the Middle Kofun period from the Nara Basin to the Osaka Plain facing Osaka Bay, which was the diplomatic window to the East Asian world. This too is believed to have been greatly influenced by the dynamically changing situation in East Asia.

Changing situation in East Asia

The formation and development of various kingdoms on the Korean peninsula was a complex process that included both hostile and friendly relations. By the second half of the 4th century, Goguryeo, located in the northern part of the peninsula, had adopted a strategy of pushing southward and, while

Relations with the Korean peninsula

allying with Silla in the southeastern part of the peninsula, exercised its military power against Baekje in the southwest part and the Gaya confederacy in the southern coastal area. Resisting this pressure, Baekje formed an alliance with Wa, and the Yamato Kingly Power repeatedly dispatched troops to aid Baekje.

In the first half of the 5th century, the Song dynasty (420–479) became the new rulers of the southern part of China (Southern Dynasties) (Figure 2-95). According to a Chinese record (*the Book of Song*), the Yamato Kingly Power began to dispatch envoys to Song seeking investiture as the hegemon of the Wa kingdom and approval for military authority in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Although it is difficult to determine the precise relationship between historical documents (literature) and archaeological remains, the giant kofun of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group have a scale and substance which suggests that they may well be tombs of the Wa kings.

Envoys to the Southern Dynasties



Figure 2-95 East Asia in the 5th century

Introduction of new technology and culture to the Osaka Plain

In this period, the exchange of people, objects and information with the Korean kingdoms became more active against the historical backdrop described above. These relations brought new technologies and ways of living to Wa, including blacksmithery, pottery manufacturing, horse-riding customs and cooking using stoves (Photos 2-122 and 2-123). As the Osaka Plain was the terminus of East Asian maritime exchange, many people from China and the Korean peninsula settled there, and the new technology and culture took root there earlier than anywhere else.

Arrival of new technology and culture

Archaeological excavation has revealed that there were large-scale workshops to produce ironware, *Sue* ware kilns, horse-breeding fields and groups of storage facilities on the Osaka Plain in the Middle Kofun period. These are considered to be production and development sites directly under the king's control, established because of their special political and strategical importance (Figure 2-96).

Base for production and development

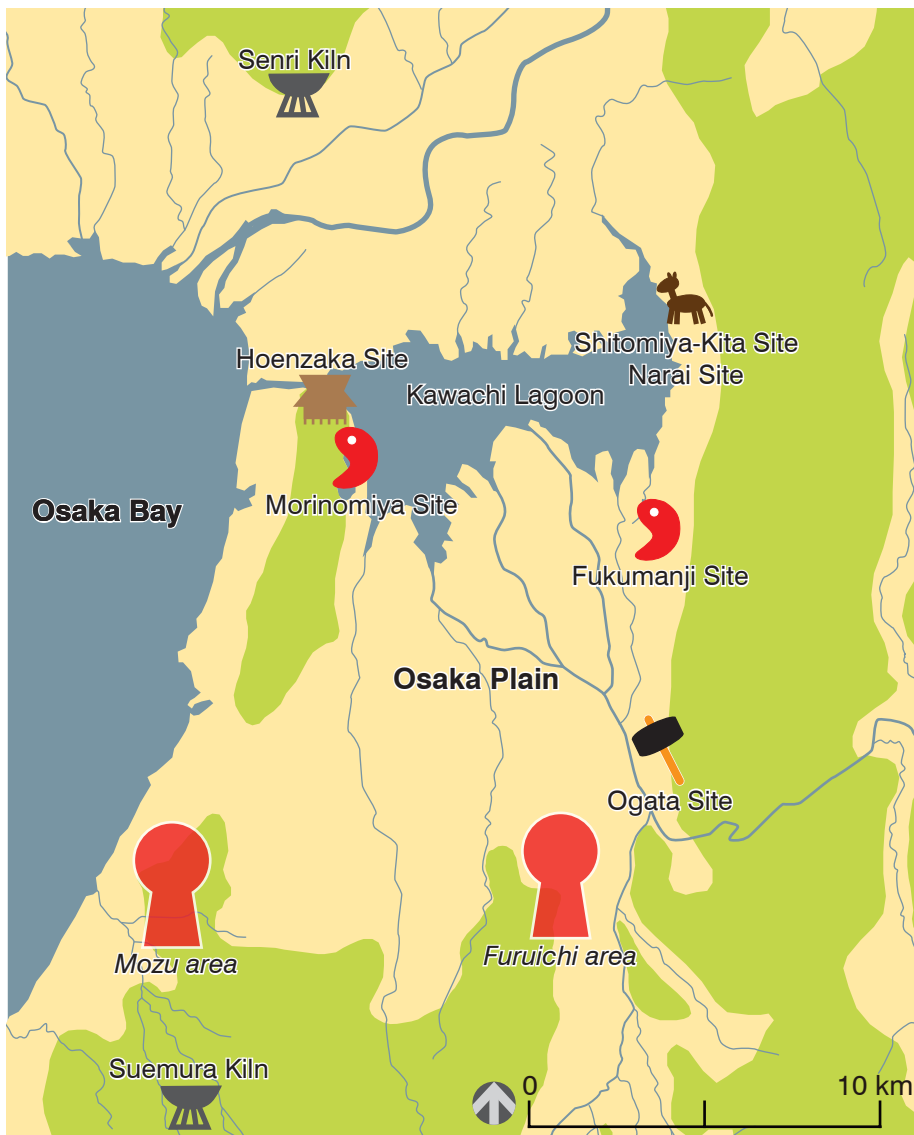
Arranged on the plateau at the southern edge of the plain, the mounded tombs of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group were decorated in white paving stones and their giant size and appearance must have proclaimed the kingly power to the many people who passed by this new center of technology and information.



Photo 2-122
Early *Sue* ware (Suemura Kiln Site [Obadera Site], Osaka Prefecture)



Photo 2-123
Horse burial pit (Shitomiya-Kita Site, Osaka Prefecture)








-  ironware making site
  beads making site
  Sue ware kilns
 horse breeding site
 stilt warehouse site

Figure2-96 Map showing archaeological sites of major production centers during the Middle Kofun period (Osaka Plain)

(i)-4 Late Kofun period (6th century)

End of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

By the 6th century, kofun groups with hierarchical structures, such as those characterizing the Middle Kofun period, ceased to be constructed and the sizes of mounded tombs from this period became polarized between large and small examples. This period is called the Late Kofun period and is positioned as the Kofun period's transformative phase.

The transformative phase of the Kofun period

In the Late Kofun period, no new giant keyhole-shaped kofun of a scale matching those from the Middle Kofun period were built in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. 120-m class keyhole-shaped kofun continued to be constructed, but the mounded tombs from this period do not have any outstanding hierarchical structure. There are keyhole-shaped kofun and very small round and square kofun here and there, which is starkly different from the Middle Kofun period (Figure 2-91). By the mid-6th century, construction ended almost entirely.

End of Mozu-Furuichi

In contrast, giant keyhole-shaped kofun now began to be built in the northern part of the Osaka Plain and the Nara Basin, in addition to a few other regions. Only a very small number of large keyhole-shaped kofun exceeding 300 m were built, such as Kawachi-otsukayama Kofun in Osaka and Gojonomaruyama Kofun in Nara; however, they were constructed independently and were not built as part of a kofun group (see P. 216, 3.2 “Comparative Analysis”). One reason for this may be that the powerful local ruling elites who supported the king began to build their own mounded tombs not within a concentrated group, but rather in their own home territories

Changes in the location of kingly tombs and tomb-group structure

Construction of keyhole-shaped tombs ended in and around the Osaka Plain around the latter half of the 6th century, and across the archipelago as a whole by the early 7th century. As the Japanese archipelago entered the following Asuka period, the peculiar culture devoting an enormous amount of energy to mounded tomb construction ended; nevertheless, smaller round and square kofun continued to be built until around 700 A.D.

Characteristics of the kofun from the Late Kofun period

In the Late Kofun period, apart from several giant examples, the sizes of even the large-scale keyhole tombs shrank to around 100 m and the mound structures also became simplified. In addition, the burial facilities shifted to corridor-style stone chambers under the influence of the Korean peninsula (see Figure 2-97, also Appendix 3.a Supplementary information related to kofun “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals”). In the case of the corridor-style stone chamber, the chambers were constructed at the same time as the mound, and multiple individuals could be buried one after another in a single tomb's burial facility. This differed greatly from the burial facilities

Changes seen in kofun

seen up to that time, suggesting a transformation of the funerary rituals, themselves. Funerary rituals using the whole mound top as a stage were no longer performed (Figure 2-98). As for the grave goods, horse trappings came to occupy a central position instead of weapons and armor (see Appendix 3.a Supplementary information related to kofun “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals”).

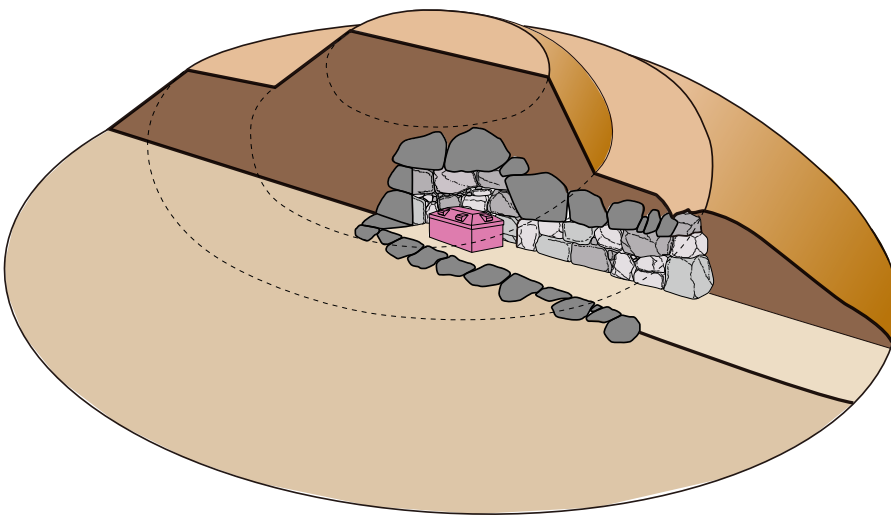


Figure 2-97 Corridor-style stone chamber

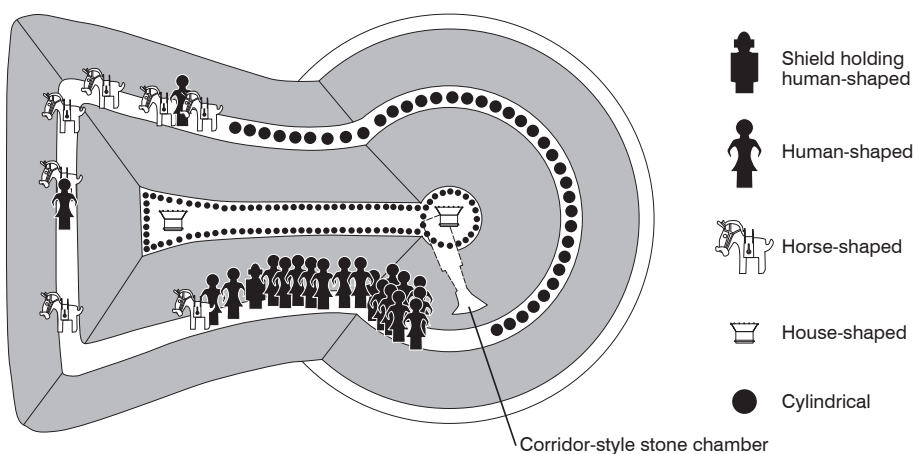


Figure 2-98 Haniwa layout typical of kofun from the Late Kofun period

Additionally, dense clusters of tens to hundreds of small mounded tombs appeared during this period; these clusters of small mounded tombs (gunshufun) are distinguished from mounded tomb groups, or kofun groups (kofun-gun). In the majority of cases, these clusters were made up of round tombs, with diameters of 10 m to 20 m, characterized by their high uniformity. The construction of densely packed clusters of small mounded tombs signifies that the cultural tradition of kofun building had spread to a wider range of people, in particular, low-ranking people outside of the elite class that had dominated tomb-building until then. This indicates that the very meaning of kofun had evolved.

Clusters of small mounded tombs

Following the end of the Kofun period (from the end of the 6th century onward)

During the Asuka period, by when the construction of keyhole-shaped tombs had ended in the Kinki region and when the tombs presumably belonging to the kings were of square or octagonal shape¹⁹, the royal palaces and ancient capitals were established in the southern part of the Nara Basin (Asuka region). The construction of a centralized and concentrated system of government was developed based on the *Ritsuryō* legal codes derived from the legal system of China.

Asuka period

19. In Japanese history, the round and square mounded tombs that continued to be built even in the early days of the Asuka period, including the emergent octagonal tombs, are still called kofun, even though the Kofun period had already come to an end.

Moreover, the kings, royal family and powerful regional clans adopted Buddhism from the Korean peninsula. This was a period of transition in which kofun ceased to be a means of displaying authority and power, which was now instead demonstrated through the construction of Buddhist temples. Interestingly, many temples were also built in the area surrounding the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

Construction of Buddhist temples

(ii) History after kofun construction

The kofun have been protected and managed continuously from the Kofun period up to the present day. Among the kofun, there are those that are managed as *Ryobo*, identified as the graves of the ancestors of the Imperial Family. Since ancient times, management of the imperial tombs and the rituals conducted there have mainly been carried out by the Imperial Court and Imperial Family; however, during the period when the samurai warriors became dominant, these activities were temporarily interrupted, and in some cases, the imperial tombs were abandoned.

In this section, after providing an overview of how the kofun protection and management was conducted by the successive authorities after the Kofun period, such as the Imperial Court, the Shogunates and the governments from the Meiji period onward, their present state will be described (see [Appendix 4.a](#) “Chronology of kofun protection”).

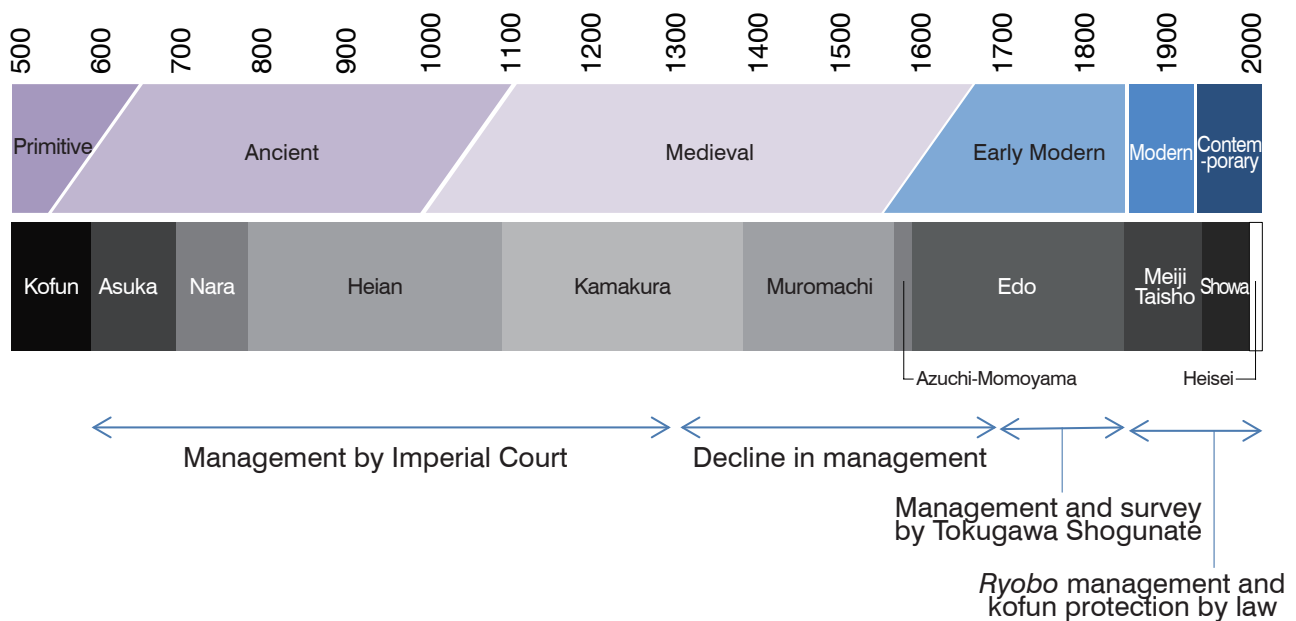


Figure 2-99 Japanese History and *Ryobo* Management

(ii)-1 The 8th century (Asuka and Nara periods)

According to inscriptions from this period, such as those carved into swords and bronze mirrors, the kings of the *Wa* kingdom were called “*O-kimi* (大王)”, or great king, in Japan by at least the late 5th century. It is considered that this title was changed to “*tenno* (天皇)”, or emperor, in accordance with the *Ritsuryo* legal codes adopted in the late 7th century; additionally, by the start of the 8th century, the country’s name had also been changed from “*Wa* (倭)” to “*Nihon/Nippon* (日本)”²⁰.

Establishment of the terms “*tenno*” and “*Nihon/Nippon*”

20. “*Nihon/Nippon*” has since been the Japanese word for Japan.

By the second half of the 7th century, a text called the *Teiki* (Records of the Emperors), which described the locations of the imperial tombs, had been compiled on the orders of the emperor. From the end of the 7th century onward, the Imperial Court appeared to be responsible for conducting rituals at and carrying out the management of the large keyhole-shaped tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group; the individuals buried within the tombs were considered to be the ancestors of the Imperial Family, in line with the *Ritsuryo* legal and political system. The details of the management of the mounded tombs other than these imperial tombs are not clear prior to the modern age.

National management and rituals

In 710, the site of the royal palace was moved from the Fujiwara-kyo capital in the southern part of the Nara Basin to the Heijo-kyo capital in the northern part of the Basin. In the Nara period, the political system became one of direct rule by the emperor, based on the *Ritsuryo* legal codes. The Imperial Court created a family register and land ledger and established a system of direct control over a wide range of the Japanese archipelago.

Nara period

In this period, the Imperial Court compiled several historical records. On the basis of the *Teiki*, in 712 the court completed the *Kojiki* (Records of Ancient Matters), and in 720 the *Nihon-shoki* (Chronicles of Japan), as the official histories, and these records, which have survived to the present day, describe the locations of the imperial tombs.

Ryobo management in the Asuka and Nara periods

The original texts of the Asuka-Kiyomihara Code, promulgated in 689, and the Taiho Code, enacted in 701, have not survived; it is written in the *Nihon-shoki* and subsequent literature that they included provisions regulating the imperial tombs’ protection and management. The Yoro Code, which came into force in 757, prescribed that the government office known as the Bureau for Imperial Mausolea (*Shoryo-shi*; later renamed *Shoryo-ryo*) would be responsible for rituals concerning the spirits of imperial tombs, funerary ceremonies, and the creation and management of the lists of the imperial tombs and their guardians. In addition, the code stipulated that it was prohibited to bury corpses, cultivate crops, breed cattle and horses, cut trees or collect plants within the tomb precincts.

(ii)-2 The 9th century to the 12th century (Heian period)

The royal palace was moved to the Heian-kyo capital in Kyoto in 794. In the Heian period, the system shifted from direct imperial rule to a regency government controlled by powerful nobles. Meanwhile, the nobles, temples and shrines based in the Kinai (capital region) advanced their regional control throughout the country.

Heian period

The Imperial Court continued to protect and manage the imperial tombs. However, records say that, in the first half of the 9th century, some officers neglected their messenger duties toward the imperial tombs. There were many cases of officers neglecting their duties as to avoid coming into contact with death. This suggests that a sense of repulsion toward the imperial tombs had become stronger among the nobles.

Ryobo management in the Heian period

No new codes were enacted after the Yoro Code, and therefore, detailed enforcement regulations of the *Ritsuryo* legal codes, or *Shiki*, were frequently issued. Of these, the only compilation to have survived in a complete form up to the present day is the *Engi-shiki* (Procedures of the Engi Era), which was completed in 927 and enforced in 967. The section "Account of the Bureau for Imperial Mausolea in the Ministry of Ceremonies", in which are listed the names of approximately 120 imperial tombs, the names of the buried individuals, and the locations and areas of the tombs. This text played the role of being the basic ledger for the imperial tombs' management. Many of the giant keyhole-shaped tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group are recorded as imperial mausolea in the *Engi-shiki*, and even today, the designation of imperial tombs, or *Ryobo*, by the Imperial Household Agency relies in large part on the *Engi-shiki*. This document also indicates the imperial tombs' management procedures and defines the procedures for the annual inspections of all the imperial tombs, and for the repairs of their fences and drains.

Engi-shiki

The management of the imperial tombs continued after the enforcement of the *Engi-shiki*, and the state of their management and ceremonies can be confirmed from the works of literature written from the 11th to the 12th centuries. In the *Shoryo-zoji-chumon*, an inventory of goods supplied for political operations and ceremonies of the Imperial Court (1200 A.D.), which describes the procedures for the imperial tomb ceremonies, there are written the names of 18 imperial tombs, including the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku, or Nintoku-tenno-ryo.

Ryobo management after the Engi-shiki**(ii)-3 The 13th century to the mid-16th century (Medieval ages)**

By the 11th century, samurai warriors started to exercise great influence. Around 1185 a shogunate was established in Kamakura, initiating a period of samurai government as local administration came under their purview. Successive samurai governments absorbed the political and economic

Kamakura and Muromachi periods

authority formerly held by the Imperial Court throughout the Kamakura period (to 1333) and then the Muromachi period (1338 to 1573), in which the Shogunate was based in Kyoto and headed by the Ashikaga clan.

As a result of this regime change, the protection and management of the imperial tombs declined. While envoys had once actually been sent from the imperial court to the imperial tombs, this gradually devolved into a simple departure ritual. From 1350 onward, even such rituals also ceased to be conducted. By this stage, it is speculated that apart from a few tasks, the imperial tomb rituals and their management by the Imperial Court had been practically abandoned.

Decline of Ryobo management

In addition, from the Northern and Southern Courts period (from the middle to the second half of the 14th century) to the Muromachi period, the mounds of some tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group were altered into fortresses. It is considered that the mounded tombs were utilized for these purposes because the Kinki region became the main battleground for the conflicts between the samurai. In the Furuichi area, the large Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] and Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23] were once used as fortress. In the Mozu area, some of the smaller tombs not included in the component parts were used as fortresses during the Northern and Southern Courts period.

Usage of kofun as fortresses

One of the reasons why even the giant keyhole-shaped tombs identified as imperial mausolea were used as castles or fortresses is that as the power of the warrior class become more and more dominant, the protection and management of the imperial tombs became less thorough. In spite of this, many of the keyhole-shaped tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group have survived up to the present day. This is considered to be because even under the samurai government, the emperor retained his status as the holder of traditional authority, and that it was understood among the samurai and nobles that the emperor had an existence that transcended mere worldly power.

The emperor's authority

(ii)-4 The late 16th century to the mid-19th century (Early Modern age)

In 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu established his shogunate in Edo (present-day Tokyo) and seized control of the entire country. The Edo Shogunate oversaw a period without war that lasted for over 260 years, while controlling the powerful samurai (the *daimyo*, or regional lords) and the Imperial Court.

Edo period

Many of the mounded tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group turned into common properties of nearby villages as woodland, and the mounds, including those of the imperial tombs, were used as common land to supply firewood and charcoal. The mounds also served as recreational destinations of local residents.

Use as common land

In addition, in and around the Mozu area, new rice fields were being actively

developed, and cultivated land dramatically expanded. The need for water for irrigation increased to the extent that irrigation channels were constructed and water drawn from the kofun moats for agricultural production in the surrounding area.

By around the end of the 17th century, intellectuals started to turn their attention to the imperial tombs. In light of this situation, a Shogunate-led effort to repair the tombs was implemented from 1697 to 1699. It was suggested by the Shogunate to the Imperial Court and was initiated and entirely funded by the Shogunate. Bamboo fences were built on the mound top of all of the tombs identified as imperial tombs, and entry into that section was prohibited.

Middle Edo period

Several more repair efforts were undertaken by the Shogunate from the 18th century. From 1732 onward, official noticeboards were erected to inform the public that these were imperial tombs, and the management and improvement of the imperial tombs was entrusted to the local people living in the surrounding area. These are the oldest examples of official noticeboards that can be verified.

In 1801, the Confucian scholar Gamo Kunpei completed his book, the *Sanryo-shi*, which contained his analysis of which mounded tombs were imperial tombs. In this book, he used the term “zempo-koen” (literally, “square front part – round rear part”; this shape has been dubbed “keyhole-shaped” in English) for the first time in his explanations of the mounds, which continues to be used even today.

From 1851 to 1855, a project to search for imperial tombs took place. At the same time, the Shogunate established policies to enhance the management of the imperial tombs, such as ordering patrols of the tombs to be done every three to five years.

During the twilight years of the Shogunate, from 1862 to 1867, the Utsunomiya

End of the Shogunate



Photo 2-124 Drawing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku in the Edo period

Domain searched for and repaired large imperial tombs at the behest of the Imperial Court. These repairs, which were called the “Bunkyu no shuryo” (Bunkyu-era mausolea repairs), differed from the previous works, both in terms of content and scale, and were carried out at more than one hundred locations, including at the imperial tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. The Imperial Court provided detailed instructions for the repairs, the costs of which were borne by both the Shogunate and the Utsunomiya Domain. The search for the imperial tombs was characterized by an academic approach: verifying a mounded tomb as an imperial tomb after conducting a field survey; extracting relevant sources from the *Kojiki*, *Nihon-shoki*, *Engi-shiki* and other historical documents; and collecting and considering the various theories.

It was through these repair efforts that places of worship were set up with *torii* gates, lanterns and surrounding stone fences, resulting in the appearance of *Ryobo* seen today. After the project, the Imperial Court sent an envoy to the imperial tombs to announce to the spirit of the buried individuals that the work had been completed. Moreover, it was necessary to create an organization for the continuous maintenance and management of the imperial tombs. Thus, residents from surrounding villages and towns were designated as managers of the tombs. This more or less formed the basis of the present-day management of *Ryobo*.

Through the Bunkyu-era mausolea repairs, the relationship between the mounded tombs and buried individuals, which people had gradually come to forget, was once again reaffirmed as a result of scholarly investigation. In addition, the imperial tombs returned to their original state, positioning this era as the “revival period” in the management of imperial tombs.

Revival period in Ryobo management

(ii)-5 The late 19th century to the first half of the 20th century (the modern era)

From the mid-19th century on, against the backdrop of the great powers of Europe and the United States advancing into East Asia, the Edo Shogunate too came under strong pressure to open up the country to the outside world. In this context, a movement to create a new state system became active and it culminated in the Shogunate returning its political power to the Imperial Court in 1867 and the subsequent start of the Meiji Government. Since then, the government embarked upon various initiatives to assist Japan's modernization and establish a modern system for the imperial tombs. This system is directly linked to the management of the tombs today.

Meiji period

In 1878, the government office overseeing the management of *Ryobo* was named the Ministry of Imperial Household, and it began to manage the imperial tombs. Subsequently, continuous management of the tombs has remained with this ministry, which retains jurisdiction over the *Ryobo* to this



Photo 2-125 Cover and Illustration of the work record in the year 21 of Meiji

day. The Imperial Household Agency, which is the current management authority, archives many administrative documents relating to *Ryobo* management as historical public records, from which it is possible to trace the history of their management in detail (Photo 2-125 is part of the record of works on the construction carried out at the worship place of the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku⁷).

One issue for the Meiji government was to identify undesignated imperial tombs. A notification released in 1874 prohibited the excavation of mounded tombs and the land where they had traditionally been located because of the need to carry out verification work.

In 1880, the Ministry of Imperial Household published the *Ryobo-ichiran* (List of Imperial Mausolea and Tombs), which provided basic information on *Ryobo*. In 1915, the ministry first published the *Ryobo-yoran* (Book of Imperial Mausolea and Tombs), which continued on from the content of the *Ryobo-ichiran*. It has been followed by several revisions, and its publication continues today.

The Ministry of Imperial Household – which would be changed into the Imperial Household Agency later – established the system of “*Ryobo sanko-chi*” (Unidentified *Ryobo* Sites) for those mounded tombs that required preservation, but were not designated as *Ryobo*. Today, “*Ryobo sanko-chi*” are protected along with the kofun designated as *Ryobo*⁸.

With regard to the rituals performed at *Ryobo*, the “Ordinance on the Imperial Household Ritual Ceremonies” came into force in 1908 (the ordinance itself is

7. This historical document contains practically all of the records relating to the relevant works carried out in 1888. According to it, while the facility of the place of worship at the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku was first established at the time of the “Bunkyo era (1861 to 1864) mausolea repairs”, it seems that repairs were once again undertaken 20 years later. The place of worship which was established by these works has survived to the present day. A large number of the historical public documents held by the Imperial Household Agency are valuable historical materials that record in detail the progress of the works and management implemented for each of the *Ryobo* from the Meiji period onward.

Ryobo management before World War II

8. For this nomination, *Ryobo* includes “*Ryobo sanko-chi*.” There are several such kofun in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Gobyoyama Kofun [20] (Mozu Unidentified *Ryobo* Site), Nisanzai Kofun [21] (Higashi Mozu Unidentified *Ryobo* Site) and Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] (Fujiidera Unidentified *Ryobo* Site).

now repealed). Rituals have been held continuously at various *Ryobo* sites up to the present day.

In 1919, the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments was enacted. The enactment of this law made it possible to protect and undertake the preservation of mounded tombs not designated as *Ryobo*.

Creation of a system to conserve cultural properties

It was around the same time that modern archaeological studies started in Japan. In the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, archaeologists from the Tokyo Imperial University did academic survey, observation and recording of the burial facility of Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22], which was discovered by local residents in 1912.

Start of modern archaeology

(ii)-6 Modern times

After the end of the World War II in 1945, jurisdiction over the *Ryobo*, which had been held by the Ministry of Imperial Household, passed through the Imperial Household Office before being allocated to the Imperial Household Agency in 1949. Following the adoption of the Constitution of Japan in 1947, the pre-war notifications ceased to be effective, and the administration for the protection of mounded tombs other than *Ryobo* was, in practical terms, integrated with the administration of Historic Sites carried out by the Ministry of Education, Science and Nature. In the same year, the new “Imperial House Law” was promulgated, setting anew the regulations for *Ryobo*.

Post World War II *Ryobo* management

The post-war administration for the protection of cultural properties did not function fully amid economic disorder and changes taking place in the country’s social structure. Under these circumstances, the “Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties” was promulgated in 1950, for comprehensive protection of cultural properties – both tangible and intangible – and not limited to monuments. This resulted in a new era with two administrative systems for the protection of mounded tombs: the administration of *Ryobo*, based on the Imperial House Law and the National Property Act; and the administration for the protection of Buried Cultural Properties, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Protection based on two legislative systems

Despite the creation of these laws, the wave of urbanization that swept the whole of Japan in the post-war period also closed in on the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which is in the suburb of the Osaka metropolitan area. Kofun located on private land were destroyed one after another, as the mounded earth and sand were claimed to have been needed for development. Archaeologists dedicated themselves to carrying out rescue excavations at some of these tombs before they were lost. Owing to this, structures of burial facilities became known, and many excavated valuable artifacts, including

Developing urbanization and emergency excavations

large quantities of iron goods, have been passed down to us today. Today, these excavated artifacts play an important role in helping citizens understand the culture of the Kofun period and the importance of conserving the tombs.

Urbanization also affected Itasuke Kofun [18] (mound length: 146 m) in the Mozu area in 1955. The tomb was about to be destroyed to make way for a housing development, but thanks to a conservation movement conducted mainly by local people, it was designated a Historic Site in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Preservation movement and Historic Site designation

The designation of Itasuke Kofun as a Historic Site triggered that of other mounded tombs located on private land in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group; this involved obtaining the understanding and cooperation of the private landowners and the purchasing of the land itself by local municipalities. Up to the present time, 41 tombs have been designated as Historic Sites (including designations by city ordinance) in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group as a whole, including those which had already been on public land. Concerning the undesignated kofun, the relevant local governments implement conservation measures on a level equivalent to those taken for designated Historic Sites, while obtaining the cooperation of the landowners and continuing efforts aimed at their designation.

Since the administrative system for the buried cultural properties became more functional from the 1960s onward, destruction of kofun has been avoided as much as possible. Moreover, it became mandatory to conduct a systematic survey or excavation prior to commencement of any development works which may affect buried cultural properties, such as mounds or moats remaining underground. Consequently, a great number of surveys and excavations have been carried out every year.

System development and survey and utilization

Moreover, from the 1970s on, excavations aimed at collecting data toward conservation and improvement, rather than development projects, have been steadily conducted. In recent years, there have been some important results, such as clarifying the nature of the projections (tsukuridashi) and burial facilities at such sites as Gobyoyama Kofun [20], Nisanzai Kofun [21] and Minegazuka Kofun [44]. The survey results are published in reports and utilized for academic research, as well as for display in museums and other interpretation facilities.

Furthermore, efforts to legally protect unearthed objects related to kofun have been advanced; for instance, grave goods unearthed from Nonaka Kofun [39], mostly ironware, have been designated as Important Cultural Properties.

In the context of an increase in the population of cities, some of the individual

Kofun coexisting with cities

tombs are being surrounded by residential areas. Nevertheless, out of the 230 mounded tombs that are considered to have originally existed, as many as 89 tombs have survived. In addition, the areas surrounding most of the giant keyhole-shaped tombs have been designated Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts or Scenic Zones (see [Appendix 1.a](#) “Comprehensive Management Plan”). This means that views, or townscapes, in the areas surrounding the kofun have been maintained in a relatively favorable condition, thanks to measures including restrictions on the height of buildings and the prohibition of the construction of store and office buildings.

In the future, appropriate protection and management will continue to be carried out by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Imperial Household Agency, Osaka Prefecture, Sakai City, Habikino City, Fujiidera City and all the other related organizations. With the cooperation of local communities, these endeavors shall be securely passed down to future generations.



Photo 2-126 Current worship place of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

TEXT BOX2 Naming conventions of kofun designated as *Ryobo*

Kofun have been protected for over 1,600 years, and various names have been given to them over the long course of history.

The Imperial Household Agency, which manages those kofun identified as *Ryobo* among the component parts, determines “mausoleum (*Ryo*) name” and “tomb (*Bo*) name” by reference to the names found in the *Engi-shiki* (Procedures of the Engi era), which was compiled in the Heian period (794-1185).

From the 1970s onward, it has become a common practice to call a kofun by its location name, following archaeologists' proposal. This naming is also employed in school textbooks. Moreover, among local residents, endearingly calling the sites "Nintoku-san"⁹, "Ojin-san" and the like is deeply rooted in community life.

As those component parts designated as *Ryobo* are managed by the Imperial Household Agency and the Imperial Family performs rituals there as the "Mausoleum of <Emperor's Name>", this nomination dossier addresses them as "<Emperor's Name>-tenno-ryo Kofun".

The numerous nominal designations given to kofun reflect the history of the tombs, protected for 1,600 years, together with the thoughts, experiences and considerations of the many people involved. Therefore, they are all worthy of respect.

9. In Japanese, "san" is attached to names to show respect.

Table 2-3 Names of the component parts identified as *Ryobo*

Name as component part	Name used by the Imperial Household Agency based on historical documents	Name(s) used in textbooks	Other names
Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Hanzei tenno mozu no mimihara no kita no misasagi</i> (Mozu-mimihara North Mausoleum of Emperor Hanzei)	Tadeiyama Kofun	Tateiryo, Tadei
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Nintoku tenno mozu no mimihara no naka no misasagi</i> (Mozu-mimihara Central Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku)	Daisenryo Kofun, Daisen Kofun, Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Den (so-called) Nintoku-tenno-ryo, Nintoku-ryo, Nintoku-tenno-ryo	Daisen-ryo
Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Richu tenno mozu no mimihara no minami no misasagi</i> (Mozu-mimihara South Mausoleum of Emperor Richu)	Misanzai Kofun, Kamiishizu-misanzai Kofun	Mozu-misasagiyama Kofun, Ishizugaoka Kofun, Suribachiyama
Gobyoyama Kofun	<i>Mozu ryobo sanko-chi</i> (Mozu Unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> Site)	Gobyoyama Kofun	Mozu-gobyoyama Kofun
Nisanzai Kofun	<i>Higashi-mozu ryobo sanko-chi</i> (Higashi-mozu Unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> Site)	Nisanzai Kofun	Haze-nisanzai Kofun
Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	<i>Fujiidera ryobo sanko-chi</i> (Fujiidera Unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> Site)	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	Koyama-shiroyama Kofun
Chu'ai-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Chu'ai tenno ega no nagano no nishi no misasagi</i> (Ega-nagano West Mausoleum of Emperor Chu'ai)	Oka-misanzai Kofun	
Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Ingyo tenno ega no nagano no kita no misasagi</i> (Ega-nagano North Mausoleum of Emperor Ingyo)	Ichinoyama Kofun	
Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	<i>Ojin tenno Kogo nakatsuhime no mikoto nakatsuyama no misasagi</i> (Nakatsuyama Mausoleum of Empress Nakatsuhime, Empress of Emperor Ojin)	Nakatsuyama Kofun	
Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Ojin tenno ega no mofushi no oka no misasagi</i> (Ega-mofushinooka Mausoleum of Emperor Ojin)	Konda-gobyoyama Kofun	Kondayama Kofun
Hakuchoryo Kofun	<i>Shiratori no misasagi</i> (Shiratori Mausoleum)	Maenoyama Kofun	Karusato-otsuka Kofun



A concentrated group of kofun built in various sizes and shapes
A virtually reconstructed aerial view of the Furuichi area

An aerial photograph of a river winding through a lush green landscape, serving as the background for the chapter title page.

Chapter 3

Justification for Inscription

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

3.1.b Criteria under Which Inscription is
Proposed

3.1.c Statement of Integrity

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

3.1.e Protection and Management
Requirements

3.2 Comparative Analysis

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding
Universal Value

3. Justification for Inscription

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

The property “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” is a tomb group of the king’s clan and the clan’s affiliates that ruled the ancient Japanese archipelago and took charge of diplomacy with contemporary East Asian powers. The tombs were constructed between the late 4th century and the late 5th century, which was the peak of the Kofun period, characterized by construction of distinctive mounded tombs called kofun. A set of 49 kofun in 45 component parts is located on a plateau overlooking the bay which was the maritime gateway to the continent, in the southern part of the Osaka Plain which was one of the important political cultural centers. The property includes many tombs with plans in the shape of a keyhole, a feature unique in the world, on an extraordinary scale of civil engineering work in terms of world-wide constructions; among these tombs several measure as much as 500 meters in mound length. They form a group, along with smaller tombs that are differentiated by their various sizes and shapes. In contrast to the type of burial mound commonly found in many parts of the world, which is an earth or piled-stone mound forming a simple covering over a coffin or a burial chamber, kofun are architectural achievements with geometrically elaborate designs created as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with *haniwa* clay figures.

During this period, political turmoil in China triggered a change in the regional power dynamic throughout East Asia, thereby prompting the emergence of kingly powers in numerous parts of the region. While these various kingly powers built their tombs in their own styles, the mounded tombs on the Japanese archipelago developed a unique appearance as monumental forms rising above the ground. The significant size differences, variety of mound shapes, and arrangement of the concentrated kofun observed in the nominated property visually demonstrate the hierarchical power structure of the kingly authority of the time. The funerary rituals practiced at kofun throughout the archipelago were instrumental in confirming and strengthening the succession of power, as well as in connecting the central and local powers. With the mounds possessing such high social significance, grandeur and structural beauty were pursued in kofun construction, showing a dedication which resulted in kofun becoming exceptional technical achievements of earthen construction. The fact that they still retain their exceptional form and character today, 1600 years since the time of construction, shows how advanced their technical level was.

The nominated property bears outstanding witness to the history of the people of the Japanese archipelago, characterized by the expression of power through the formation of mounded tombs, which was a phenomenon that occurred as a response to the political turmoil in East Asia before Japanese society entered into a new phase of history with an established centralized state under the influence of the Chinese system of law.

Earthen constructions with distinctive appearances

The nominated property is a set of mounded tombs – kofun – grouped together with distinctive appearances unique among the mounded tombs of the world.

While burial mounds were constructed in many parts of the world, those belonging to the same kingly polity usually all have the same shape. However, the mounded tombs of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group were built in four distinct mound shapes: keyhole, scallop, round and square. In addition, the size of the mounds varies greatly. In terms of mound length, they range from extraordinarily grand-scale tombs, such as the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (486 m long), to small examples measuring some 20 m long. In terms of volume, the difference is all the more striking: the largest tombs, such as the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (approx. 1,430,000 m³) and the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (approx. 1,400,000 m³), are approximately 2,800 times as voluminous as the smallest tomb in the group. Furthermore, the mound shape and scale have a certain correlation: large tombs are all of keyhole shape, whereas smaller ones are of scallop shape, round or square.

While mound size varies significantly, the component tombs come in certain standardized shapes and share a common structure. Although the mounds today look like hilly forests, underneath the current land surface there are complex and elaborate earthen architectural constructions. They have symmetrical, geometrical structures, composed of circles, triangles and squares, as well as horizontal surfaces (terraces) and sloping sides built at standardized angles. The construction of each kofun was made possible by sophisticated design and construction techniques (e.g., for piling up earth for the mound).

In addition to the structural beauty of the mounds themselves, decorative elements such as *fukiishi* (paving stones) and *haniwa* (clay figures) covering the surface of the mounds are another major feature of kofun. Furthermore, the burial facility, which fulfills the main function of the tomb, is located in a pit dug into the top of the mound after its construction had almost been completed. Judging from these features, kofun mounds are believed to have been designed as stages for executing burial and other funerary rituals. This differs significantly from the purpose of many of the burial mounds found in other parts of the world, in which the burial facilities were made first, with stones or soil piled on top as a covering.

As described above, kofun are mounded tombs characterized by the following features: the external surface served as a stage for funerary rituals; they were built in several shapes and display an extremely wide range of sizes; and their structure follows standard plan-types. With a high concentration of such tombs, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is genuinely outstanding even from a global perspective.

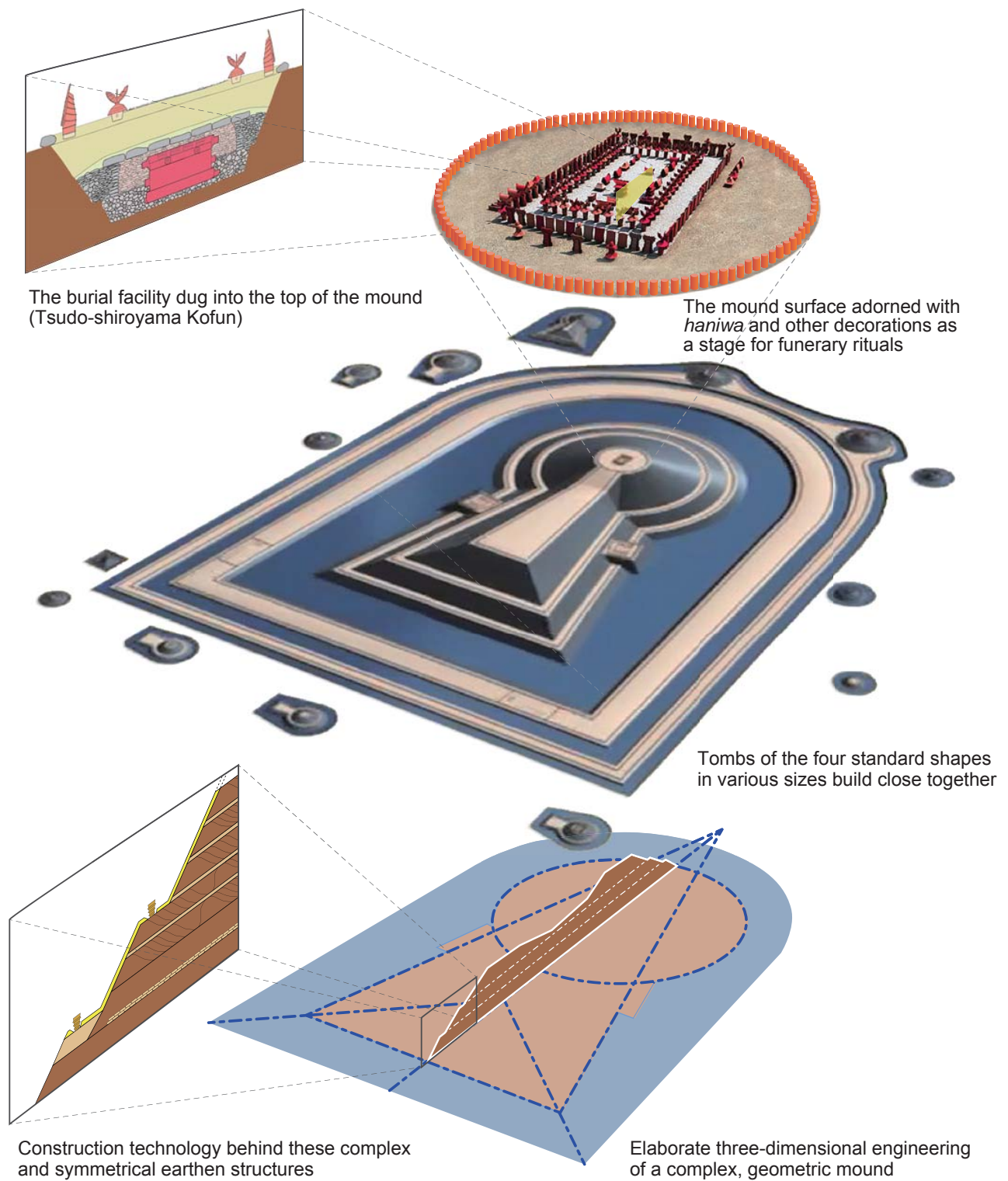


Figure 3-1 Earthen constructions with distinctive appearances

A kofun group as a monumental expression demonstrating the socio-political structure of the ancient kingly power

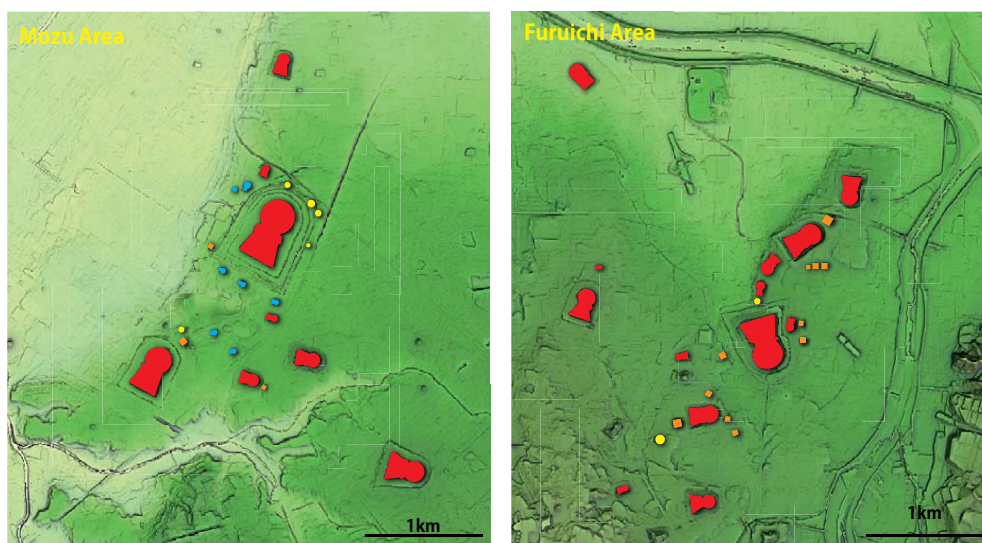
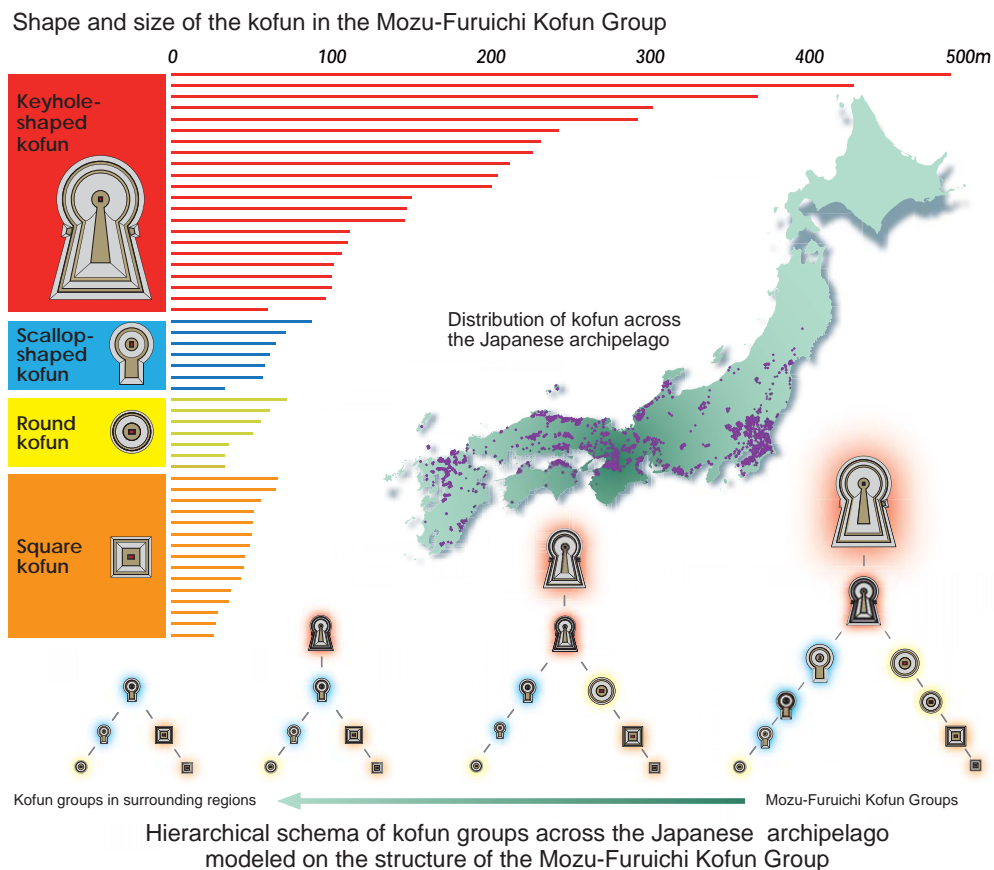
The Kofun period, during which the nominated property was constructed, is considered to have witnessed the establishment of a political hegemony across the Japanese archipelago for the first time in its history. In other words, this period saw the formation of an ancient kingly power. This took place against a backdrop of changing power dynamics throughout East Asia triggered by political turmoil in China. A total of more than 160,000 mounded tombs distributed across the archipelago are presumed to be testimony to the sphere of influence of the kingly power, which consolidated the various local forces.

It is generally understood that kofun were the tombs of the elite class of the time and that the shape and size of the tomb mound inferred the hierarchical social position of the buried individual. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, specifically, has a number of the largest tombs in the archipelago; these are believed to be the tombs of successive kings, the paramount elites of ancient Japan, as well as of the lower-ranking elites. Moreover, the diverse kofun group structure comprising not only giant keyhole-shaped tombs but also mid- to small-sized keyhole-shaped tombs and smaller scallop-shaped, round and square tombs built close together is interpreted as representing the structure of the central kingly power.

Kofun, including those with the distinctive keyhole shape, are found across a wide area stretching approximately 1,200 km from the northeast to southwest of the Japanese archipelago. This is the geographical extent to which this unique culture of expressing social positions through mounded tombs was shared. In particular, during the height of the Kofun period, the largest tombs were built exclusively and successively in the Mozu-Furuichi area. Moreover, continuous construction of giant keyhole-shaped tombs in this area prompted further technical development in their construction, which situated this kofun group as a mortuary innovator; such new technology was then transmitted and adopted in the construction of kofun in other parts of the archipelago, with the new kofun developments serving as models. It is thought that these mortuary elements, including the burial facilities and *haniwa* sculptures, were all developed in the Mozu-Furuichi area and came to influence local mounded tomb building.

What is interesting about this period, in which a writing system had not yet been adopted, is that while no archaeological evidence of palaces or fortresses has been found, an enormous amount of energy was devoted to the construction of mounded tombs. The tombs would therefore seem to be a medium to showcase the scale of the power of each entombed individual, as well as the differences between them. After the Kofun period, the society of the

Japanese archipelago gradually made a significant advancement toward the establishment of an ancient centralized administrative framework influenced by the Chinese legal system. Kofun testify that, just prior to this drastic change, there was once a unique historical phase during which mounded tombs symbolized social and political power. The property is valued as representing all kofun in the Japanese archipelago as testimony to the formation and development of the ancient kingly power under the circumstances described above.



Kofun distribution within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group displaying the hierarchical structure of the kingly power

Figure 3-2 Kofun group as a monumental expression demonstrating the socio-political structure of the ancient kingly power

3.1.b Criteria under Which Inscription is Proposed

(i) Category of property

The nominated property of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan” corresponds to “monuments” and “sites” as set out in Article 1 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (hereinafter referred to as the World Heritage Convention) and Paragraph 45 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (hereinafter referred to as the Operational Guidelines).

(ii) Proposed criteria and justification for inscription

For reasons outlined below, criteria (iii) and (iv) are considered applicable to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

[Criterion (iii)]

To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is exceptional testimony to the Kofun period’s culture, in which the socio-political structure of the time was demonstrated by the shape and the size of kofun built as a collective entity.

The property illustrates that there once existed a highly sophisticated funerary system that suggested social class differences. The most fully and clearly demonstrated hierarchical structure of the property became the reference for kofun groups of the archipelago, situating this group at the top of their hierarchy. The way of social rule mediated by the kofun and the funeral rituals spread to a wide area of the archipelago and the number of tombs discovered to date totals more than 160,000.

Hierarchical burial system demonstrated in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

The nominated property comprises mounded tombs of a wide range of sizes, from 20 m long to nearly 500 m long, constructed in close proximity (See P. 27, 2.a “Description of the Property”). Its composition, made up of some of the largest keyhole-shaped kofun of the archipelago accompanied by many smaller kofun, displays the richest variety in Japan (See P. 210, 3.2 “Comparative Analysis”). The property, in which an incredible amount of labor and wealth was invested, is believed to contain the tombs of the successive kings and other elites at the center of the contemporary rulership.

Various kofun grouped together

The property comprises four kofun shapes and a correlation can be observed between mound size and shape. The large kofun are always keyhole shaped, whereas scallop-shaped, round and square kofun are smaller (See P. 32, 2.a “Description of the Property”). The differences in kofun size and mound shape with various degrees of elaboration are thought to derive from the differences in the size of the labor force mobilized or in the technical level of designing and construction, which would seem to indicate the power that the buried individuals possessed and his/her rank in the social hierarchy.

Four standardized types

The mound of each kofun not only housed the body of the deceased in a grave pit dug into the top of the mound, but also served as a stage for funerary rituals, which was decorated with *fukiishi* (paving stones), *haniwa* and wooden figures on its surface. (See P. 38, 2.a “Description of the Property”). One can observe the relative hierarchical order in various elements, such as the type of burial facility, the quality and quantity of grave goods accompanying the body, and the composition and scale of the *haniwa* decorations. This is closely related to the type and size of the mound. Such funerary rituals performed on the kofun are considered to have been highly systematized and to have clearly demonstrated the differences in the social status of the buried individuals (See P. 145, 2.b “History and Development”).

Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

Kofun throughout the archipelago and the Yamato Kingly Power

This funerary culture was not limited to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group but was spread across the archipelago. During the Kofun period, namely from the mid-3rd century to the late-6th century, the Japanese archipelago saw the construction of as many as 160,000 kofun, in an area stretching approximately 1,200 km from northeast to southwest Japan.

Archipelago-wide kofun distribution

These kofun have commonality in aspects such as mound shapes, types of burial facilities and grave goods, and patterns of ornamentation with *haniwa*; this indicates that the practice of demonstrating social position through the rituals associated with the kofun and the common tomb system was shared across a large extent of the archipelago (See P. 134, 2.b “History and Development”).

The phenomenon of mounded tomb building, observed in many parts of Japan, is understood to reflect the formation and development of an ancient kingly power which ruled the emerging local powers of the time. This political power, mentioned in the historical records of China as the Wa kings and in research on ancient Japanese history as the Yamato Kingly Power, was the predecessor of the centralized state that introduced a law-based system of governance in the 7th century for the first time in the archipelago's history. Kofun are believed to have been built as monuments representing the social order under the control of such kingly power (P. 135, 2.b “History and Development”).

Yamato kingly power

The culture of the Kofun period and its nerve center

It has been archaeologically proven that active cultural exchange took place – apparent in the housing, livelihoods, handicraft industry and other areas of daily life –, and similar cultural patterns were culture shared across the archipelago within the sphere of the Yamato Kingly Power's influence. Mounded tomb building must have been an activity of extreme social significance because of the incomparable amount of resources and labor required to undertake it.

Culture of the Kofun period

There are no written records or remains of significant structures such as cities, palaces or fortresses that existed during this period. The Kofun period, therefore, was a very unique time when people devoted a disproportionately great amount of resources to building mounded tombs extraordinary in both scale and number, even when viewed from a global perspective. The presence of various types of kofun in a concentrated group is unique testimony to the social relations and culture of the time (P. 136, 2.b “History and Development”).

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was positioned at the very center of the kofun building phenomenon described above (See P. 144, 2.b “History and Development”), and is considered to be most representative of the culture of the period. The building standards of the enormous and meticulously designed kofun gradually changed through their continuous construction there. The newest kofun types, born out of such a process, influenced local kofun construction in other parts of the archipelago. In a similar manner, the quality of the burial facilities as well as the quality and quantity of grave goods and *haniwa* from this property were preeminent and trend setting amongst the mounded tombs of the kofun sphere (See Appendix 3.a “Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun”, “II, Typology of Tomb Mounds, their Various Surrounding Facilities and Construction Technology”, “III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals” and “IV. *Haniwa*”).

The nerve center of the kofun construction phenomenon

[Criterion (iv)]

To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is an outstanding example of kofun, a type of burial mound original to the Japanese archipelago. It illustrates a unique historical stage of the archipelago – the period of formation and development of an ancient kingly power that emerged in response to the political turmoil in East Asia – in which ancestral tombs were created as monuments most clearly demonstrating the power of the different groups and societies.

The densely concentrated mounded tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi area are contemporaneous, yet varied; they come in four standardized plan types – keyhole shape, scallop shape, round and square – and in an extremely wide range in scale from 20 meters to nearly 500 meters in mound length. Moreover, a kofun is not a simple earth or piled-stone mound covering over a coffin or a burial chamber, which is often the case for burial mounds found in many other parts of the world. It is an exceptional architectural achievement that was designed as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with paving stones and clay objects, and built with highly elaborate and geometry-based architectural planning and technology.

The scale of the mounds – a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together

The property includes many giant keyhole-shaped kofun: two mounded tombs whose mound lengths exceed 400 m, two between 300 m and 400 m, seven between 200 m and 300 m, eight between 100 m and 200 m, etc. Particularly, the largest two tombs, the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun in terms of mound length and the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun in terms of volume, are of exceptional scale even from a global perspective. The property also has a number of smaller tombs – the smallest one measuring about 20 m in mound length– which makes the mounds' size range remarkably wide. It is actually the widest among all the mounded tomb groups across Japan (See P. 29, 2.a "Description of the Property").

A wide range of sizes, with some world-class tombs at the top

The volume of the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, whose mound lengths measure 486 m and 425 m, respectively, exceeds 1,400,000 m³. There is no doubt that it required an incredible amount of labor and time to construct such massive structures. When one takes into account the labor force needed to build the other 40-odd tombs, it can be assumed that constructing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was an extremely significant

Labor force employed for kofun construction

civil engineering endeavor in this ancient society (See P. 33, 2.a “Description of the Property”).

Distinctive shapes – four standardized plan types

Kofun are found across the archipelago and exist in groups in many cases. Kofun groups have different characteristics, depending on the period of creation and location. At the same time, the main mound shapes – keyhole, scallop, round and square – were widely shared across the archipelago. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group consists of mounded tombs with all of these standardized types (See P. 32, 2.a “Description of the Property”).

Standardized types

Although many of the kofun mounds today often appear as if they were thick forests, the mounds as archaeological remains underneath the current ground surface retain their symmetrical, geometrical appearance. The distinctive keyhole shape was employed for large mounded tombs; this keyhole type originated in Japan and is unique to the Japanese archipelago (See P. 34, 2.a “Description of the Property”).

Geometrical appearance and the keyhole shape

Kofun are complex symmetrical earthen architectural constructions, composed of geometrical shapes such as circles, triangles and squares, as well as level surfaces and slopes set at regulated angles. There is no doubt that thorough planning, exact measuring and considerable skill in engineering earthen architecture were behind the successful construction of these complex and enormous three-dimensional objects. In addition, many other crafts and techniques were required to construct them: pottery, stonework, woodwork, as well as the management capacity to organize a large-scale labor force for transporting and piling up the soil, and the like. As a result of such remarkable effort during the original construction, the kofun have retained their original form and character to this day after 1600 years. (See P. 35, 2.a “Description of the Property”).

Sophisticated technology

Stage for funerary rituals – Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

Most burial mounds found throughout the world are piles of earth or stone covering a burial chamber. In contrast, the mounds of Japan's kofun are considered to have functioned as a stage for conducting funerary rituals, including the burial itself. In Japan's kofun, burial chambers were left open after the completion of mound construction or chambers were opened up by digging into the top of the mounds after completion, then the burial ceremonies were performed decorating the flat top and tiers of the mounds to serve as the stage for the ceremonies. The kofun was an important architectural facility used as the stage for funeral rituals.

Stage for funerary rituals

It is understood that the mounded tombs of Japan, with their remarkable architectural expression and elaborate geometrical designs, served not only as monuments displaying social and political power, but also developed in relation to the way in which the rituals were performed (See P. 38, 2.a “Description of the Property”).

The developmental stage of the Yamato Kingly Power in the context of East Asia

The Kofun period coincided with an era of turmoil in East Asia, which had been triggered by political disunity in China. With changes in the regional power dynamics as a background, local polities throughout the area between northeastern China and the Japanese archipelago consolidated their power and eventually grew into kingdoms. These kingly powers formed complex political relationships with each other, partly hostile and partly amicable, and conducted active exchange that allowed the transmission of technology and culture. The most striking archaeological evidence that allows us to infer the reality of such kingly powers and the cultural contact they had is the mounded tombs built for the elite. Kingdoms such as Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla and Gaya on the Korean peninsula also saw the development of mounded tombs invested with a great amount of wealth and labor; such mounded tombs were not found in any other periods in their respective histories (See P. 146, 2.b “History and Development”).

Ancient kingly powers in East Asia and their extravagant burials

In the same manner, Japan's kofun are also understood to have been a response to such tumultuous social and political conditions. Having developed as monuments rising high above ground, the kofun came to be particularly distinctive even among the other mounded tombs of East Asia (See P. 201, 3.2 “Comparative Analysis”). The fact that the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, representative of all kofun throughout Japan and home to some of the largest mounded tombs of the world, was built near the international hub of Osaka Bay illustrates the historical background of this period and the importance placed on exchange within East Asia.

Kingly power in ancient Japan

As these tombs represented the function of the symbol of power, the Yamato Kingly Power was formed with the largest scale of political alliance that had ever been seen before in the Japanese archipelago, moving toward the establishment of a centralized state in the late 7th century based on the advanced political system and culture introduced from the continent.

[Relation between the Criteria and the attributes conveying the OUV]

The relationship between the criteria applied and the attributes conveying this property's OUV (see pages 27 to 43, 2a "Description of the Property") can be demonstrated as shown in the following table.

Table 3-1 Relation between the Criteria and the Attributes conveying the property's OUV

Attributes	Criterion (iii) = Cultural tradition (hierarchical burial system)	Criterion (iv) = types, typology (Architectural achievement of earthen monuments)
Attribute a) <i>A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together</i>	The richest kofun group on the archipelago in terms of variety of the component tombs ↓ An expression of the power structure of the rulership's center, which was at the top of the hierarchy of local powers across the archipelago.	A large-scale grouping incorporating a wide range of types ↓ An example of kofun group structure, as found in many parts of the archipelago.
Attribute b) <i>Four standardized plan types</i>	Four mound plan types corresponding to the hierarchical order of mound size ↓ An expression of power structure through the order of mound types	Having a wide range of shapes and sizes representative of the height of the Kofun period ↓ Examples of kofun of all four types; Geometric mound shapes, especially the keyhole-shaped examples; High capability of designing, construction and labor management
Attribute c) <i>Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals</i>	Testimony as to how ancient funerary rituals were performed, as well as presenting a variety of styles of burial facilities ↓ A demonstration of power structure through the hierarchical order of burial facilities	Kofun decorated with <i>haniwa</i> and <i>fukiishi</i> and designed as a stage for funerary rituals ↓ Examples of kofun with distinctive appearance as stage for funerary rituals

3.1.c Statement of Integrity

The nominated property fully possesses integrity as material evidence visually expressing the ancient kingly power through kofun, the burial mound type original to the Japanese archipelago which characterizes the culture of the Kofun period. The property's 49 kofun in 45 component parts were selected from the kingly power's tombs that belonged to the Middle Kofun period – those which most saliently demonstrate how the power governed the society and which are in a good state of conservation.

The property, in the whole set of all tombs related as a group, as it is the best and historically and geographically the most coherent example, demonstrates all three attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value: a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together; four standardized plan types; evidence of elaborate distinctive funerary rituals.

The individual component parts include their respective archaeological features such as mounds as evidence of the Outstanding Universal Value. Their state of conservation is good overall and they have been managed properly by their owners or managing bodies. The area surrounding the property became urbanized over the long course of history, but buffer zone areas of sufficient extent have been set to protect the property, implementing conservation measures based on the Comprehensive Management Plan.

The entire property is considered to have maintained a high level of integrity, in accordance with the points below, indicated by Paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines.

(i) Paragraph 88-a: (the property) includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated property is a kofun group, composed of a series of related mounded tombs of wide-ranging size and in four distinct shapes. The group as a whole comprises all types of kofun seen across the Japanese archipelago. The 49 kofun in 45 sites were selected as component parts of the property, after having evaluated all of the surviving tombs from the Middle Kofun period in the Mozu-Furuichi area by state of conservation. The attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, namely “a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together”, “four standardized plan types” and “evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals”, are all demonstrated by the kofun group as an ensemble. Some of the mounded tombs originally existing in the area have already been lost; however, they are known to have been relatively small, lesser members of the group, and all of the major tombs have survived to this day and are included in the nominated property.

(ii) Paragraph 88-b: (the property) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance

The boundary of each component part either corresponds to or is included in the boundary of *Ryobo* as national properties (specifically, Imperial properties) and/or the boundary of the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of the Cultural Properties. This is to ensure inclusion of each individual kofun's important archaeological features such as mounds and moats¹, so that the property's attributes are fully demonstrated both in individual kofun as well as in the kofun group as a whole. In other words, the ensemble of the selected components conveys the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and the ensemble allows one to understand the value.

1. Some of the kofun as component parts have their moat and bank fully or partially buried underground. They are, nonetheless, all included in the buffer zone. Moreover, they are recognized as Land containing Buried Cultural Properties based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. With intent to designate them as Historic Sites in the future if necessary conditions are met, appropriate approaches are taken towards making the existence of the buried properties known to the public, conducting excavations, etc.

(iii) Paragraph 88-c: (to what extent property) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect

The entire property is protected, partly as *Ryobo*, and partly as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. In some exceptional cases, the components are protected as both. The component parts are managed by the national and local governments in an appropriate manner, in cooperation with private owners. Therefore, there are no threats from development or neglect that would affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The area surrounding the property has become urbanized in the long course of history. As a result of past development activities, some of the component parts are not necessarily in an ideal state in terms of their setting. However, it is planned to improve the environment and the setting from now on, as occasions for future development arise; buffer zones of adequate size have been established, and any acts adversely affecting the value of the property are strictly restricted by law. Similarly, the Comprehensive Management Plan will be utilized to provide measures for conservation.

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

The authenticity of the nominated property is supported by sufficient scientific and archaeological studies on the attributes of each component part contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value. The authenticity of the property has been retained in its form and design, material and substance, and use and functions.

The property's 49 kofun in 45 component parts are archaeological remains of what was constructed in the Middle Kofun period and they have survived in an almost perfect state. In the course of history, some of the tombs' mounds and moats were used for other purposes such as fortresses and reservoirs. However, the design, materials and facilities inside the mounds of the kofun remained almost intact. From the late 19th century onwards, some repair works were done for some kofun. They were, however, carried out with due consideration for the original shape.

In relation to the authenticity of cultural heritage as mentioned in Paragraph 82 of the Operational Guidelines, the aspects “form and design”, “materials and substances” and “use and functions” have been chosen for examining the authenticity of the nominated property, considering its characteristics and elements as archaeological remains. The study result is described below.

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group comprises mounded tombs constructed between the latter half of the 4th century and the latter half of the 5th century and which are located on a plateau overlooking the ocean and lowlands. Once the construction of the mounded tombs was completed, over the passage of time the mounds became covered by trees, making them look like small mountains. While the Imperial Court was in charge of the tombs during ancient times, many of them were used as common land from the medieval and early modern times (13th century onwards). Thanks to the earth and trees which covered the mound surface, the archaeological features beneath the ground surface have remained in a good state to this day.

During the medieval periods (14th to 16th centuries), the mounds of two of the component tombs (Component numbers 22 and 23) were used as fortress with simple architectural structures on the mounds and new layers of history were added. Fortunately, this did not alter the basic shape of the keyhole-shaped tombs and their burial facilities have been kept intact inside the mounds. Virtual reconstruction drawings of these mounds can be created representing their original state, based on the data obtained through archaeological excavation.

Since modern times (20th century onwards), a number of scientific excavations and surveys have been conducted at and around the property, which confirmed the mound shape and scale of the tombs in Mozu-Furuichi. Survey results show that all of the sites have artificially created mounds and were constructed in the Middle Kofun period. This was further confirmed by the results of airborne laser mapping, the technology of which has developed dramatically in recent years. In the case of some tombs, the underground burial facilities were found due to accidental revelation or through excavations in the past, they are in principle to be kept unexcavated and their value is to be handed down intact to future generations.

Furthermore, when repairing the mounded tombs either as *Ryobo* or cultural properties, work methods were carefully selected according to various research results before execution. In some sites, additional structures such as facilities for management and pathways were installed on the mound, partly using materials which were different from the original ones for planning and structural reasons. These materials and methods were, however, selected after giving due consideration to the original form of the tombs.

With regard to the setting, the area surrounding the component parts has changed considerably through urbanization in the 1600 years since their creation. However, it is evident that the position of the property in relation to the surrounding topography and the positional relationship between the tombs has remained unchanged. The kofun group's concentrated nature, which supports the value of the property, remains intact as well.

3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements

The entire property is under legal protection and is appropriately managed by the national and local governments, in coordination with private owners. There are two systems to protect the property components and the components are designated as either or both of them: national properties designated as imperial mausolea, and properties designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

An adequate extent of area encompassing all of the component parts is set as the buffer zone with an aim to control development and other activities that could disturb the view of the kofun or cause any other negative impact on them. In the buffer zone, the height and design of buildings and outdoor advertisements are subject to restrictions in accordance with such laws as the City Planning Act, the Landscape Act and the Outdoor Advertisement Act. Moreover, the Comprehensive Management Plan was established to conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to transmit it to future generations. Based on the plan, a system has already been established for the institutions concerned to discuss, on a regular basis and as necessary, matters related to management of the sites and conservation of the surrounding environment.

As long-term efforts, measures to improve the sites themselves and visitor reception capacity shall be taken steadily along the lines of an annual plan, in order to communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole, taking each component's nature into account, while promoting the understanding and the cooperation of the local residents.

(i) Protecting the property

The entire nominated property, that is to say all of the component parts, is properly protected by strictly restricting alteration of the current state under the legal systems concerned. *Ryobo* are managed by the national government (Imperial Household Agency), with the protection of their serenity and dignity as the fundamental policy, based on their nature as the resting places of the Emperors and other members of the Imperial Family. As for Historic Sites the local governments are responsible for their conservation and management in cooperation with private owners, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. An individual management plan has been established for each of the Mozu and Furuichi areas.

In line with the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” Comprehensive Management Plan, which deals with both the property and the buffer zone, the governmental bodies concerned shall discuss matters related to the management of the property and its surrounding environment at the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council” composed of the governmental authorities who are responsible for the management, taking advice from its scientific committee consisting of experts, as well as from the Agency for Cultural Affairs (See P. 284, 5.e “Property Management Plan and Other Management System”). In this manner, management of all of the component parts is ensured.

(ii) Conservation within the buffer zone

The buffer zone surrounding the property aims to control development activities that could disturb the view of the kofun and other acts that could negatively affect the property, and also to create and maintain a landscape in harmony with the kofun. The boundary was drawn respecting the natural terrain, such as plateaus and hills, which are believed to have been considered originally during the initial tomb site selection, and based on the natural limit of the topographic features and rivers, as well as urban elements such as street and land-use patterns, which were also developed under the influence of such topographic features/elements.

Within the buffer zones, building height and design features including the shape and color, as well as outdoor advertisement signage are restricted, in order to create and maintain a harmonious townscape which has been nurtured by the existence of mounded tombs and to ensure their vistas. This is also to create a landscape where there is a harmony between the urban area and the kofun group. Moreover, in order to conserve this landscape, the local governments shall ensure that all future land use is suitable for the buffer zone (See P.263, 5.c “Means of Implementing Protective Measures”).

(iii) Strategy for long-term issues

To clearly inform local residents and visitors about the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, a comprehensive approach will be taken, reflecting the characteristics of the individual component parts, when promoting property conservation and visitor management suitable for World Heritage property. The site management authorities will establish an effective visitor reception system, so that any friction between local residents and visitors, as well as any negative impact upon the Outstanding Universal Value of the property shall be mitigated, even if visitor numbers increase significantly in the event that the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. Furthermore, the local authorities shall actively support conservation activities on the property and the buffer zone by local communities and private organizations, who are the closest neighbors of the kofun.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

(i) Methods of comparative analysis

A kofun is primarily a site for the entombment of a body. Kofun were extravagant burial sites whose construction required an enormous amount of labor and resources. Such extravagant tombs were a universal phenomenon, built for the elite in many parts of the world during various times throughout history. Extravagant burials took a variety of forms: some were glorious, conspicuous monuments such as burial mounds and mausolea, while others were elaborate underground burial chambers, covered with earth so as not to attract attention. In some cases, similar construction methods—be it earthen mounds or piled-up stones or bricks—happened to be used for tomb building in areas that were significantly distant from each other in time and space.

Tombs constructed of mounded earth are one such type of extravagant burial site and the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is an outstanding example of this type. The comparative analysis undertaken here confirms whether or not there are any similar mounded tombs in the world and closely examines those from the same geo-cultural region, East Asia, while taking into consideration the three attributes of the nominated property: a) a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together; b) four standardized plan types; and c) evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals. Moreover, it compares the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group with other mounded tombs belonging to the same culture, in an attempt to clarify the representative and outstanding nature of the nominated kofun group. Based on this concept, the comparative analysis comprises the following three parts:

- Comparison with similar properties on the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists from all over the world
- Comparison with similar properties on the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists from East Asia
- Comparison with similar properties within the sphere of the Kofun-period culture

(ii) Overview of similar properties around the world

(ii)-1 By region and by time period

Table 3-1 lists the World Heritage properties and those on the Tentative Lists from around the world that are confirmed to include burial mounds. They are examined for comparison (see Appendix 5.a “Summaries of properties around the world selected for the comparative analysis”). Table 3-2 lists the relevant

properties arranged by region and time period. The numbers in the following paragraphs are the reference numbers for the similar properties (See [Table 3-1](#), right end column).

There are not many similar properties in Africa, but properties on the List with similar characteristics include stone circles (3) and a tomb of a monarch from a 15th-century empire (4).

In the Arab countries, there are the famous pyramids from 3,000 BC. in Egypt (10) and two properties in Sudan from 1,000 BC that were constructed as pyramid-shaped burial mounds, although they are small in size (13, 14). On the Arabian peninsula and in the Persian gulf, there are several properties that display the tradition of burial cairns made of piled stones, starting in the Copper Age of 3,000 BC. (11, 15, 21, 22). On this peninsula, the fact that no conspicuous burial sites are seen during later periods is considered to be related to the changes in burial methods due to Islamization.

In the Asia-Pacific region, it is confirmed that there are burial mounds related to nomadic tribes from the western to northern part of the China from 1,000 BC. (42, 43, 47, 55). In central China, starting with those properties from the Neolithic Era (36,50), the giant mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (25) was constructed in the 3rd century BC., followed by the tombs of the Former Han emperors (45). The construction of burial mounds then spread to northeastern China, the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago, where many had been built by around the 7th century AD. One such property is the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. Burial mounds continued to be created by the dynasties and kingdoms of China and the Korean peninsula until as late as the 20th century (31, 32, 33). It is also known that burial mounds were constructed by dynasties in the peripheral regions of East Asia (34, 40, 54).

In Europe and North America, there are many burial mounds from the Neolithic Era (57, 58, 59, 60, 81) and the Bronze Age (61, 62, 63); in addition, many properties are known with such burial mounds constructed by various powers in the region surrounding Anatolia in 1,000 BC. (64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 80, 88). The fact that no eminent burial mounds on the Lists date to the AD. period, except for properties from the Viking period (70, 78, 79) and properties in North America (71, 86), is thought to be due to changes in burial methods from the impact of Christianization.

In some countries in Latin America, there are known to be properties with mounded tombs centered on the Mayan civilization that flourished from the 3rd century to the 10th century AD. (91, 92, 93, 94).



Photo 3-1
Stone Circles of Senegambia
(Gambia / Senegal)



Photo 3-2
Memphis and its Necropolis –
the Pyramid Fields from Giza to
Dahshur (Egypt)



Photo 3-3
Mausoleum of the First Qin
Emperor (China)



Photo 3-4
Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological
Ensemble of the Bend of the
Boyne (Ireland)

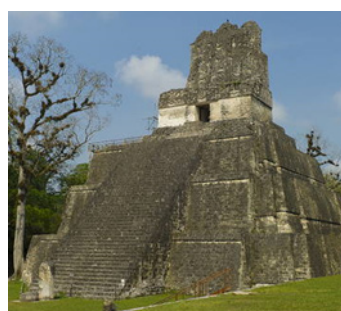


Photo 3-5
Tikal National Park (Guatemala)

Table 3-1 Similar properties around the world that include burial mounds
☒ : On the World Heritage List ☐ : On the Tentative Lists

Region	Property / Inscription year / State Party	Criteria	Notes	Ref. No.
Africa	Ngorongoro Conservation Area (2010) United Republic of Tanzania	iv, vii, viii, ix, x	Neolithic Age	1
	Saloum Delta (2011) Senegal	iii, iv, v	8c - 16c AD	2
	Stone Circles of Senegambia (2006) Gambia / Senegal	i, iii	(3c BC - 16c AD)	3
	Tomb of Askia (2004) Mali	ii, iii, iv	Songhai Empire 15c AD	4
	Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill) (2007, tentative) Nigeria	ii, iii, v		5
	Es-Souk (1999, tentative) Mali	ii, iv		6
	Gedeo Mixed Cultural and Natural Landscape (2012, tentative) Ethiopia	i, iii, v, vii, x		7
	Les Tumulus (Awellos) (2015, tentative) Djibouti	iii, vi	3000 BC	8
	Les tumulus de Cekeen (2005, tentative) Senegal	-		9
Arab States	Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (1979) Egypt	i, iii, vi	Egyptian dynasties (Old and Middle Kingdom periods) 28c BC -	10
	Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn (1988) Oman	iii, iv	Umm an-Nar Civilization 3rd ML BC	11
	Tipasa (1982) Algeria	iii, iv	Kingdom of Mauritania 1c BC	12
	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (2003) Sudan	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Kingdom of Kush (Napatan period) 7c BC - 4c BC	13
	Archaeological Sites of the Islands of Meroe (2011) Sudan	ii, iii, iv, v	Kingdom of Kush (Meroitic period) 3c BC -	14
	Burial Ensembles of Dilmun and Tylos (2008, tentative) Bahrain	iii	Mid-3rd ML BC – mid-1st ML AD	15
	Saar Heritage Park (2001, tentative) Bahrain	-		16
	Parc National de Bouhedma (2008, tentative) Tunisia	vii, viii, x		17
	El Gour (1995, tentative) Morocco	iii	Protohistoric period 4c BC	18
	Hamad Town Tumuli Moundfield (2001, tentative) Bahrain	-		19
	Les Mausolées Royaux de Numidie, de la Maurétanie et les monuments funéraires pré-islamiques (2002, tentative) Algeria	ii, iii, iv	5c - 6c AD	20
	Cultural Landscape of Bisya & Salut and its Archaeological Remains (2014, tentative) Oman	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Early Bronze Age	21
Asia / Pacific	Settlement and Cemetery of Umm an-Nar Island (2012, tentative) United Arab Emirates	ii, iii	Bronze Age	22
	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai (2011) Mongolia	iii	Bronze Age -	23
	Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (2004) Kazakhstan	iii	Bronze Age, Early Iron Age -	24
	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (1987) China	i, iii, iv, vi	Qin Dynasty 3c BC	25

Region	Property / Inscription year / State Party	Criteria	Notes	Ref. No.
Asia / Pacific	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (2004) China (See p.198 for detailed comparison)	i, ii, iii, iv, v	Koguryo Kingdom (early period) 3c - 4c AD	26
	Complex of Koguryo Tombs (2004) DPRK (See p.199 for detailed comparison)	i, ii, iii, iv	Koguryo Kingdom (late period) 5c - 7c AD	27
	Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000) Republic of Korea (See p.199 for detailed comparison)	ii, iii	Silla Kingdom 5c - 6c AD (Three Kingdoms period)	28
	Baekje Historic Areas (2015) Republic of Korea (See p.200 for detailed comparison)	ii, iii	Baekje Kingdom 5c - 7c AD	29
	Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region (2017) Japan (See p.217 for detailed comparison between Shimaru-Nuyama Kofun Group and the Mozu-Furuichi)	ii, iii	(4c - 10c AD)	30
	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (2013) DPRK	ii, iii	Koryo Dynasty 10c - 14c AD	31
	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (2000, 2003, 2004) China	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Ming and Qing Dynasties 14c - 20 c AD	32
	Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (2009) Republic of Korea	iii, iv, vi	Joseon Dynasty 14c - 20 c AD	33
	Complex of Hué Monuments (1993) Viet Nam	iv	Nguyen Dynasty 19c - 20c AD	34
	Mount Wuyi (1999) China	iii, vi, vii, x		35
	Takht-e Soleyman (2003) Islamic Republic of Iran	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	1st half of 1st millennium BC	36
	Liangzhu Archaeological Site (2013, tentative) China	ii, iv, vi	Neolithic Age 3500 - 2200 BC	37
	The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (2013, tentative) Republic of Korea (See p.200 for detailed comparison)	iii, iv	Daegaya 5c - 6c AD	38
	Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae – Haman (2013, tentative) Republic of Korea (See p.201 for detailed comparison)	iii, iv	Geumgwan Gaya, Ara Gaya 5c - 6c AD	39
	Western Xia Imperial Tombs (2013, tentative) China	iii	Western Xia 11c - 13c AD	40
	Asuka-Fujiwara: Archaeological sites of Japan's Ancient Capitals and Related Properties (2007, tentative) Japan	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	(6c - 8c AD)	41
	Northern Tyan-Shan (Ile-Alatau State National Park) (2002, tentative) Kazakhstan	x	Early Iron Age Eastern Skythai	42
	Highlands of Mongol Altai (2014, tentative) Mongolia	ii, iii, iv, x	Pazyryk culture First half of 3c BC	43
	Expansion Project of Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties: King Lujian's Tombs (2008, tentative) China	ii, iii, iv, vi	Ming Dynasty	44
	The Chinese Section of the Silk Roads (2016, tentative) China	i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Former Han Dynasty	45
	Silk Road (2012, tentative) Kazakhstan	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	5c BCE - 7c AD	46
	Silk Roads Sites in Kyrgyzstan (2010, tentative) Kyrgyzstan	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Huns End of 1st ML BC - first half of 1st ML AD	47
	Ancient Mountain Fortresses in Central Korea (2010, tentative) Republic of Korea	iii, iv, v		48
	Moidams – the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (2014, tentative) India	v	Tai Ahom 12c - 18c AD	49

Region	Property / Inscription year / State Party	Criteria	Notes	Ref. No.
Asia / Pacific	Sites of Hongshan Culture: The Niuheliang Archaeological Site, the Hongshanhou Archaeological Site, and Weijiaowu Archaeological Site (2013, tentative) China	i, iii, iv	Late Hongshan culture 5000 - 5500 years ago	50
	Barrows with stone ranges of the Tasmola culture (1998, tentative) Kazakhstan	-	Tasmola culture, Saka period (7c - 3c BC)	51
	Turkic sanctuary of Merke (1998, tentative) Kazakhstan	-		52
	Zarautsoy Rock Paintings (2008, tentative) Uzbekistan	i, ii, iii		53
	Yalong, Tibet (2001, tentative) China	-	Tibet 8c AD	54
	Megalithic mausolea of the Begazy-Dandybai culture (1998, tentative) Kazakhstan	ii, iii, iv	Begazy-Dandybai culture 12c - 8c BC	55
Europe / North America	Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993) Ireland	i, iii, iv	Neolithic Age 35c - 24c BC	56
	Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994) Sweden	i, iii, iv	Neolithic Age 38c BC	57
	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986) UK	i, ii, iii	Neolithic Age 36c - 25c BC	58
	Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999) UK	i, ii, iii, iv	Neolithic Age 30c BC	59
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992) Russian Federation	iv	Neolithic Age 3rd ML BC	60
	Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta (1999) Hungary	iv, v	Brass Age - Bronze Age 20c BC -	61
	Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (1999) Finland	iii, iv	Bronze Age – Early Iron Age 15c BC-	62
	Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999) Greece	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Mycenaean Civilization (Bronze Age) 15c -12c BC	63
	Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004) Italy	i, iii, iv	Etruscan 7c BC	64
	Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina) (1996) Greece	i, iii	Macedonia 4c BC	65
	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979) Bulgaria	i, iii, iv	Tracian 4c BC	66
	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985) Bulgaria	i, iii	Tracian 3c BC	67
	Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (2014) Turkey	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Hellenistic Period (Attalid Dynasty), Roman Period 3-2c BC, 2c AD	68
	Nemrut Dağ (1987) Turkey	i, iii, iv	Hellenistic period (Kingdom of Commagene) 1c BC	69
	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994) Denmark	iii	Viking Age 10c AD	70
	Cahokia Mounds State Historic Sites (1982) USA	iii, iv	Mississippi culture 800 - 1350 AD	71
	Antequera Dolmen Site (2016) Spain	i, iii, iv	4th - 3th ML BC	72
	Gordion (2012, tentative) Turkey	iii, iv, vi	Phrygia 8c - 7c BC	73
	The Ancient City of Sardis and the Lydian Tumuli of Bin Tepe (2013, tentative) Turkey	i, ii, iii	Lydia 7c - 6c BC	74

Region	Property / Inscription year / State Party	Criteria	Notes	Ref. No.
Europe / North America	Bashkir Ural (2012, tentative) Russian Federation	i, iii, v, vi, viii, x		75
	Cetinje Historic Core (2010, tentative) Montenegro	ii, iii, vi	Iron Age	76
	The royal necropolis of the Thracian city of Seuthopolis – a serial site, extension of the Kazanlak Thracian tomb (2016, tentative) Bulgaria	i, ii, iii, iv	4c BC	77
	Viking Monuments and Sites (2011, tentative) Denmark, Norway	iii	(8c - 12c AD)	78
	Grobiņa archaeological ensemble (2017, tentative) Latvia	iii	7c - 9c AD	79
	Mountainous Phrygia (2015, tentative) Turkey	ii, iii, iv	8c - 6c BC	80
	Sites mégalithiques de Carnac (1996, tentative) France	-	5000 - 2000 years ago	81
	Le tronçon Bavay-Tongres de la chaussée romaine Boulogne-Cologne située sur le territoire de la Région wallonne (2008, tentative) Belgium	iii, iv	4th quarter of 1c AD	82
	İznik (2014, tentative) Turkey	ii, iii, v		83
	Lubenice (2005, tentative) Croatia	v	Bronze Age, Iron Age	84
	Mount Karkom (2000, tentative) Israel	iii, v	(Paleolithic Age -)	85
	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks (2008, tentative) USA	iii, vi	Ohio Hopewell culture 1 - 1000 AD	86
	The Turf House Tradition (2011, tentative) Iceland	iii, iv		87
Latin America / the Caribbean	Thracian Tomb with Wall Paintings beside Alexandrovo village (2004, tentative) Bulgaria	i, ii, iii	Thracian Mid-4c AD (wall paintings: Latter half of 4c BC)	88
	Vardzia-Khertvisi (2007, tentative) Georgia	ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii	17c - 16c BC	89
	Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán (1987) Mexico	i, ii, iii, iv	Zapotec and Mixtec cultures (5c BC - 9c AD)	90
	Tikal National Park (1979) Guatemala	i, iii, iv, ix, x	Mayan civilization (3 - 10c AD)	91
	Ancient Maya City and Protected Tropical Forests of Calakmul, Campeche (2002) Mexico	i, ii, iii, iv, ix, x	Mayan civilization (3 - 10c AD)	92
	Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque (1987) Mexico	i, ii, iii, iv	Mayan civilization	93
	Maya Site of Copan (1980) Honduras	iv, vi	Mayan civilization (3c - 10c AD)	94
	San Agustín Archaeological Park (1995) Colombia	iii	Northern Andean culture 1c - 10c AD	95
	Rio Abiseo National Park (1990) Peru	iii, vii, ix, x		96
	Precolumbian Chiefdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquís (2014) Costa Rica	iii	800 - 1500 AD	97
	Pre-Hispanic Hydraulic System of the San Jorge River (2012, tentative) Colombia	iii, iv, v	(10c BC - 12c AD)	98

Note: The dates mentioned are those of the major burial mounds included in the property. The date of the property as a whole is mentioned in parenthesis.

Table 3-2 Similar properties around the world by region and period

	Africa	Arab states	Asia and the Pacific
20c BC	<input type="checkbox"/> Les Tumulus (Awellos) (2003) Djibouti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (1979) Egypt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutn and Al-Ayn (1988) Oman <input type="checkbox"/> Burial Ensembles of Dilmun and Tylos (2008) Bahrain	<input type="checkbox"/> Sites of Hongshan Culture (2013) China <input type="checkbox"/> Liangzhu Archaeological Site (2013) China
10c BC		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Landscape of Bisya & Salut and its Archaeological Remains (2014) Oman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai (2011) Mongolia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Takht-e Soleyman (2003) Iran
5c BC			
1c AD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (2003) Sudan <input type="checkbox"/> ElGour (1995) Morocco <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Sites of the Islands of Meroe (2011) Sudan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tipasa (1982) Algeria	<input type="checkbox"/> Silk Roads Sites in Kyrgyzstan (2010) Kyrgyzstan <input type="checkbox"/> Megalithic mausolea of the Begazy-Dandybai culture (1998) Kazakhstan <input type="checkbox"/> Highlands of Mongol Altai (2014) Mongolia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (1987) China <input type="checkbox"/> The Chinese Section of the Silk Roads (2016) China
5c AD			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (2004) China <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex of Koguryo Tombs (2004) DPRK <input type="checkbox"/> Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae – Haman (2013) Republic of Korea <input type="checkbox"/> The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (2013) Republic of Korea <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region (2017) Japan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Baekje Historic Areas (2015) Republic of Korea <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000) Republic of Korea
10c AD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stone Circles of Senegambia (2006) Gambia, Senegal		<input type="checkbox"/> Yalong, Tibet (2001) China <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (2013) DPRK
20c AD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tomb of Askia (2004) Mali		<input type="checkbox"/> Western Xia Imperial Tombs (2013) China <input type="checkbox"/> Moidams – the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (2014) India <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (2009) Republic of Korea <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex of Hué Monuments (1993) Vietnam

■ : On the World Heritage List □ : On the Tentative Lists

	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean
20c BC	<p>□ Sites mégalithiques de Carnac (1996) France</p> <p>■ Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993) Ireland</p> <p>■ Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994) Sweden</p> <p>■ Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986) UK</p> <p>■ Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999) UK</p> <p>■ Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992) Russian Federation</p> <p>■ Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta (1999) Hungary</p>	
10c BC	<p>■ Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (1999) Finland</p> <p>■ Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999) Greece</p>	
5c BC	<p>□ Gordion (2012) Turkey</p> <p>□ The Ancient City of Sardis and the Lydian Tumuli of Bin Tepe (2013) Turkey</p> <p>□ Mountainous Phrygia (2015) Turkey</p> <p>■ Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004) Italy</p>	
1c AD	<p>■ Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina) (1996) Greece</p> <p>■ Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979) Bulgaria</p> <p>■ Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985) Bulgaria</p> <p>□ Thracian Tomb with Wall Paintings beside Alexandrovo village (2004) Bulgaria</p> <p>■ Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (2014) Turkey</p> <p>■ Nemrut Dağ (1987) Turkey</p>	<p>■ Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán (1987) Mexico</p>
5c AD		<p>■ Tikal National Park (1979) Guatemala</p> <p>■ Ancient Maya City and Protected Tropical Forests of Calakmul, Campeche (2002) Mexico</p> <p>■ Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque (1987) Mexico</p> <p>■ Maya Site of Copan (1980) Honduras</p> <p>■ San Agustín Archaeological Park (1995) Columbia</p>
10c AD	<p>■ Cahokia Mounds State Historic Sites (1982) USA</p> <p>■ Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994) Denmark</p>	<p>■ Pre-Columbian Chiefdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquís (2014) Costa Rica</p>
20c AD		

(ii)-2 Similar properties around the world compared with the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

Next, an overview of similar properties around the world shall be provided, based on the investigation in the previous section and in accordance with the attributes of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

Attribute a): A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together

While many of the mounds are simple circular or square examples, some are quadrangular pyramid shape (Egyptian pyramids), though these are actually built of masonry, or a double round shape (a kingly tomb of Silla in the Gyeongju Historic Areas.) Their sizes are extremely diverse, ranging from inconspicuous ones of only a few meters in length to giant ones exceeding 300 m (Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor in China, the Tumulus MM (Midas Mound) at Gordion and the gigantic tumuli of Bin Tepe in Turkey).

However, none of these properties comprise components as extremely wide-ranged in size as the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, whose components are between 20 m and more than 400 m in mound length and where the biggest tomb is approximately 2,800 times as voluminous as the smallest one.

Attribute b): Four standardized plan types

The burial mounds of the world are often of a shape resembling a simple round or square hill. Others are of pyramid shape (the pyramids in Egypt) or double mounds (the tombs of Shilla Kings in the Gyeongju Historic Areas). In terms of construction materials, there are mounds made of earth, stones or bricks; stone examples can be divided into two types: those where stones have been piled into natural mounds (including the tumuli of the European Bronze Age and of the Arab countries, and the kurgan in Asia) and those with quarried stones (including the pyramids of the Arab countries and Latin America). Commonality between multiple tombs is often seen among those forming a group; of these, some types were repeatedly adopted for kingly tombs and became standardized, as with the Egyptian pyramids.

There are no properties, however, whose component tombs are roughly contemporary to one another, while being in four distinct standardized types, as is the case with the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

Attribute c): Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

While the location and nature of the funeral rituals conducted at the mounded tombs from around the world vary from site to site, there are some examples that have ancillary facilities such as mausoleum architecture, (including China's Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Egypt's pyramids) separate from the burial. The burial facilities situated inside the mound can be largely categorized

into two types: pit style, which is accessed from the top; and corridor style, which is accessed from the side. Burial facilities are extremely diverse in terms of the materials used (such as stone or timber), the type of coffin and the range of grave objects placed within the tomb. Regarding the relationship between the mound and the burial facility, most facilities were covered with an earthen mound after the facility had been constructed, but there are a very few rare examples (e.g., the tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom) in which the burial facility was built at the top of the mound after the mound's completion, as is the case for the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

However, no other properties apart from the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group have both of their burial facilities built into a pit dug down from the top of the mound and a decorated mound top intended to be used as a stage for funerary rituals.

(ii)-3 Summary of the comparison with similar properties around the world

From the overview provided above, it can be understood that the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists contain properties from various regions around the world with burial mounds with a wide variety of contents. From the comparison with these properties, it is clear that the value that the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group carries is not yet represented on the World Heritage list, nor on national Tentative Lists. In other words, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group uniquely possesses the following three characteristics at the same time: mounded tombs of a wide range of sizes in close proximity; four distinct, standardized mound shapes utilized contemporaneously; and stylized mounds used and decorated as stages for funerary rituals.

Taking these results into consideration, a detailed comparison shall be conducted in the next section, focusing on properties in East Asia, in order to clarify the position occupied by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

(iii) Comparison with similar properties in East Asia

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is a property located at the eastern edge of East Asia. The various countries of East Asia have long been heavily influenced politically, socially, and culturally by the dynasties of China. Looking at the history of development of burial mounds in East Asia², it is understood that the construction trends of Chinese imperial tombs had direct and indirect effects on peripheral regions³. In order to clarify the commonality among the burial mounds in East Asia and the uniqueness of Japan's kofun building culture, an overview of all of the similar properties will be provided first, after which the subjects of analysis will be narrowed down and a detailed comparison carried out.

(iii)-1 Overview of similar properties in East Asia

After having carefully examined the properties in East Asia already inscribed on the World Heritage List or on the Tentative Lists, 18 properties that include burial mounds were chosen, as shown in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 arranges them by region and time period.

2. "East Asia" here refers to a geographical range including present-day Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and Mongolia. "The Complex of Hue Monuments" (Viet Nam) is a property not technically located in East Asia, but it was added to the subjects of the analysis because it is strongly related to the Chinese dynasties.

3. Historically, the scope of the international order from the investiture of China's successive dynasties and its surrounding countries greatly affected the spread of East Asian culture.

Table 3-3 Comparison with similar properties in East Asia

■ : On the World Heritage List □ : On the Tentative Lists

Property	State Party	WH status / Criteria / Inscription year	Summary
Sites of Hongshan Culture: The Niuheliang Archaeological Site, the Hongshanhou Archaeological Site, and Weijawopu Archaeological Site	China	Tentative List (i)(iii)(iv) 2013	- Approx. 3500 – 3000 BC - Late Hongshan culture - stone-piled tombs classified in four types
Liangzhu Archaeological Site	China	Tentative List (ii)(iv)(vi) 2013	- Approx. 3500 – 2200 BC (Neolithic) - Pit tombs built atop an altar 100m in length from east to west and approx. 50 m from north to south
Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	Mongolia	Inscribed (iii) 2011	- 2nd – 1st Millenniums BC - Burial mounds located on the terraces over the valley floor, stone cairns (khirigsuur) accompanied by circular altars and standing stones, etc.
Highlands of Mongol Altai	Mongolia	Tentative List (ii)(iii)(iv)(x) 2014	- Thousands of kurgan, including Scythian burial mounds - including Scythian burial mounds (4th – 3rd centuries BC, Iron Age) of the Pazyryk culture
Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	China	Inscribed (i)(iii)(iv)(vi) 1987	- 3rd century BC (Qing Dynasty) - a square tomb with a side length of 350 m and a height of 43 m

Property	State Party	WH status / Criteria / Inscription year	Summary
The Chinese Section of the Silk Roads *The proposed property include an imperial mausoleum (Maoling) of the Han Dynasty	China	Tentative List (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) 2016	- 1st century BC - Former Han - a square tomb with a side length of approx. 230 m
Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	China	Inscribed (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) 2004	- 3rd – 4th centuries AD (Three Kingdom Period) - Koguryo (Goguryeo) Kingdom (early period) - including a stone-piled tomb 82 m × 56 m in plane scale
Complex of Koguryo Tombs	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Inscribed (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 2004	- 5th – 7th centuries AD (Three Kingdom Period) - Koguryo (Goguryeo) Kingdom (late period) - including a square tomb with a side length of around 50 m
Gyeongju Historic Areas	Republic of Korea	Inscribed (ii)(iii) 2010	- 5th – 6th centuries AD (Three Kingdom Period) - Silla Kingdom - including a twin tomb with the longer side approx. 129 m in length
Baekje Historic Areas	Republic of Korea	Inscribed (ii)(iii) 2015	- 5th – 7th centuries AD (Three Kingdom Period) - Baekje Kingdom (late period) - including a round tomb with a diameter of 20 m
The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli	Republic of Korea	Tentative List (iii)(iv) 2013	- 5th – 6th centuries AD (Three Kingdom Period) - Daegaya - including a round tomb with a diameter of 49 m
Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae – Haman	Republic of Korea	Tentative List (iii)(iv) 2013	- 3rd – 6th centuries AD (Three Kingdom Period) - Geumgwan Gaya / Ara Gaya - including a round tomb with a diameter of 40 m
Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region (Shimbaru-Nuyama Kofun Group)	Japan	Inscribed (ii)(iii) 2017	- 5th - 6th centuries - Munakata Clan (a local power within the Yamato Kingly Power's sphere of influence) - including a keyhole-shaped kofun with a mound length of 80 m
Yalong, Tibet	China	Tentative List - 2001	- 8th – 9th centuries - royal burial mounds comprised of 21 tombs (16 of which survive today) - rectangular tombs with flat tops
Western Xia Imperial Tombs	China	Tentative List (iii) 2013	- 11th – 13th centuries - Western Xia - including an octagonal mound with a diameter of 34 m
Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Inscribed (ii) (iii) 2013	- 10th – 14th centuries - Koryo Dynasty - including a round tomb with a diameter of approx. 30 m
Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	China	Inscribed (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) 2000, 2003, 2004	- 14th – 20th centuries - Ming and Qing Dynasties - including a round tomb with a diameter of 400 m
Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	Republic of Korea	Inscribed (iii)(iv)(vi) 2009	- 14th – 20th centuries - Joseon Dynasty - including a round tomb with a diameter of 10 m
Complex of Hué Monuments	Viet Nam	Inscribed (iv) 1993	- 19th – 20th centuries - Nguyen Dynasty - including a round tomb of a diameter of 85 m

Table 3-4 Similar properties in East Asia by region and period

	Peripheral parts of East Asia	Chinese continent	Korean peninsula	Japanese archipelago
30c BC		<input type="checkbox"/> Sites of Hongshan Culture		
20c BC	<input type="checkbox"/> Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	<input type="checkbox"/> Liangzhu Archaeological Site		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Highlands of Mongol Altai	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor		
3c BC		<input type="checkbox"/> Silk Roads (Early Han Imperial Tombs)	Three Kingdoms period	
3c AD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex of Koguryo Tombs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gyeongju Historic Areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Baekje Historic Areas <input type="checkbox"/> The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli <input type="checkbox"/> Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman	<input type="checkbox"/> Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
7c AD	<input type="checkbox"/> Yalong, Tibet			
10c-14c AD	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Xia Imperial Tombs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	
14c-20c AD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex of Hue Monuments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	

☒ : On the World Heritage List ☐ : On the Tentatives Lists

Burial mounds and the kingly powers of ancient China

Table 3-3 shows that the World Heritage properties and those on the Tentative Lists with burial mounds are spread widely across the East Asian region, and that their time periods also range widely, from 1,000 B.C. to the 20th century A.D.

Historically speaking, the tombs of the kings and emperors of the Chinese dynasties, which have occupied a particularly central position in East Asia's politics and culture, were characterized by having a large grave but no mound up until the Western Zhou period (12th to 8th centuries B.C.). From the Warring States period (5th to 3rd centuries B.C.), the mounds became conspicuously large, and this trend reached its peak with the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (3rd century B.C.). At the following Imperial Tombs of the Former Han⁴ (3rd to 1st century B.C.), mausoleum precincts⁵ made their appearance and mound size became systematized. However, during the Eastern Han period (1st to 3rd centuries A.D.), mounds shrunk slightly, and during the Wei and Jin dynasties (3rd to 5th centuries A.D.) and the Northern and Southern dynasties (5th to 6th centuries A.D.), the burials of the Southern dynasties became further simplified, with the imperial tombs losing their conspicuous mounds. On the other hand, in the Northern dynasties of the same period and in the subsequent dynasties of Song (10th to 13th centuries A.D.), Ming (14th to 17th centuries A.D.) and Qing (17th to 20th centuries A.D.), there are examples of kingly tombs with large mounds reappearing, concurrent with changes in political power⁶. However, apart from some exceptions⁷, their sizes did not reach that of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor.

4. An imperial tomb group located near Changan, which is the site of the capital of the Former Han. Many of the emperors' tombs are square with a side length of around 160 m and were built alongside the empresses' tombs, accompanied by a mausoleum precinct around them. The Maoling Mausoleum of Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty has a side length of 230 m and is the largest imperial tomb of the Former Han. It is surrounded by satellite tombs in which are buried vassals such as Wei Qing and Huo Qubing, and it is included on China's Tentative List as part of the Silk Road.

5. A mausoleum precinct is a space in which the mounded tomb is surrounded by a fence or a moat and in which are located various buildings and other facilities.

6. During the Northern and Southern Dynasties period, in the Northern dynasties, built by northern ethnic groups, a traditional Han funeral system was adopted as part of the policy of Hanification, and complex imperial tomb facilities, centered on large round mounded tombs, were revived. The largest has a diameter of approximately 130 m.

7. The Ming Xiaoling Tomb has a diameter of 400 m and is an exceptionally large round mound.

Looking at this development, from the transition to more extravagant burials, particularly around the period of the Qin and Han dynasties, and then the subsequent shift to plainer burials, we can understand that the burial mounds reached their peak with the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, who unified all of China for the first time in history, established a mighty kingly power, and advanced centralized rule. Subsequently, however, once the state governing system matured, the construction of massive tombs for the kings was no longer considered to be important⁸.

Burial mounds and kingly powers of the ancient Korean peninsula

As described above, polities in the peripheral regions formed a variety of political and cultural relationships with the Chinese dynasties and both direct and indirect Chinese influence can be witnessed in their mounded tombs.

In the 2nd century B.C., the expansion of the Han Dynasty into the Korean peninsula greatly influenced the polities on the peninsula⁹, as well as those in the Japanese archipelago: it prompted the formation of local political unions and activated trade and exchanges between regional entities. The Han Dynasty's reign as the political and cultural center of the East Asian world lasted for centuries, but it finally collapsed at the beginning of the 3rd century A.D. China remained split until the end of the 6th century when the Sui Dynasty succeeded in reunifying the state. Until then, polities on the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago matured into regional kingly powers: for example, Goguryeo (northern part of the peninsula), Baekje (western part), Silla (southeastern part), Gaya (southern part), and Wa (Japanese archipelago). These powers conducted exchange independently with the Chinese dynasties, while also competing and forming alliances with each other.

When considering the state formation of this period, called the Three Kingdoms period on the peninsula¹⁰ and the Kofun period on the archipelago, the mounded tombs of each area are invaluable resources. In Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla and Gaya, as well as in the Japanese archipelago, tombs with extravagant burials of an unprecedented scale were constructed. They displayed a wide variety of forms, from the Baekje Tomb of King Muryeong, which is recognized as having been strongly influenced by the Chinese Southern dynasties, where burials had already been simplified by then, to the Silla royal tombs, where it is difficult to see any such direct influence in the mounds and burial facilities. Furthermore, looking at the history before and after that time, the period when tombs with extravagant burials were built was limited to a comparatively short time of around 400 years. For example, in the case of the subsequent Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (14th to 20th centuries), societies with a mature system of governance no longer required the mounds of kingly tombs to be very large in size¹¹.

8. Tsude, Hiroshi. *Royal Tomb Archaeology*, Iwanami Shinsho. 2000

Cases of kingly tombs that appeared in association with the successive changes in dynasties can be understood as one method of stabilizing the new political system. There are examples of such kingly tombs being constructed by the Sui and Ming Dynasties, and by the Tibetan Kingdom and the Nguyen Dynasty on the periphery of the Chinese dynasties. In each case, the tomb of the first or second emperor, or king, was constructed to be especially large, from which we understand that conspicuous kingly tombs were required in the initial period of a dynasty.

9. In 108 B.C., the Former Han defeated the tribes in the northern part of the Korean peninsula, then established four commanderies (administrative districts/institutions) there. Lelang Commandery, which was central among them, had a significant political and cultural influence in the East Asian world and existed until the 4th century A.D.

10. A period in which there were three kingdoms, Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla, on the Korean peninsula. It refers to the period from around the 4th century to the 7th century A.D.

11. In Japan, as well, cremation was adopted in royal tomb from around the end of the 7th century, and from the Nara period (8th century) onward, the emperor and powerful nobles were generally cremated. The sizes of the mounds became smaller, and tombs with a large amount of mounded earth, like those built in the Kofun period, ceased to be constructed. From the end of the Heian period (12th century), the emperor, the Imperial Family members and maternal-relative nobles were frequently buried within temples using rectangular halls, two-storied pagodas and stone monuments. This type of funeral continued up to the end of the Edo period (19th century). During the same period, secular power was transferred to the warrior class (samurai), and a warrior government remained in power up to the Meiji period. It was customary for the head of the samurai government (the Shogun) to have a grave within a temple (some were buried at a Shinto shrine).

Viewpoint of and the method of comparison

As observed above, the groups of burial mounds that were developed on the Korean peninsula during the Three Kingdoms period, which saw the formation and development of ancient kingly powers, are not only properties that are geographically adjacent to the Japanese archipelago, but they also share the same historical backdrop. Therefore, it is possible to clarify the commonality of the mounded tombs in East Asia and the uniqueness of Japan's kofun building culture by comparing them. On the basis of this, a detailed comparison of these properties is carried out below, targeting the properties of the Three Kingdoms period on the Korean peninsula, while focusing on the attributes of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, namely, a) a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together, b) four standardized plan types and c) evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals.

(iii)-2 Comparison with the properties of the Three Kingdoms period on the Korean peninsula

“Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom” (China)

Criteria (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v), Date of Inscription: 2004

“Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom” comprises the remains of three cities and 40 burial mounds from the middle of the Goguryeo period. The tomb group is dated largely to the 3rd to 4th centuries.

Goguryeo was a powerful kingdom that dominated approximately half of the Korean peninsula from the 3rd to 7th centuries. With the establishment of the Lelang Commandery, the Han culture and Goguryeo traditions overlapped, leading to the construction of many unique mounded tombs of piled stone or mounded earth.

Royal tombs are either square or rectangular and have stone mounds of several forms, including a square stone altar tomb, base-altar piled-stone tomb and step-altar piled-stone tomb. The tombs of nobles are round, square or cone-shaped and are either of piled stone or mounded earth. The sizes of the burial mounds vary from a side length of 10 m to 82 m.

In addition, the Tomb of the General, which is one of the component parts, is well known for its refined piled-stone mound, and it is possible to trace the changes in the tomb forms, from piled-stone tombs to earthen mounded tombs within the component parts.

Moreover, from the fact that the burial facility is located in the upper part of the mounds and that tiles and earthen bricks have also been found, some sort of building is thought to have existed on top of the mounds. It is also believed that a district similar to a mausoleum precinct was formed around the mounds.



Photo 3-6
Capital Cities and Tombs of
the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom
(China)

In its inscription on the World Heritage List, this property was highly valued as a cultural heritage site representing the Goguryeo Kingdom particularly for its construction techniques of the stone chambers and the wall paintings depicting people's lives at that time.

“Complex of Koguryo Tombs” (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea)

Criteria (i) (ii) (iii) (iv), Date of Inscription: 2004

“Complex of Koguryo Tombs” comprises 35 burial mounds of the Goguryeo Kingdom found in four separate areas. This property belongs to the later Goguryeo Kingdom and contains earthen tombs with corridor-style burial chambers built from the 4th to 7th centuries A.D. A particular feature of the property is that some of the burial chambers have wall paintings. These provide valuable clues to understand the faith and daily lives of the people of the era.

The *Kangso* Great Tomb is the largest of the group with a side length of approximately 50 m and the burial mounds are found in both square and round forms. This property is particularly well known for the structure of the corridor-style stone chamber and the development of and changes in the wall paintings. Some of the burial mounds are accompanied by temples.

In its inscription on the World Heritage List, this property was particularly highly valued for the structure of the stone chambers, the wall paintings and other features showing the culture of the Goguryeo Kingdom.

“Gyeongju Historic Areas” (Republic of Korea)

Criteria (ii) (iii), Date of Inscription: 2000

The property “Gyeongju Historic Areas” consists of 50 component parts, including temples, palaces and other remains from the Silla Dynasty spread across five locations. Across three sites are located 16 royal tombs and 27 burial mounds.

The property is located in Gyeongju, the former political center of the Unified Silla Kingdom in the Three Kingdoms period. Most of the royal tombs are round, although it includes a few crescent-shaped and double round mounds. Their sizes range from the Hwangnam Great Tomb, whose double round mound measures 120 m on the long axis to very small round mounds.

The mounds were constructed to cover the burial facilities after the individual had been placed within. They included irregularly shaped circles. Their earthen mounds were steeply piled without tiers and do not feature flat surfaces on the tops of the mounds. The burial facilities are complex: wooden chambers within stone compartments. It is thought that greater emphasis was placed on the



Photo 3-7
Gyeongju Historic Areas”
(Republic of Korea)

internal burial facility than on the external mound.

In its inscription on the World Heritage List, this property was valued for its Buddhist temples and royal palace, as well as for heritage conveying the art and culture of the Silla Kingdom

“Baekje Historic Areas” (Republic of Korea)

Criteria (ii) (iii), Date of Inscription: 2015

The property “Baekje Historic Areas” comprises royal palaces, fortresses, temples, tombs and a city wall from the later periods of the Baekje Kingdom. It includes mounded tombs such as the Songsan-ri tombs in what was the Baekje capital of Ungjin (present-day Gongju, 475–538 A.D.) and the Neungsan-ri tombs of the capital Sabi (present-day Buyeo and Iksan, 538–660 A.D.).

The Songsan-ri tombs include the Tomb of King *Muryeong*, a round tomb around 20 m in diameter. The inscription discovered inside the undisturbed corridor-style brick chamber confirmed that King *Muryeong*, who maintained diplomatic relations with various countries in East Asia, and his queen were buried within. The lack of any immense mounds and the use of brick inside the burial facilities indicate the influence of the trend toward plain burials among the contemporaneous Chinese Southern dynasties. The other mounded tombs are mainly small and round and the differences among them are relatively minor.

After the corridor-style stone chamber or brick chamber, made using sophisticated techniques, was installed underground, a small mound was built atop it. The mound shapes are not clear and it is considered that greater emphasis was placed on developing and refining the types of burial facilities.

In its inscription on the World Heritage List, this property was valued for its royal palace and Buddhist temples, as well as for its significance as a crossroads of technical, religious, cultural and artistic exchanges in ancient East Asia.

“The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli” (Republic of Korea)

Proposed Criteria (iii) (iv), On the Tentative List since 2013

“The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli” is a property composed of 704 burial mounds built during the Daegaya period from the 5th to 6th centuries A.D.

This is the largest and most central burial place in the Daegaya kingdom and includes the largest Daegaya burial mound. The greatest is a round tomb 49 m in diameter containing a main stone compartment, an auxiliary stone compartment and many other smaller stone compartments thought to be for



Photo 3-8
Baekje Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)

sacrificial burials.

The earthen mounds are round and the differences in mound size among them are relatively small.

The burial facilities include pit-style wooden compartments and pit-style stone compartments. The mounds were formed to cover the entire facility after the burial, and their slightly irregular shapes are noticeable.

In its inclusion on the Republic of Korea's Tentative List, it was proposed on the basis of its value as the largest Gaya tomb complex from the Three Kingdoms period, and as sacred ground for the people of that time.

“Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman” (Republic of Korea)

Proposed Criteria (iii) (iv), On the Tentative List since 2013

The property “Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman” consists of the Daeseong-dong Tumuli and Malisan Tumuli, the royal tombs of Geumgwan Gaya and Ara Gaya respectively.

The *Daeseong-dong* tumuli were built between the 3rd and 5th centuries and equipped with a considerable amount of iron implements as grave objects. It seems that after the body was placed in the burial facility of a large wooden compartment, the facility was buried and a small mound was built atop it, although this has not been confirmed archaeologically. The noticeable differences among the mounded tombs are the sizes of the wooden compartments and the quality and quantity of the grave objects, rather than the mounds themselves.

The burial facilities of the *Malisan* Tumuli underwent several transitions over time, starting with wooden compartments around the turn of the Common Era, pit-style stone chambers in the 5th century and corridor-style stone compartments from the 6th to 7th centuries. The burial mounds in *Malisan* are generally round, and the largest tomb, No. 34, has a diameter of around 40 m. The mounds were constructed after the burial facilities, and relatively speaking, there are no conspicuous differences among them.

In its inclusion on the Republic of Korea's Tentative List, it was proposed as significant for its evidence of the Gaya civilization.

(iii)-3 Summary of the comparison with similar properties in East Asia

Next, the contents of the similar properties described in the overview above and their differences from the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group shall be arranged according to the nominated property's three attributes (Table 3-5).



Photo 3-9
Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (Republic of Korea)



Photo 3-10
Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman (Republic of Korea)

Attribute a): A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together

Among the similar properties that were investigated for the comparison, commonality can be recognized for all of them in terms of the construction of burial mounds to form a group.

There are properties with significantly different mound sizes (Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom with a length range between 10 m and 82 m, and the Gyeongju Historic Areas with tomb size ranging between around 10 m and 120 m) and those with relatively little difference (the Baekje Historic Areas and the Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman). In contrast, as the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is composed of mounded tombs with an even wider range of sizes, from 20 m to more than 400 m, than the ancient Koguryo or Gyeongju tombs, it can thus be said to comprise a wider variety of mounded tombs than these other properties.

Attribute b): Four standardized plan types

The compared properties can be categorized broadly into two types: those recognized as having two plan-types (Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom, the Complex of Koguryo Tombs and the Gyeongju Historic Areas) and those as only having a round plan (the Baekje Historic Areas, the Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli and the Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman).

In contrast, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group uniquely has four standardized shapes with elaborate geometric designs, which were employed contemporaneously. This feature is valued as significant as the tombs of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group were the prototypes of tombs shared widely across the Japanese archipelago. It is evident that the Mozu-Furuichi property is distinctive from other properties in East Asia.

Attribute c): Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

The traces of funerary rituals recognized at the similar properties considered for comparison are extremely diverse in terms of both style and scale, including the burial facilities. When we focus on the building process of the mound and burial facility, however, we see that there are two types: those for which the burial facility was constructed first and subsequently covered with a mound (burial-facility-first type: the Baekje Historic Areas, the Gyeongju Historic Areas, the Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli and the Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman); and those for which most of the mound was completed first and then the burial facility was constructed beneath the top part of the mound (mound-first type: the Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom). In the case of the former, since the main part of the funerary rituals had been performed before the mound was built, the completed mounds were not required to be decorated, and thus their appearance remained relatively

simple. In the case of the latter, the funerary rituals took place on the mound, and therefore it is considered that more importance was placed on the mound's appearance; it is thought that some sort of architectural structures were constructed on top of the mounds at the Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom.

In contrast, although the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group belongs to the latter group, no buildings were erected on top of the mounds; instead, the surfaces of the mounds themselves were decorated with clay sculptures and paving stones to make them the stage for the funerary rituals, which is clearly different from the other properties.

Uniqueness of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

As described above, the mounded tombs of East Asia, especially those of the Korean peninsula's Three Kingdoms period, were built against the same historical background as Japan's kofun, and they have in common the building of extravagant mounded tombs. At the same time, it is recognized that they have individual and different features. Depending on the region, various approaches were taken toward conducting burials that were more extravagant: such as having elaborate, corridor-style brick chambers, which can be traced to back to China; having wooden compartments covered by stone mounds that required a large quantity of stone and wood; or having a large number of extravagant grave objects.

In the case of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, it had a distinct way of expressing extravagance: having an extremely wide range of mounded tombs from the same period grouped together; having four standardized types, and importance placed on decorating the mound surface as a stage for funerary rituals. These aspects show that these mounded tombs were constructed with a strong awareness of how they would be seen from the outside or of their being displayed to others.

The nominated property, therefore, has mounds with remarkably elaborate appearances. It should be evaluated not only for its fundamental function as the burial site for the elites, but also for the architectural constructions with the even greater purpose of visually demonstrating the existence of the ancient kingly power: the king and the numerous other powerful elites shared a standardized burial system and built tombs in various shapes and sizes, presumably reflecting their positions within society. It is clearly different from the other properties.

Table 3-5 Summary of the comparison with similar properties in East Asia

Property	Attribute a) A wide variety of types of mounded tombs grouped together	Attribute b) Four standardized plan types	Attribute c) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals
Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (China)	✓Variation in mound size (10 to 82 m)	✓Two standardized plan types (round / square) without any evident hierarchy	✓Tile-roofed buildings built on top of the mound (mound-first type**)
Complex of Koguryo Tombs (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Little differences in mound size (The largest one is around 50 m)	✓Two standardized plan types (round / square) without any evident hierarchy	The mound was not built as a site for funerary rituals (burial-facility-first type*)
Gyeongju Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)	✓Variation in mound size (Approx. 10 to 120 m)	✓Basically, one standardized plan type (round and, as its variation, partially overlapped double round)	The mound was not built as a site for funerary rituals (burial-facility-first type*)
Baekje Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)	Little differences in mound size	One standardized plan type (round)	The mound was not built as a site for funerary rituals (burial-facility-first type*)
The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (Republic of Korea)	Little differences in mound size	One standardized plan type (round)	The mound was not built as a site for funerary rituals (burial-facility-first type*)
Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae – Haman (Republic of Korea)	Little differences in mound size	One standardized plan type (round)	The mound was not built as a site for funerary rituals (burial-facility-first type*)
Moju-Furuichi Kofun Group (Japan)	✓✓ Extremely wide variation in mound size (26m to 486m)	✓✓ Four standardized plan types (keyhole / scallop / round / square)	✓Top surface of the mound decorated with <i>haniwa</i> as a stage for funerary rituals (mound-first type**)

*Burial-facility-first type: first, the burial facility was constructed, and a funerary ritual performed, and then the facility subsequently was covered with a mound

**Mound-first type: most of the mound was completed first and then the burial facility was constructed in the top part of the mound, after which funerary rituals were then performed atop the mound.

(iv) Comparison with similar properties within the sphere of the Kofun-period culture

This section examines numerous burial mounds built in the Japanese archipelago through the course of history—from the Paleolithic period to the modern time—and clarifies the position of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. In particular, through this comparison, it aims to justify that the nominated property is the appropriate representative of the Kofun-period culture, which saw as many as 160,000 kofun constructed.

(iv)-1 Bases of comparison

Overview of the burial mounds in the Japanese archipelago

In the history of the Japanese archipelago, from the Paleolithic era to contemporary times, large mounded tombs were constructed particularly intensively from the middle of the 3rd century to the second half of the 6th century, which is known as the Kofun period. While relatively large burial mounds also appeared during the preceding Yayoi period, the largest of them was only around 70 m, which is far smaller than those of the Kofun period. Moreover, in the following Asuka period, even the burial mounds of elites became smaller. From the Nara period on, it became the norm that tombs did not have a remarkable mound. Subsequently, up to contemporary times, there has occurred no revival of the large-scale tomb building phenomenon that characterized the Kofun period. For this reason, it is possible to limit the subjects of comparison within Japan to the mounded tombs built in the Kofun period¹² or, in other words, to the mounded tombs known as kofun.

Presence of kofun and the keyhole-shaped tombs on the Korean peninsula

Keyhole-shaped kofun and other types of kofun started to appear in the Kinki region (Nara-Osaka region) in the 3rd century, which was later defined as the dawn of the Kofun period. By the Middle Kofun period (the late 4th century to the late 5th century), the sphere in which kofun were built had stretched almost archipelago-wide, 1200 km from north to south, in other words from the southern Tohoku region to southern part of Kyushu island.

A dozen or so tombs with keyhole-shaped mounds have been discovered in the southwestern part of the Republic of Korea. Their mound size ranges from 40 m to 70 m. The tombs are estimated to have been built between the end of the 5th century and the first half of the 6th century, which corresponds to the end of the Middle Kofun period to the first half of the Late Kofun period. Some of the tombs are similar to kofun in that they employ the same type of burial facility and have *haniwa*-like objects adorning the mound. While they share such similarities with the keyhole-shaped kofun of Japan, some of their burial facilities and grave objects bear characteristics which are distinctly local or representative of Baekje or Gaya. While these tombs require more research

12. Tama-udun Royal Mausoleum, which is a component part of the “Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu” (a World Heritage property) has stone facilities. This is an interesting example of a kingly tomb, indicating the uniqueness of the Ryukyu Kingdom, which existed from the 15th century to the 19th century in what is today Okinawa Prefecture; however, it is considered to be worthy of evaluation as a building.

in order to further clarify their nature, it is evident that these mounded tombs are much smaller in scale both as individual tombs and as a tomb group, compared with major tomb groups in the archipelago.

Viewpoint and method for comparison

When considering the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group's attributes—a) a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together, b) four standardized plan types and c) evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals—, one can see that these are attributes common to any of the mounded tombs built within the same culture of the Kofun period. It is understood, however, that it is an attribute that manifests the clearest difference between the kofun groups. Therefore, for a comparison of properties within the kofun culture, it is necessary to focus on the variety in terms of mound shape and size.

In total, there were more than 160,000 kofun built in the Japanese archipelago, and many of them form kofun groups, with the number of components ranging from a few to several hundred. Many such kofun groups survive in various regions, from the southern part of the Tohoku region in the north to the southern part of Kyushu in the south. The range of tomb types within each kofun group differs from one group to another. Generally speaking, there are no remarkable differences between small tombs within kofun groups, and it can be noted that the range of mound sizes is largely determined by the size of the largest tomb within each group. In other words, the tendency is that the larger the largest tomb, the more diverse the other kofun constituting that kofun group are. Therefore, when conducting a comparison, it is considered effective to focus first on the size of the largest tomb.

On the basis of the above, after providing an overview of the relevant properties in the various regions of the Japanese archipelago, a detailed comparison shall be carried out of the most noteworthy examples of kofun groups.

(iv)-2 Comparison with similar properties within the Kofun-period culture 1: Overview by ancient province

The size of Japan's kofun and the complexity of the kofun group composition reached their peak in the Middle Kofun period. To provide an overview of the kofun constructed in various regions of the archipelago during this period, we shall first compare the number and sizes of the keyhole-shaped tombs by ancient province (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6 Major kofun tombs of the Middle Kofun period by ancient provinces

	Ancient province	Number of Keyhole Kofun	Scale of the Lagest Kofun (m)		Ancient province	Number of Keyhole Kofun	Scale of the Lagest Kofun (m)
Kinai	Yamashiro	5	180	Sanindo	Tamba	6	140
	Yamato	47	253		Tango	7	105
	Kawachi and Izumi	40	486		Tajima	8	141
	Settsu	16	226		Inaba	3	92
Tokaido	Iga	9	188		Hoki	10	110
	Ise	12	111		Izumo	40	64
	Owari	7	95		Iwami	2	74
	Mikawa	13	95		Sanyodo	Harima	8
	Totoumi	15	110	Mimasaka		5	60
	Suruga	11	69	Bizen		11	206
	Kai	6	132	Bicchu		17	360
	Sagami	2	55	Bingo		5	70
	Musashi	18	120	Aki		2	92
	Kazusa	9	144	Suo		7	120
	Shimosa	6	123	Nagato		3	74
	Hitachi	12	186	Nankaido	Kii	9	83
Tosando	Omi	18	99		Awa	3	90
	Mino	21	120		Sanuki	10	139
	Hida	0	N/A		Iyo	6	75
	Shinano	21	73		Tosa	0	N/A
	Kozuke	35	210	Saikaido	Chikuzen	20	97
	Shimotsuke	8	121		Chikugo	12	120
	Mutsu	11	90		Buzen	8	120
	Dewa	6	60		Bungo	12	113
Hokurikudo	Wakasa	6	90		Hizen	11	114
	Echizan	28	89		Higo	16	112
	Kaga	7	67		Hyuga	37	177
	Noto	5	90		Osumi	11	154
	Ecchu	1	46.2		Satsuma	0	N/A
	Echigo	0	N/A		Iki	7	27
					Tsushima	1	30
				Total	648		

The number of keyhole tombs by ancient province

The left column of [Table 3-6](#) and [Figure 3-3](#) show the number of keyhole tombs belonging to the Middle Kofun period by ancient Japanese province.

It is apparent that a particularly large number are distributed in the Kinai region (Yamato, Kawachi, Izumi, etc.), while in eastern Japan, Kozuke province stands out with 35 keyhole-shaped tombs. In western Japan, while there are very few provinces with a large number of keyhole-shaped tombs, Hyuga boasts 37, which ranks high nationwide.

The Kawachi-Izumi provinces, where the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is located, hosts one of the greatest numbers of keyhole-shaped tombs in the country, together with the Yamato region, which is where the keyhole-shaped kofun believed to be the tombs of the kings of the Early Kofun period are located.

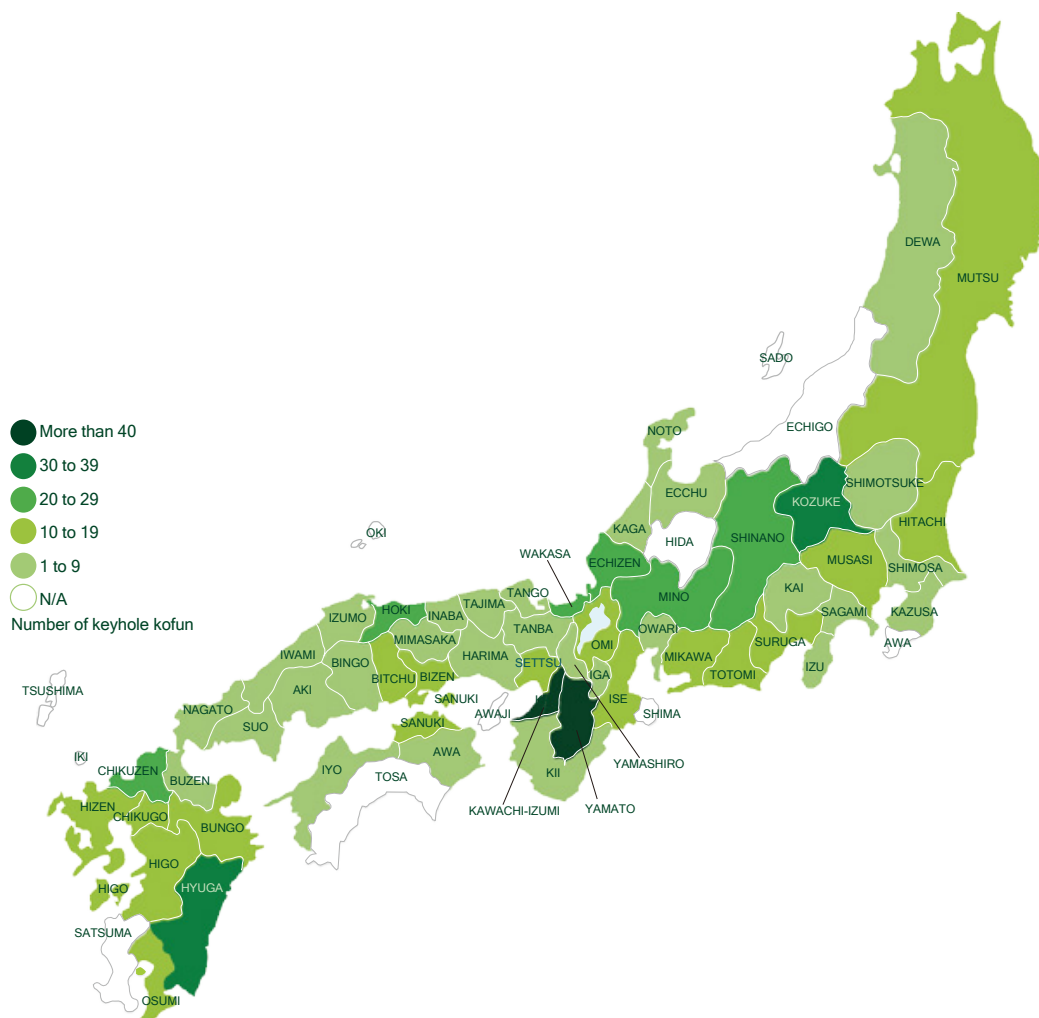


Figure 3-3 Number of keyhole-shaped kofun by ancient provinces

The size of the largest kofun tombs by ancient province

The right column of Table 3-6 and Figure 3-4 show the sizes of the largest tombs constructed in each region, arranged by ancient province. Concerning giant kofun with a mound length of 200 m or longer, we see that the largest is in the Kawachi-Izumi provinces at 486 m, followed by Bitchu province at 350 m, Yamato province at 256 m, Settsu province at 226 m, Kozuke province at 210 m and Bizen province at 206 m.

The largest kofun in the Kawachi-Izumi provinces, where the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is located, are overwhelmingly the largest throughout the entire archipelago.

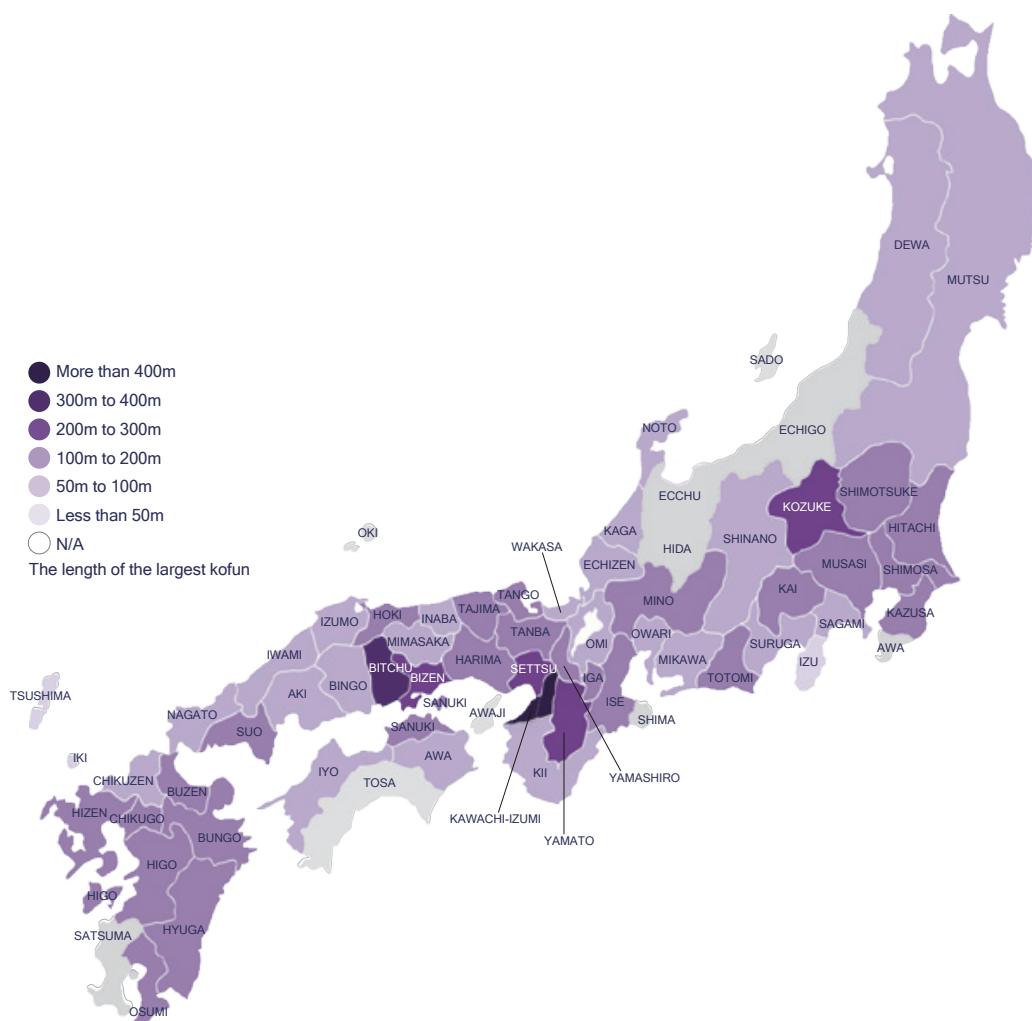


Figure 3-4 Sizes of the largest keyhole-shaped kofun by ancient provinces

(iv)-3 Comparison with similar properties within the Kofun-period culture 2: Group structure

Next, we shall select especially outstanding examples from the kofun culture and compare their group compositions with that of the nominated property. As described above, kofun groups in Japan have a tendency in which the larger the largest tomb in the group, the more diverse the other kofun that constitute that group are. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to focus on the size of the largest tomb in a group when selecting the subjects for comparison. On this basis, Figure 3-5 compares the components of kofun groups containing the largest 10 kofun in Japan and those of kofun groups from the Middle Kofun period that include tombs of similar size (the Saki Kofun Group and the Umami Kofun Group), as well as a kofun group already on the World Heritage List (Shimbaru-Nuyama Kofun Group, which is a component of the Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites)¹³.

Included are one kofun group belonging to the Early Kofun period, five belonging to the Middle Kofun period, and two belonging to the Late Kofun period. It is clear even at a glance that the diversity of the kofun in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group surpasses that of the other groups, but to confirm this, the individual content of each group will be described below.

13. "Asuka-Fujiwara: Archaeological Sites of Japan's Ancient Capitals and Related Properties" (on the Tentative List since 2007) contains six mounded tombs belonging to individuals involved in the formation of the state under the *Ritsuryō* codes. However, all of these are round, square or octagonal mounds constructed between the late 6th century and the early 8th century and do not comprise a tomb group.

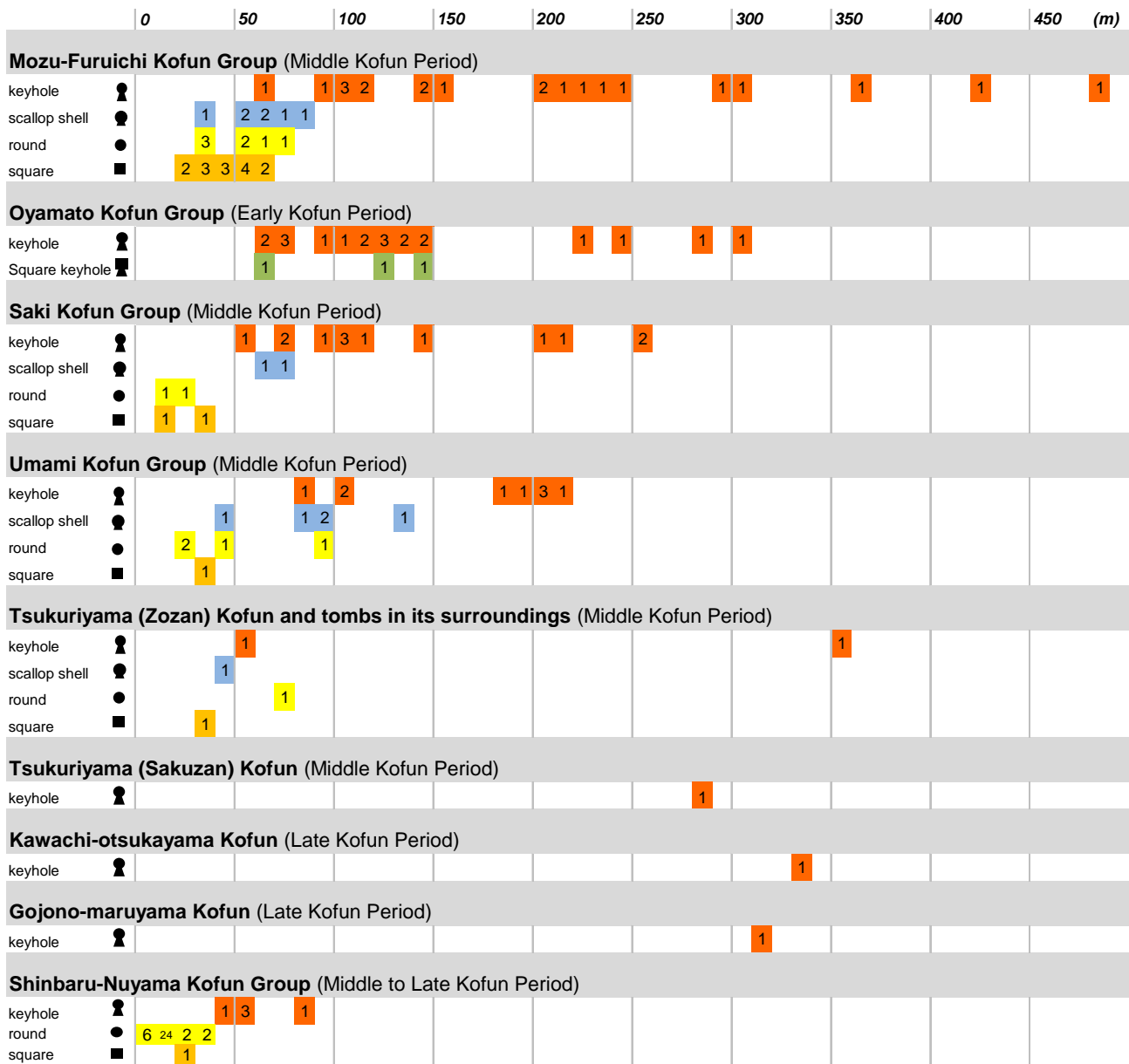


Figure 3-5 Comparison with similar properties in Japan (the relationship between mound shape and mound size)

Oyamato Kofun Group (Nara Prefecture)

Located in the southeastern Nara Basin, the Oyamato Kofun Group was built across an area measuring 4.5 km north-south and 2.5 km east-west. A total of 64 mounded tombs are known to have survived to this day, but the construction period of many of the tombs is unconfirmed. Nevertheless, it is believed that they were constructed mainly during the Early Kofun period, between the middle of the 3rd century and the middle of the 4th century.

Within the tomb group, one 300-meter-range mound and three 200-meter-range mounds were built. Among the smaller tombs, more than 40 keyhole-shaped and square keyhole-shaped tombs were built, but no round or square tombs are found at least among those confirmed from the Early Kofun period. The difference in status is partly expressed by the size of the mounds but is not shown through different mound shapes.

Thus, the composition can be said to have been less diverse than the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. Furthermore, among the group's giant keyhole-shaped kofun, none are as long as the giant ones of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which measure more than 400 m in length. Accordingly, these mounded tombs had not yet reached a stage where power status was expressed through mound size and shape, and cannot therefore be considered as representative of the Kofun-period culture.



Photo 3-11
Oyamato Kofun Group
(Nara Prefecture)

Saki Kofun Group (Nara Prefecture)

The Saki Kofun Group, located in the northern part of the Nara Basin, is distributed in a belt across an area of around 1 km north-south and 2.5 km east-west. Tomb construction commenced around the middle of the 4th century starting from the western part of this belt and gradually spread toward the east, with the building of giant keyhole-shaped tombs lasting until the late 5th century. The group contains a total of around 70 mounded tombs from the Early and Middle Kofun periods.

The group possesses eight giant keyhole tombs more than 200 m in length, with the largest mound measuring 276 m. During the first half of the construction period, several supposed kingly tombs were built. They are considered to be the tombs of the kings because they are the largest among their contemporary peers. However, this did not continue into the Middle Kofun period, when their construction moved to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

Of the lower ranks, although at least 15 keyhole-shaped tombs were built, no tombs more than 300 m long, such as those seen in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, were constructed. Furthermore, while round and square tombs were constructed, the range in mound size is not as extensive as that of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.



Photo 3-12
Saki Kofun Group
(Nara Prefecture)

Umami Kofun Group (Nara Prefecture)

The Umami Kofun Group, located on the western edge of the Nara Basin, is spread over a range of around 7 km north-south and approximately 3 km east-west; it comprises more than 250 kofun. They can be classified into three sub-groups: north, central and south. The construction of the central and southern kofun groups began around the middle of the 4th century, and the construction of the main keyhole-shaped tombs had ceased by the early 6th century.

While 200-meter-range giant keyhole-shaped tombs were constructed in each of the sub-groups, none of them were the largest in the archipelago among their contemporaries. The tombs of the kings of this period are considered to have been in the Saki Kofun Group and the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. As for tombs smaller than 200 m, keyhole tombs around 100 m long and smaller scallop-shaped, round and square tombs were constructed, but the group's composition falls well short of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group's complexity.



Photo 3-13
Umami Kofun Group
(Nara Prefecture)

Tsukuriyama Kofun (“Zozan” Kofun) (Okayama Prefecture)

Most of the top ten largest kofun in the Japanese archipelago are found in what are today Nara Prefecture and Osaka Prefecture; in Okayama Prefecture, however, about 150 km west of present-day Osaka Prefecture, are the “Zozan” Kofun and the “Sakuzan” Kofun, which are both well-known mounded tombs in Japan. Both were constructed in the first half of the 5th century.

The “Zozan” Kofun has a mound length of 350 m, the fourth largest in Japan, however, the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (425 m) was constructed in the Furuichi area during the same period. There are four other known kofun in its vicinity, but the group does not have the variety of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.



Photo 3-14
Zozan Kofun (Okayama
Prefecture)

Tsukuriyama Kofun (“Sakuzan” Kofun) (Okayama Prefecture)

The “Sakuzan” Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun built in the first half of the 5th century, following the “Zozan” Kofun. It is located approximately 3.2 km to the west of the “Zozan” Kofun. Its mound length is 282 m, which is ranked tenth in the archipelago, but the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (486 m) was constructed in the Mozu area during the same period. In addition, as there are no other kofun in its vicinity and as it was constructed as a single kofun, it also differs from the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.



Photo 3-15
Sakuzan Kofun (Okayama
Prefecture)

Kawachi-otsukayama Kofun (Osaka Prefecture)

The Kawachi-otsukayama Kofun and the Gojyono-maruyama Kofun are giant keyhole-shaped tombs constructed in the Late Kofun period and are included among the top ten largest tombs in the Japanese archipelago.

The Kawachi-otsukayama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped tomb dating from the mid- to late-6th century. It has a mound length of 335 m, which ranks fifth. Although located between the Mozu area and the Furuichi area, it was constructed as a single kofun and is not part of a group. Although it is a giant keyhole-shaped kofun, it is greatly different from those of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which form a complex group structure.



Photo 3-16
Kawachi-otsukayama Kofun
(Osaka Prefecture)

Gojyono-maruyama Kofun (Nara Prefecture)

The Gojyono-maruyama Kofun has a mound length of 320 m, which ranks sixth, and it has the largest passage-style stone chamber in the country as its burial facility. It was built in the southwestern part of the Nara Basin, but no kofun from around the same time period have been confirmed in its vicinity, so it seems to have been built as a single kofun. Even though they are giant keyhole tombs, they differ greatly from the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which is characterized by being a complex of extremely diverse kofun.



Photo 3-17
Gojyono-maruyama Kofun
(Nara Prefecture)

Shimbaru-Nuyama Kofun Group (Fukuoka Prefecture)

The Shimbaru-Nuyama Kofun Group is one of the component part of the “Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region”, which was inscribed on the World Heritage list in 2017. The property’s other components include the three worship sites of Munakata Grand Shrine: Okitsu-miya on Okinoshima, Nakatsu-miya on Oshima, and Hetsu-miya Munakata Grand Shrine on the island of Kyushu. The Kofun Group comprises 41 mounded tombs constructed between the late 5th century and the late 6th century. It includes five keyhole-shaped kofun, the largest of which measures 80 meters long, as well as numerous round tombs and one square tomb.

The rationale for including the mounded tomb group in the property is that it “bears witness to the lives of members of the Munakata clan, who nurtured a tradition of worshipping Okinoshima” (quoting from the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value), and it differs from the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group which was constructed by those who were at the center of the kingly power of the time.



Photo 3-18
Shimbaru-Nuyama Kofun Group
(Fukuoka Prefecture)

(iv)-4 Conclusions from the comparison with similar properties within Japan

From the above examination, it is clear that kofun groups from the Middle Kofun period have more complex structures, in terms of the component tombs' sizes and shapes, compared to the groups from the Early and Late Kofun periods. The Middle Kofun period, therefore, is justified to be positioned as the golden age of the Kofun period.

Moreover, the comparison justifies the position that the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group stands out even among the kofun groups from the Middle Kofun period; it includes several overwhelmingly massive kofun, various sizes of tombs with gradual differences, and all four mound types, which makes the nominated property the most comprehensive example.

(v) The rationale behind the selection of the component parts

As confirmed in the previous section, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was selected as a property that represents all kofun, which are distributed across the Japanese archipelago in great numbers: this kofun group most clearly exhibits the characteristics of the Kofun-period culture and most satisfactorily demonstrates the three attributes, specific to kofun groups, stated as the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.

As archaeological remains, a total of 89 kofun have survived to this day within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. In the nomination of the sites as a World Heritage property, only the 68 kofun belonging to the Middle Kofun period, which is the peak of the Kofun period, were screened in terms of their state of conservation, relation with the surrounding environment and state of legal protection as described in detail below, and 49 tombs in 45 sites evaluated as rank A or A' were selected as the component parts (Table 3-7).

State of conservation

To ascertain the mound's state of conservation, the plan and the elevation were evaluated separately:

Plan:

A: Original mound shape remains

A': Among the keyhole- and scallop-shaped tombs, one of the two components (circular mound and square mound) has remained

B: The mound shape cannot be distinguished

Elevation:

A: Top of the mound, even partially, has remained

A': The tiers have remained

B: Only the first tier or lower tier has remained

Surrounding environment and comprehensive conservation

Evaluated as (A) or (B), depending on whether or not the surrounding environment is in good condition and whether or not comprehensive conservation as a serial property is possible.

Legal protection measures

Evaluated as (A) or (B), depending on whether or not legal protection measures (under the *Ryobo* or Historic Sites systems) are taken.

Table 3-7 Selection of the component parts by state of conservation and legal protection

□ : Selected ■ : Not selected

ID No.	Name of the component Part	Mound shape	Size (m)	State of conservation			Legal protection
				Mound's state of conservation		Surrounding environment and Com-prehensive management	
				Plan	Elevation		
Mozu area							
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Keyhole	148	A	A	A	A
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	Keyhole, Round and Round	486, 56 and 62	A	A	A	A
3	Nagayama Kofun	Keyhole	100	A	A	A	A
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Round	34	A	A	A	A
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Round	35	A	A	A	A
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Scallop	59	A'	A'	A	A
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Scallop	65	A	A	A	A
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Scallop	61	A	A	A	A
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Square	26	A	A	A	A
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Scallop	33	A'	A'	A	A
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Scallop	87	A	A	A	A
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Keyhole	106	A	A	A	A
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Scallop	58	A	A	A	A
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Scallop	72	A'	A'	A	A
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Keyhole	365	A	A	A	A
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Square	45	A	A'	A	A
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Round	33	A	A	A	A
18	Itasuke Kofun	Keyhole	146	A	A	A	A
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Square	28	A	A'	A	A
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Keyhole	203	A	A	A	A
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Keyhole	300	A	A	A	A
	Monjuzuka Kofun	Keyhole	55	A	A	B	A
	Gobyō-omotezuka Kofun	Scallop	75	A'	A'	B	A
	Jonoyama Kofun	Scallop	69	A'	A'	B	B
	Chinooka Kofun	Keyhole	155	A'	A'	B	A
	Guwashobo Kofun	Round	58	A	B	A	A
	Suzuyama Kofun	Square	22	B	A'	A	A
	Hinotani Kofun	Round	47	B	A'	A	A
	Kitsuneyama Kofun	Round	23	B	A'	A	A
	Kagamizuka Kofun	Round	15	B	A'	B	A
	Chinjuyamazuka Kofun	Round	20	B	A	A	B
	Kabutozuka Kofun	Scallop	50	B	A'	B	B

ID No.	Name of the component Part	Mound shape	Size (m)	State of conservation			Legal protection
				Mound's state of conservation		Surrounding environment and Comprehensive management	
				Plan	Elevation		
Furuichi area							
22	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	Keyhole	210	A	A'	A	A
23	Chu'ai-tenno-ryo Kofun	Keyhole	245	A	A	A	A
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Keyhole	60	A	A	A	A
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Keyhole	230	A	A	A	A
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Keyhole	290	A	A	A	A
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Square	63	A	A	A	A
28	Suketayama Kofun	Square	36	A	A	A	A
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Square	50	A	A	A	A
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	Square	50	A	A	A	A
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Keyhole	150	A	A	A	A
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Keyhole	110	A	A	A	A
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	Keyhole, Round and Keyhole	425, 50 and 110	A	A	A	A
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	Square	30	A	A	A	A
35	Kurizuka Kofun	Square	43	A	A	A	A
36	Higashiyama Kofun	Square	57	A	A	A	A
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Keyhole	103	A	A	A	A
38	Hakayama Kofun	Keyhole	225	A	A	A	A
39	Nonaka Kofun	Square	37	A	A	A	A
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Square	68	A	A	A	A
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	Square	45	A	A	A	A
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Square	67	A	A	A	A
43	Aoyama Kofun	Scallop	72	A	A	A	A
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Keyhole	96	A	A	A	A
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Keyhole	200	A	A	A	A
	Nonaka-miyayama Kofun	Keyhole	154	A	A	A	B
	Sekimenyama Kofun	Square	22	A	A	B	A
	Karatoyama Kofun	Scallop	59	A'	B	A	A
	Inuizuka Kofun	Round	20	B	A'	A	A
	Miyanominamizuka Kofun	Round	40	B	A'	A	A
	Matsukawazuka Kofun	Square	25	B	A'	A	A
	Warizuka Kofun	Square	30	B	B	A	A
	Inarizuka Kofun	Scallop	50	B	B	A	A

The 49 mounded tombs in 45 component parts, which were selected based on such points as the state of conservation, the relationship with the surrounding environment and the state of legal protection, include kofun in four standardized plan forms, namely, keyhole-shaped, scallop-shaped, round and square. They also include kofun in an extremely wide range of sizes, from the largest one with a mound length of almost 500 m to small ones with side lengths of around 20 m (Figure 3-6).

Moreover, this property's components are built along the hills on the southern edge of the Osaka plain in close proximity, displaying a significant relationship to one another. This embodies "a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together", which is one of the attributes conveying the property's Outstanding Universal Value in the most obvious form compared with any other kofun groups in the archipelago. Therefore, the selection of the component parts is appropriate.

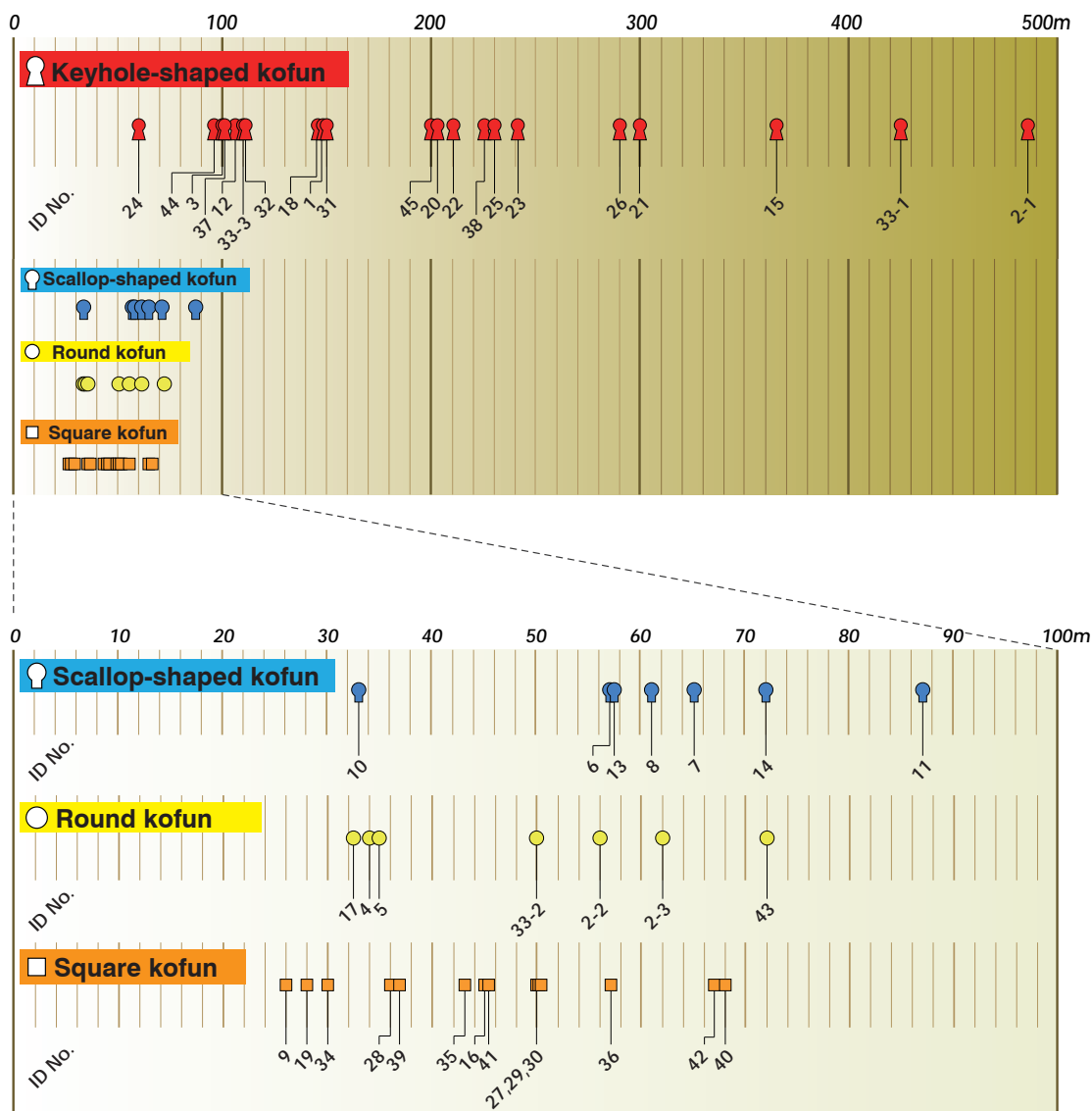


Figure 3-6 Shapes and scales of mounded tombs selected as component parts

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief synthesis

The property “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” is a tomb group of the king’s clan and the clan’s affiliates that ruled the ancient Japanese archipelago and took charge of diplomacy with contemporary East Asian powers. The tombs were constructed between the late 4th century and the late 5th century, which was the peak of the Kofun period, characterized by construction of distinctive mounded tombs called kofun. A set of 49 kofun in 45 component parts is located on a plateau overlooking the bay which was the maritime gateway to the continent, in the southern part of the Osaka Plain which was one of the important political cultural centers. The property includes many tombs with plans in the shape of a keyhole, a feature unique in the world, on an extraordinary scale of civil engineering work in terms of world-wide constructions; among these tombs several measure as much as 500 meters in mound length. They form a group, along with smaller tombs that are differentiated by their various sizes and shapes. In contrast to the type of burial mound commonly found in many parts of the world, which is an earth or piled-stone mound forming a simple covering over a coffin or a burial chamber, kofun are architectural achievements with geometrically elaborate designs created as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with *haniwa* clay figures.

During this period, political turmoil in China triggered a change in the regional power dynamic throughout East Asia, thereby prompting the emergence of kingly powers in numerous parts of the region. While these various kingly powers built their tombs in their own styles, the mounded tombs on the Japanese archipelago developed a unique appearance as monumental forms rising above the ground. The significant size differences, the variety of mound shapes, and arrangement of the concentrated kofun observed in the nominated property visually demonstrate the hierarchical power structure of the kingly authority of the time. The funerary rituals practiced at kofun throughout the archipelago were instrumental in confirming and strengthening the succession of power, as well as in connecting the central and local powers. With the mounds possessing such high social significance, grandeur and structural beauty were pursued in kofun construction, showing a dedication which resulted in kofun becoming exceptional technical achievements of earthen construction. The fact that they still retain their exceptional form and character today, 1600 years since the time of construction, shows how advanced their technical level was.

The nominated property bears outstanding witness to the history of the people of the Japanese archipelago, characterized by the expression of power through the formation of mounded tombs, which was a phenomenon that occurred as a response to the political turmoil in East Asia before Japanese society entered into a new phase of history with an established centralized state under the influence of the Chinese system of law.

b) Justification for criteria

Criterion (iii)

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is exceptional testimony to the Kofun period's culture, in which the socio-political structure of the time was demonstrated by the shape and the size of kofun built as a collective entity.

The property illustrates that there once existed a highly sophisticated funerary system that suggested social class differences. The most fully and clearly demonstrated hierarchical structure of the property became the reference for kofun groups of the archipelago, situating this group at the top of their hierarchy. The way of social rule mediated by the kofun and the funeral rituals spread to a wide area of the archipelago and the number of tombs discovered to date totals more than 160,000.

Criterion (iv)

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is an outstanding example of kofun, a type of burial mound original to the Japanese archipelago. It illustrates a unique historical stage of the archipelago – the period of formation and development of an ancient kingly power that emerged in response to the political turmoil in East Asia – in which ancestral tombs were created as monuments most clearly demonstrating the power of the different groups and societies.

The densely concentrated mounded tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi area are contemporaneous, yet varied; they come in four standardized plan types – keyhole shape, scallop shape, round and square – and in an extremely wide range in scale from 20 meters to nearly 500 meters in mound length. Moreover, a kofun is not a simple earth or piled-stone mound covering over a coffin or a burial chamber, which is often the case for burial mounds found in many other parts of the world. It is an exceptional architectural achievement that was designed as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with paving stones and clay objects, and built with highly elaborate and geometry-based architectural planning and technology.

c) Statement of integrity

The nominated property fully possesses integrity as material evidence visually expressing the ancient kingly power through kofun, the burial mound type original to the Japanese archipelago which characterizes the culture of the Kofun period. The property's 49 kofun in 45 component parts were selected from the kingly power's tombs that belonged to the Middle Kofun period – those which most saliently demonstrate how the power governed the society and which are in a good state of conservation.

The property, in the whole set of all tombs related as a group, as it is the best and historically and geographically the most coherent example, demonstrates all three attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value; a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together; four standardized plan types; evidence of elaborate distinctive funerary rituals.

The individual component parts include their respective archaeological features such as mounds as evidence of the Outstanding Universal Value. Their state of conservation is good overall and they have been managed properly by their owners or managing bodies. The area surrounding the property became urbanized over the long course of history, but buffer zone areas of sufficient extent have been set to protect the property, implementing conservation measures based on the Comprehensive Management Plan.

d) Statement of authenticity

The authenticity of the nominated property is supported by sufficient scientific and archaeological studies on the attributes of each component part contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value. The authenticity of the property has been retained in its form and design, material and substance, and use and functions.

The property's 49 kofun in 45 component parts are archaeological remains of what was constructed in the Middle Kofun period and they have survived in an almost perfect state. In the course of history, some of the tombs' mounds and moats were used for other purposes such as fortresses and reservoirs. However, the design, materials and facilities inside the mounds of the kofun remained almost intact. From the late 19th century onwards, some repair works were done for some kofun. They were, however, carried out with due consideration for the original shape.

e) Requirements for protection and management

The entire property is under legal protection and is appropriately managed by the national and local governments, in coordination with private owners. There are two systems to protect the property components and the components are designated as either or both of them: national properties designated as imperial mausolea, and properties designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

An adequate extent of area encompassing all of the component parts is set as the buffer zone with an aim to control development and other activities that could disturb the view of the kofun or cause any other negative impact on them. In the buffer zone, the height and design of buildings and outdoor advertisements are subject to restrictions in accordance with such laws as the City Planning Act, the Landscape Act and the Outdoor Advertisement Act. Moreover, the Comprehensive Management Plan was established to conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to transmit it to future generations. Based on the plan, a system has already been established for the institutions concerned to discuss, on a regular basis and as necessary, matters related to management of the sites and conservation of the surrounding environment.

As long-term efforts, measures to improve the sites themselves and visitor reception capacity shall be taken steadily along the lines of an annual plan, in order to communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole, taking each component's nature into account, while promoting the understanding and the cooperation of the local residents.



Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun surrounded by numerous smaller tombs
A virtual reconstruction combined with a modern aerial photograph

Chapter 4

State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

4.a Present State of Conservation

4.b Factors Affecting the Property



4. State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

4.a Present State of Conservation

(i) The property's state of conservation

The nominated property is a serial property consisting of 45 component parts, each appropriately managed by the national government, local governments or private owners. The overall state of conservation is good.

The component parts, categorized as *Ryobo*, are the resting places of the Emperors and other members of the Imperial Family. Some *Ryobo* have places of worship. General entry into the sites is in principle prohibited except for Imperial Household Agency staff conducting regular patrols to monitor the state of conservation. Therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the component parts of the property.

The component parts other than *Ryobo* are managed by the local municipalities and private owners in accordance with the individual preservation and management plans that are designed under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Alteration of the existing state of the sites is prohibited in principle. Even when conducting any repairs or improvement work necessary for the conservation of the property, one must go through a strict review process to obtain prior permission from the national government (Commissioner for Cultural Affairs). Thus, the component parts of the property are not negatively affected.

All of the component parts are mounded tombs, and the mounds and moats are constantly monitored for any collapses and changes in shape. Similarly, the condition of the trees on the mounds and moat water is also constantly observed (see [Appendix 1.b](#) “Summaries for property management plans specific each component part”). The state of vegetation on the mounds differ from component to component. Concerning components on which trees grow

too vigorously, trimming and pruning are carried out as necessary to ensure the conservation of archaeological features. Thus, they are maintained in a good state. As for those with a surrounding moat, the shoreline at the foot of the mound is closely monitored for erosion caused by the moat water. Where necessary, conservation measures are taken to protect the mounds from being affected, thereby the appropriate state of conservation is maintained.

Any projects involving acts taking place on the mounds and in the surrounding moats that could have a negative impact on the property are assessed prior to their commencement, in view of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value so that the property remains in an appropriate state of conservation and will be perpetually handed down to subsequent generations in good condition.

(ii) Methods for day-to-day management of the component parts

For the day-to-day management of the component parts, each management authority makes patrols and monitors the condition of the component parts. Management is conducted according to the following standards:

Vegetation

In principle, trees on the mounds are maintained in their current state. In cases where the mounds and the surrounding buildings are affected by falling trees, withered trees are cut and trimmed, and hazardous trees are removed. In cases where overgrown trees interfere with the undergrowth, the trees are pruned. Concerning component parts with a moat filled with water, overgrown aquatic plants are removed.

Moat water

Protective measures are in place for kofun that have moats filled with water, which have the potential for erosion caused by water level fluctuation, wind and waves. The water level on the mounds and the banks is monitored and controlled, and embankment work is considered and implemented. As for measures against pollution caused by stagnant water and the inflow of residential runoff, the municipalities concerned conduct water quality examinations and are considering sewage improvement and the induction of well water.

Water quality examinations are continuously implemented by the municipalities concerned (Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments) at the kofun designated as Historic Site¹.

1. At *Ryobo* sites, the municipalities concerned collaborated in a pilot water quality examination, and they are now discussing with the Imperial Household Agency to build a permanent collaboration scheme.

Facilities for management and rituals

The Imperial Household Agency maintains and manages the subsidiary facilities of *Ryobo* comprising: places of worship (*torii* gates, lanterns, gates, stone fences, wash basins, etc.); management facilities of the component parts (management offices, fences, notice boards and caution signs); and management facilities of moat water (sluice gates and spillways). As for Historic Sites, on the other hand, the manager of each component part maintains and oversees the management facilities (fences and signposts). In addition to such day-to-day management, the managers conduct renewal or improvement works of the facilities to maintain their function. As a requirement of conducting such works, it is necessary to eliminate any risk of impacting the archaeological features and artifacts buried underground, and to ensure that the design does not interfere with the view of the mounded tombs. The managers draw up a plan to meet the above-mentioned conditions and undergo a procedure of “the alteration of the existing state” in accordance with the 1950 Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The plan is executed once permission is granted.

(iii) Component parts’ state of conservation

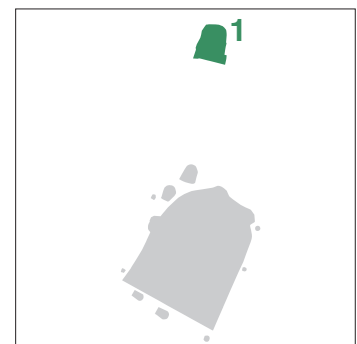
Some of the tombs, as component parts, are covered with trees, appearing like giant hills, while others have a familiar appearance, like artificial mounds in a park. The present state of conservation of the individual component parts is as follows (See [ANNEX of the Appendix 1.a](#) “Comprehensive Management Plan”, [3.d](#) “History of excavations at the component parts” and [4.b](#) “History of improvement works at the component parts”):

Component part 1: Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun

Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the northern end of the Mozu area and managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Apart from the worship area comprised of the place of worship and its approaching path, the public’s entry into the kofun is essentially prohibited. Therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound. The mound and the moat remain in good condition.

The moat is filled with water, but the mound itself has been unaffected so far. The water level is monitored particularly closely during rainfalls, as there are no means for water to flow in or out of the moat.

Trees covering the mound may affect the site, therefore, the tree conditions are monitored by regular patrols so that dead or damaged trees can be detected. As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land are removed immediately.



Within the site, there are facilities for worship such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, gates and stone fences; and a guard station and fences required for site management. Repairs and reconstructions of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions, however, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 2: Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun

Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the center of the Mozu area and managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Excluding the place of worship and its approaching path, entry into the site is prohibited and is subject to strict management, so there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound. Some erosion along the foot of the mound and the bank caused by the moat water has been identified, but the mound and moat remain generally in good condition.

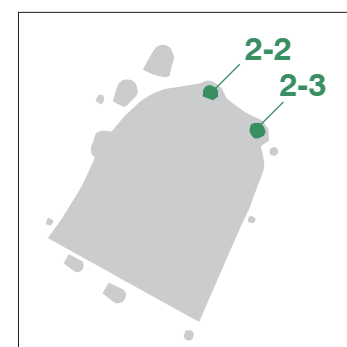
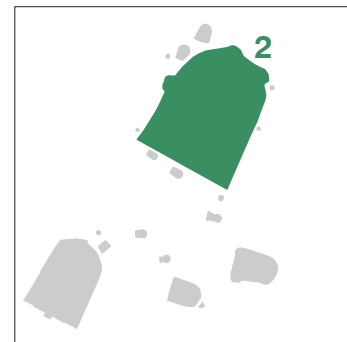
The triple moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun is filled with water. Due to concerns about flooding when the water level increases, special attention is paid to parts near the spillway during patrols. This way, the moat water is prevented from damaging the site.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified and removed by regular patrols to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees. Apart from this, foliage thinning such as the removal of miscellaneous small trees is carried out.

Within the site, there are facilities for worship such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, gates, and stone fences, as well as a guard station and fences required for site management.

Repairs and reconstructions are carried out as required to maintain ritual and management functions, however, construction methods are selected to prevent impact on the archaeological features and with due consideration of the landscape. Furthermore, trees on the bank and at the place of worship of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun are regularly maintained and chemically sprayed.

With regard to Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun located on the bank of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, regular patrols determine the condition of trees on the mounds, and decayed trees are removed. Entry into the mounds is prohibited and strict management is conducted. The mounds remain in good condition.

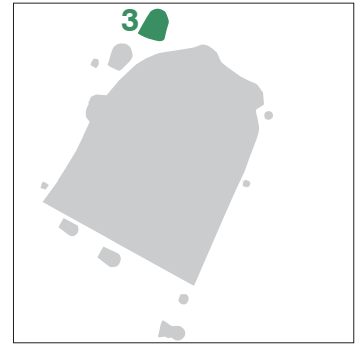


Component part 3: Nagayama Kofun

Nagayama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located on the north side of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. The mound is managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency, and the moat is managed as a Historic Site by the Sakai City Government.

The moat is filled with water and some erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified. Entry into the mound is prohibited, therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound. The mound and the moat remain generally in good condition.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified and removed by regular patrols to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.



Component part 4: Genemonyama Kofun

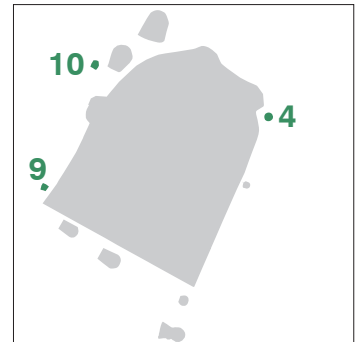
Component part 9: Dogameyama Kofun

Component part 10: Komoyamazuka Kofun

These three mounded tombs (Genemonyama Kofun as a round kofun; Dogameyama Kofun as a square kofun; and Komoyamazuka Kofun as a scallop-shaped kofun) are located in the vicinity of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and are managed by the Imperial Household Agency as *Ryobo*. Subject to strict management, entry into these sites is essentially prohibited. The remaining mounds are in good condition.

Trees on these mounds are predicted to exert some negative impacts, therefore, regular patrols are carried out to identify and remove any withered trees. Any hazardous trees that may potentially affect neighboring residences are similarly identified by patrols and removed.

Fences required to manage these sites have been installed and are repaired as necessary, however, construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

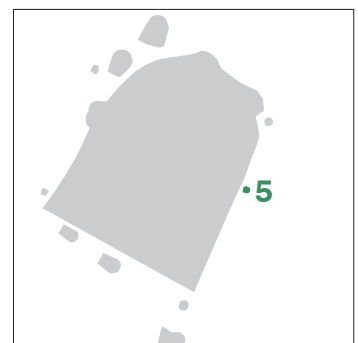


Component part 5: Tsukamawari Kofun

Tsukamawari Kofun is a round kofun located on the eastern side of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed by the Sakai City Government as a Historic Site.

The mound remains in good condition. Archaeological remains and artifacts are well preserved underground. Excavations have confirmed a burial chamber and a row of *haniwa* sculptures.

Tall trees are found on the mound. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect



the site, therefore regular patrols to identify and fell decayed and withered trees are conducted to prevent any damage to the archaeological features.

Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed, and their repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions. However, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 6: Osamezuka Kofun

Osamezuka Kofun is a scallop-shaped kofun located inside an urban park (Daisen Park) near the southeast edge of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. The round rear section is managed as a Historic Site by the Sakai City Government. The square front section of the mound has undergone some alterations, but the round rear section remains in good condition. The archaeological features and artifacts are well preserved underground, and excavations have identified a row of *haniwa* sculptures and paving stones near the terrace.

On the mound are tall trees and thriving bamboo grasses. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site, therefore, regular patrols to identify and fell decayed and withered trees are conducted to prevent any damage to the archaeological features.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

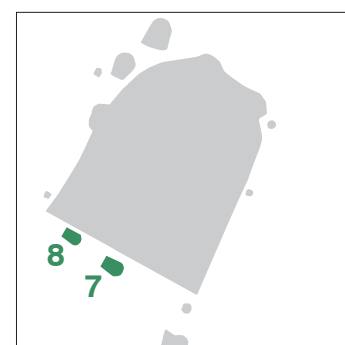
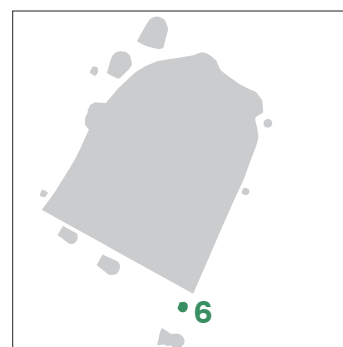
Some concrete structures for installing the fences are in place at the site, but the act of putting them in did not affect the site. They are planned to be removed in the future.

Component part 7: Magodayuyama Kofun

Component part 8: Tatsusayama Kofun

Both of the mounded tombs are scallop-shaped kofun in Daisen Park, located to the south of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. The mounds are managed as *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency and the moats are managed as a Historic Site by the Sakai City Government. Subject to strict management, entry into these sites is prohibited.

The upper part of the square front section of Magodayuyama Kofun has undergone some alterations, but the round rear section remains in good



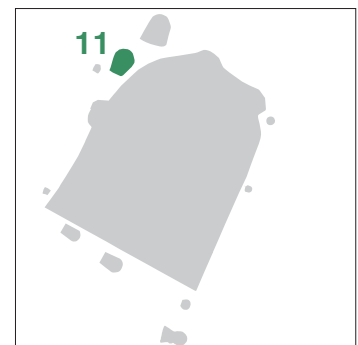
condition. The mound of Tatsusayama Kofun remains in very good condition as well.

The present moats of both tombs have been reconstructed after the original moats were covered by a layer of earth when Daisen Park was created. The moats of these tombs are filled with water, however, there have been no impacts on archaeological features due to the implementation of protective measures against erosion such as an embankment.

Trees on the mounds are expected to have some impact on the site, therefore, decaying trees are identified via regular patrols and are felled to prevent any damage to the archaeological features. No new trees are to be planted.

Component part 11: Maruhoyama Kofun

Maruhoyama Kofun is a scallop-shaped kofun located on the western side of the round rear section of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun. The round section of the mound is managed by the Imperial Household Agency as both a *Ryobo* and Historic Site, and the square front section of the mound and moat are managed by the Sakai City Government as a Historic Site. Partial erosion at the foot of the mound caused by moat water has been identified, and the upper part of the square section of the mound has undergone some alteration during housing construction in the 1950s. Nevertheless, entry to the property is prohibited, and the state of conservation of the round section is good.



Trees on the mounds are expected to have some impact on the site, therefore, decaying trees are identified via regular patrols and are felled to prevent any damage to the archaeological features.

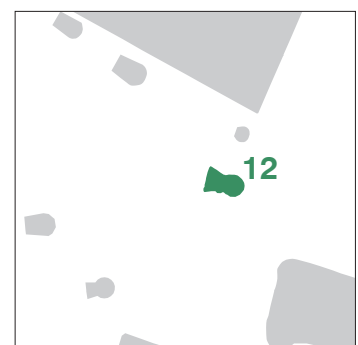
Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed, and repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions. However, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

At the square front section of the mound, some foundations, plumbing arrangements and a concrete-framed well were installed for the construction of residences, however, they are planned to be removed in the future.

Component part 12: Nagatsuka Kofun

Nagatsuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the southeast of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed by the Sakai City Government as a Historic Site.

Only the mound can be seen at ground level and a fence has been installed



to prevent the public from entering the mound. The mound remains in good condition. The archaeological features and artifacts are preserved in good condition underground, and the existence of a burial facility has been identified by a radar survey.

Tall trees are found on the mound. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site, therefore regular patrols to identify and fell decayed and withered trees are conducted to prevent any damage to the archaeological features.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Some concrete structures that were installed for subdividing land are still found at the site, but their installation did not impact the mound and other archaeological features. They are planned to be removed in the future.

Component part 13: Hatazuka Kofun

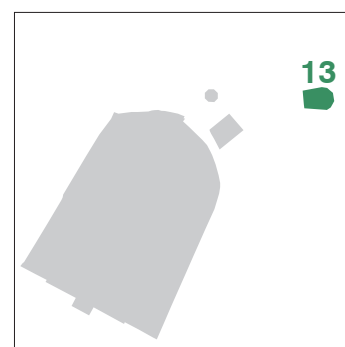
Hatazuka Kofun is a scallop-shaped kofun within an urban park (Daisen Park) located to the south of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed by the Sakai City Government as a Historic Site. A part of the mound has been altered, but the rest of the mound remains in good condition. The archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground, and excavations have identified a row of *haniwa* sculptures and stones near the terrace.

The moat has been converted into a water and swamp garden, and the foot of the mound has been improved with cobbled stones. Part of the moat is filled with water, but this does not affect the mound.

Trees on the mound are under regular observation as an experimental garden for urban forestry. The trees are densely grown and are expected to have an impact on the site. Decayed and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the site.

Facilities such as a signpost have been installed for site management purposes. When repairing them, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Garden paths and concrete blocks were installed when the park was established, but they need to be removed.



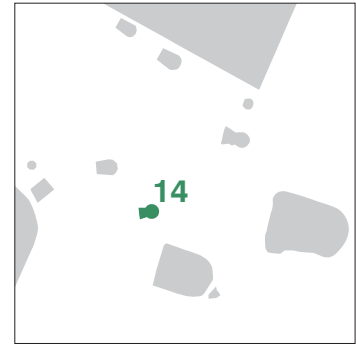
Component part 14: Zenizuka Kofun

Zenizuka Kofun is a scallop-shaped kofun located within the premises of the Osaka Prefectural Sakai Support School and is managed as a Historic Site by the Osaka Prefectural Government.

The upper part of the round section, as well as the square section, have undergone alterations, nevertheless, the mound remains generally in good condition. The archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground. Excavations have identified paving stones and *haniwa* sculptures near the terrace at the round section.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

At the site, a retaining wall to demonstrate the original extent of the mound, which was delineated following excavations, and an interpretation board to inform visitors of its value as a Historic Site have been installed. When undertaking repairs, construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.



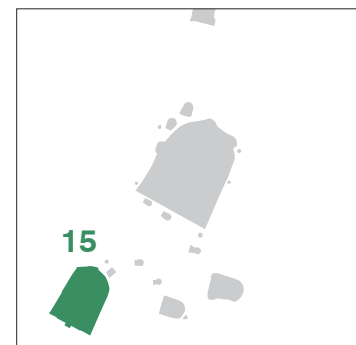
Component part 15: Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun

Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the southwestern part of the Mozu area and is managed by the Imperial Household Agency as a *Ryobo*. Apart from the worship area comprising the place of worship and its approaching path, entry into the mound is essentially prohibited. The site is subject to strict management with no possibility of any human-induced impacts. Some erosion along the mound foot is observed, but the mound and the moat remain in good condition.

The moat is filled with water and protective measures are implemented by temporarily lowering the water level in order to prevent any damage to the site.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and the trees are also systematically thinned. Trees on the bank and at the worship place are regularly maintained and chemically sprayed.

Within the site, facilities for worship such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, a gate and a stone fence have been installed, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for the management of the site, as well as channels and spillways to regulate the moat. When undertaking repairs to maintain management and ritual functions of the site, a construction method that does not affect the



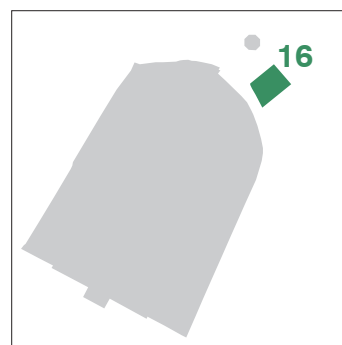
archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 16: Terayama-minamiyama Kofun

Terayama-minamiyama Kofun is located in the northeast of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by the Sakai City Government. The upper part of the mound was altered as a result of residential construction around 1961, however, the mound remains generally in good condition. The archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground. Excavations have identified a row of *haniwa* sculptures and paving stones in the terraced area.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

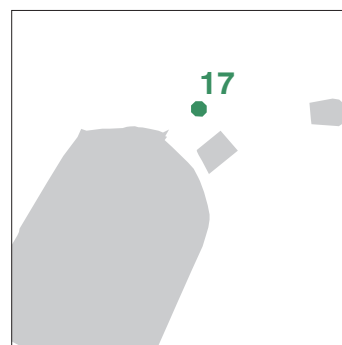
At the site, there are fences and brick walls used for residence construction, but they are planned to be removed in the future.



Component part 17: Shichikannon Kofun

Shichikannon Kofun is a round kofun located on the northeast side of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by the Sakai City Government. When the urban park (Daisen Park) was established, and prior to the designation of Shichikannon Kofun as a Historic Site, a layer of earth was placed over the mound to protect it. Excavations have confirmed that there is indeed a covering soil layer, under which the mound is protected in good condition.

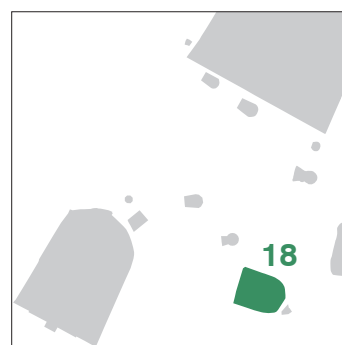
As for the vegetation on the mound, azaleas planted during the creation of the urban park and bamboo trees have spread across the area, however, the protective layer of covering soil prevents damage to the property.



Facilities for site management, such as a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site, have been installed at this site. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 18: Itasuke Kofun

Itasuke Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the center of the Mozu area and is managed as a Historic Site by the Sakai City Government. The moat is filled with water, and erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified. A fence has been installed to prevent the public from entering into the mound. The mound and the moat remain in good condition.



As for the vegetation on the mound, some trees growing around the edge of the mound are leaning and bamboo thickets have fallen. Trees posing a risk to the site are felled to prevent any damage to the archaeological features.

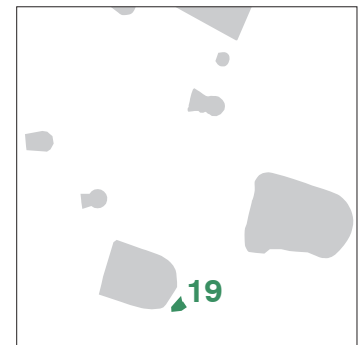
Necessary facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

The concrete bridge left in the moat is remaining from a development project that once threatened demolition of the site. The project was successfully stopped by a citizen's movement and the site was designated as a Historic Site.

Component part 19: Zenemonyama Kofun

Zenemonyama Kofun is a square kofun located in the southeast area of Itasuke Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by a private owner. It is preserved as a green space within a nursing home on private land.

The upper section of the mound has undergone some alterations; nevertheless, the mound generally remains in good condition. The archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground. Excavations have identified a row of *haniwa* and paving stones close to the terraced section.



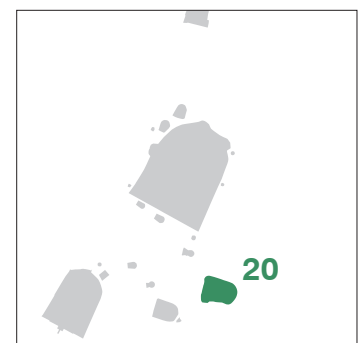
As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

Facilities required for the management of the site, such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors, have been installed. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 20: Gobyoyama Kofun

Gobyoyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the center of the Mozu area and is managed by the Imperial Household Agency as a *Ryobo*, while the moat is managed by the Sakai City Government and private owners. Currently, entry into the site is essentially prohibited; therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound.

Some erosion along the foot of the mound was identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to the construction of an embankment



in 2009. Aside from the foot of the mound, the moat remains in good condition.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are also systematically thinned. No new trees are to be planted.

Component part 21: Nisanzai Kofun

Nisanzai Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the southeastern edge of the Mozu area and managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency, while the moat is managed by the Sakai City Government. Currently, entry into the site is essentially prohibited, therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound.

Some erosion along the foot of the mound was identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to embankment work implemented from 2014 to 2016. Aside from the foot of the mound, the mound and the moat remain in good condition.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified and removed by regular patrols to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are also systematically thinned. No new trees are to be planted.

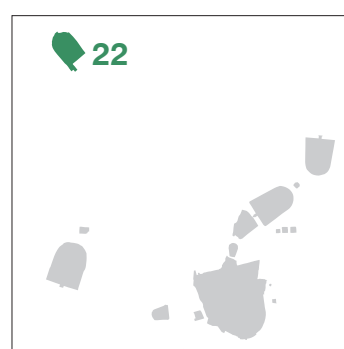
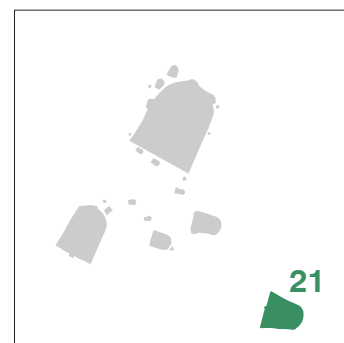
Fences required to manage these sites have been installed. When repairing them, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 22: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun

Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located on the northern edge of the Furuichi area. The mound, inner moat and inner bank are managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and private owners, while part of the mound is managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency.

The site was converted into a fortress compound in the Middle Ages, during which the shape of the mound was altered. The moat was partially reclaimed for the development of paddy fields in the Edo period, however, the mound and moat remain in good condition. The burial facility was discovered from the top of the round section of the mound in 1912. In addition, excavations identified that the archaeological features and artifacts were preserved in good condition underground.

The mound was originally surrounded by a moat, but the moat was later filled in. Plantings now show the location and extent of the moat that is currently



preserved underground.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 23: Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun

Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located on the western edge of the Furuichi area and is managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Apart from the worship area comprising the place of worship and its approaching path, entry into the mound is essentially prohibited.

The kofun was converted into a fortress compound and underwent some alterations in the medieval period. Some erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to embankment work carried out in 1997. Aside from the foot of the mound, the mound and the moat remain in good condition.

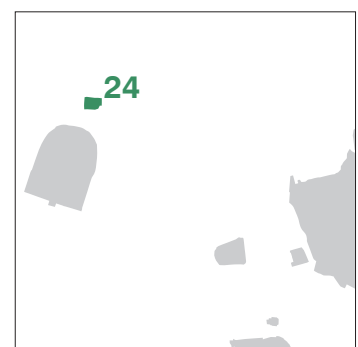
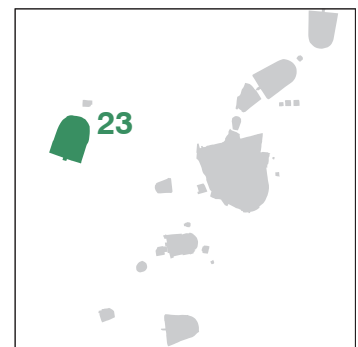
Although the moat is filled with water, there are currently no impacts on the archaeological features thanks to the embankment.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are also systematically thinned. Trees on the bank and at the place of worship are regularly maintained and chemically sprayed.

Facilities for worship such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, a stone fence and a gate have been installed, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for the management of the site, as well as channels and spillways to regulate the moat. Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site, however, construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 24: Hachizuka Kofun

Hachizuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located to the north of Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and a private owner. Residential construction was conducted



on a section of the buried moat in 1965, followed by the construction of the Fujiidera City West Kindergarten in 1970. The moat is preserved underground and the mound remains in good condition.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 25: Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun

Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the northeastern part of the Furuichi area and is managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Aside from the worship area comprising the place of worship and its approaching path, entry into the site is essentially prohibited and is subject to strict management. There is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound. The mound and the moat remain in good condition.

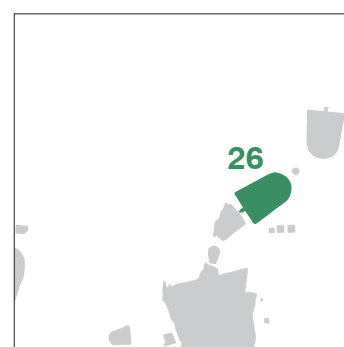
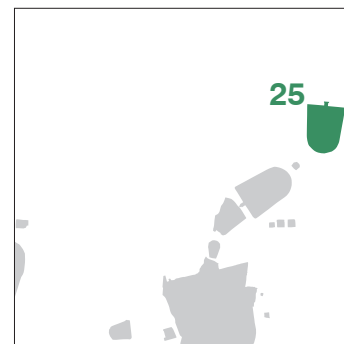
There is a small amount of water in a section of the moat, which has no impact on the mound.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are also systematically thinned. Trees on the bank and at the place of worship are regularly maintained and chemically sprayed.

Within the site, facilities have been installed for worship, such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, a stone fence and a gate, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for the management of the site, as well as channels and spillways to regulate the moat. Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site, however, construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 26: Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun

Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located at the highest altitude in the Furuichi area and is managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Apart from the worship area comprising the place of worship and its approaching path, entry into the site is essentially prohibited and is subject to strict management. There is no possibility of human-induced



impact on the mound. The mound and the moat remain in good condition.

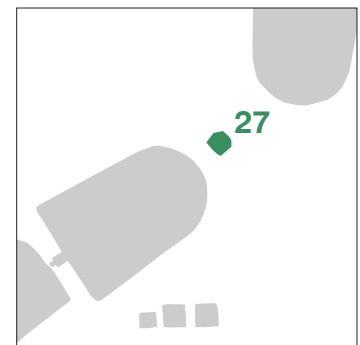
There is a small amount of water in a section of the moat, which has no impact on the mound.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are systematically thinned. Trees on the bank and at the place of worship are regularly maintained and chemically sprayed.

Within the site, facilities have been installed for worship such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, a stone fence and a gate, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for site management, as well as channels and spillways to regulate the moat. Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site, and construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 27: Nabezuka Kofun

Nabezuka Kofun is a square kofun located to the northeast of the round rear section of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government. Trees on the mound have grown tall and some surface run-off were identified around the mound. To address this, in 2012, some protective measures were conducted, including felling trees and laying down additional layers of earth and plant sod to protect the mound. The mound remains in good condition.

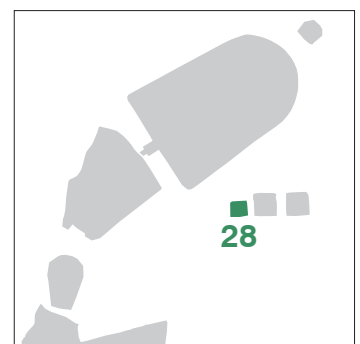


As for the vegetation on the mound, its maintenance is ensured by the protective measures carried out, and it has no impact on the archaeological features.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost, stairs and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 28: Suketayama Kofun

Suketayama Kofun is a square kofun located to the south of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government. The megalith used as the burial facility is exposed at the top of the mound and some surface run-off were identified around the mound. For this reason, in 2012, some trees were felled and additional layers of earth and plant sod were laid down as protective measures. The mound remains in good



condition.

As for the vegetation on the mound, its maintenance is ensured by the protective measures conducted.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost, stairs and interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

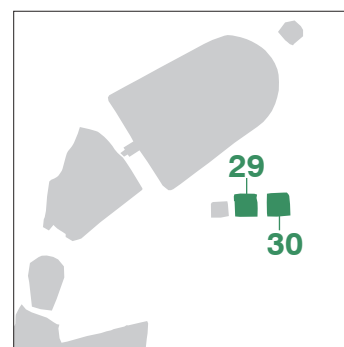
Component part 29: Nakayamazuka Kofun

Component part 30: Yashimazuka Kofun

Nakayamazuka Kofun and Yashimazuka Kofun are located to the south of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun and managed as *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Entry is essentially prohibited and the sites are subject to strict management, therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mounds. The mounds remain in good condition.

As for trees on the mounds, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent damage to the archaeological features from falling trees. In principle, no new trees are to be planted.

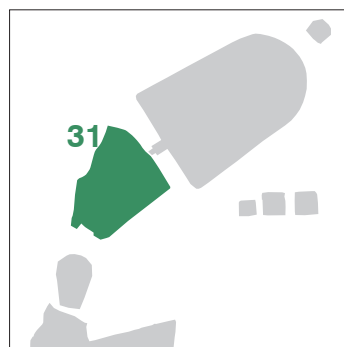
Fences required to manage these sites have been installed. When repairing them, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.



Component part 31: Komuroyama Kofun

Komuroyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located to the south of Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun and managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and a private owner. A section of the mound was altered as a result of residential construction in 1965, however, the mound is completely preserved and the moat is preserved underground. Thus, the mound and the moat remain in good condition.

Most of the trees on the mound are cherry and plum planted in the 1970s, with some persimmon trees remaining from the time when the area was used as an orchard. The effects of sawtooth oaks planted before World War II for firewood and charcoal are visible on the archaeological features, hence felling and pruning take place as required.



Facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is

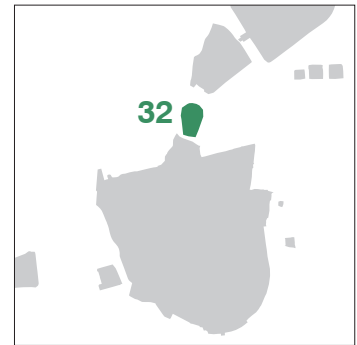
selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 32: Otorizuka Kofun

Otorizuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the north of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun and managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government. The round rear section of the mound has some holes where an anti-aircraft gun was likely positioned and digging works likely used to hide aircraft during World War II. Despite this, the mound is almost completely intact. The moat is preserved underground and the mound remains generally in good condition.

On the mound are sawtooth oaks planted before World War II for firewood and charcoal. Their growth impedes that of the undergrowth, and promotes surface runoff that subsequently impacts the archaeological features. Hence, felling and pruning take place as required.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

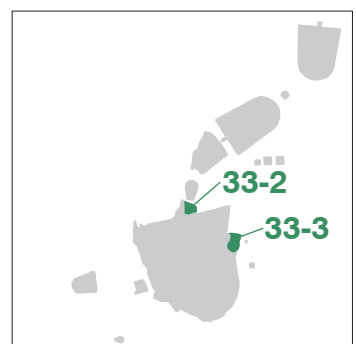
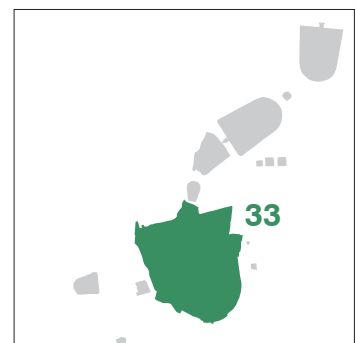


Component part 33: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun

Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the center of the Furuichi area, and the mound, inner moat and inner bank are managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. Excluding the place of worship and its approaching path, entry into the site is prohibited and the site is subject to strict management, therefore, there is little possibility for any human impacts on the mound. The mound and inner moat remain in good condition.

Furthermore, parts of the outer moat and the outer bank are managed as a Historic Site by the Habikino City Government and private owners. Some parts are used as an orchard. Excavation has identified a row of *haniwa* sculptures and paving stones, and the archaeological features and artifacts underground are preserved in good condition. The outer moat and bank remain in good condition.

The inner moat is filled with water and currently has no effect on the mound. The western part of the moat has been filled in by sediment, but this has no effect on the archaeological features.



As for the trees at Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are also systematic thinned. Trees on the inner bank and at the place of worship are regularly maintained and chemically

sprayed.

The outer moat bank includes cherry and fig orchards and flowering plants, however, the depths of digging required for their maintenance and harvesting are shallow and have no impact on the archaeological features.

Within the site, facilities for worship have been installed, including a *torii* gate, lanterns, a stone fence and a gate, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for the management of the site, as well as channels and spillways to regulate the moat. Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site, however, construction methods that do not affect the archaeological features are selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

As concerns Konda-maruyama Kofun, a round kofun, and Futatsuzuka Kofun, a keyhole-shaped kofun, located within Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, any dead and withered trees on the mounds are identified by regular patrols and removed. As entry into the mounds is prohibited and strict management is conducted, the state of conservation is good.

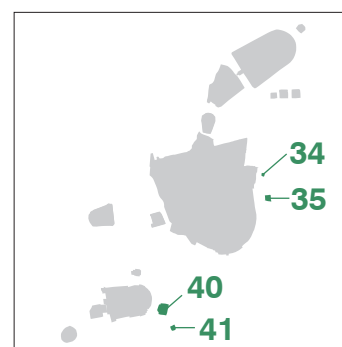
Component part 34: Higashiumazuka Kofun

Component part 35: Kurizuka Kofun

Component part 40: Mukohakayama Kofun

Component part 41: Nishiumazuka Kofun

These four mounded tombs are square kofun located to the east and south of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun and are managed as *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. They are subject to strict management with entry essentially prohibited. All the mounds remain in good condition.

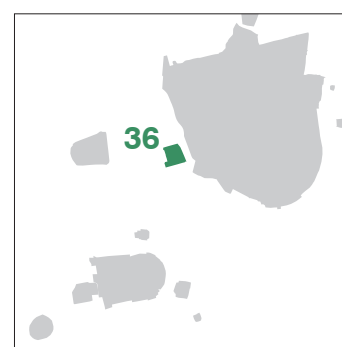


Trees growing on top of the mounds are expected to have some impacts on the sites, however, decayed trees are identified and felled via regular patrols. Dangerous trees posing a risk to neighboring residences are also removed and inspections to identify such trees are ongoing. No new trees are to be planted.

Fences required to manage these sites have been installed. When repairing them, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 36: Higashiyama Kofun

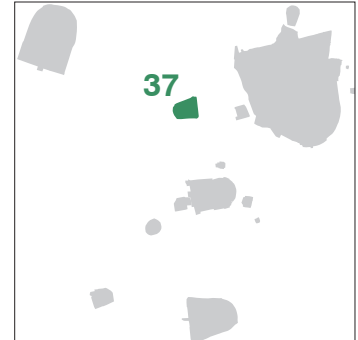
Higashiyama Kofun is a square kofun located to the west of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by a private owner. Excavation has identified a row of cylindrical *haniwa*, the state of conservation of the mound is good and the moat is also preserved underground.



Tall trees are found on the mound. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site, but regular patrols to identify decayed and withered trees are conducted to prevent any damage to the archaeological features.

Component part 37: Hazamiyama Kofun

Hazamiyama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the center of the Furuichi area and is managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and a private owner. Although the mound has been partially altered through soil removal, it is completely preserved. Some parts of the moat were reclaimed due to the development of paddy fields, but the archaeological features are preserved underground. Thus, the mound and the moat remain in good condition.



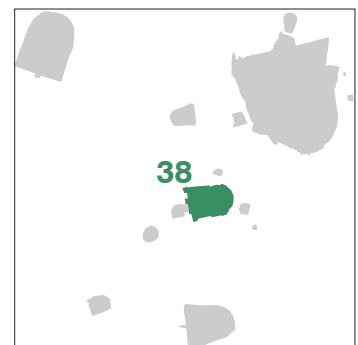
On the mound are sawtooth oaks planted before World War II for firewood and charcoal. Their growth impedes that of the undergrowth, which impacts the archaeological features through surface runoff. Hence, felling and pruning take place as required.

The moat is filled with water, except for one part at the round rear section of the mound. The installation of gabion baskets is being considered to prevent erosion identified at the foot of the mound.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 38: Hakayama Kofun

Hakayama Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the center of the Furuichi area, and the mound is classified as both a *Ryobo* and a Historic Site by the Imperial Household Agency. Entry into the mound is prohibited; therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound. The mound remains in good condition.



The moat and the bank are managed as a Historic Site by the Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments and a private owner. Part of the moat was subject to land reclamation for a graveyard in 1967. The archaeological features are preserved underground, and the moat remains in good condition.

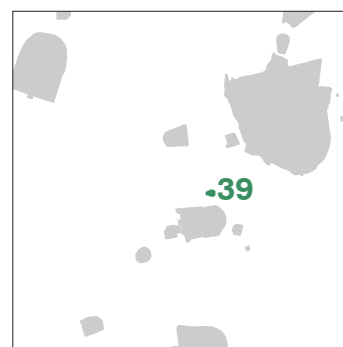
The moat is filled with water and currently some erosion is identified at the foot of the mound. A part of the moat has been filled in by sediment, but this has no effect on the archaeological features.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees undergo systematically thinning.

Facilities such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed for site management purposes. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 39: Nonaka Kofun

Nonaka Kofun is a square kofun located in the north of Hakayama Kofun and managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and a private owner. The mound has been partially altered due to the usage of its mounded earth for the construction of residences in the surrounding area in the 1930s, however, the mound remains generally in good condition. Excavations conducted in 1964 identified a great number of armors and iron weapons, and a moat was found in later excavations. Archaeological features and artifacts are well preserved underground.

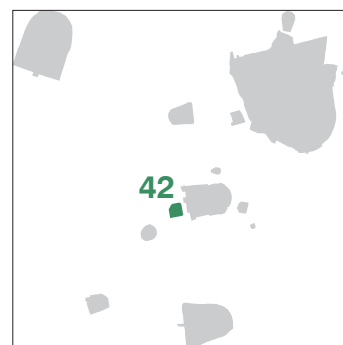


The mound is entirely covered by grass with trees in some parts. Grass is mowed as required to avoid the negative impact on the property.

Facilities required for site management such as fences and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 42: Joganiyama Kofun

Joganiyama Kofun is a square kofun located to the west of Hakayama Kofun and is managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and a private owner. Part of the mound has been altered by a road used since the Edo period, but the mound remains in good condition. Excavations have identified paving stones, and the archaeological features and artifacts are well preserved underground.



As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

Facilities required for site management such as fences and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not

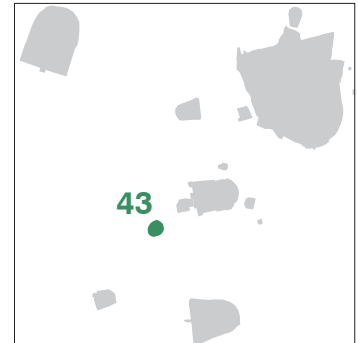
affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 43: Aoyama Kofun

Aoyama Kofun is a round kofun located to the west of Hakayama Kofun and managed as a Historic Site by the Fujiidera City Government and a private owner. The moat is filled with water, but there is no evidence of the water affecting the mound. The mound and the moat remain in good condition. The moat water used to be utilized for irrigation, thus water rights are still held over the moat. However, it is currently not utilized as such.

As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.

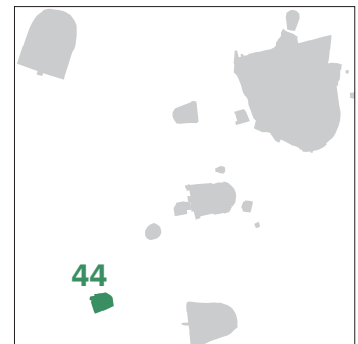
Fences required to manage these sites have been installed. When repairing them, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.



Component part 44: Minegazuka Kofun

Minegazuka Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun within Minezuka Park, located in the southwestern part of the Furuichi area and managed as a Historic Site by the Habikino City Government. The moat is filled with water and some erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified, but the mound and the moat remain generally in good condition. Excavations have identified a burial facility and a buried moat.

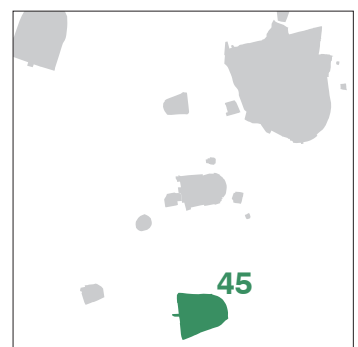
As for trees on the mound, dead and withered ones are identified by regular patrols and removed to prevent any damage to the archaeological features from falling trees.



Facilities required for the management of the site, such as fences, a sluice gate, and an interpretation board to communicate the value of the site as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed. When undertaking repairs, a construction method that does not affect the archaeological features is selected, with due consideration for the landscape.

Component part 45: Hakuchoryo Kofun

Hakuchoryo Kofun is a keyhole-shaped kofun located in the southern part of the Furuichi area and managed as a *Ryobo* by the Imperial Household Agency. The site is subject to strict management with entry essentially prohibited, excluding the worship area comprising the place of worship and its approaching path. There is no possibility of human-induced impact on the mound. Erosion at the foot of the mound was identified in the past, yet further



erosion has been prevented due to the construction of an embankment from 2002 to 2003. Aside from the foot of the mound, the moat remains in good condition.

The moat is filled with water, however, there is currently no impact on the archaeological features thanks to the embankment.

As for the trees on the mound, dead and withered trees are identified by regular patrols and removed to avoid damage to the archaeological features from falling trees, and trees are systematically thinned. Trees on the bank and at the place of worship are regularly maintained and chemically sprayed.

Within the site, facilities have been installed for worship, such as a *torii* gate, lanterns, a stone fence and a gate, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for the management of the site, as well as channels and spillways to regulate the moat. Repairs and reconstruction of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site, and the construction methods selected ensure the preservation of the archaeological features, with due consideration for the landscape.

4.b Factors Affecting the Property

Currently, the state of conservation for the individual component parts is favorable. Factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property in the future, such as development pressures, environmental changes, natural disasters and their impact are forecasted, thereby systematically handled.

(i) Development pressures

After World War II, some kofun were lost due to postwar rebuilding and development, revolving around residential land development and sand-and-earth gathering projects, which accompanied the population increase in urban areas. However, the protection of kofun against development pressures steadily advanced in response to a surging kofun protection campaign initiated by local citizens, and the development of legal protections for cultural properties (enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1950).

Under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the management is appropriately conducted by the owners, and alteration of the existing state of the component parts that are designated as Historic Sites is strictly restricted.

The component parts that are not designated as Historic Sites are directly managed as *Ryobo* by the national government and, equally, any alteration of their existing state is strictly restricted. Therefore, there is no chance for development activities to take place on the property.

Within the buffer zone, no large-scale development is planned at this point. Renewal of public facilities, commercial facilities and residences, which could potentially affect the property, is properly managed by regulating the building height, form and design in accordance with legislations such as the City Planning Act and the Landscape Act. While the property is located in an urban environment and enhancement of urban infrastructure would be expected to impact the property, all large-scale projects on urban infrastructure have already been completed. Small-scale enhancements of sewerage and roads are foreseen, but shall be controlled to mitigate any negative impacts on the property.

(ii) Environmental pressures

Currently, no environmental changes that could possibly affect the property and the buffer zone have been recognized, however, issues concerning

climate change, trees and wildlife may have some potential impact. For this reason, through regular monitoring of the property, potential impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property shall be assessed at an early stage, and appropriate measures to prevent damage shall be taken.

a) Climate change

In recent years, extreme weather caused by global warming has frequently brought heavy rains to the area. In this regard, flooding could have an impact on the mounds and the archaeological features underground.

b) Trees

As the mounds of the component parts are covered with trees, and the overgrowth of trees due to climate change can hamper the growth of underbrush, thereby exposing the mound surface. Thus, some surface run-off from the mounds caused by rainwater is anticipated and will potentially impact the archaeological features underground.

c) Wildlife

As lush environments generally predominate at kofun, raccoon dogs, crows, herons, ducks and other wildlife have been confirmed to inhabit some of the mounds. The nesting of raccoon dogs, in particular, may cause damage to the mounds. Damage from bird droppings can lead to the whitening and withering of trees, and eventually their falling. This too can negatively impact the buried archaeological features.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

In terms of natural disasters that could affect the property, storms, floods, earthquakes and fires can be expected. The prefectural and municipal governments have established regional disaster prevention plans against natural disasters, which promote disaster prevention awareness and set forth measures for specific emergency responses in the event of a natural disaster.

a) Storms and floods

Fallen trees caused by typhoons may have a negative impact on the archaeological features buried underground. Moreover, heavy rains may cause the mounds to collapse, or raise the moat water level rapidly, which can erode the foot of the mounds. After typhoons and heavy rainfall, additional patrols and inspections shall be carried out to monitor the sites. When abnormalities are identified, emergency measures shall be taken to prevent further damage.

b) Earthquakes

It is possible for the mounds to collapse if a major earthquake hits this area in the future². Patrols and inspections shall be conducted after earthquakes.

2. Archaeological earthquake studies indicate the high probability that the past collapse of the mounds was not only caused by human-induced alterations but a huge earthquake. The Konda Fault running north to south developed in the area where the Furuichi area and the terrace surface have been displaced. The northwestern edge of the mound of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun was constructed on the fault and has largely collapsed. The Settsu/Kawachi Earthquake of 1510 caused extensive damage to this area and is considered likely to have caused the collapse of the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun mound. Sangawa, Akira. March 1988. "Kokogaku no kenkyu taisho ni mitomerareru jishin no konseki" [Traces of earthquake found in subject of archaeological research]. *Kodaigaku Kenkyu* [Journal for Ancient Studies], 116 (In Japanese)

In cases where the abnormalities such as the mound collapse are identified, appropriate emergency measures shall be taken to prevent the damage from spreading and avert secondary disasters.

c) Fires

The component parts are all earthen structures and, in most cases, there are trees growing on the mounds. Withered trees are managed and there is little possibility of spontaneous ignition; however, as some properties are next to residential buildings, fires in neighboring houses could spread to the trees on mounds.

(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites

To deepen understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value and raise public awareness of the property, active promotion and dissemination of information to visitors are important.

A great increase in visitor numbers to the component parts and their surroundings is anticipated once the property becomes inscribed on the World Heritage List. If the number of visitors to the property and the surrounding area dramatically increases following World Heritage inscription, some negative impacts on the property and its surrounding environment could be experienced, such as: damage to the archaeological features caused by visitors passing through; negative impacts on the lives of the surrounding local residents; illegal dumping; and increase of graffiti. In addition, insufficient dissemination of information to visitors and an inadequate visitor reception system could lead to misunderstanding the value of the property and failure to provide visitors a satisfactory experience.

The property is located in a big city and there are tourist attractions such as parks, temples and shrines in the neighborhood of the property, some of which are visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists. However, the current number visiting the Mozu and Furuichi areas for the purpose of viewing the kofun is not high. The number of visitors to the property is predicted to increase after World Heritage inscription, therefore, recording the number of visitors to each component part has been implemented to obtain basic data for handling future carrying capacity.

As for concrete measures for visitor management, the prefectural and municipal governments collaborate in a coherent manner based on the jointly-drafted "Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group" (2015), under a common policy applied to both the Mozu and Furuichi areas.

According to this Vision, improvements to encourage responsible visitation include: providing recommended visitor routes for visitor safety and protecting the living environment of the local residents; installing interpretation boards to introduce the component parts and signage for visitors touring the kofun sites; improving facilities for visitor convenience; and providing useful information for visitors.

Moreover, at the sites where people are allowed to climb on the mounds, landscape-friendly stable passageways and stairs shall be installed to ensure proper guidance and to protect the archaeological features from sediment discharge caused by the dramatic increase in visitors.

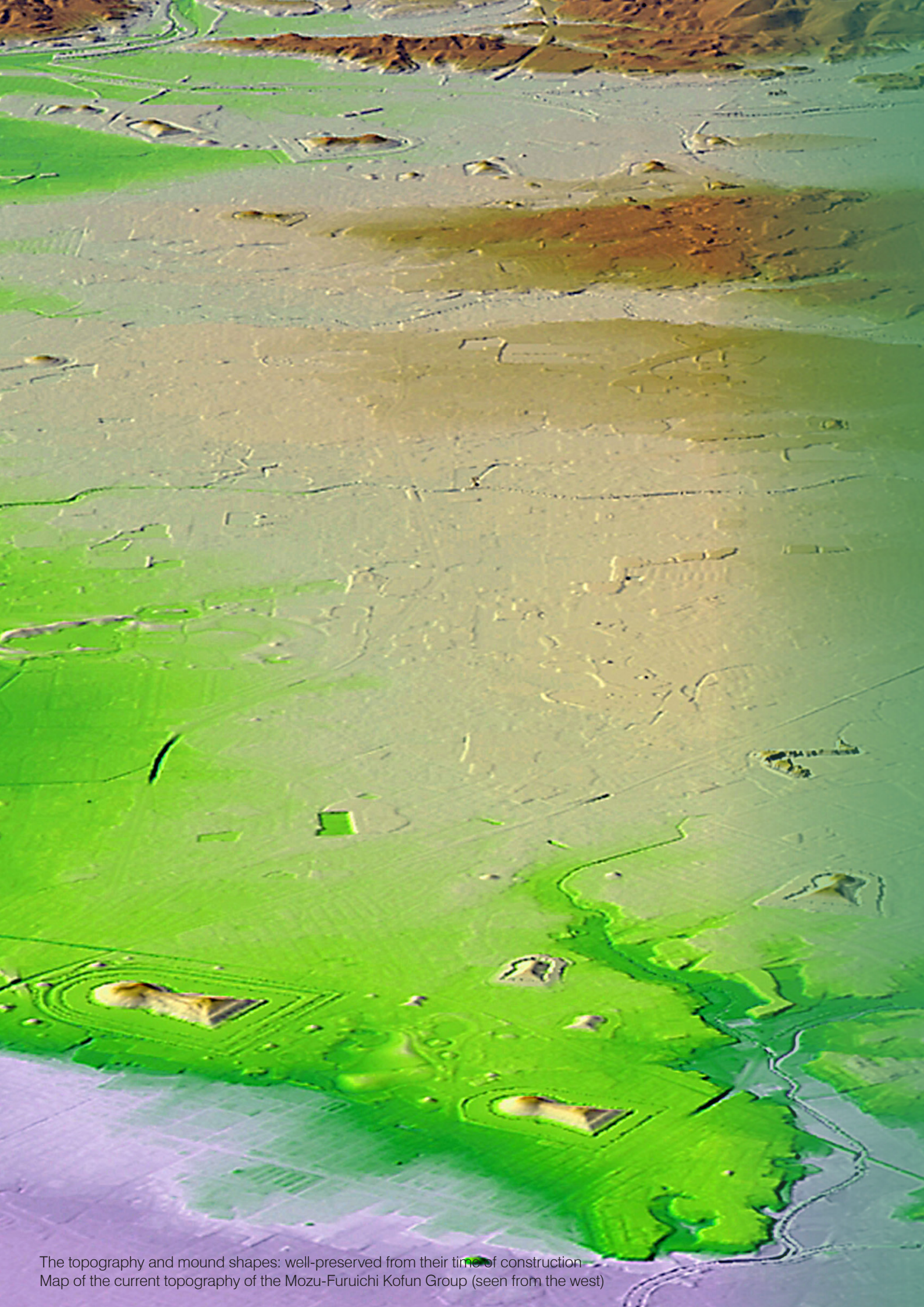
(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Within the property: 6 persons
 Within the buffer zone: 83,291 persons
 Total: 83,297 persons
 Year surveyed: 2016

Table 4-1 Residential populations of the properties and the buffer zones

		Property	Buffer zone		Total
Mozu	Sakai City	0	51,665		51,665
Furuichi	Habikino City	0	10,316		31,632
	Fujiidera City	6	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun's surroundings	2,717	
			Other areas	18,593	
Total		6	83,291		83,297

(unit: person)



The topography and mound shapes: well-preserved from their time of construction
Map of the current topography of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group (seen from the west)

Chapter 5

Protection and Management of the Property

- 5.a Ownership
- 5.b Protective Designation
- 5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures
- 5.d Existing Plans Related to Municipality and Region in Which the Proposed Property is Located
- 5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System
- 5.f Sources and Levels of Finance
- 5.g Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques
- 5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure
- 5.i Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property
- 5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

Table 5-1 Locations and owners of the component parts

ID No.	Component part		Location	Owner(s)
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
		2-2 Chayama Kofun		
		2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun		
3	Nagayama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
4	Genemonyama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
6	Osamezuka Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
7	Magodayuyama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
8	Tatsusayama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
9	Dogameyama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
11	Maruhoyama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
12	Nagatsuka Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
13	Hatazuka Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
14	Zenizuka Kofun		Sakai City	Osaka Prefectural Government
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
17	Shichikannon Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
18	Itasuke Kofun		Sakai City	Sakai City Government
19	Zenemonyama Kofun		Sakai City	Private ownership (legal person)
20	Gobyoyama Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Private ownership (common ownership)

ID No.	Component part		Location	Owner(s)
21	Nisanzai Kofun		Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
22	Tsudō-shiroyama Kofun		Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Osaka Prefectural Government; Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (legal person and individual)
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun		Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
24	Hachizuka Kofun		Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (common ownership)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun		Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun		Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
27	Nabezuka Kofun		Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government
28	Suketayama Kofun		Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun		Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
30	Yashimazuka Kofun		Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
31	Komuroyama Kofun		Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (individual)
32	Otorizuka Kofun		Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Habikino City Government; Private ownership (individual)
		33-2 Konda-maruyama Kofun		National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
		33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun		National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun		Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
35	Kurizuka Kofun		Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
36	Higashiyama Kofun		Fujiidera City	Private ownership (individual)
37	Hazamiyama Kofun		Fujiidera City	Osaka Prefectural Government; Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (common ownership)
38	Hakayama Kofun		Habikino City, Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Habikino City Government; Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (individual)
39	Nonaka Kofun		Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (individual)
40	Mukohakayama Kofun		Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun		Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
42	Joganjiyama Kofun		Fujiidera City	Private ownership (legal person)
43	Aoyama Kofun		Fujiidera City	Private ownership (Individuals and common ownership)
44	Minegazuka Kofun		Habikino City	Habikino City Government
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun		Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)

5.b Protective Designation

(i) Legal protection status of the property

Table 5-2 outlines the status of protection for each component of the property. The maps visualizing the different protective status of components are provided in Figures 5-1 and 5-2.

Table 5-2 Protective designation of the component parts

ID No.	Component part		Legal designation for protection	
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law ¹ January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
2	2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
	2-2	Chayama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
	2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
3	Nagayama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties/ Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties April 11, 2016
				Designated as a Municipal Historic Site ² (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 5)
4	Genemonyama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties May 14, 1958 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 44) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT ³ Notification No. 34)
6	Osamezuka Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties May 14, 1958 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 44) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)
7	Magodayuyama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
				National Property Act June 30, 1948
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties/ Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties February 6, 2016
				Designated as a Municipal Historic Site (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 3)

ID No.	Component part	Legal designation for protection		
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties / Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties	April 1, 2016
			Designated as a Municipal Historic Site (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 5)	
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	July 25, 1972 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 113) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	May 14, 1958 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 44) (2) Unified with the Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
13	Hatazukaka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
18	Itasuke Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	May 15, 1956 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commissioner for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 20) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	In progress
			Designation as a National Historic Site in progress	

ID No.	Component part	Legal designation for protection		
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties / Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties	April 11, 2016
			Designated as a Municipal Historic Site (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 5)	
22	Tsudō-shiroyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	January 21, 1958 (1) March 14, 1996 (2) January 29, 2001 (3) March 10, 2015 (4)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 113) (2) Designated area extended (Commissioner for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 12) (3) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13) (4) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 43)	
23	Chu'ai-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	December 22, 1979 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 176) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
28	Suketayama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	

ID No.	Component part		Legal designation for protection				
32	Otorizuka Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)			
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)			
33	33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947			
				National Property Act June 30, 1948			
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties October 30, 1978 (1) January 31, 1985 (2) January 24, 1989 (3) December 28, 1992 (4) March 23, 1994 (5) February 20, 1995 (6) January 29, 2001 (7) August 27, 2003 (8) February 7, 2011 (9)			
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 191) (2) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 14) (3) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 11) (4) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 119) (5) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 32) (6) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 17) (7) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13) (8) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 141) (9) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 17)			
				33-2	Kondamaruyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947
						National Property Act June 30, 1948	
	33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947			
				National Property Act June 30, 1948			
	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947		
					National Property Act June 30, 1948		
35	Kurizuka Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947			
				National Property Act June 30, 1948			
36	Higashiyama Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties October 6, 2014			
				Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 140)			
37	Hazamiyama Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties March 29, 1996 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)			
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 55) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)			
38	Hakayama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law January 16, 1947			
				National Property Act June 30, 1948			
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties February 22, 1975 (1) January 29, 2001 (2) October 6, 2014 (3) February 9, 2017 (4)			
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 18) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13) (3) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 140) (4) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 13)			

ID No.	Component part	Legal designation for protection		
39	Nonaka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	February 21, 1995 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as an attachment of Hakayama Kofun (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 18) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	October 3, 2016
			Designated as a Historic Site (MEXT Notification No. 144)	
43	Aoyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	January 29, 2001
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	April 12, 1974 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 48) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948

*1 Designation of *Ryobo*: The management of imperial tombs had been by tradition conducted by the national government since early modern times. In 1926, the tombs were inscribed on the *Ryo* and *Bo* registers respectively under the Imperial Household Mausolea and Tombs Act, and the system has been taken over by the current Imperial House Law.

*2 Municipal Historic Site designations are applied to some of the component parts, located in Sakai City, under Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The municipal designation denotes protection measures for component parts whose mound is designated as *Ryobo* but whose surrounding moat had not been under national legal protection.

*3 MEXT is an acronym for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

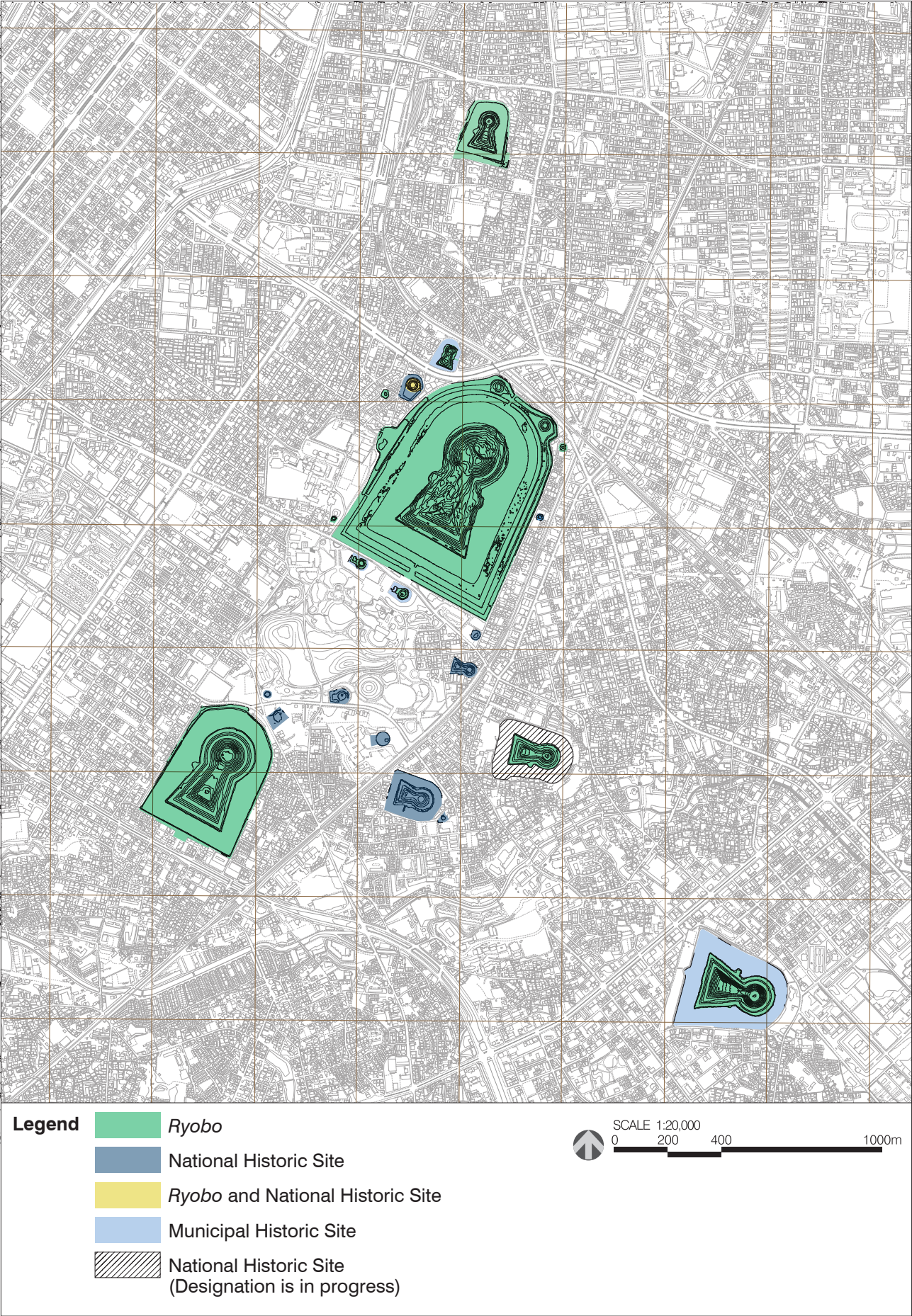


Figure 5-1 Map showing the status of legal protection and management of component parts (Mozu area)

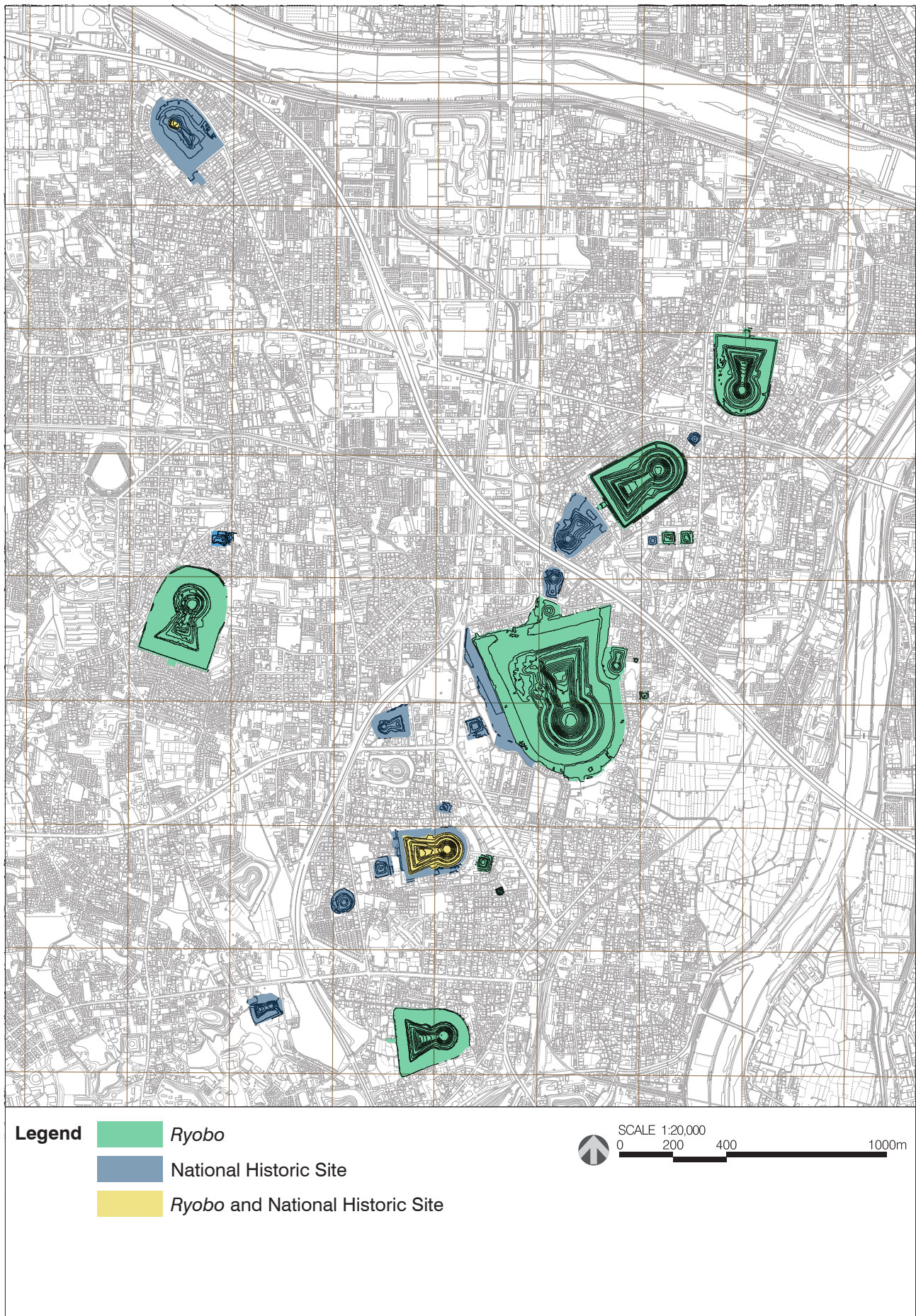


Figure 5-2 Map showing the status of legal protection and management of component parts (Furuichi area)

(ii) Basic concepts for the establishment and conservation of the buffer zone

Kofun were constructed with great importance placed on appearance. Landscape conservation that conveys a sense of the kofun's spectacular size and variety of mound shapes contributes to the understanding of the property. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group finds itself today in an urbanized area comprising some residential and commercial districts where people live their everyday life.

In order to prevent any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property situated in such an environment, it is necessary that local residents understand the value and, with their cooperation, contribute to creating a townscape in which the mounded tombs and the urban area surrounding them coexist in harmony.

To that end, a buffer zone surrounding the nominated property has been established based on the following conservation approaches:

- 1) to enhance landscape harmonizing with the various sizes and shapes of kofun;
- 2) to conserve the view of the landscape with gigantic tombs.

Based on the above approaches, the landscape ensures that the sense of the grandeur and serenity of the mounded tombs is maintained and enhanced.

The kofun group is believed to have been constructed deliberately on hills and plateaus. Thus, the buffer zone was delineated on the basis of the hills, plateaus and other natural terrain, as well as city planning districts that are defined by such topographic features.

Boundaries prescribed under laws and regulations, along with roads, railways, rivers and other topographic and landscape features, are used akin to those that delineate the buffer zone (see [Appendix 2.b](#) "Maps indicating the basis of buffer zone boundary delineation").

Furthermore, taking into account the pressure of urbanization on the property due to its current setting, Prioritized Zones were established within the buffer zone to ensure the protection of the landscape immediately surrounding the kofun. Stricter regulations are imposed in the Prioritized Zones. The different means of conservation of the two zones - Prioritized Zones and the rest of the buffer zone - will be described in detail later.

5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

(i) Means for protecting the property

As for the component parts which are protected either as *Ryobo* or Historic Sites, appropriate protective measures are provided according to each category of protection respectively based on their status in the society and the historical background of their preservation.

Ryobo is defined in the Imperial House Law as “graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager”, whose management is traditionally conducted by the state (Table. 5-3).¹ At *Ryobo*, rituals by the Imperial Family are performed. Taking into consideration that these tombs are the subject of respect and cherishment for the Imperial Family and the people of Japan, the management of *Ryobo* is guided by the principle that maintaining their serenity and dignity is of the utmost importance. Thus, no developmental pressures are applicable.

A Historic Site is a cultural property designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as a site with exceptional historic and academic value (see Table. 5-3). Management is conducted by the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments (hereinafter, also the prefectural and municipal governments) and private owners. In accordance with this Law, and any acts affecting the property and the alteration of its existing state are strictly regulated. In the event that property owners wish to carry out alterations to the existing state, it is necessary to get prior permission from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs. Furthermore, the Commissioner can order to suspend the proposed actions or cancel the permission in cases where the permit applicants do not follow the provisions of the permission granted (see Figure 5-3).²

Detailed policies for “alteration to the existing state of the property” are defined in the Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan and Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan (see Appendix 1.b “Summaries of property management plans specific to each component part”). Alteration to the existing state of the site can be permitted for projects related to inevitable matters such as repairs and improvement for preservation and utilization purposes, and to a minimum extent.

Furthermore, even in cases of improvement projects for the preservation and utilization of the property, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is carried out prior to the project if it risks significantly impacting the attributes conveying the

1. This is supported by the fact that the state established the Bureau for Imperial Mausolea, called *Shoryo-shi*, in accordance with the Yoro Code enacted in 718.

2. As for the alteration of the existing condition of the municipally-designated Historic Site, the required procedure is stipulated under the Municipal Cultural Properties Protection Ordinance, and the protection of the property is ensured based on the permission granted by the municipal board of education. If the conditions of the permission are not followed, the actions can be halted and the permission canceled.

Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Normally, the division in charge of protecting cultural properties within the local municipality is responsible for designing such projects, in accordance with expert opinions from members of the relevant Historic Site Improvement Committee. Therefore, as the impact assessment is expected to be included as a step in the project planning procedure, it is implemented without fail. In the course of project planning, the project drawings and documents are assessed for potential negative impact on three attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value and other values of the property. The assessment is conducted by experts such as members of the Historic Site Improvement Committee, for each of the two areas, or by a scientific committee scheduled to be set up by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council.

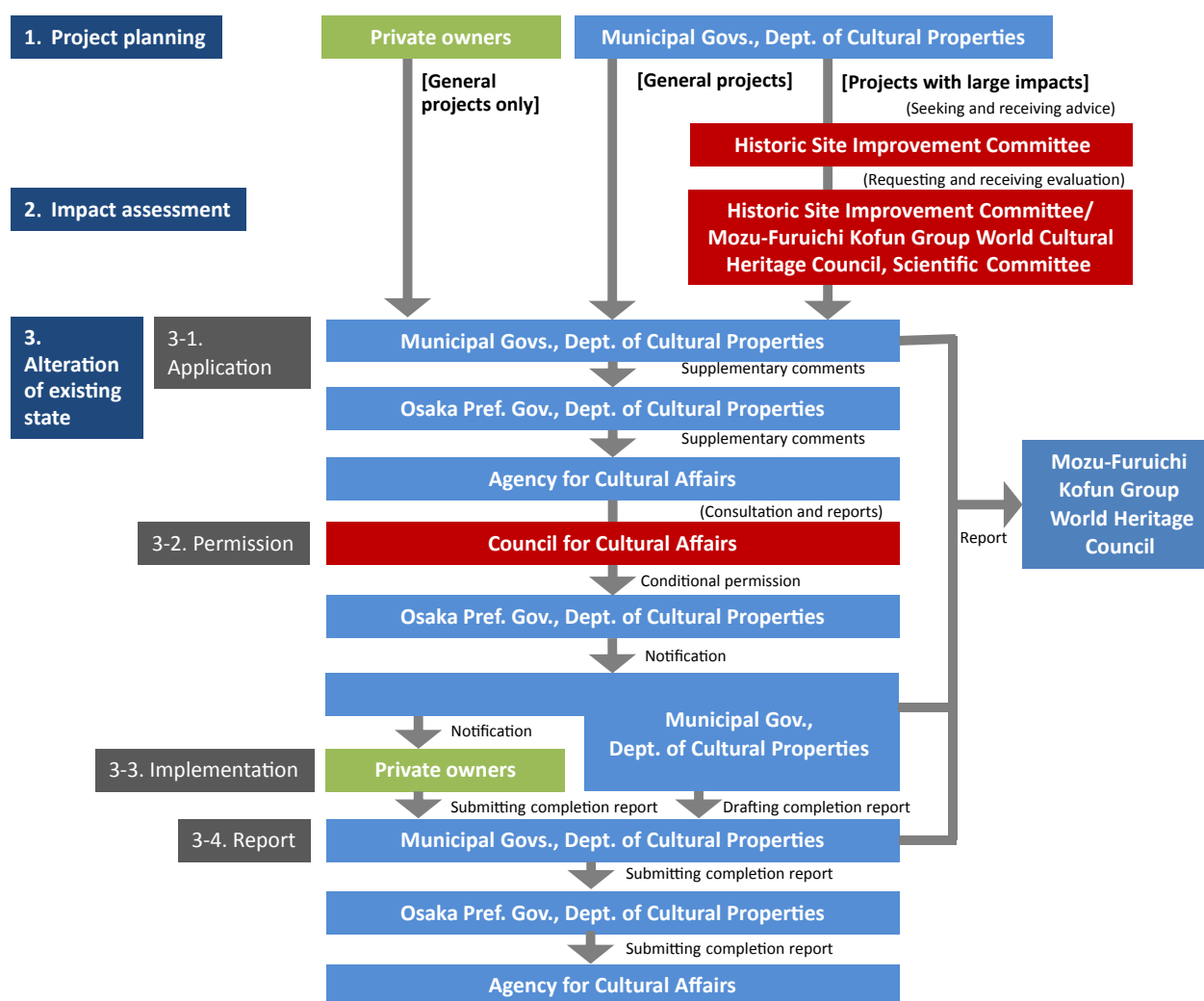


Figure 5-3 Administrative procedure for alteration of Historic Sites

Annotations**1. Project planning****- General projects**

A project planner (a private owner, or the cultural properties section in charge of Historic Sites within the municipality*) first consults their idea with the relevant prefectural or municipal government, fully taking the value of the site into consideration, and then develops a plan and draws up an application for permission of "alteration of existing state."

* With regard to an "alteration of existing state" in the area designated as a Historic Site within a *Ryobo* precinct, the Imperial Household Agency develops a project plan and holds a consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs before implementation.

- Project with large impact

The cultural properties section in the local municipality draws up a draft project and develops the plan, taking into account ideas and opinions from the experts in the Historic Site Improvement Committee.

2. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

In the case where a project potentially having a large impact was planned, expert members of the Historic Site Improvement Committee or the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee make an assessment as part of the project development process. They examine whether or not the project would affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the attributes conveying that value and seek improvement measures. In accordance with the assessment results, the planner draws up a final draft and drafts an application for permission of the "alteration to existing state."

3. Alteration of existing state

3-1: Application: A project planner submits an application for permission of "alteration of existing state" to the cultural properties section of the relevant municipality.

3-2: Permission: The application is forwarded to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, along with the opinions of the cultural properties section of the prefectural/municipal government. The Agency consults with the Council for Cultural Affairs, which consists of experts in the field, as to whether or not it should grant permission for the project. Based on the Council's report, the Agency informs the project operator about its decision, with some conditions, through the prefectural or municipal government.

3-3: Implementation: When implementing the project, officials of the cultural properties section make occasional visits to the site to make sure that the operator complies with the notified conditions without fail.

3-4: Report: A completion report of the project is submitted to the Agency for Cultural Affairs via the prefectural or municipal government.

N.B.: Municipal officials in charge of cultural properties provide information to the World Heritage Council at each step in the process of the alteration of existing state (Application, Permission and Project Completion Report).

(ii) Means of conservation of the buffer zone**Efforts towards the conservation of the buffer zone**

Within the buffer zone, the following efforts are made to ensure an urban landscape that is in harmony with the property and its surrounding buildings based on the aforementioned "Basic concepts for the establishment and conservation of the buffer zone" (see P.262, Figures 5-4, 5-5).

Figures 5-4 and 5-5 show the basic concepts for management and buffer zone conservation in diagrams.

1) Buffer zones (Prioritized Zones)

- To restrict the height of surrounding buildings to a lower level in order to give a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic kofun;
- To restrict the design features (shape, color and other features) of surrounding and subsidiary buildings in order to give a sense of the grandeur of the giant kofun and the serenity associated with them. The exterior of the buildings must be in modest colors and inconspicuous;
- To prohibit, in principle, the placement of outdoor advertisements on surrounding buildings and to conserve the tranquil landscape.

2) Buffer zones (outside of the Prioritized Zones)

- To restrict the height of buildings in order to conserve the vista of gigantic

Buffer Zone

Basic policy for buffer zone conservation

- 1) to enhance landscape harmonizing with the various sizes and shapes of kofun
- 2) to conserve the view of the landscape with gigantic tombs

→ Preventing negative impact on the attributes conveying the OUV

Prioritized Zones

The Property

Basic policy for management of the Property

Protection of the attributes conveying the OUV

- 1) A wide range of mounded tombs grouped together;
- 2) Four standardized plan types;
- 3) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals.

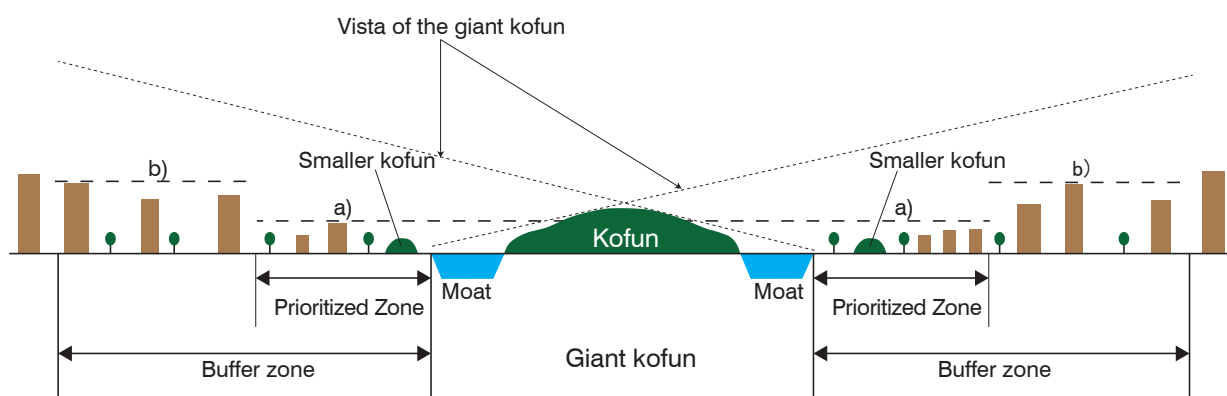
○ What to conserve in the Prioritized Zones

- Landscape that gives a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic tombs (building height control)
- Landscape that gives a sense of the serenity and grandeur of the various kofun (restrictions on building design features including colors/ prohibition on outdoor advertisements in principle)

○ What to conserve in the Buffer Zone outside of the Prioritized Zones

- Vista of gigantic tombs when viewed from outside their moat (building height control)
- Landscape in harmony with the sense of serenity and grandeur that the various kofun create (building design control)
- Serene landscape with restricted outdoor advertisements (outdoor advertisement control)

Figure 5-4 Basic management concepts



- a) Building height control within the Prioritized Zone:
Landscape that gives a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic tombs
- b) Building height control in the rest of the buffer zone:
Vista of gigantic tombs when viewed from outside their moat

Figure 5-5 Approach to buffer zone conservation

tombs when viewed from outside their moat, without any buildings visible behind the mound (see [Appendix 2.b](#) “Maps indicating the basis of the buffer zone boundary delineation”);

- To restrict the design features of the surrounding and subsidiary buildings in order to harmonize the surrounding landscape with the sense of the grandeur of the giant kofun and the serenity that various kofun create. The exterior of the buildings must be in modest colors and inconspicuous;
- To permit the placement of a minimum range of outdoor advertisements, depending on the land use (e.g. residential and commercial) and in consideration of conserving the serene landscape.

Restrictions by laws and regulations are set up to implement the above approaches within the buffer zone by local municipalities. Interventions within the buffer zone are regulated and conducted primarily according to the Landscape Act, City Planning Act and Outdoor Advertisement Act. Under these laws and the related ordinances enacted by the relevant local governments, “building height”, “building design features” and “outdoor advertisements” are regulated (see [Figures 5-6, 5-7, Tables 5-3, 5-4, 5-5](#) and [Appendix 6.c](#) “Tables showing the legal basis for restrictions in the buffer zones for summaries of relevant laws and ordinances applicable to the buffer zone”). Additionally, Urban Parks⁴ and “Land Containing Buried Cultural Properties”⁵ also contribute to the conservation of the buffer zone.

Interventions, including building construction, require prior permission or approval from the relevant authorities. The authorities assess whether the application conforms to the restrictions and give instructions and advice to business operators prior to the application process. This way, the surrounding environment of kofun is favorably protected.

As for the control of building height, the planned height in a building project is evaluated by the division in charge of the municipality concerned to assess if it is within the limit of its corresponding urban planning area, as part of the building permit process under the Building Standards Law.

If a proposed project is within the Scenic District in the Mozu area, the building height in the proposal is evaluated by the division in charge in the Sakai City Government, as part of the permission request and building permit processes under the Scenic District Ordinance.

New construction within the Landscape Districts requires the submission of drawings in conformity with the building planning application under the Landscape Act. In addition to conceptual drawings and colored rendering of the surrounding area, drawings of the proposed buildings with coloring based on the Muncell color system are required to confirm the appearance of the

4. Urban Parks ensure greenery and open space in urban areas. Daisen Park and Minezuka Park have been established based on the Urban Park Law to improve the scenic landscape. As these parks cannot legally be used for any other purposes, they are saved from the influence of development and contribute to the creation of a pleasant landscape for the property and its surrounding environment.

5. Land known to contain buried cultural properties (archaeological sites) is referred to as Land Containing Buried Cultural Properties and legal procedures for its protection and management are established under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. There are estimated to be around 460,000 locations nationwide that have been deemed to be Land Containing Buried Cultural Properties, including those kofun managed by the Imperial Household Agency as *Ryobo*. The property surroundings contain cultural assets with information and value that contribute to a deeper understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and the prefectural and municipal governments work to protect these under the Law. In order to ensure the implementation of conservation and management, more than 5,800 staff specializing in buried cultural properties are engaged in local governments and other organizations. Most of the archaeological excavations are not conducted for academic purposes, but rather as administrative measures aimed at conservation.

buildings. In terms of ensuring a favorable landscape that harmonizes with the property, an examination of compliance with the restrictions on building design features (harmony with surrounding landscape, color of exterior walls, etc.) is conducted by the division in charge of the municipality concerned, taking into consideration the advice of landscape specialists.

The installation of outdoor advertising is examined by the supervisory department of the relevant municipality in accordance with the permission criteria (display area, height of advertisements, etc.) and regulated under the Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, which is based on the Outdoor Advertisement Acts.

If the applications comply with the above-mentioned restrictions and criteria, a certification is issued. If they do not, procedures for re-certification are conducted (see [Figure 5-8](#) for a diagram showing the procedure for permission and approval under the relevant laws and ordinances).

Assessing the impact of development projects within the buffer zone on the property

The impact on the property of developmental projects taking place within the buffer zone is evaluated through an examination process that includes landscape consultation under the Landscape Act and a HIA, which is applied to large-scale projects.

Applications must be submitted to certify construction, extension and relocation of buildings within the Landscape Districts. Project drawings and documents describing the appearance of the buildings in the Landscape District are confirmed during preliminary consultations, and assessed taking into consideration expert opinions (landscape advisers) in relation to their harmonization with the property.

In accordance with the development guidelines of each municipal government, any projects identified in the preliminary consultations that may significantly affect the value of the property (namely large-scale projects) are assessed to determine whether the project in the buffer zone is appropriate in the context of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value. This assessment is based on project drawings, documents and descriptive outlines, and is conducted prior to the preliminary and execution drawings. The foreseen Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (see [p.287](#)) also contributes to the assessment of whether or not to allow the implementation of the project.

In this manner, HIAs are implemented through a two-phased approach: one for general architecture and one for large-scale projects.

Table 5-3 Summaries of the details of relevant Laws, Acts and Ordinances

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Preserves and utilizes cultural properties in order to further the culture of the Japanese people and contribute to the evolution of the world's culture	Stipulates that the owner or local authority designated as the custodial body implements the reliable management of areas designated as Historic Sites. Also stipulates appropriate management measures, such as providing instructions concerning the protection of structural remains and conducting necessary investigations on "land known to contain buried cultural properties" and newly discovered archaeological sites.
Imperial House Law	Defines the basis of the imperial household system	Stipulates matters concerning the Imperial Family and the Imperial House Council. Also stipulates that the tombs where the Emperors, Empresses, grand Empress dowagers and Empress dowagers are interred are inscribed as <i>Ryo</i> . The ones where imperial family members are interred are inscribed as <i>Bo</i> . It also prescribes registrations of <i>Ryo</i> and <i>Bo</i> .
National Property Act	Specifies the acquisition, maintenance, preservation, operation and disposal of national properties	National properties are categorized as administrative (official, public, imperial and forest management properties) and non-administrative assets. Of the administrative assets, imperial properties serve and are accessible to the imperial household. Ministries and agencies manage national properties under their jurisdiction, maintaining and preserving them in a favorable condition through their efficient operation and other suitable methods in accordance with their intended use or purpose.
Imperial Household Agency Act	Stipulates jurisdiction of matters concerning the Imperial Household Agency and a provision to establish the necessary departments to administer jurisdiction	The Imperial Household Agency is responsible for matters related to the Emperor's official duties prescribed by cabinet order, Imperial Family-related matters and custody of the Privy Seal and the State Seal of Japan. The related jurisdiction includes <i>Ryobo</i> and the management of imperial properties.
City Planning Act	Promotes sound urban development and planning by specifying city planning content, authorization processes, restrictions, projects and other necessary matters	Stipulates area divisions in order to prevent urban sprawl, and promotes systematic urbanization. As a result, reasonable land use is promoted under the regulations, and the preservation of the residential environment of townscapes befits an areas' distinct characteristics.
Building Standards Law	Establishes the minimum standards for a buildings' site, structure, facilities and use. Promotes the protection of peoples' lives, health and property, and aims to contribute to improving public welfare	Establishes structural standards for individual buildings and standards to regulate buildings' use, coverage ratio, floor-area ratio and height within city planning districts in accordance with the City Planning Act. In order to ensure compliance with these standards, it prescribes a system (architectural safety confirmation) in which the chief architect (qualified person) confirms the conformance of building plans with laws and regulations, and a system to penalize buildings in violation of the Act.
Landscape Act	Promotes building a beautiful region, creating an attractive and comfortable living environment and establishing vibrant communities with distinctive character. Comprehensive measures such as the formulation of landscape plans are undertaken to develop favorable urban and rural landscapes, in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Japan, and contribute to their socio-economic development	Recognizes favorable landscapes in urban and rural areas as common assets for the people of Japan. As stipulated in this Act, it has established criteria for the enhancement and protection of landscapes. Based on this Act, the Osaka Prefectural and municipal governments relevant to the property formulate landscape ordinances and plans, and establish items necessary for the enforcement of the Act.
Outdoor Advertisement Act	Provides necessary regulations for the display, placement and maintenance of outdoor advertisements, in order to promote a good visual environment, preserve scenic beauty and prevent public hazards	Controls the height and size of outdoor advertisements. In cases where sustaining a favorable landscape or preserving scenic beauty are required, the display of outdoor advertisements may be prohibited or restrictions imposed as necessary. Based on this Act, local municipalities formulate the ordinance and set up items necessary for regulation.
Urban Park Act	Enhances public welfare to achieve sound development of urban parks by defining a standard for the installation and management of parks	Stipulates definitions and other matters concerning the installation and management of urban parks. Local municipalities gain the enhancement of their scenic beauty and foster the development of the environment surrounding the property.

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
Sakai City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act	Clarifies the responsibilities of the public administration, citizens and business operators toward pleasant landscape creation, and defines basic measures for their comprehensive promotion. Protects, nurtures and engenders the Sakai City, built by the wisdom and passion of its predecessors, as a city of beauty and distinct charm by stipulating necessary matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act. Facilitates the achievement of a landscape of harmony and class, befitting Sakai.	Designates the entire city limits as a landscape planning district. Stipulates restricted acts and scale, subject to notification. The notification is applied to large-scale buildings. Additionally, it defines the surroundings of the Mozu Kofungun as a prioritized landscape planning district, and utilizes methods prescribed in the Landscape Act and City Planning Act, such as landscape district designation.
Habikino City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Promotes landscape formation as a shared civic property in the present as well as the future, and creates a comfortable living environment to enhance civic culture</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Promotes "Pleasant landscape formation utilizing landscape resources distinctive to Habikino City", and "Further promotion to realize World Cultural Heritage Inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"</p>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Establishes the basic concepts concerning landscape formation, and clarifies the responsibilities of the public administration, citizens, business operators and experts. Stipulates basic matters concerning pleasant landscape formation and required matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Prescribes the goals and basic policy for landscape formation in Habikino City in accordance with highlighting the characteristics and understanding of the landscape issues of the city. It also stipulates the methods and operational systems for landscape formation, and gives directions for implementing concrete measures. Moreover, it designates the Landscape Planning District and Landscape Formation Promotion District, establishing parameters for activities in these districts and stipulating requirements for enforcing the Landscape Act.</p>
Fujiidera City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Promotes pleasant landscape formation that embodies the individuality, charm, and the cultural and historical richness of Fujiidera, represented by the Furuichi Kofun Group, which is culturally valuable on a global scale.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Prescribes important landscape districts in accordance with "basic concepts and policies for landscape formation". The goal is to collaborate with citizens, business operators and public administrations in the creation of a pleasant landscape congruent with the city and at a high cultural level, leading to the inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List.</p>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Prescribes basic matters related to pleasant landscape formation, and matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Promotes the development of an attractive and distinctive landscape highlighting the unique environment. Also, it designates Landscape Planning Districts and Landscape Planning Promotion Districts for nurturing a familiar townscape to pass down to future generations, and prescribes matters related to the development of a pleasant landscape.</p>
Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, based on Outdoor Advertisement Act	Stipulates restrictions and standards to create pleasant landscapes, sustain scenic beauty and prevent any harm to the public. Restrictions apply to the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of objects displaying outdoor advertisements and their maintenance, as well as the outdoor advertisement business.	Regulates the display and maintenance of advertisements by designating prohibited advertisement objects, and prohibited and permitted areas, as well as prescribing display restrictions. Advertisements subject to this ordinance that are displayed and installed outside for the public either permanently or temporarily include: sign boards, self-standing sign boards, posters, advertisement towers, billboards and banners. Restrictions apply not only to for-profit advertisements such as commercial advertisements, but also to the display of names of individuals and businesses, as well as public notices such as classified advertisements. In areas where displays are restricted, certain kinds of general advertisements are prohibited. For areas where advertisements are allowed on a permission basis, size restrictions are imposed; for advertisement objects larger than the size limit, permission is granted or not granted depending on other features. In this manner, efforts are made to ensure the public respects the above-mentioned standards within the scope of the Ordinance.

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
Sakai City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, based on Outdoor Advertisement Act	Develops favorable landscapes, sustains the scenic beauty, and prevents any harm to the public by implementing necessary matters pertaining to the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of objects displaying advertisements and their maintenance thereafter.	Implements restrictions in accordance with permission criteria for the display of outdoor advertisements greater than the prescribed size. Also designates, depending on the region, districts prohibiting the display of outdoor advertisements other than those exempted, and restrictions for general advertisements. Permission criteria are also stipulated, depending on land-use in the district and the type of outdoor advertisement.
Sakai City Ordinance on Procedures for Development Activities	Aims to contribute to sound urban growth and to enhance public welfare through orderly development highlighting community characteristics.	Prescribes consultations regarding the installation of public facilities and utilities for development activities in the city.
Habikino City Development Guidelines	Promotes the creation of a pleasant living environment by providing guidance based on prescribed standards to those conducting development activities or construction. Thus, it facilitates the creation of a pleasant urban environment and the orderly development of urban functions in Habikino City.	Stipulates matters such as the responsibilities of business operators, the construction of public facilities, public utilities and the associated responsibilities, as well as land-use planning.
Fujiidera City Development Guidelines	Promotes the creation of a pleasant urban environment and orderly community planning. Contributes to the enhancement of public welfare and the development of a safe and prosperous living environment based on the concepts of the Comprehensive Plan in Fujiidera City.	Requests the basic plan for development to comply with these guidelines and stipulates that Fujiidera city provides guidance and advice to the developers based on prior consultations.

Table 5-4 Summaries of laws and ordinances, and restricted activities within the property and Buffer zone

Applicable area	Component parts		Buffer zone		
	Historic Site	Ryobo			
Underlying law	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Imperial Household Law; National Property Act	City Planning Act; Building Standards Act; Building Regulations Ordinance within Scenic Districts in Sakai City	City Planning Act; Landscape Act; Landscape Ordinances	Outdoor Advertisement Act; Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance
Scheme			Height Control Districts; Scenic Districts; Land-use Districts	Landscape Plan; Landscape Districts	Restrictions on outdoor advertisements
Regulated items	Various acts to ensure the protection of cultural properties	<i>Ryobo</i> is off-limits to the public in principle, as it is a policy for management to “maintain the serenity and dignity” in consideration with the nature of the site.	Building height	Design features of buildings	Size and height of outdoor advertisements
Restrictions on construction activities	Permission is required for acts such as new construction, reconstruction, installation and removal of structures, altering the shape or quality of land, and tree cutting	Places where the emperors and imperial family members are interred, and rituals are performed by Imperial Family members to this day. No buildings except for facilities such as worship places used for rituals, and the management facilities required to maintain their serenity and dignity	Maximum building height is restricted to 31 m for residential districts and neighborhood commercial districts, and 45 m for commercial districts	Restrictions on building design features, such as color, according to size (with the exception of small-scale buildings)	Restrictions on size, height of advertisements according to land-use zoning
			Maximum building height is restricted to 10 m or 15 m	Regulation of colors and design features of all buildings, according to size	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle
			Prioritized Zone		
Procedure required	Permission	—	Confirmation, in accordance with the Building Standards Act	Authorization, according to Landscape Districts	Permission, based on the Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance



Legend

- Nominated Property
- Buffer zone
- Prioritized Zone

SCALE 1:25,000
 0 200 400 1,000m

Restrictions	Buffer zone	
		Prioritized Zone
Building Height Control	Restricted to under 31 m (under 45 m in some parts)	Restricted to under 10 m or 15 m
Building Design Control	Restrictions on building design features, such as color, according to size, with the exception of small-scale buildings	For all buildings, restrictions on design features, such as color, according to size
Outdoor Advertisement Control	Limits on size, height, etc. of advertisements, according to land-use district	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle

Figure 5-6 Map of legal controls within the buffer zone of Mozu area

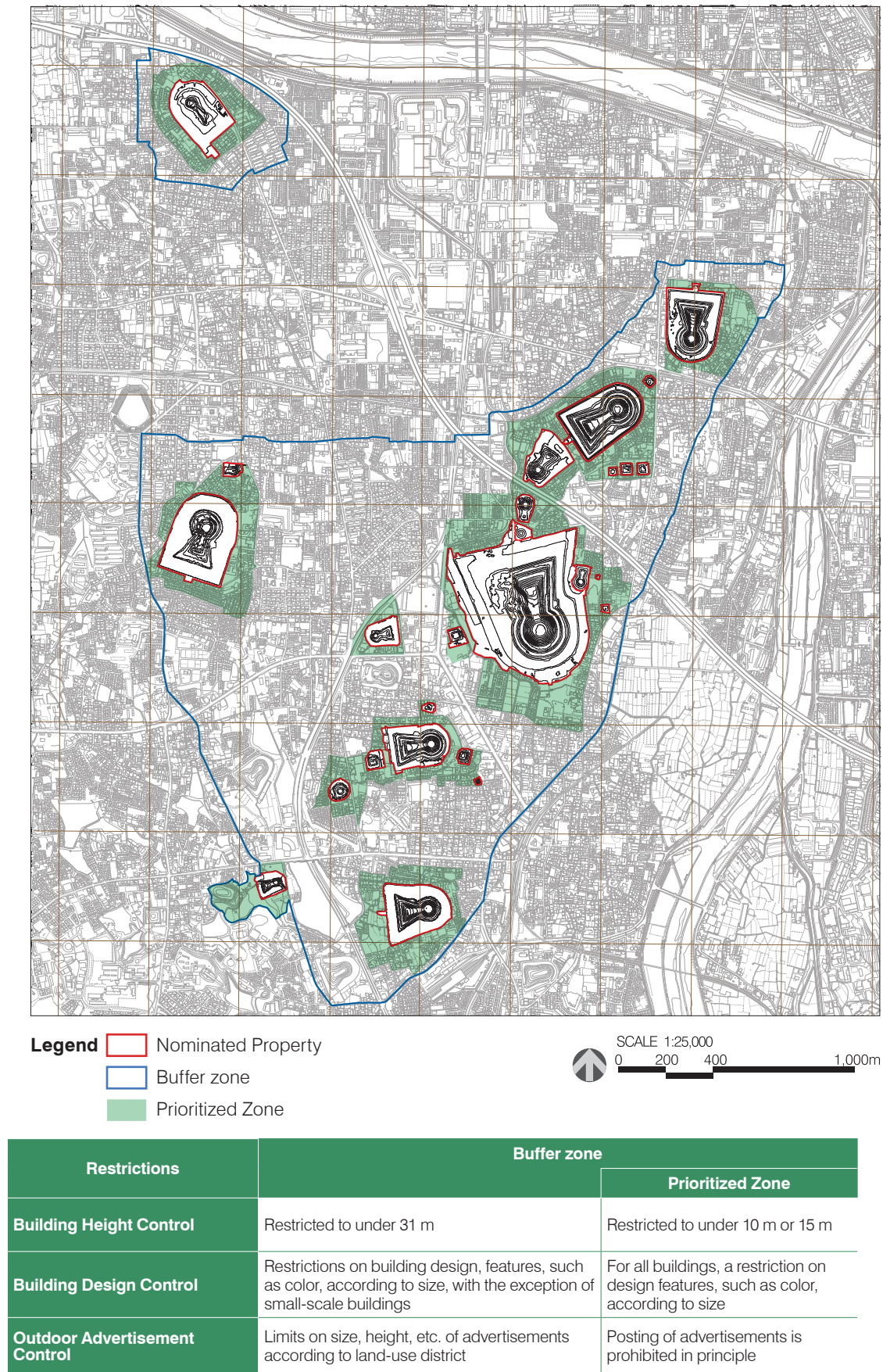


Figure 5-7 Map of legal controls within the buffer zone of Furuichi area

Table 5-5 Details of regulations in buffer zone**Building Height Control**

Target area	Buffer zone	
	Prioritized Zone	
Means	Height restrictions established based on the City Planning Act and Building Standards Act Previously building heights have been regulated in accordance with Scenic Districts and Land-use Districts; new restrictions in accordance with Height Control Districts have been added to cover the areas where the areas previously unregulated. (Building Standards Law) For the reconstruction of disqualified buildings, first-time reconstruction is acceptable to the extent that the disqualified parts are not enlarged.	
Restriction details	Residential zone and neighborhood commercial zone: 31 m or lower (Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Zone: 10 m or lower); commercial zone: 45 m or lower	10 m or lower (Scenic Districts other than Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts: 15 m or lower)

Building Design Control

Target area	Buffer zone	
	Prioritized Zone	
Means	Restrictions on the design features of buildings, based on the City Planning Act and Landscape Act (Landscape Districts) (Authorization system)	
Restricted building size	Large-scale buildings (height greater than 15 m)	Restricted
	Medium-scale buildings (height greater than 10 m)	Restricted
	Small-scale buildings (height lower than 10m)	Restricted
Restriction Details	- Establishment of clear standards for colors based on the numeric value of colors - Establishment of qualitative standards for criteria other than color	

Outdoor Advertisement Control

Target area		Buffer zone		Prioritized Zone
		Residential Zone	Commercial Zone	
Means		Establishment of restrictions on size and height based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (by ordinance) (Permission system) Existing outdoor advertisements that do not meet the new standard must be modified, in principle, within a set transition period (normally 3 to 6 years) in accordance with the revised ordinance (January 2016). Many advertisements, however, are not easy to change, relocate or remove. Thus, the authorities take a realistic approach in the guidance and application of the new rules.		
Propriety of displaying advertisements		Displaying advertisements is prohibited, except outdoor advertisements for private household use (excluding exempt outdoor advertisements) Regulations concerning advertisements for private household use are outlined below		Displaying advertisements is prohibited in principle (excluding exempt advertisements)
Rooftop advertisements		Prohibited		Prohibited
Wall surface advertisements	Display area	A total display area of less than 10 m ² per site and less than 1/3 of the mounted area	Less than 1/3 of the mounted area	
	Height of advertisements	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 6 m		
Self- standing advertisement towers, etc.	Display area	Less than 5 m ² per display surface and a total area of less than 10 m ²	Less than 10 m ² per display surface and a total area of less than 20 m ²	
	Installation height	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 6 m	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 10 m	
	Number of posted advertisements	2 objects or less per site (self-standing advertisement towers)		

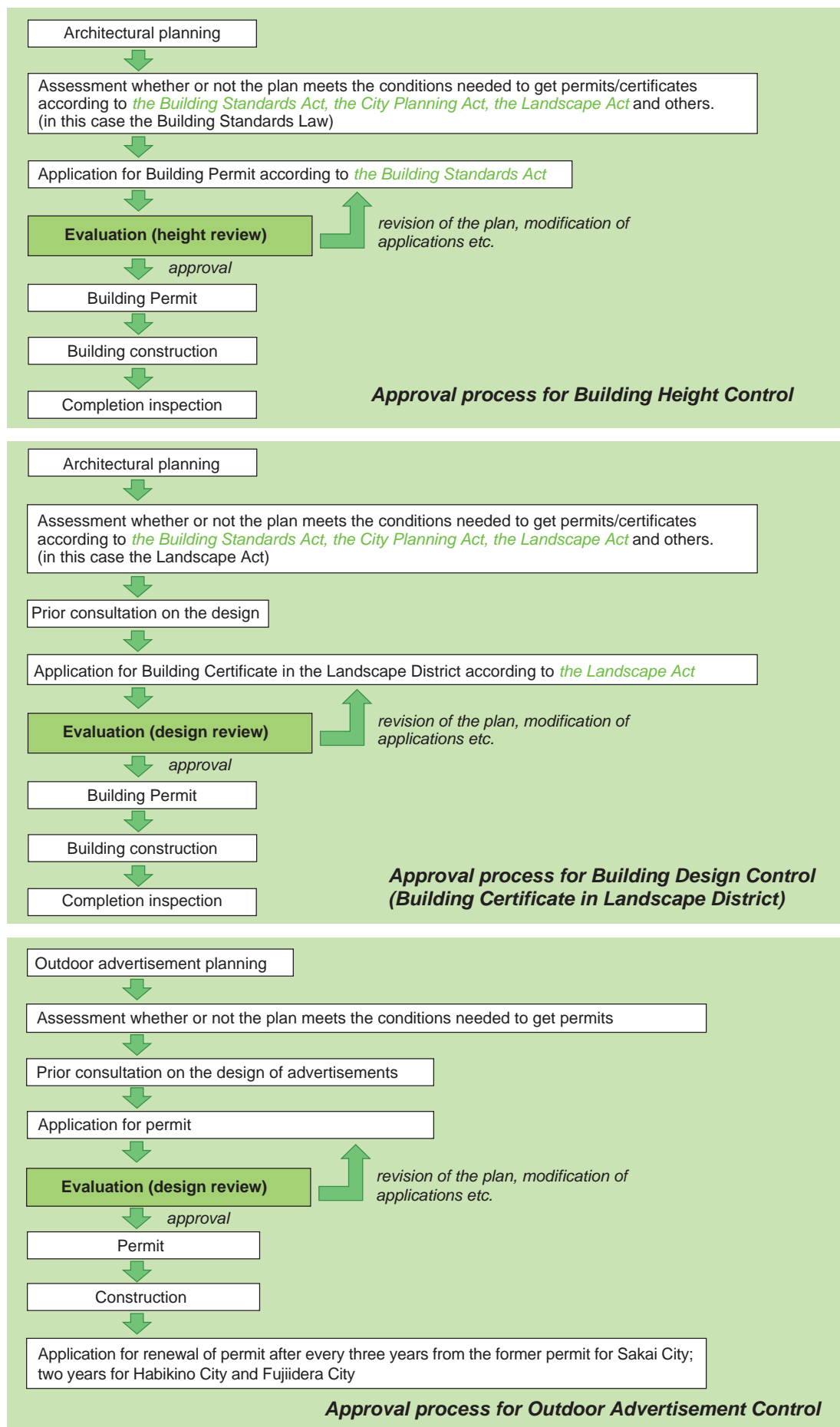


Figure 5-8 Permission and approval processed relating to the buffer zone conservation

5.d Existing Plans Related to Municipality and Region in Which the Proposed Property is Located

(i) General Plans

Name of plan	Future Vision of Osaka
Date of formulation	December 2008
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Osaka is notable for its rich regional resources, such as a unique townscape and shopping areas, as well as an abundance of nature, history, culture, art and food. These resources are cherished by the local people and are promulgated as treasures they can be proud of. The plan aims to realize the resident-oriented creation of a prosperous "Museum City Osaka".

Name of plan	Sakai City Master Plan "Sakai's Future: The Compass of Dreams"
Date of formulation	March 2011
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Target period: April 2011 – March 2021 (10 fiscal years) One of the three prioritized projects defined herein is "(2) Striving to Share the Charm of Sakai - City of History and Culture. A Project to Develop a Town the People can be Proud of". The city shall improve in such a way that the citizens can feel proud of its historical and cultural resources. To that end, the city promotes efforts for the inscription of the Mozu Kofungun, including Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, on the World Heritage List, as well as to conserve and/or utilize its historic and cultural resources.

Name of plan	The Sixth Habikino City Comprehensive Plan
Date of formulation	March 2016
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Target period: April 2016 – March 2025 (10 fiscal years) One of the seven goals of this plan is to achieve "(6) [a] city nurturing people, nature, history and culture". The plan aims to develop a city where the citizens can feel affection and pride toward their hometown and pass their heritage on to future generations. It also strives to utilize the city's characteristic historic properties in harmony with their surrounding environment.

Name of plan	The Fifth Fujiidera City Comprehensive Plan
Date of formulation	June 2016
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Target period: FY 2016 – FY 2024 (8 years) Policies for the preservation and utilization of component parts are streamlined in three prioritized strategies. It outlines that Historic Sites such as the Furuichi Kofungun shall be converted to public ownership and protected and utilized proactively in order to pass on the precious historic properties to future generations.

(ii) Protection of the Property

Name of plan	Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
Date of formulation	March 2014
Entity responsible	Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Osaka Prefecture and the cities of Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera are jointly working towards the successful inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List. They discuss matters pertaining to conservation and transmission of the tomb group, and strive to disseminate information and create appeal for the sites. To fulfill these aims, the Vision was designed by considering the two kofun groups as a coherent entity, to promote collaboration among prefectural and municipal governments, and ensure that local residents, private bodies and not-for-profit organizations not only share the goals and objectives, but proactively contribute to achieving them.

Name of plan	Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Preservation and Management Plan
Date of formulation	March 2015
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The goal of this plan is to clarify the essential value and elements constituting the Historic Site in accordance with the surrounding nature, history and current state of the Mozu Kofungun. Basic policies for the proper preservation and management of the property, as well as methods and standards for altering the existing state, are specified under this plan (refer to Appendix 1.b-II).

Name of plan	Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Preservation and Management Plan
Date of formulation	March 2014
Entity responsible	Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The goal of this plan is to preserve and manage the Furuichi Kofungun appropriately and systematically, and to pass it on to future generations. The essential value and the elements constituting the Historic Site are clarified, and basic policies for the proper preservation and management of the property, as well as methods and standards for alteration of the existing state, are specified under this plan (refer to Appendix 1.b-III).

Name of plan	Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan
Date of formulation	Scheduled for completion in March 2018
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan establishes a policy for improvement of the individual mounded tombs designated as the Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun". This plan is being developed and is scheduled for completion in March 2018.

Name of plan	Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan
Date of formulation	Scheduled for completion in March 2018
Entity responsible	Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan establishes a policy for improvement of the individual mounded tombs designated as the Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun". This plan is being developed and is scheduled for completion in March 2018.

(iii) City Planning

Name of plan	Southern Osaka City Planning Area Master Plan
Date of formulation	Formulated in March 2011; and revised in March 2016
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Under this plan, the southern Osaka district is positioned as an area containing a vast number of historic and cultural resources including the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. The importance of creating an attractive urban landscape of history, culture, and climate is emphasized.

Name of plan	Sakai City Planning Master Plan
Date of formulation	December 2012
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Under the slogan "Collaborative Urban Development in Support of a Sustainable and Autonomous City, Utilizing History and Culture", the city's vibrant history and rich culture contribute to a dynamic world-class community, and whose attractions provide a foundation for future progress. The goal of this plan is to promote urban development so that citizens can rediscover the value of their historic and cultural resources, including the Mozu Kofungun, and identify with the city's attributes and history.

Name of plan	Habikino City Planning Master Plan
Date of formulation	Formulated in April 2008; and revised in April 2016
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Under the slogan "Habikino - a Prosperous City Full of the Attractiveness of Nature, History and Richness of Mind", the following are stated as future goals: 6) Creating regional attractions and landscapes for World Heritage inscription - Habikino City promotes the World Heritage Site inscription of the Furuichi Kofungun as part of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group protects historic properties and promulgates the appeal of the region; - Habikino City established a landscape plan to create pleasant landscapes utilizing various historical features and nature. Promoting the creation of pleasant landscapes is expected to enhance opportunities for citizens in the future.

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Planning Master Plan
Date of formulation	Formulated in 1999; and revised in March 2017
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The master plan establishes a policy for city planning that utilizes history, culture and nature as a foundation for enhancing the attractiveness of the town. It lists the following actions: - Managing urbanization with an emphasis on local history and culture; - Developing tourist routes connecting historic cultural properties within the urban and natural areas; - Improving the areas surrounding stations and viewpoints for the historic cultural properties, and protecting and utilizing natural resources and historic cultural properties distributed within the city; - Collaborating to enhance the appeal of the region with history, culture and nature.

(iv) Landscape Planning

Name of plan	Basic Policies of Osaka Prefecture on Landscape Planning
Date of formulation	April 2008
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The basic policies are to promote landscape creation measures comprehensively and systematically based on the Landscape Ordinance, specifying the following matters: goals of landscape creation; promotion measures for landscape creation; and targeted areas for landscape creation.</p> <p>Basic stance on landscape creation: When forming a local landscape, it is necessary to take into consideration the regional, location and historical characteristics and interpret various local information. It is also important to be mindful of how the landscape is seen and by whom, and not only in close range of a certain feature, but also from a wider view including background scenery.</p> <p>Goal for landscape creation: To conserve, create and nurture Osaka's unique landscape, showcasing its proud history and culture.</p> <p>Target areas for landscape creation: By linking up green spaces such as kofun and parks with adjacent public spaces like roads and river facilities, the city promotes the creation of integrated, attractive spaces. Historic buildings, archaeological sites and old townscapes are also designated as elements of the historical landscape. These elements and their surroundings share a historical ambiance that is protected in an integrated manner.</p> <p>Promotion measures for landscape creation: The prefectural government collaborates with municipalities and the private sector within the prefecture, in order to establish a system to promote landscape formation.</p>

Name of plan	Sakai City Landscape Plan
Date of formulation	June 2011
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The plan aims to protect and nurture the historic landscape of Sakai City, which has developed over the course of history, from ancient times, through the Middle Ages and to the modern era. At the same time, it intends to make the city even more attractive and sophisticated by utilizing modern knowledge, to then be passed on to the next generation. This should enhance the vibrancy of the city and its citizens.</p> <p>Landscape creation policies: Landscape and culture, protecting, nurturing and creating together: from antiquity to the future. Sakai: brilliant city.</p> <p>Basic policies for landscape creation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the attractiveness of living in Sakai; - Protecting and nurturing the originality of culture in Sakai; - Creating lively representations of the city. <p>The natural environment of the southern hills, the Mozu Kofun including Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, and the traditional and cultural resources of Sakai such as the historic town will be recognized once again as shared assets of the citizens, and protected and promoted as a local and regional brand and cultural symbol.</p>

Name of plan	Habikino City Landscape Plan
Date of formulation	October 2014
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>Landscape creation policies: The beautiful landscape of Habikino City is protected through wisdom and unrelenting efforts, and its significance is recognized. Leading actors such as citizens, business operators, public administrations and experts collaborate to protect and utilize the landscape and create new attractive attributes, in order to pass this irreplaceable asset on to future generations.</p> <p>Basic policies for landscape creation: Habikino City is proud of its historic and cultural resources. These resources are very important not only to the history of Habikino City, but to Japanese history overall. These historic resources that have been protected in the past will be taken up by future generations, and the landscape will be one where people can feel the history of Habikino.</p>

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Landscape Plan
Date of formulation	June 2013
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>Prioritized areas are specified in terms of visual significance according to the basic concept and policies of this plan. The goal is to collaborate with citizens, business operators and public administrations in the creation of a pleasant landscape that complements the city and is of high quality, leading to the inscription of the Furuichi Kofungun as part of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Landscape creation policies: For the development of a green-rich cultural landscape that is characteristic of Fujiidera City, nurturing a protected and pleasant landscape is systematically and comprehensively conducted. The landscape utilizes the natural environment and historic and cultural properties, including the Furuichi Kofungun, as appropriate, supported by a shared understanding between citizens and business operators.</p> <p>Basic policies for landscape creation: The historical and cultural landscape, including the Furuichi Kofungun with its world-class cultural value, is protected and a traditional townscape harmonizing with these historical and cultural properties is created and nurtured.</p>

(v) Environment

Name of plan	New Comprehensive Environmental Plan “New Comprehensive Environmental Plan for the Twenty-First Century, Osaka”
Date of formulation	March 2011
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The Basic Environment Ordinance is designed to promote the comprehensive and systematic conservation and creation of a rich environment. In addition, this plan draws up a concrete roadmap to materialize the concept “New Energy Saving City with Rich Water and Green Space”, which featured in the “Vision for the Future, Osaka” depicting a future Osaka in 2025. The Vision provides a path for implementation and stipulates basic policies concerning environment protection measures and specific procedures for Osaka Prefecture. In support of the future view of Osaka as a city that is livable and advanced in environmental and energy innovation, the plan promotes creating an appealing landscape that builds on the city’s historical and cultural resources, so that people experience Osaka as accessible, enjoyable to live, work and visit, as well as attractive and vibrant.

Name of plan	Sakai City Basic Plan for Greenery
Date of formulation	March 2013
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	To clarify an ideal green space environment in Sakai City, and the measures toward its realization. Basic policy: “1. Fostering Green Spaces Symbolizing a Sense of Sakai”. Greenery in the Mozuno area is nurtured through the preservation and utilization of kofun such as the Nintoku-tenno-ryo-Kofun and the enhancement of Daisen Park.

Name of plan	The Second Sakai City Basic Plan for Environment Conservation
Date of formulation	May 2009
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan is the basis for comprehensively and systematically promoting measures for a wider range of environmental conservation. Its creation from a long-term vision has become an environmental guideline for Sakai City, its citizens, and business operators. Environmental goal “III. Nurturing Abundance and Creating Prosperity (Urban Environment)”. The value of precious environmental resources bestowed from the city’s forebears is rediscovered. The historic and cultural heritage of the city, natural scenery such as a community forest, and public spaces such as roads, station squares and the townscape are appropriately inherited, preserved, restored and recreated as shared assets for all citizens to utilize safely and easily. Integrated improvements are conducted on the environment surrounding the property so that people can feel abundance and peace.

Name of plan	Habikino City Basic Plan for Greenery
Date of formulation	May 2000
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan clarifies the basic policy and future vision for the green environment in Habikino City. Future vision for the green environment: Habikino, a refined city scented with flowers and greenery. Basic policy: Conserving, creating and nurturing.

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Environmental Conservation Basic Ordinance
Date of formulation	April 1983
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The purpose of this ordinance is to contribute to realizing a healthy and cultural life for citizens and to promote its policies comprehensively by establishing basic matters for securing a favorable environment. Future vision of the city: “Green and Clear, Healthy and Human-friendly Community Planning”. For the achievement of a favorable environment, the ordinance stipulates: - To protect children from a harmful environment; - To promote greening and pollution prevention; - To prohibit illegal dumping and waste disposal and keep public spaces clean; - To conserve historic heritage.

(vi) Disaster Risk Management

Name of plan	Osaka Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	March 2012
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The Tonankai earthquakes and Nankai megathrust earthquakes, as well as the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act.</p> <p>The plan aims to promote a comprehensive and systematic disaster prevention framework by establishing an outline defining administrative matters to be handled by Osaka Prefecture, local municipalities, designated regional administrative bodies and public bodies, as well as regional public bodies concerning disaster prevention in Osaka Prefecture (disaster prevention, response, recovery and reconstruction measures).</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>Basic policy: I. Saving lives; II. Staying alive; III. Maintaining essential administrative functions; IV. Maintaining functions for economic activity; and V. Prediction and prompt disaster recovery and reconstruction: earthquakes, tsunamis, storms and floods, maritime disasters, aviation disasters, railway disasters, road disasters, disasters caused by hazardous materials, skyscrapers, underground shopping malls, urban areas, forest fires, nuclear disasters and tornados.</p>

Name of plan	Sakai City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	June 2012
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The purpose of the plan is to implement disaster prevention measures such as: disaster recovery, reconstruction and first-aid measures with the cooperation of citizens and business operators.</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>The basic policy includes preventative measures for the following disasters: earthquakes, storms and floods, maritime disasters, aviation disasters, railroad disasters, road disasters, hazardous materials, high-rise buildings, urban areas and radiation.</p>

Name of plan	Habikino City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	February 2016
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The plan promotes implementing disaster prevention activities comprehensively and systematically by designing principles for the relevant facility manager(s), such as Habikino City and public bodies within the region, outlining the role of residents in the promotion of disaster prevention.</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>The basic policy is focused on anticipating disasters and the following measures: disaster prevention, first-aid for disaster, emergency for human-induced accidents, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p>

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	Designed in March 2007; Modified in March 2015
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The plan is based on special policies for promoting earthquake disaster prevention and measures for the Tonankai earthquakes and Nankai megathrust earthquakes, as well as the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act.</p> <p>The purpose is to: establish a comprehensive and systematic disaster prevention framework; design principles for promoting disaster prevention and handling documentation by Fujiidera City and relevant organizations concerning disaster prevention in Fujiidera City; and outline emergency responses for disasters, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>The basic policy centers on the following measures, while anticipating disaster: disaster prevention, emergency for natural disasters, emergency for human-induced accidents, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p> <p>The underlying philosophy of the disaster prevention plan is to strengthen disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts (while considering the regional characteristics of Fujiidera City, developmental trends and the experience of both the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake), and to predict potential damage from future disasters. As disasters cannot be completely prevented, the approach to prevention is to employ risk reduction measures to minimize the damage and ensure prompt recovery.</p>

5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management Systems

Within the 45 component parts of the nominated property, the areas designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are subject to a “Preservation and Management Plan” for each area, namely Mozu and Furuichi. They are managed according to these plans (see [Appendices 1.b-II](#) “Summary – Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan” and [1.b-III](#) “Summary - Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan”). Moreover, a “Basic Improvement Plan” for each area is under preparation for expected completion in March 2018. This plan will include each Historic Site unit, Mozu and Furuichi, describing how the sites should be treated in terms of repairs, improvements and utilization, in order to fully preserve the value of the sites. The plan is also expected to include guidelines on the dissemination of information to the public in an easy-to-understand manner. The areas designated as *Ryobo*, meanwhile, are managed by the Imperial Household Agency as national properties (see [Appendix 1.b-I](#) “Outline of management settings of component parts that are *Ryobo*”). When conducting repair works necessary for the management of the sites or disaster risk prevention, the Agency conducts surveys and chooses construction methods in consultation with experts of the Imperial Mausolea and Tomb Management Committee.

(i) Comprehensive Management Plan

The nominated property is a serial property consisting of 45 component parts, which must be conserved in a coherent manner.

The methods for property protection differ depending on the category of the component part in question, in other words, whether it is a tomb of an emperor or a member of the Imperial Family, or a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Multiple organizations and individuals such as the national government, the prefectural and municipal governments, and private owners are engaged in the management of the property.

To manage such a property in an integrated manner, mutual cooperation between the organizations concerned is indispensable. It is necessary to clarify beforehand the methods for coordinated management with consideration for the surrounding environment, as well as the means of promoting the system.

The following five items are taken as standpoints for the “Comprehensive Management Plan” of the nominated property (see [Appendix 1.a](#) “Comprehensive Management Plan”). For each standpoint, the present state and key issues, responses to the key issues, action plan and monitoring proposals are presented.

1. Protection and management of the property;
2. Buffer zone conservation;
3. Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes and natural disaster risks;
4. Visitor management;
5. Local community involvement.

(ii) Comprehensive Management System

The management of the serial property made up of 45 components and its surrounding environment has been properly established through mutual coordination among administrative bodies in charge of the relevant laws, local people, private owners of the component parts, and relevant organizations prior to this nomination.

As such, in preparation for the anticipated World Heritage inscription, a comprehensive management system was established in order to further promote collaborative efforts among the stakeholders in sharing information on the state of the sites and their issues, seeking solutions, and evaluating the implementation results.

Under the new system, the following three points are set out as basic directives:

- a) To comply with relevant laws and ordinances for preservation and management;
- b) To accommodate academic research findings and advice, and;
- c) To coordinate with local communities.

To be specific, the Osaka Prefectural Government took initiative and has set up, jointly with the relevant bodies, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”), which monitors the state of the property and the surrounding environment, and discusses among member institutions, including the Imperial Household Agency, matters concerning the management of the property and its surrounding.

The Council has a “Working Group”, which coordinates practical matters like collecting information for the smooth operation of the Council, including monitoring the current state the property, progress management, etc.

Furthermore, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Scientific Committee”) has also been established, with the participation of experts including ICOMOS members and other experts, so that the Council can obtain advice from scientific points of view.

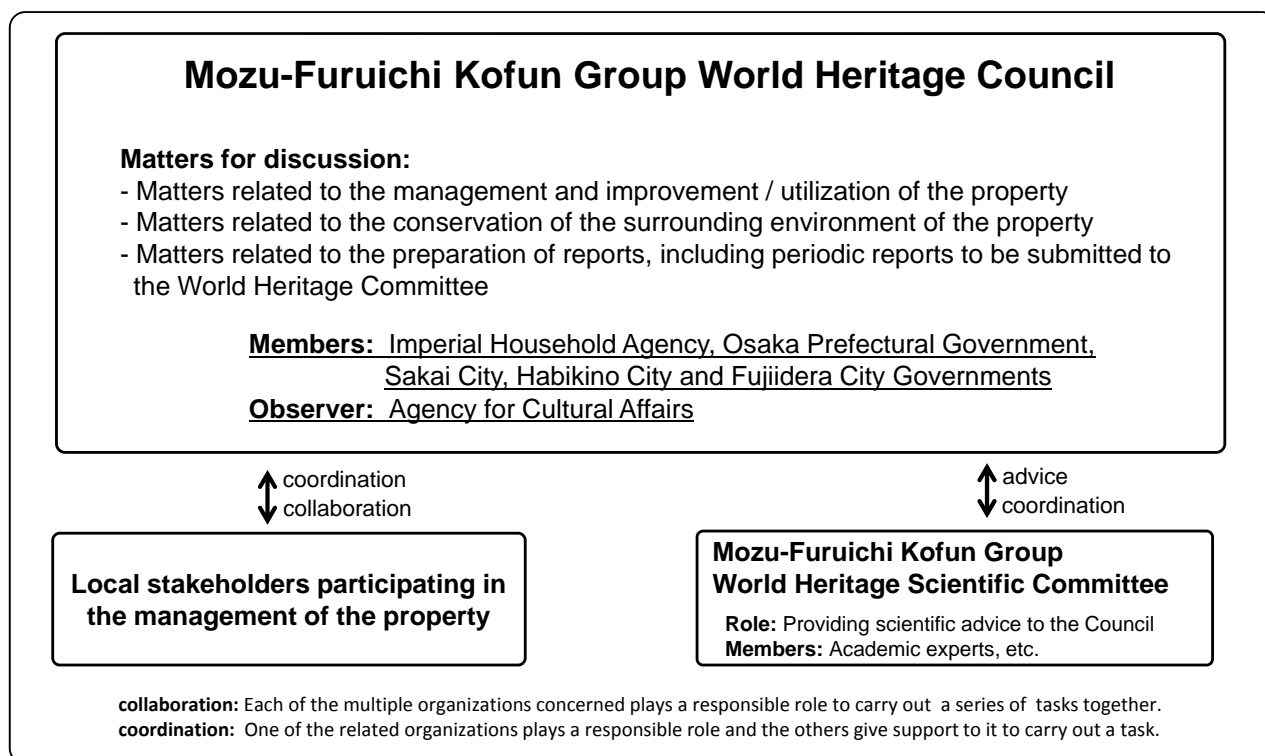


Figure 5-9 Organizational framework for the Comprehensive Management System

Roles of members of the comprehensive management system

The basic roles of the Council members and other parties concerned are as follows:

(a) Imperial Household Agency

- To directly manage the *Ryobo* based on the National Property Act;
- To cooperate with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Osaka Prefectural Government which plays the central role in the Council, and provide information to the Council contributing to the protection of the property.

(b) Osaka Prefectural Government

- To properly enforce the ordinances and other administrative systems in its jurisdiction, monitor the current status; identify issues concerning the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, as well as implement necessary measures over a wide area in coordination with the national government, the local municipalities, and relevant organizations.

(c) Local municipalities (Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiidera City Governments)

- To properly enforce the ordinances and other administrative systems in their jurisdiction and implement the necessary measures for the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with Osaka Prefectural Government and local residences.

(d) Agency for Cultural Affairs

- To facilitate communication, coordination and consultation, as appropriate and required, regarding matters important to the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and the preparation of periodic and other reporting on the state of conservation to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee. As the national agency that plays the central role in protecting cultural heritage properties, the Agency shall do the above in coordination with Prefectural Government, which plays the central role in the Council;
- To collect information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage properties within and outside Japan, and provide information to the Council to contribute to the protection of the nominated property in coordination and cooperation with the Imperial Household Agency;
- To provide instructions to the owners of for Historic Sites that are part of the component parts based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, in cases when they implement repairs or restoration to maintain the sites or take action to alter the existing state or any action that affects their preservation.

(e) Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee

- To provide guidance and advice concerning the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in light of scientific and specialist viewpoints;
- The Committee comprises researchers and experts from universities, academic institutions, and the Japan/ICOMOS National Committee.

5.f Sources and Levels of Finance

The management of the component parts designated as *Ryobo* is conducted by the Imperial Household Agency and funded as part of national expenditure.

The management of the component parts designated as Historic Sites, on the other hand, is performed by the local governments and private owners. When they conduct a project for either protection, management or maintenance and improvement, the national government, when necessary, subsidizes 50 % of the costs.

As for component parts on private land, when it is decided that this land ownership should be transferred to the public realm to more assuredly protect it - in accordance with the owner's intentions and when considered necessary for its management - the national government subsidizes 80 % of the costs as necessary.

5.g Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The Imperial Household Agency and the local governments, which are responsible for managing the component parts, deploy from within their respective organizations specialist staff with conservation and administration expertise for cultural properties. Taking on-board the technical advice and guidance of external experts, they maintain high-level conservation and management techniques. Moreover, they share with each other methods and techniques for the conservation and repairs of the property based on the results of their respective research and studies, in order to improve their technical knowledge of the property.

For the property's day-to-day management, the component parts designated as *Ryobo* are overseen by the staff of the administrative management office of the Imperial Household Agency. Those designated as a Historic Site are handled by the local municipalities concerned and private owners, and the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education support their efforts in raising awareness of the protection of cultural properties, monitoring the property, and carrying out activities locally, such as disaster prevention.¹

Furthermore, local residents also undertake cleaning around the property. Through activities such as local guided tours and lectures about local cultural properties including the component parts, the general public are provided with opportunities to learn about specialized knowledge and to have training.

1. Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members are selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education among individuals from civil society who wish to contribute to the protection of cultural properties, such as local historians, retired principals of local schools, local Shinto and Buddhist priests, and tourism volunteers belonging to the associations active in the cities concerned.

5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure

(i) Improving facilities for transmitting information and valorization of the property

Currently, the local governments exhibit materials on the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group and other local history and culture at the facilities. These can be found in the following museums and interpretation facilities: the Sakai City Museum (Sakai City) in the Mozu area; and the *Ryonan-no-mori* Civic Center (Habikino City), and AICEL Shura Hall (Fujiidera City) in the Furuichi area. The Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum specializing in kofun and the Kofun period is located about 10 km away from the Furuichi area. It collaborates with other facilities in initiatives such as holding exhibitions.

Furthermore, artifacts unearthed from the component parts are appropriately presented at interpretation facilities, after having done necessary repairs and preservation work. This is to create more opportunities to provide comprehensive information to visitors and contributes to deeper understanding for the value of the property.

In the event of World Heritage inscription, information on the property's value as a whole will be disseminated more effectively and adequately through strengthened coordination and cooperation between facilities in communication activities under four main pillars: "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"; "Interpretation facilities of the individual component parts"; "Presenting the background historical knowledge of the Kofun period"; and "Providing viewing platforms for the component parts" (Table 5-6).

In the case where a facility is to be newly built or renovated, the organization in charge shall determine the appropriate location, size and design of the facility, while giving full consideration to the impact on the property's landscape, so that it will fully function to provide visitors with information and convenience.

As part of such a facility improvement strategy, the Sakai City Government is planning to construct a new interpretation facility to provide information on the property's value as World Heritage. The planned site is adjacent to the western side of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and within the buffer zone. Therefore, the project's impact to the property and its surroundings shall be assessed first, before further considering the project and taking into account the assessment results.

Table 5-6 Future division of roles of the public display and utilization facilities communicating the value of the property

	Major role for presentation	Name of the facility	Location	Contents
Mozu area	Interpretation facilities for "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center (being planned)	Sakai City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage site Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, especially kofun located in the Mozu area - Providing interpretation for the entire Mozu area including kofun other than the components
	Presenting background history	Sakai City Museum	Sakai City	- Providing general information about the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group - Exhibition on the entire history of Sakai City, folklore and traditional entertainment
	Providing viewing platforms for the component parts	Observatory Lobby of Sakai City Hall (21st floor)	Sakai City	- Viewing spot of Mozu's three major mausoleums (Nintoku-, Richu- and Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun) - Providing information about the surroundings of the component sites in the Mozu area
		Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	- Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun
		MIKUNIN Square on the rooftop of Nankai Railway Mikunigaoka Station	Sakai City	- Viewing spot for Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun
Furuichi area	Interpretation facilities for "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	Habikino City Cultural Properties Exhibition Room	Habikino City	- Exhibition of artifacts excavated from kofun in the Furuichi area - Interpretation of Hakayama Kofun
		AICEL Shura Hall	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage site Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, especially kofun located in the Furuichi area - Exhibition of artifacts excavated from kofun in the Furuichi area - Introduction of the entire history of Fujiidera City
		Guidance facility underneath the elevated Nishi-Meihan Expressway (being planned)	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage property of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
	Interpretation facilities of the individual component parts	Minezuka Park Administration Building	Habikino City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Minegazuka Kofun
		Chayama Grounds Administration Building	Habikino City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
		Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun Guidance Building "Mahora Shiroyama"	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun
	Presenting background history	Ryonan-no-mori Civic Center	Habikino City	- Exhibition on the entire history of Habikino City
		Fujiidera City Library	Fujiidera City	- Exhibition of artifacts excavated from Kofun in the Furuichi area - Providing general information on the Kofun period
	Providing viewing platforms for the component parts	Observatory Room in Habikino City Hall (being planned)	Habikino City	- Viewing spot for Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
Surrounding area	Presenting background history	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Kanan Town	- Providing comprehensive information on kofun and the Kofun period - Conducting academic research of kofun in Osaka Prefecture, including the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

(ii) Installation and promotion of amenities

The component parts are distributed across two areas, the Mozu and Furuichi areas, within a 2 km radius range and in locations readily accessible by public transportation from Osaka City (Figure 5-10). Figures 5-11 and 5-12 show the locations of existing interpretation and visitor service facilities, as well as public transport stations, parking spaces and public restrooms.

Maps including directions by public transportation, recommended walking and cycling routes, and a cycling guidebook have been jointly produced by the prefectural and municipal governments. These are available on their websites and at visitor information centers so that the visitors can utilize them when traveling between the component parts on foot or by bicycle.

The Mozu and Furuichi areas are 10 km apart from each other, and no public transportation directly connects the two areas. However, each area is connected to Osaka City by more than one rail line, and it takes around 40 minutes to travel between the two areas, which is relatively easy. Currently, the local municipality concerned is providing pilot shuttle bus services to directly connect them, which shall be considered for future operation in accordance to demand.

Interpretation and practical information on the nominated property, as well as service to respond to inquiries, are provided individually by the management authorities in charge of the specific component part. For further improvement of visitor convenience, the following initiatives are taken:

- Setting visitor routes adapted to various needs, and;
- Installing visitor facilities such as parking spaces and public restrooms.

In addition, the local management authorities have created a common visitor reception scheme covering the property-wide information, in order to respond in a coherent manner to any inquiries, including recommended directions from outside the area (from other World Heritage properties in the Kinki region, stations of the Shinkansen [bullet train] and airports, and other locations within Osaka Prefecture) and accommodation located in the surrounding areas of the property.

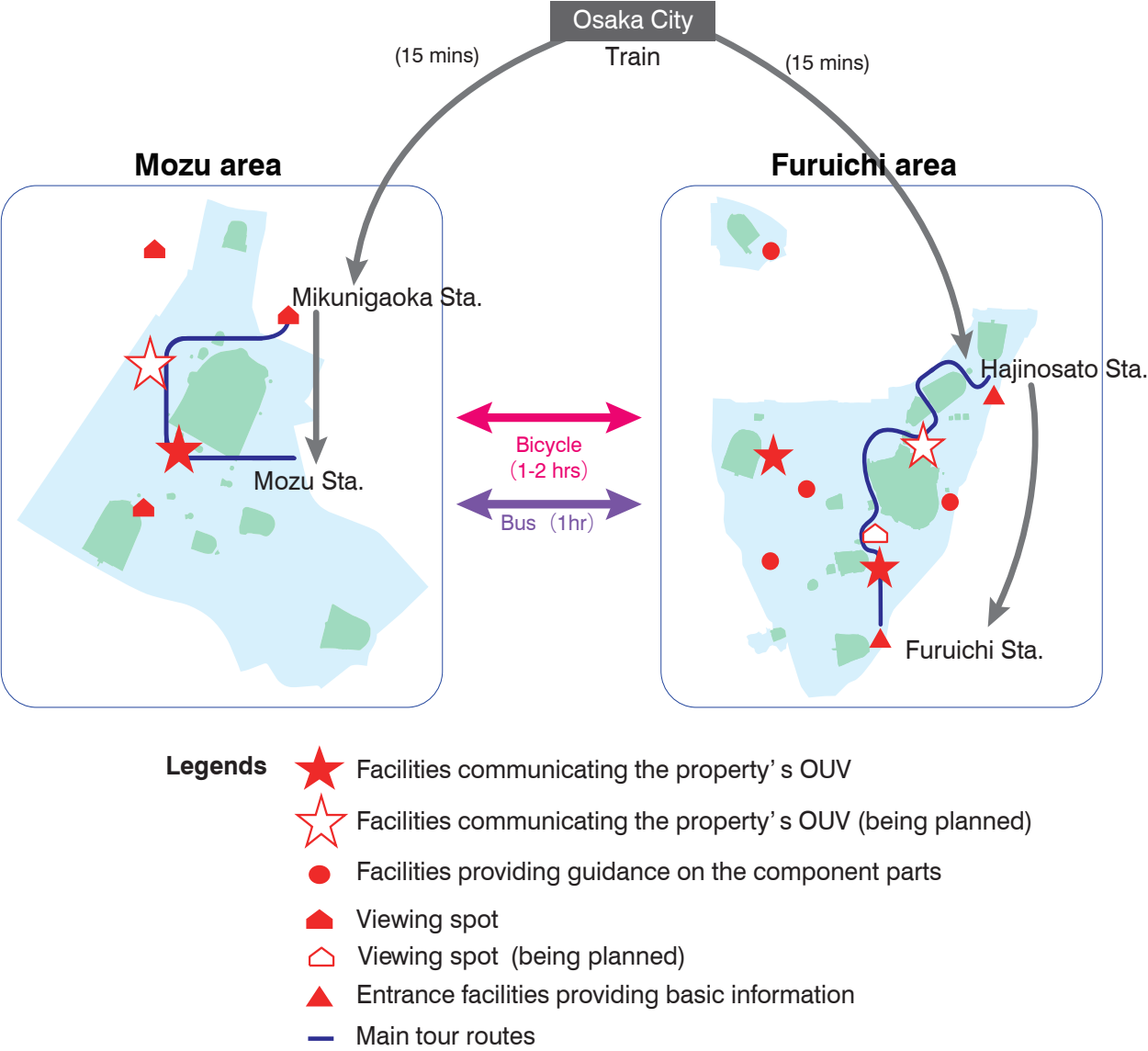


Figure 5-10 Access to the Mozu and Furuichi areas from Osaka City

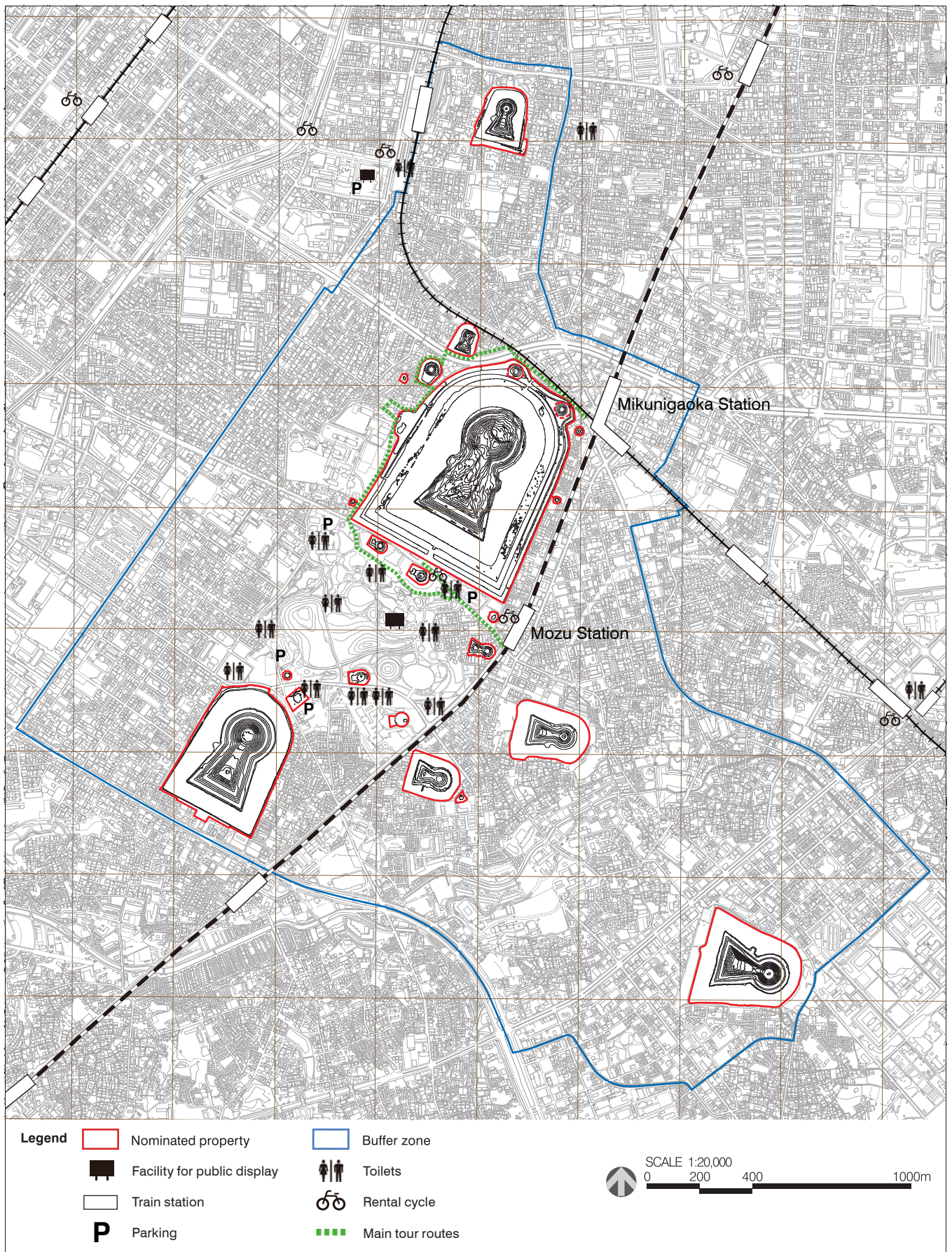


Figure 5-11 Map of the facilities for public display and utilization, and for visitor services (Mozu area)

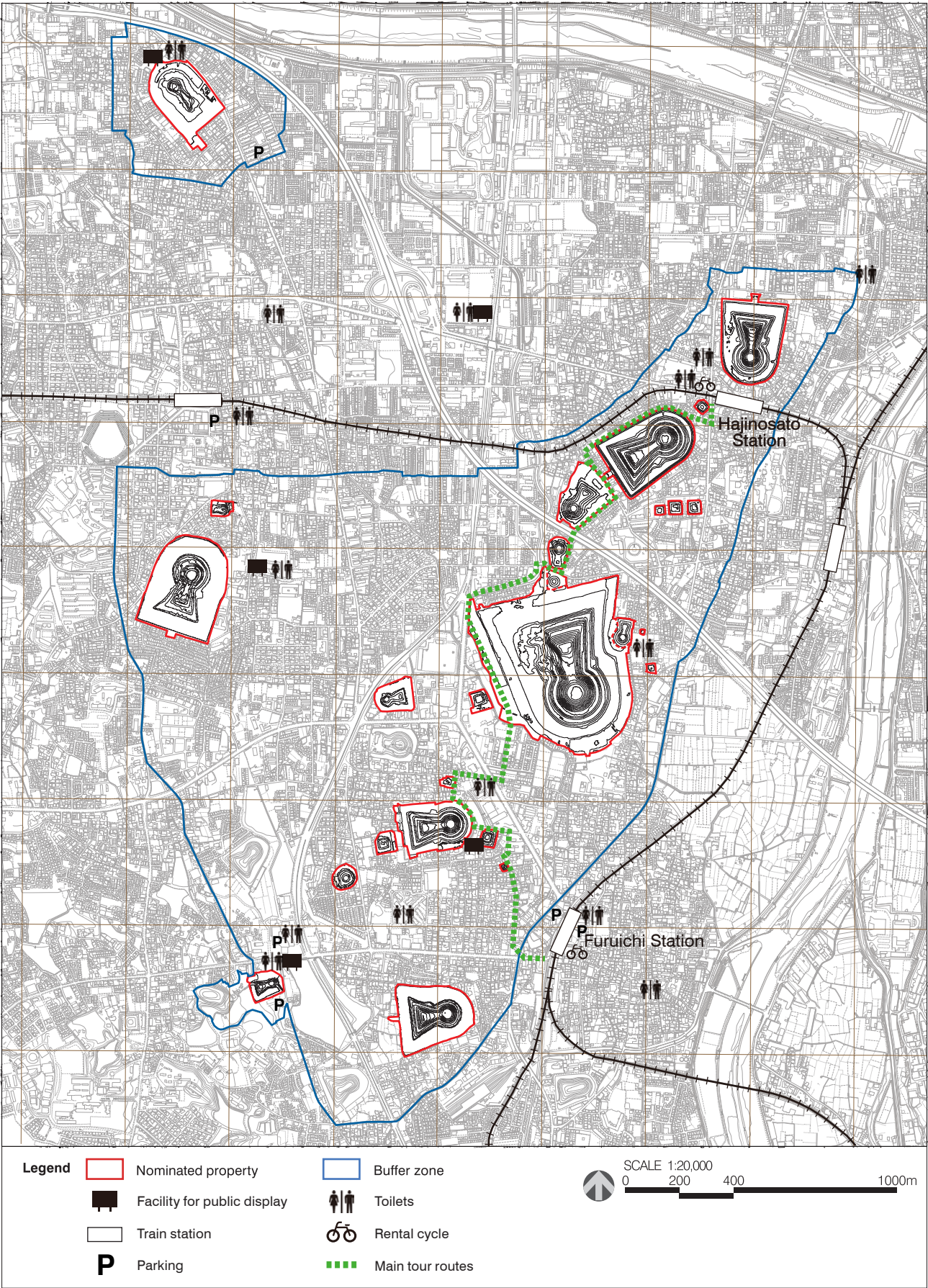


Figure 5-12 Map of the facilities for public display and utilization, and for visitor services (Furuichi area)

5.i Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

To effectively inform visitors of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, efforts shall be made to repair and improve the component parts in accordance with their protection situation, provide information for effective visitor reception, and improve facilities for visitor convenience. This shall be done taking into consideration the individual components' nature, namely *Ryobo* and Historic Site.

Conservation and improvement of the property

Property improvements are done only as a necessary protective measure, and any alteration of the existing state of the property which does not meet this primary requirement will not be permitted. Conservation of the mounds is aligned with the principle of maintaining the existing state of the archaeological features and (even when reconstructive work is needed) the use of reversible methods is a standard requirement.

Furthermore, basic policies for improvement, display and utilization as well as specific improvement policies for the individual component parts designated as a Historic Site are stipulated under the "Preservation and Management Plans" and "Basic Improvement Plans", the latter of which are to be completed in March 2018 and are mentioned in "5.e Property Management Plan and Other Management System". These plans are designed based on consultations with the committees comprising academic experts. Their general policies are to allow improvement works, which are deemed necessary for preservation, and at the same time, to permit those for a better understanding of the condition at the time of construction from a pedagogical viewpoint (see [Appendix 1.a](#) "Comprehensive Management Plan," Chapter 4, 4-1-(1) b).

Efforts for visitor reception

The number of visitors is expected to rise once the property is successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List, which can pose a problem for the entire property as well as the surrounding area. In an attempt to prevent visitors from impacting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the prefectural and municipal governments decided to pursue sound visitor management, and collaborated to establish "Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group" (2015). This strategy considers landscape formation, preservation and utilization of the property with the goal of passing on what local communities have protected to future generations. Moreover, it establishes goals for helping visitors to feel familiarity with the property, and

states fundamental policies and measures for town creation.

The prefectural and municipal governments identify and resolve issues concerning local community involvement and visitor acceptance to be done under the Vision, and discuss measures and countermeasures to address the issues identified. These have been implemented, starting with feasible ones such as setting up a recommended visiting route (see [Table 5-7](#) and [Appendix 1.a “Comprehensive Management Plan”](#), [Chapter 4. 4-4](#), [4-5](#) and [Chapter 5](#)).

With regard to visitor reception, ways to simplify access to information about the property and to enrich the information to allow people to deepen their understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value will be sought. In addition, greater coordination between relevant facilities for display and utilization will further strengthen communicating the value of the nominated property.

Concerning on-site visitor management, the areas where the nominated property is located contain large residential areas and overlap with areas in which local residents' lives are centered. The prefectural and municipal governments are taking measures ([Table 5-7](#)) to prioritize the safety and convenience of visitors, and the protection of the living environment of local residents.

Community involvement

Furthermore, to pass on the property to future generations, it is important to have local residents and business operators involved in the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, thereby strengthening local identity through a deeper understanding of the value of local kofun. Thus, opportunities to learn about kofun will be broadened through school and community education, as well as volunteer guides for local cultural properties operated by private bodies. Community schools and community involvement will be actively supported by the municipal governments.

Table 5-7 Issues and measures for the presentation and promotion of the property

Issue	Standard Measures	Specific Approaches	Summary
Enhancing awareness of the OUV	Improving information services	Offering lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions	Communicating the value of the property through lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions
		Utilizing the official website	Widely and correctly conveying the OUV by means of the website
		Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures	Distributing various interpretation materials such as guidebooks and brochures according to the visitor's interest
	Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization	Developing facilities for interpreting and utilizing the property	Planning and developing interpretation facilities according to the division of roles, and promoting coordination between the facilities
			Providing the public with the interpretation of the property and information about what to care for in its conservation
	Enhancement of the guided explanation system	Training interpretation guides	Fostering guides with sufficient ability who can correctly communicate the value of the property
Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures in foreign languages		Distributing brochures and pamphlets in various languages to fit the needs of foreign visitors	
Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors	Setting up contact points	Setting up contact points and appropriately guiding visitors to the sites	Establishing integrated contact points at the local municipalities to improve visitors' convenience and promote efficient visitor reception
	Presenting recommended visiting routes	Setting up visiting routes; publicizing them	Setting up recommended routes for visitors to follow according to their means of transportation, visiting aim and staying time, and publicizing them
		Installing visitor-guiding signage	Installing visitor-guiding signage along the recommended routes for visitors
	Installation and promotion of amenities	Installing landscape-sensitive service facilities	Installing parking lots, toilets and other facilities

5.i Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

Issue	Standard Measures	Specific Approaches	Summary
Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	Constructing a visitor reception system	Considering basic plans for visitor reception	Establishing basic plans to smoothly receive visitors based on the Vision for Regional Activation; and giving concrete forms to project plans
	Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception	Improving visitors' manners and community members' awareness of potential influences	Publicizing and fostering visitors' manners appropriate for visiting the property and community members' awareness for visitor reception
	Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	Counting the number of visitors	Analyzing the number of visitors in order to plan and conduct improvement and other conservation measures to prevent negative impact on the sites open to the public
Utilizing the property for promoting local identity	Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage	Holding outreach classes	Dispatching officers to regional events, and providing classes on the property
	Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children	Producing guidebooks for elementary and secondary school students	Producing supplementary textbooks and guidebooks and distributing them to elementary and secondary schools
Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation	Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups	Supporting activities of private-sector support groups	Promoting communication between private sectors and the municipalities or the Council, and enhancing cooperation and collaboration
	Supporting the activities of local community members	Cooperating in local community activities	Supporting the activities of local communities by dispatching officers who specialize in heritage conservation

5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise

The Imperial Household Agency and each of the relevant local governments have technical staff with professional and technical expertise in archaeology, history and architecture who are dedicated to properly carrying out the management of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. They conduct excavations, surveys and research taking on-board inputs by external experts, execute management, dissemination and awareness-raising activities, and generate exhibition and interpretation activities.

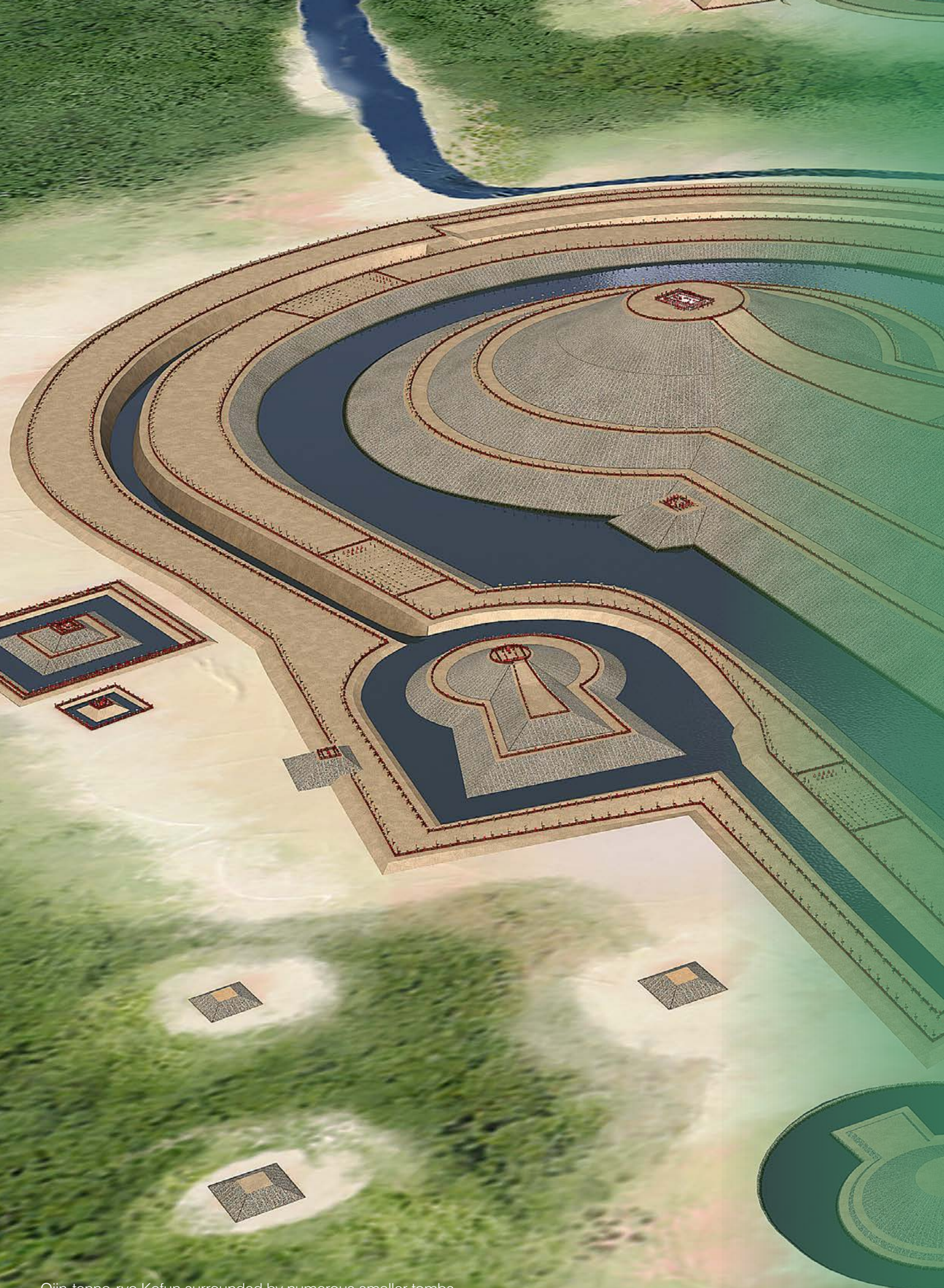
The management of *Ryobo* in the property is implemented by staff stationed at the Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs, one of the five regional offices of the Imperial Household Agency in the country.

As for Historic Sites, members of the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee, commissioned by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education, patrol and inspect the cultural properties on a regular basis and provide advice about their protection. Based on their reports, instructions concerning the management of cultural properties are issued to owners or relevant municipal governments.

In addition, daily maintenance of the sites such as cleaning is not only carried out by the public sector but also by private sector. This is an example of the parties concerned working together for site management.

Table 5-8 Administrative bodies directly in charge of site management

Organization	Division / Department	Total number of officials in charge
Imperial Household Agency	Divisions in charge of <i>Ryobo</i> research and management	33
Osaka Prefecture	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	24
Sakai City	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	28
Habikino City	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	15
Fujiidera City	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	11



Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun surrounded by numerous smaller tombs
A virtual reconstruction (seen from the west)



Chapter 6

Monitoring

- 6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation
- 6.b Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property
- 6.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

6. Monitoring

6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

In order to assuredly maintain the Outstanding Universal Value, enhance institutional capacity and improve skills concerning repairs, restorations and maintenance works, as well as disaster prevention and risk preparedness, the component parts and the buffer zones shall be monitored on a regular basis. Monitoring the state of conservation and negative impacts on the property as a whole, as described in [Chapter 4](#) “State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property”, shall be conducted.

In monitoring the property, indicators are set based on the following three viewpoints to cope with the potential threats identified in [4.b](#) “Factors affecting the property” of this nomination dossier. The indicators and measurement methods are shown in [Table 6-1](#).

- 1) Whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the property ([p. 165](#)), as well as the three attributes conveying the Value ([p. 176](#)) including the integrity ([p. 177](#)) and authenticity ([p. 179](#)), stated in [Chapter 3](#) “Justification for Inscription”, are being maintained;
- 2) What impact the potential threats (development and environmental pressures, natural disasters, visitation, etc. see [pp. 249 - 252](#)), identified in [Chapter 4](#) “State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property”, had (or are having) on the property; and
- 3) Whether the protective and management measures for the property and its buffer zones, together with its presentation and utilization, are functioning appropriately as described in [Chapter 5](#) “Protection and Management”.

Table 6-1 Indicators and methods for monitoring

Aspects	Indicators	Monitoring methods		
I. Protection and management of the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property	I-1. Attribute a) A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the view from around the kofun and from the top of the mound (II-3, 4, III-1, 3) - Identifying factors obstructing urban landscape where kofun are located (III-1, 2) - Identifying topography alteration which can interfere with the view of the kofun (III-1) - Assessing changes to and improvement of the townscape (III-1, 2) 		
	I-2. Attribute b) Four standardized plan types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the view of the mound from around the kofun (II-1, 2, III-1) - Identifying and recording alterations in the shapes of the mounds and mound collapses (II-1, 2, 3, 4, V-1) - Assessing the state of trees on the mounds and their management status (II-3, IV-2) 		
	I-3. Attribute c) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the view of the area surrounding the kofun from the mound top (II-3, 4, III-3) - Identifying desirable standards for improvement works of the mound top (II-1, 3, 4) - Identifying and recording alterations in the shapes of the mounds and mound collapse (II-1, 2, 3, 4, V-1, VI-8) - Assessing and recording the preservation status of archaeological features and artifacts within/outside of the mounds (II-1, 2, 3, 4) - Identifying basic information for countermeasures against damages (II-2, 3, IV-2, 3, VI-8) 		
Aspects	Indicators	Monitoring methods	Periodicity (Monitoring cycle)	Location of records (Monitoring body)
II. Protection and management of the property	II-1. The number of alterations of the existing state and their nature	Counting the number of notifications of excavation works and applications for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites in accordance with the Law for the Protection Cultural Properties, and identifying their contents	Annual	Municipalities
	II-2. The number of cases of damage and their nature	Counting the number of damages incurred and identifying the nature of the damages	Annual	Municipalities, IHA*
	II-3. State of conservation of the archaeological features	Conducting patrols to monitor changes in archaeological features due to: increased visitor numbers; sediment erosion on the mounds; erosion along the foot of the mound caused by moat water; and risks of withered trees falling. Photographic records are taken. In addition to the patrols, fixed-point photography identifies changes in the archaeological features and impacts.	Whenever necessary	Municipalities, IHA
	II-4. The number of published reports concerning surveys and research	Counting the number of published reports and bulletins about surveys of the component parts; collecting research findings and determining points of arguments.	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities, IHA
III. Development pressures	III-1. The contents of development works in the areas surrounding the property	Analyzing the contents of applications in accordance with the relevant laws and ordinances	Annual	Municipalities
	III-2. Changes in factors obstructing the landscape	Counting the number of corrective actions to existing inadequate buildings, which are major obstructive factors affecting the landscape	Annual	Municipalities
	III-3. Fixed-point monitoring of the landscape	Identifying the visitor observation points from accessible mounds, as well as factors obstructing the view.	Annual	Municipalities

Aspects	Indicators	Monitoring methods	Periodicity (Monitoring cycle)	Location of records (Monitoring body)
IV. Environmental Pressures	IV-1. Climate change	Assessing the annual precipitation and occurrence of concentrated heavy rains in the areas surrounding the property	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
	IV-2. Degree of overgrown vegetation	Assessing the situation of plant overgrowth and withered/dangerous trees in the property by conducting patrols and fixed-point photography, etc.	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
	IV-3. Situation of wild animal activity, such as nesting	Assessing the presence of wildlife in the property and damage caused by their activity, such as building nests, burrowing, and defecating, through hearing surveys, etc.	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
V. Natural disasters and risk preparedness	V-1. State of the archaeological features after storms, heavy rains and floods, earthquakes, and fires	Assessing damage to the property caused by natural disasters by means of fixed-point photography, etc.	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
VI. Visitation	VI-1. The number of lecture meetings and local briefing sessions held	Counting the number of lectures about the component parts and local briefing sessions at excavation sites that are part of the property	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities, IHA
	VI-2. The number of page views of the property websites	Counting page views of the official website of the nominated property, which is run by the Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun for World Cultural Heritage inscription, and for the websites interpreting the property, which are run by the local municipalities.	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities
	VI-3. The number of copies of the interpretation materials published	Counting the number of copies of guidebooks and brochures published for the interpretation of the property	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities
	VI-4. The number of guide training sessions organized	Counting the number of training sessions held for local voluntary guides	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-5. Progress of establishing interpretation facilities	Assessing the progress of establishing and improving interpretation facilities according to the division of roles	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-6. Progress of implementing plans to install visitor-guiding signage	Assessing the progress of implementing plans concerning the installation of visitor-guiding signage	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-7. Status of arranging service facilities	Assessing the total arrangement of toilets and parking lots as well as parking capacity in the areas surrounding the component parts	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-8. The number of visitors	Counting the number of visitors to the property	Annual	Municipalities

* IHA is an acronym of the Imperial Household Agency.

6.b Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

Monitoring, including the periodic reporting in accordance with the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention”, is carried out by the owners of the property, the Imperial Household Agency, Osaka Prefectural Government, Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments, under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

The respective organizations listed in [Table 6-2](#) shall conduct monitoring and recording. In addition, analysis of the accumulated data is conducted by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council, which is composed of the owners of the component parts (see [Appendix 1.a](#) “Comprehensive Management Plan” Chapter 7. 7-1-(2)). Based on analysis of the data, the Council holds consultations concerning the necessary measures for managing the state of conservation and appropriate measures are implemented by the responsible administrative bodies.

Table 6-2 Entities responsible for the monitoring

Role	Jurisdiction	Organizations and Sections in Charge
Responsible for monitoring	Property (Historic Sites) and buffer zone	Organizations and their representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governor, Osaka Prefectural Government - Mayor, Sakai City Government - Mayor, Habikino City Government - Mayor, Fujiidera City Government Responsible sections and persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osaka Prefectural Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director, Osaka Promotion Division, Osaka Promotion Bureau, Department of Civic and Cultural Affairs - Director, Cultural Property Preservation Division, Board of Education - Director, Planning Division, Construction and Development Supervision Office, Department of Housing and City Development Sakai City Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director, Division of World Heritage-related affairs, Culture and Tourism Bureau - Manager, Cultural Properties Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Culture and Tourism Bureau - Manager, Cityscape Planning Division, City Planning Department, City Planning and Building Bureau Habikino City Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manager, Division of World Heritage-related affairs, Office of the Mayor - Manager, Cultural Property Protection Division, Life-long learning Office, Board of Education - Manager, Community Development Promotion Division, City Development Department Fujiidera City Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manager, Division of World Heritage-related affairs, General Affairs Department - Manager, Cultural Property Protection Division, Education Department, Board of Education - Manager, City Planning Division, City Development Department
	Property (Ryobo)	Organization and its representative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grand Steward of Imperial Household, Imperial Household Agency Responsible Sections and Persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director, Mausolea and Tombs Division, Archives and Mausolea Department - Director, Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs
Providing advice and information	Property and buffer zone	Organization and its representative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Responsible section and person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department

6.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

The current and past reference materials on the various aspects necessary for the monitoring are as shown below. The records on the past excavations and the history of improvements are listed in separate tables in the Appendices (Appendix 3.d “History of excavations at the component parts” and 4.b “History of improvement works at the component parts”).

- Sakai City Board of Education. “National Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan”. 2015
- Habikino City Board of Education and Fujiidera City Board of Education. “National Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan”. 2014



A virtual reconstruction of haniwa arranged atop a keyhole-shaped kofun's rear round mound.

An aerial photograph of a coastal defense system, featuring a long concrete seawall with a series of gun emplacements or sentry boxes along its top. The water is visible in the background. The entire image is covered with a semi-transparent green filter.

Chapter 7

Documentation

- 7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization form
- 7.b Texts relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property
- 7.c Form and Date of Most Recent Records of Inventory of the Property
- 7.d Addresses Where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held
- 7.e Bibliography

7. Documentation

7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

Table 7-1 List of photographs and graphic images

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-1	Digital image	Aerial photo of the Mozu area (from northwest)	August 2011	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-2	Digital image	Aerial photo of the Furuichi area (from southwest)	January 2008	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-3	Digital image	An oblong chest-shaped stone coffin in a pit-style stone compartment dug into the top of the mound (diorama)	November 2017	Secretariat, Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Heritage Inscription (The Secretariat*)	The Secretariat / original diorama owned by Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-4 Left	Digital image	Grave goods excavated from burial facilities: Armor excavated from Nonaka Kofun	2013	Osaka University Department of Archaeology	Osaka University Department of Archaeology / original artifacts owned by Osaka University Department of Archaeology	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-4 top center	Digital image	Grave goods excavated from burial facilities: Glass beads excavated from Minegazuka Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-4 bottom center	Digital image	Grave goods excavated from burial facilities: Flower-shaped ornaments (spangles) excavated from Minegazuka Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-4 right	Digital image	Grave goods excavated from burial facilities: Earrings excavated from Minegazuka Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-5	Digital image	Aerial view of the property (Mozu: from north)	August 2011	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-6	Digital image	Aerial view of the property (Furuichi: from north)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-7	Digital image	Goboyama Kofun [20]	April 2014	Toshiyuki Yasuda	Toshiyuki Yasuda	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-8	Digital image	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun [23]	August 2014	Toshiyuki Yasuda	Toshiyuki Yasuda	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-9	Digital image	Nisanzai Kofun [21]	December 2013	Toshiyuki Yasuda	Toshiyuki Yasuda	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-10	Digital image	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26]	February 2014	Toshiyuki Yasuda	Toshiyuki Yasuda	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-11	Digital image	Aerial photo of the Mozu area (from southwest)		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-12	Digital image	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun (from east)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-13	Digital image	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (from south)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-14	Digital image	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (from northeast)		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-15	Digital image	Drawing of the pit-style stone chamber in the square front section of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original sketch owned by Hachioji City Folk Museum	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	No	Yes
Photo 2-16	Digital image	Drawing of the cuirass excavated from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original sketch privately owned	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	No	Yes
Photo 2-17 top left	Digital image	Artifacts excavated from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun: shrine maiden-shaped <i>haniwa</i>		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency (IHA* ²)	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-17 bottom left	Digital image	Artifacts excavated from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun: horse-shaped <i>haniwa</i>		Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-17 Right	Digital image	Artifacts excavated from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun: stoneware jar		Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-18	Digital image	Chayama Kofun (from southeast)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-19	Digital image	Daianjiyama Kofun (from northeast)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-20	Digital image	Nagayama Kofun (from east)	May 2017	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-21	Digital image	Genemonyama Kofun (from northeast)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-22	Digital image	Tsukamawari Kofun (from east)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-23 right	Digital image	Beads excavated from Tsukamawari Kofun		Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifacts owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes

7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-23 middle	Digital image	Beads excavated from Tsukamawari Kofun	2010	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original artifacts owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	No	Yes
Photo 2-23 left	Digital image	Beads excavated from Tsukamawari Kofun	2010	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original artifacts owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	No	Yes
Photo 2-24	Digital image	Osamezuka Kofun (from southwest)	May 2017	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-25	Digital image	Row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Osamezuka Kofun	October 2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-26	Digital image	Magodayuyama Kofun (from southwest)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-27	Digital image	Tatsusayama Kofun (from southwest)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-28	Digital image	Dogameyama Kofun (from south)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-29	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> fragment excavated from Dogameyama Kofun	2015	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-30	Digital image	Komoyamazuka Kofun (from northwest)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-31	Digital image	Maruhoyama Kofun (from northwest)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-32	Digital image	Nagatsuka Kofun (from west)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-33	Digital image	Hatazuka Kofun (from north)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-34	Digital image	Iwami-style <i>haniwa</i> fragments excavated from Hatazuka Kofun	2010	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-35	Digital image	Row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Hatazuka Kofun	2009	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-36	Digital image	Traces of projection detected at Hatazuka Kofun	2009	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-37	Digital image	Zenizuka Kofun (from south)	May 2017	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-38	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Zenizuka Kofun	August 2007	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-39	Digital image	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun (from southwest)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-40	Digital image	Quiver-shaped <i>haniwa</i> fragment excavated from Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	No	Yes
Photo 2-41	Digital image	Excavation at Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	March 2011	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-42	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> fragments excavated from Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2011	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-43	Digital image	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun (from southeast)	May 2015	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-44	Digital image	Shichikannon Kofun (from northeast)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-45	Digital image	Helmet-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Itasuke Kofun		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original artifact owned by Sakai City Government	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-46	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> fragment excavated from Itasuke Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Sakai City Government	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-47	Digital image	Itasuke Kofun (from south)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-48	Digital image	Zenemonyama Kofun (from north)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-49	Digital image	Excavation at Zenemonyama Kofun	March 2001	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-50	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Zenemonyama Kofun		Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-51	Digital image	Gobyoyama Kofun (from southeast)	August 2007	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-52	Digital image	Row of Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Gobyoyama Kofun	December 2008	Sakai City Government / cooperated by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-53	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Gobyoyama Kofun	2011	Shoichi Katayama	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifacts owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	No	Yes
Photo 2-54	Digital image	House and enclosure-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Gobyoyama Kofun	2010	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifacts owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes

7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-55	Digital image	Nisanzai Kofun (from southwest)	August 2010	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-56	Digital image	Postholes detected at Nisanzai Kofun (from northeast)	January 2013	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-57	Digital image	Row of Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Nisanzai Kofun	December 2012	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-58	Digital image	Fowl-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Nisanzai Kofun		Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-59	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Nisanzai Kofun		Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-60	Digital image	Sunshade-shaped wooden products excavated from Nisanzai Kofun		Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-61	Digital image	Aerial photo of the Furuichi area (from southwest)		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-62	Digital image	Investigation of the stone coffin at Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	April 1912			Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	No	Yes
Photo 2-63	Digital image	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun (from north)	July 1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-64	Digital image	Excavation of the islet facility remain	1983	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-65	Digital image	Water fowl-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-66	Digital image	Partition-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-67	Digital image	Sunshade-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-68	Digital image	Bronze mirror excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	No	Yes
Photo 2-69	Digital image	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun (from northwest)	December 2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-70	Digital image	Hachizuka Kofun (from north)	1980	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-71	Digital image	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun (from northeast)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-72	Digital image	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun (from north)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-73	Digital image	Nabezuka Kofun (from east)	November 2017	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City	World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-74	Digital image	Tuff stone, possibly a part of burial facility, exposed on the mound top of Suketayama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-75	Digital image	Left: Suketayama Kofun Center: Nakayamazuka Kofun Right: Yashimazuka Kofun (from south)	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-76	Digital image	Wooden sled excavated from the moats of Nakayamazuka Kofun and Yashimazuka Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education / original artifact owned by Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-77	Digital image	Komuroyama Kofun (from east)	August 2016	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City	World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-78	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Komuroyama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-79	Digital image	Sunshade-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Komuroyama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-80	Digital image	Otorizuka Kofun (from southeast)	December 2016	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-81	Digital image	Helmet-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from the surrounding Otorizuka Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education / original artifact owned by Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-82	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Otorizuka Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-83	Digital image	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (from southwest)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-84	Digital image	Waterfowl-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	June 2006	Tokyo National Museum	Tokyo National Museum / original artifact owned by Tokyo National Museum	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-85	Digital image	Sunshade-shaped wooden products excavated from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Konda Hachimangu Shrine	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	No	Yes

7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-86	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-87	Digital image	Flaring mouth-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun		Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-88	Digital image	Konda-maruyama Kofun (from northeast)	December 2016	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-89	Digital image	Horse trapping excavated from Konda-maruyama Kofun	1994	Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Konda Hachimangu Shrine	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	No	Yes
Photo 2-90	Digital image	Futatsuzuka Kofun (lower corresponds to north)	December 2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-91	Digital image	Higashiumazuka Kofun (from south)	December 2016	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-92	Digital image	Kurizuka Kofun (from northwest)	December 2016	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-93	Digital image	Row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Kurizuka Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-94	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> fragment excavated from Kurizuka Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-95	Digital image	House-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Kurizuka Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-96	Digital image	Dog-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Kurizuka Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-97	Digital image	Higashiyama Kofun (from west)	February 2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-98	Digital image	Row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Higashiyama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-99	Digital image	Hazamiyama Kofun (from south)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-100	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Hazamiyama Kofun		Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-101	Digital image	Hakayama Kofun (from southeast)	December 2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-102	Digital image	Shield holding human-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Hakayama Kofun		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education / original artifact owned by Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-103	Digital image	Quiver-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Hakayama Kofun		Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA / original artifact owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-104	Digital image	Nonaka Kofun (from northwest)	December 2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-105	Digital image	Armor excavated from Nonaka Kofun	1964	Kohei Kitano	Osaka University Department of Archaeology	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-106	Digital image	Stoneware made in Korean peninsula excavated from Nonaka Kofun	2013	Osaka University Department of Archaeology	Osaka University Department of Archaeology / original artifacts owned by Osaka University Department of Archaeology	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-107	Digital image	Beads excavated from Nonaka Kofun	March 1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education / original artifacts owned by Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-108	Digital image	Mukohakayama Kofun (from south)	December 2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-109	Digital image	Nishiumazuka Kofun (from northwest)	July 1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-110	Digital image	Flaring mouth-shaped <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Nishiumazuka Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-111	Digital image	Joganjiyama Kofun (from southeast)	December 2016	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-112	Digital image	Aoyama Kofun (from northwest)	October 2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Fujiidera City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-113	Digital image	Minegazuka Kofun (from southeast)	December 2016	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-114	Digital image	Grave goods excavated from Minegazuka Kofun	1991	Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-115	Digital image	Grave goods excavated from Minegazuka Kofun (enlarged one of Photo 2-114)	February 1992	Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes

7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 2-116	Digital image	Replica of the sword excavated from Minegazuka Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-117	Digital image	Sword ornament excavated from Minegazuka Kofun	November 2000	Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-118	Digital image	Beads excavated from Minegazuka Kofun		Habikino City Board of Education	Habikino City Board of Education / original artifact owned by Habikino City Board of Education	Cultural Property Protection Division, Habikino City Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-119	Digital image	Hakuchoryo Kofun (from east)	January 2017	Habikino City Government	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-120	Digital image	Excavation of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> at Hakuchoryo Kofun	November 2001	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-121	Digital image	Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> excavated from Hakuchoryo Kofun	2011	Shoichi Katayama	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / original artifacts owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	No	Yes
Photo 2-122	Digital image	Early <i>Sue</i> ware (Suemura Kiln Site [Obadera Site], Osaka Prefecture)		Osaka Prefectural Buried Cultural Property Association	Osaka Center for Cultural Heritage / original artifacts owned by Osaka Center for Cultural Heritage	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-123	Digital image	Horse buried pit (Shitomiya-Kita Site, Osaka Prefecture)		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Photo 2-124	Digital image	Drawing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku in the Edo Period		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government / original sketch owned by Sakai City Board of Education	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	No	Yes
Photo 2-125	Digital image	Cover and illustration of the work record in the year 21 of Meiji	2015	The Secretariat	The Secretariat / original book owned by Archives and Mausolea Department, IHA	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 2-126	Digital image	Current worship place of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	August 2013	Toshiyuki Yasuda	Toshiyuki Yasuda	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-1	Digital image	Stone Circles of Senegambia (Gambia / Senegal)	February 2017	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	-	No	Yes
Photo 3-2	Digital image	Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)		Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	-	No	Yes
Photo 3-3	Digital image	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (China)	March 2010	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-4	Digital image	Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland)	June 2016	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	-	No	Yes

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Photo 3-5	Digital image	Tikal National Park (Guatemala)	May 2011	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	Vincent Ko Hon Chiu	-	No	Yes
Photo 3-6	Digital image	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (China)	March 2010	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-7	Digital image	Gyeongju Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)		The Secretariat	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-8	Digital image	Baekje Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)	November 2014	Ayumu Kinuhata	Ayumu Kinuhata	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-9	Digital image	Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (Republic of Korea)	November 2015	Kazuyuki Yano	Kazuyuki Yano	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-10	Digital image	Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae-Haman (Republic of Korea)	November 2015	Kazuyuki Yano	Kazuyuki Yano	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-11	Digital image	Oyamato Kofun Group (Nara Prefecture)		Hiroshi Yamagami	Hiroshi Yamagami	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-12	Digital image	Saki Kofun Group (Nara Prefecture)		Hiroshi Yamagami	Hiroshi Yamagami	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-13	Digital image	Umami Kofun Group (Nara Prefecture)		Hiroshi Yamagami	Hiroshi Yamagami	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-14	Digital image	Zozan Kofun (Okayama Prefecture)		Okayama Prefectural Ancient Kibi Cultural Properties Center	Okayama Prefectural Ancient Kibi Cultural Properties Center	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 3-15	Digital image	Sakuzan Kofun (Okayama Prefecture)		Okayama Prefectural Ancient Kibi Cultural Properties Center	Okayama Prefectural Ancient Kibi Cultural Properties Center	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Photo 3-16	Digital image	Kawachi-otsukayama Kofun (Osaka Prefecture)	December 2009	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-17	Digital image	Gojyono-maruyama Kofun (Nara Prefecture)		Hiroshi Yamagami	Hiroshi Yamagami	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Photo 3-18	Digital image	Shimbaru-Nuyama Kofun Group (Fukuoka Prefecture)	September 2015	Yukihiro Yamada	Yukihiro Yamada	World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-1	Digital image	Moza area viewed from Osaka Bay (CG image of virtual reconstruction)		Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-9	Digital image	An example of the restoration of a kofun's design principles (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)	2015	After Izumi Niiro	Original graphic: Izumi Niiro / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Figure 2-10	Digital image	Mound construction schematic diagram	1989	After Sakai City Board of Education	Original graphic: Sakai City Board of Education / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-11	Digital image	Virtual reconstruction of a kofun to the time of its construction (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes

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Figure 2-12	Digital image	Various types of burial facilities (coffins, compartments and chambers)	1999	After Seigo Wada	Original graphic: Seigo Wada / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Figure 2-13	Digital image	Virtual reconstruction of rows of <i>haniwa</i> arranged on the mound top (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-14	Digital image	Virtual reconstruction of <i>haniwa</i> atop a projection (Tsudō-shiroyama Kofun)	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-15	Digital image	Various types of <i>haniwa</i> unearthed from different parts of the Japanese archipelago	1999	Seigo Wada	Seigo Wada	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Figure 2-17	Digital image	Image of Kofun Group at the time of construction in Mozu area (from southwest)	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-22	Digital image	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun at the time of its construction (CG image of virtual reconstruction) : aerial view	March 2014	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-23	Digital image	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun at the time of its construction (CG image of virtual reconstruction) : <i>haniwa</i> arrangement	March 2014	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-36	Digital image	Nagatsuka Kofun rader survey image	2009	Sakai City Board of Education	Sakai City Board of Education	Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-49	Digital image	Schema of the rows of postholes detected at Nisanzai Kofun	October 2017	After Sakai City Board of Education	Original graphic: Sakai City Board of Education / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-51	Digital image	Virtually reconstructed CG image of the mounded tomb group at the time of construction in the Furuichi area (from southwest)	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-67	Digital image	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun at the time of its construction (CG image of virtual reconstruction)	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-77	Digital image	Schema of the burial facility in Nonaka Kofun	1976	After Kohei Kitano	Original graphic: Osaka University Department of Archaeology / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	No	Yes

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Figure 2-87	Digital image	Distribution of keyhole-shaped kofun across the Japanese archipelago	1999	After Seigo Wada	Original graphic: Seigo Wada / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Figure 2-88	Digital image	The first giant keyhole-shaped kofun in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun (virtual reconstruction)		Fujiidera City Governments	Fujiidera City Governments	World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-89	Digital image	The burial facility of Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun: an oblong chest-shaped stone coffin in a pit-style stone compartment (virtual reconstruction)	1934	After Fujiidera City Board of Education	Original graphic: Fujiidera City Board of Education / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-93	Digital image	Largest-scale kofun by ancient province (Middle Kofun period)		After Taichiro Shiraishi	Original graphic: Taichiro Shiraishi / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Figure 2-94	Digital image	A schema of the kofun hierarchy		After Seigo Wada	Original graphic: Seigo Wada / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	No	Yes
Figure 2-96	Digital image	Map showing archaeological sites of major production centers during the Middle Kofun period (Osaka Plain)	2017	The Secretariat	Original graphic: Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-97	Digital image	Corridor-style stone chamber	2017	The Secretariat	Original graphic: Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum / Revised graphic: the Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Figure 2-98	Digital image	Haniwa layout typical of kofun from the Late Kofun period	2018	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
	Digital image	ALL OTHER FIGURES	2018	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Chapter 1	Digital image	Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: maritime gateway to the continent A virtual reconstruction as seen from Osaka Bay	March 2014	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes
Chapter 2	Digital image	A concentrated group of kofun built in various sizes and shapes A virtually reconstructed aerial view of the Mozu area	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Chapter 3	Digital image	A concentrated group of kofun built in various sizes and shapes A virtually reconstructed aerial view of the Furuichi area	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Chapter 4	Digital image	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun surrounded by numerous smaller tombs A virtual reconstruction combined with a modern aerial photograph	March 2014	Sakai City Government	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government	Yes	Yes

7.a Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory and Authorization Form

No.	Format	Title	Date	Photographer / Director of video	Copyrights holder	Contact details of copyright owner (Refer to pages 320-321)	Non-exclusive cession of rights	Publication on the internet
Chapter 5	Digital image	The topography and mound shapes: well-preserved from their time of construction Map of the current topography of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group (seen from the west)	January 2018	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	The Secretariat	Yes	Yes
Chapter 6	Digital image	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun surrounded by numerous smaller tombs A virtual reconstruction	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Chapter 7	Digital image	A virtual reconstruction of <i>haniwa</i> arranged atop a keyhole-shaped kofun's rear round mound	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Chapter 8	Digital image	A virtual reconstruction of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group during the Kofun period	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes
Chapter 9	Digital image	A virtual reconstruction of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group during the Kofun period	March 2017	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Sakai City Government; World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Habikino City Government; World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City Government	Yes	Yes

*¹ The Secretariat: Secretariat, Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group for World Cultural Heritage Inscription

*² IHA: Imperial Household Agency

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7.b Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property

- “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” Comprehensive Management Plan
 - Main Volume (Refer to [Appendix 1.a](#))
 - Attachment 1: Outline of management settings of the component parts designated as *Ryobo* (Refer to [Appendix 1.b](#))
 - Attachment 2: Summary of Historic Site “Mozu *Kofungun* (Mounded Tomb Group)” Preservation and Management Plan (Refer to [Appendix 1.b](#))
 - Attachment 3: Summary of Historic Site “Furuichi *Kofungun* (Mounded Tomb Group)” Preservation and Management Plan (Refer to [Appendix 1.b](#))
- Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Refer to [Appendix 6.a](#))
- National Property Act (Refer to [Appendix 6.a](#))
- Imperial Household Agency Act (Refer to [Appendix 6.a](#))
- Imperial House Law (Refer to [Appendix 6.a](#))

7.c Form and Date of Most Recent Records of Inventory of the Property

Table 7-2 Most recent records of the component parts

	Component Part	Most Recent Records	Form
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Heisei 28 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakutsu Chosa Hokoku-sho</i> [Excavation report of state-subsidized projects, FY2016]. 2017	Print
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	2-1: Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun: Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.68. 2017	Print
		2-2: Chayama Kofun: No data	
		2-3: Daianjiyama Kofun: Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> [Summary report on excavations of cultural properties in Sakai City] No.54]. 1996	Print
3	Nagayama Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.68. 2017	Print

7.c Form and Date of Most Recent Records of Inventory of the Property

	Component Part	Most Recent Records	Form
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Heisei 15 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku-sho</i> [Excavation report of state-subsidized projects, FY2003]. 2004	Print
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 3</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.3]. 2010	Print
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 10</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.10]. 2016	Print
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 8</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.8]. 2015	Print
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 2</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.2]. 2009	Print
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 8</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.8]. 2015	Print
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.57. 2006	Print
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Sakai no Bunkazai Moza Kofungun dai 7 han</i> [Mozu Kofun Group - cultural properties in Sakai. 7th Edition]. 2014	Print
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 4</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.4]. 2011	Print
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 4</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.4]. 2011	Print
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education. <i>Zenizuka Kofun</i> . 2009	Print
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.68. 2017	Print
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 6</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.6]. 2012	Print
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 1</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.1]. 2008	Print
18	Itasuke Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku 94</i> [Summary report on excavations of cultural properties in Sakai City] No.94. 2001	Print
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Sakai City Board of Education. <i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa 6</i> [Excavations of Mozu Kofun Group, Vol.6]. 2012	Print
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.63. 2012	Print
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.68. 2017	Print
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.68. 2017	Print

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23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.68. 2017	Print
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], XXXI. 2016	Print
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River] XXXI. 2016	Print
26	Nakatsu-hime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No.57. 2006	Print
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], XXXII. 2017	Print
28	Suketayama Kofun	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education. <i>Hajinosato Iseki</i> [Hajinosato Site]. 1999	Print
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa river], X. 1995	Print
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	No data	
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Komuroyama Kofun and Otorizuka Kofun</i> . 2017	Print
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Komuroyama Kofun and Otorizuka Kofun</i> . 2017	Print
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	33-1: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun: Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> [Furuichi archeological sites], XXXIX. 2018	Print
		33-2: Konda-maruyama Kofun: Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department] No. 55. 2014	Print
		33-3: Futatsuzuka Kofun: Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 6 nendo</i> [Report of excavation on archaeological sites in Habikino City – FY1994]. 2002	Print
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> [Furuichi archeological sites], XXXIX. 2018	Print
35	Kurizuka Kofun	Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> [Furuichi archeological sites], XXXVI. 2015	Print
36	Higashiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], XXXII. 2017	Print
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], XIII. 1999	Print
38	Hakayama Kofun	Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 5 nendo</i> [Report of excavation on archaeological sites in Habikino City – FY1993]. 2003	Print
39	Nonaka Kofun	Osaka University. <i>Kawachi-nonaka Kofun to "Wa no Go-o"</i> ["Kawachi-nonaka Kofun and the Five Kings of Wa]. 2014	Print
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. <i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department]. No. 65. 2014	Print

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42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> [Excavation re-port of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], XVII. 2002	Print
43	Aoyama Kofun	Fujiidera City Board of Education. <i>Fujiidera-shi Haktsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> [Summary of excavations in Fujiidera City], No.16. 2015	Print
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> [Furuichi archeological sites], XXXVII. 2016	Print
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Habikino City Board of Education. <i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> [Furuichi archeological sites], XXXIII. 2012	Print

7.d Addresses Where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held

Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency

1-1 Chiyoda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8111 JAPAN

Osaka Prefectural Board of Education

2 Otemachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture, 540-8570 JAPAN

Cultural Properties Division, Sakai City Government

3-1 Minamikawara-machi, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture, 590-0078 JAPAN

Habikino City Board of Education

4-1-1 Konda, Habikino City, Osaka Prefecture, 583-8585 JAPAN

Fujiidera City Board of Education

1-1-1 Oka, Fujiidera City, Osaka Prefecture, 583-8583 JAPAN

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(ii) Reports on the individual component parts [excavations]

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2-1: Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-*

bu Kiyo [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.25 (1974), No.26 (1975), No.30(1979), No.31(1980), No.32 (1981), No.33 (1982), No.34 (1983), No.35 (1984), No.36 (1985), No.41 (1990), No.44 (1993), No.47 (1996), No.50 (1999), No.51 (2000), No.52 (2001), No.53 (2002), No.54 (2003), No.57 (2006), No.58 (2007), No.64 (2013), No.65 (2014), No.66 (2015) , No.67 (2016) , No.68 (2017).

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2-2: Chayama Kofun

No data

2-3: Daianjiyama Kofun

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Component Part 5: Tsukamawari Kofun

- Sakai City Board of Education. *Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku* [Summary report on excavations of cultural properties in Sakai City], No.54. 1996
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Component Part 6: Osamezuka Kofun

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Component Part 7: Magodayuyama Kofun

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Component Part 8: Tatsusayama Kofun

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Component Part 9: Dogameyama Kofun

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Component Part 10: Komoyamazuka Kofun

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Component Part 11: Maruhoyama Kofun

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Component Part 17: Shichikannon Kofun

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Component Part 18: Itasuke Kofun

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Component Part 20: Gobyoyama Kofun

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Component Part 24: Hachizuka Kofun

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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku* [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], XII (1997), XXXI (2016).

Component Part 25: Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun

- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.30 (1979), No. 41 (1990), No.51 (2000), No.52 (2001), No.55 (2003), No.56 (2004).

- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku* [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], II (1987), III (1988), IV (1989), V (1990), XI (1996), XII (1997), XIII (1998), XVIII (2003), XXVIII (2013), XXXI (2016).
- Osaka Prefecture Board of Education. *Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo* [Summary of excavations of Kou Site], VIII (1978), IX (1979), X (1980), XI (1981), XII (1982), XIII (1983), XV (1985).
- Osaka Prefecture Board of Education. *Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun Gaitei no Chosa – Kou Iseki 80-3 Chiku –* [Excavation of Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun outer bank – Kou Site 80-3 section –]. 1981

Component Part 26: Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun

- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.31 (1980), No.32 (1981), No.35 (1984), No.44 (1993), No.57 (2006).
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku* [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], II (1987), III (1988), IV (1989), V (1990), VIII (1993), IX (1994), XIV (1999), XVI (2004).
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993
- Osaka Prefecture Board of Education. *Hajinosato Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo* [Summary of the excavation of Hajinosato Site], II (1980), III (1981), IV (1982), XII (1985).
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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993
- Osaka Prefecture Board of Education. *Hajinosato Iseki* [Hajinosato Site]. 1999
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excavation of Hajinosato Sites: Tatezuka, Shukinzuka, Kurazuka and other kofun], I. 1990

Component Part 29: Nakayamazuka Kofun

- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku* [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], X. 1995
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993

Component Part 30: Yashimazuka Kofun

No data

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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Komuroyama and Otorizuka Kofun*. 2017

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- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.25 (1974),

No.31 (1980), No.33 (1982), No.35 (1984), No.37 (1986), No.48 (1997), No.52 (2001), No.53 (2002), No.55 (2004), No.56 (2005), No.60 (2009), No.62 (2011).

- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku* [Excavation report of archaeological sites along Ishikawa River], VII (1992), XIV (1999).
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993
- Habikino City Board of Education. *Furuichi Iseki-gun* [Furuichi archaeological sites], XII (1991), XVI (1995), XXIX (2008), XXX (2009), XXXIV (2013), XXXIX (2018).
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- Osaka Prefecture Board of Education. *Ozui-gawa kaishu ni tomonau Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo* [Summary of excavations due to the repair works of Ozui River] V (1988), VI (1989), VII (1991), IX (1992), X (1999).
- Osaka Prefecture Board of Education. *Setsu, Ka and Sen*. No.31 (1980).

33-2: Konda-maruyama Kofun

- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.31 (1978), No.55 (2004).
- Fujiidera City Board of Education, 1993. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993

33-3: Futatsuzuka Kofun

- Habikino City Board of Education. *Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 6 nendo* [Report of survey on archaeological sites in Habikino City – FY1994]. 2002
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993

Component Part 34: Higashiumazuka Kofun

- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.61. 2010
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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993

Component Part 35: Kurizuka Kofun

- Habikino City Board of Education. *Furuichi Iseki-gun* [Furuichi

archaeological sites], X (1989), XXXVI (2015).

- Habikino City Board of Education. *Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho* – *Heisei 20 nendo* [Report of survey on archaeological sites in Habikino City – FY2008]. 2011
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Component Part 36. Higashiyama Kofun

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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Nishihakayama Kofun*. 1997
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993
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- Osaka University. *Kawachi-nonaka Kofun to Wa no Go-o* [Kawachi-nonaka Kofun and the Five Kings of Wa]. 2014

Component Part 40: Mukohakayama Kofun

- Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency. *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* [Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department], No.55 (2004), No.58 (2007), No.64 (2013), No.65 (2014).
- Habikino City Board of Education. *Furuichi Iseki-gun* [Furuichi archaeological sites], XIII (1992), XV (1994).
- Habikino City Board of Education. *Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei gan-nendo* [Report of survey on archaeological sites in Habikino City – FY1989]. 1990
- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Shimpan Furuichi Kofungun* [Furuichi Kofun Group, new edition]. 1993

Component Part 41: Nishiumazuka Kofun

- Habikino City Board of Education. *Furuichi Iseki-gun* [Furuichi archaeological sites], XII (1991), XIII (1992), XV (1994).
- Habikino City Board of Education. *Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 14 nendo* [Report of excavation on archaeological sites in Habikino City – FY2002]. 2005

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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo, Showa 54, 55, 56 nendo* [Annual report of the cultural property protection programs of Fujiidera City, FY1979-1981]. 1987
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- Habikino City Board of Education. *Furuichi Iseki-gun* [Furuichi archaeological sites] XXIX (2008), XXXI (2010), XXXIII (2012), XXXVI (2015), XXXVII (2016).

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(iv) Catalogs and photographs related to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

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- Fujiidera City Board of Education. *Furuichi Kofungun to sono Jidai – Oken no Kozo to Shakai no Henka –* [Furuichi Kofun Group and its time]. (Guidebook for archaeological sites in Fujiidera City, No.11). 2000
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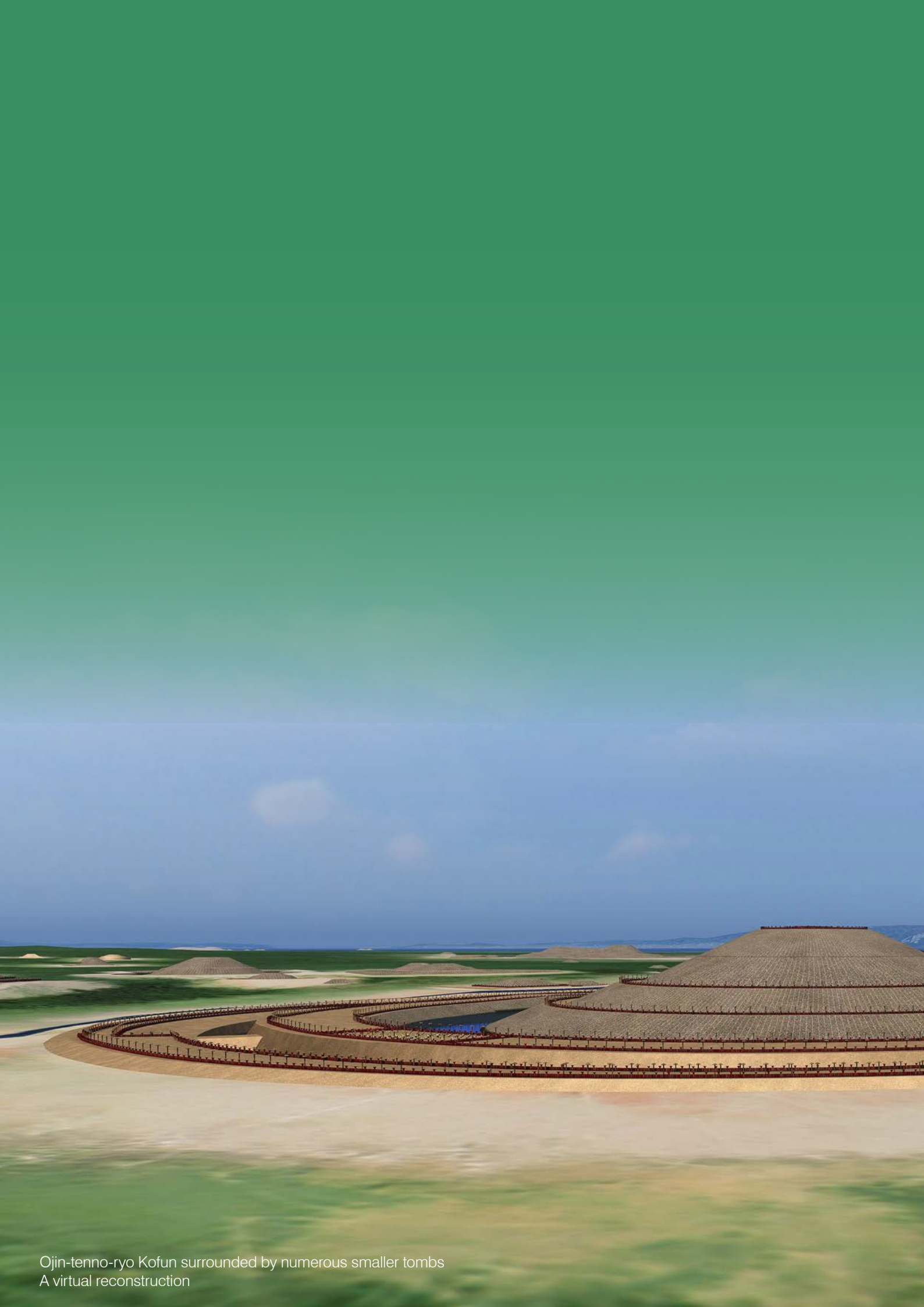
(vi) Historical documents

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[Domestic]

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- *Nihon Shoki* [Chronicles of Japan]
- *Engi-shiki* [Procedures of the Engi Era]



Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun surrounded by numerous smaller tombs
A virtual reconstruction

Chapter 8

Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

- 8.a Preparer
- 8.b Official Local Institution/Agency
- 8.c Other Local Institutions
- 8.d Official Web Address



8. Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

8.a Preparer

Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department

Agency for Cultural Affairs

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

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

Fax: +81-3-6734-3822

E-mail: w-isan@mext.go.jp

8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

Osaka Promotion Division, Department of Civic and Cultural Affairs

Osaka Prefectural Government

Address: Osaka Prefectural Government Sakishima Building,
1-14-16 Nanko-kita, Suminoe-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture 559-8555 Japan

Tel: +81-6-6210-9304

Fax: +81-6-6210-9316

E-mail: miryokusuishin@sbox.pref.osaka.lg.jp

8.c Other Local Institutions

Cultural Properties Preservation Division

Secretariat, Osaka Prefectural Board of Education

Address: Osaka Prefectural Government Sakishima Building,
1-14-16 Nanko-kita, Suminoe-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture 559-8555 Japan

Tel: +81-6-6210-9902

Fax: +81-6-6210-9903

E-mail: bunkazaihogo@sbox.pref.osaka.lg.jp

**World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Cultural and Tourism Bureau
Sakai City Government**

Address: 3-1 Minamikawara-machi, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture
590-0078 Japan
Tel: +81-72-228-7014
Fax: +81-72-228-7251
E-mail: sei@city.sakai.lg.jp

**Cultural Properties Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Cultural and
Tourism Bureau
Sakai City Government**

Address: 3-1 Minamikawara-machi, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture
590-0078 Japan
Tel: +81-72-228-7198
Fax: +81-72-228-7228
E-mail: bunzai@city.sakai.lg.jp

**World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Office of the Mayor
Habikino City Government**

Address: 4-1-1 Konda, Habikino City, Osaka Prefecture 583-8585 Japan
Tel: +81-72-958-1111 (ext. 4400)
Fax: +81-72-958-2359
E-mail: sekaibunka@city.habikino.lg.jp

**Cultural Properties Protection Division, Life-long Learning Office
Secretariat, Habikino City Board of Education**

Address: 4-1-1 Konda, Habikino City, Osaka Prefecture 583-8585 Japan
Tel: +81-72-958-1111 (ext. 4480)
Fax: +81-72-956-7196
E-mail: bunkazai@city.habikino.lg.jp

**World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Policy Planning
Department**

Fujiidera City Government

Address: 1-1-1 Oka, Fujiidera City, Osaka Prefecture 583-8583 Japan
Tel: +81-72-939-1111 (ext. 6160)
Fax: +81-72-952-9501
E-mail: sekaiisan@city.fujiidera.lg.jp

**Cultural Properties Protection Division, Education Department
Secretariat, Fujiidera City Board of Education**

Address: 1-1-1 Oka, Fujiidera City, Osaka Prefecture 583-8583 Japan
Tel: +81-72-939-1111 (ext. 6810)
Fax: +81-72-938-6881
E-mail: bunkazai@city.fujiidera.lg.jp

8.d Official Web Address

**Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi
Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription**

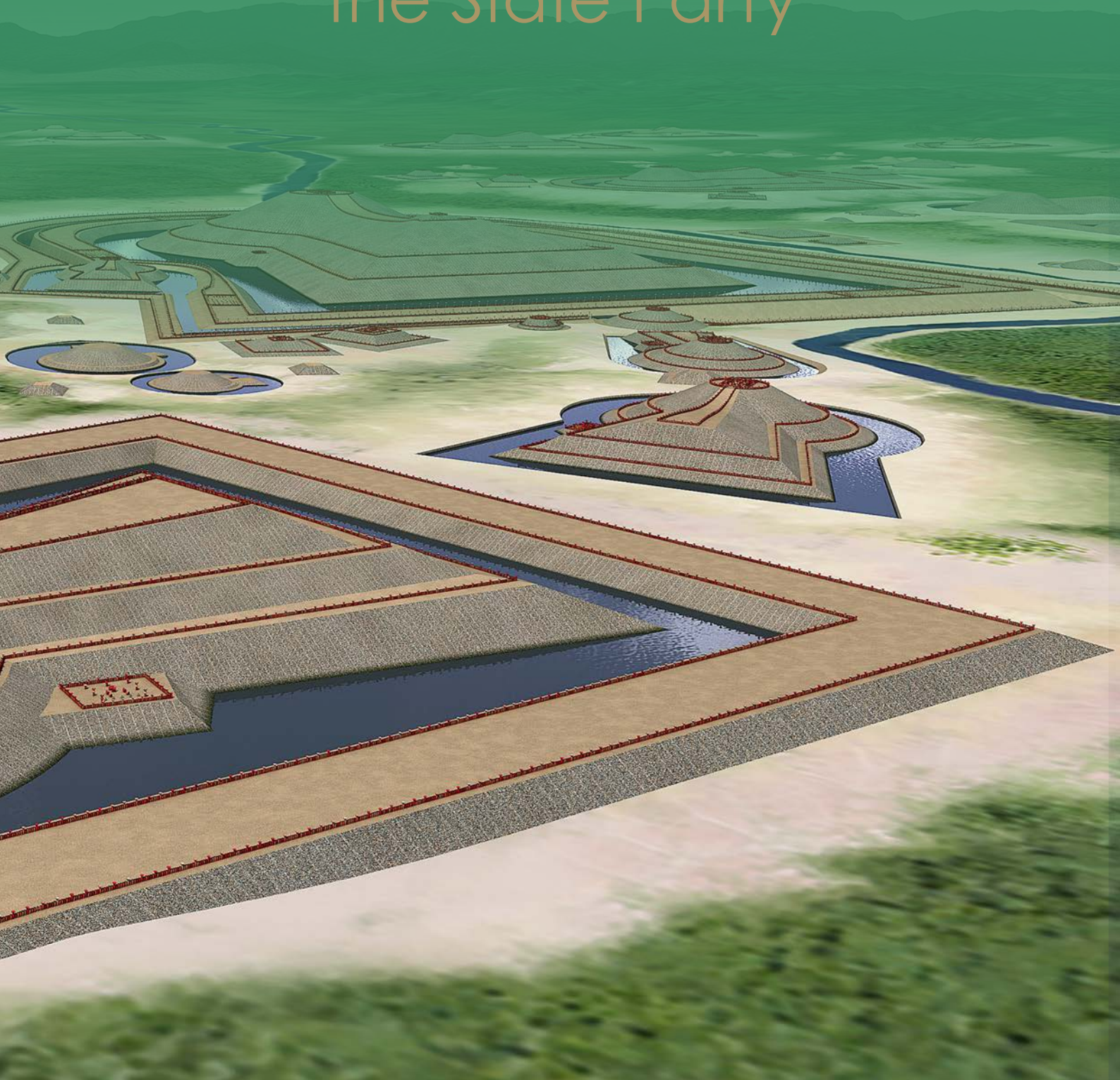
<http://www.mozu-furuichi.jp/>



A virtual reconstruction of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group during the Kofun period

Chapter 9

Signature on behalf of the State Party



9. Signature on Behalf of the State Party

宮田 亮平 

MIYATA Ryohei

Commissioner

Agency for Cultural Affairs

January 2018

Signed on behalf of the Government of Japan